

# Addenbrookes 2040 Lands, Cambridge (Land South of Dame Mary Archer Way)



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



March 2015

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**Addenbrooke's 2040 Lands, Cambridge  
(Land South of Dame Mary Archer Way)**

*Archaeological Evaluation*


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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	8
1.2 Geology and topography.....	8
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	8
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	10
<b>2 Aims and Methodology</b> .....	<b>11</b>
2.1 Aims.....	11
2.2 Methodology.....	11
<b>3 Results</b> .....	<b>12</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	12
3.2 Trench 1.....	12
3.3 Trench 2.....	12
3.4 Trench 3.....	13
3.5 Trench 4.....	13
3.6 Trench 5.....	14
3.7 Finds Summary.....	14
3.8 Environmental Summary.....	14
<b>4 Discussion and Conclusions</b> .....	<b>15</b>
4.1 Discussion.....	15
4.2 Conclusion.....	16
4.3 Recommendations.....	16
<b>Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix B. Finds Reports</b> .....	<b>20</b>
B.1 Pottery.....	20
B.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	20
<b>Appendix C. Environmental Reports</b> .....	<b>21</b>

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C.1 Environmental samples.....	21
<b>Appendix D. Bibliography.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....</b>	<b>23</b>

### List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map  
Fig. 2 Location of Trenches in relation to previous excavations  
Fig. 3 Trench plans  
Fig. 4 Selected sections

### List of plates

- cover Trench 1 from the west  
plate 1 Trench 2 from the east  
plate 2 Trench 4 from the south-west  
plate 3 Ditches **103** and **105** from the south  
plate 4 Ditch **203** from the south  
plate 5 Ditch **302** from the south

### List Of Tables

- Table 1: Environmental samples

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## Summary

*Between the 3rd – 5th of March 2015, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land directly south of Dame Mary Archer Way on the southern outskirts of Cambridge. Previous excavations, carried out as a result of the expansion of Addenbrooke's Hospital directly to the north-west, at the Bell Language School to the north-east and the Clay Farm/Great Kneighton development to the west, have revealed the area to be part of an extensive Bronze Age and Roman landscape.*

*Five linear trenches totalling 240m were excavated across the site, revealing a number of ditches which corresponded to the geophysical and cropmark evidence. Only one ditch contained datable (Roman) pottery, however, the morphology of the ditches and the cropmark evidence indicate that these features were extensions of Roman field systems to the north of the site. The comparative sparseness of the archaeology at this site compared to the density of settlement and occupation in the surrounding landscape was noteworthy and is most likely a result of the site sitting at a slightly lower and wetter contour.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Addenbrooke's 2040 Lands, south of Dame Mary Archer Way on the southern edge of the City of Cambridge (TL 546320 254660; Fig. 1). The development area is located in a landscape with dense, multi-period archaeological remains. Previous archaeological excavations undertaken locally have revealed evidence of Middle Bronze Age field systems and settlement, Iron Age enclosures and occupation and extensive Roman farmsteads.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the area is West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, rising over the Tottenhoe Stone onto the Zig Zag Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey 2002). Excavations revealed that the chalk was capped by a mixture of orange yellowish clayey sand.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site and the surrounding area has a high density of archaeological remains, which have been extensively investigated over the last ten years as a result of Addenbrooke's Hospital expansion and large-scale residential development. The largest of these have been at Clay Farm to the west (the Great Kneighton development), where c. 17 ha were excavated (CHER ECB 3686; Phillips and Mortimer 2012), the 3.6 ha Cambridge Biomedical Campus (CBC) excavations to the north (CHER ECB4376; Phillips 2015) and the 3 ha Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site (CHER CB15770; Evans *et al.* 2008) to the north. Further work by OA East in the vicinity of the site has included the Addenbrooke's Perimeter Road (CHER ECB3959; Phillips 2013) and the Rising Main Sewer (CHER ECB 3899; Newman and Phillips 2012). East of the development area OA East has excavated an area at the Bell Language School (CHER ECB3736; Bush 2015).
- 1.3.2 The combined results of previous excavations have indicated that whilst there was a presence in the area during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, the bulk of the evidence is scatters of struck flints within the topsoil and upper fills of later features. At Clay Farm, scattered earlier features, flintwork and pottery were found to be underlying the principal Middle Bronze Age settlement areas (Phillips and Mortimer in prep.).

- 1.3.3 Evidence for Early Bronze Age occupation at Clay Farm consisted of three beaker pits and one Collared Urn pit (Phillips and Mortimer in prep.).
- 1.3.4 A sequence of Middle Bronze Age (MBA) strip field and enclosures were identified at Clay Farm. Associated with these were two discrete areas of post built structures and assemblages of dumped settlement related waste. Thus far 30 Middle Bronze Age dates have been obtained from Clay farm through radiocarbon dating (*ibid.*).
- 1.3.5 The excavations at the Bell Language School, 0.5km north-east of the site, produced a series of early boundaries that may be part of a Middle Bronze Age field system (Bush 2015). Further boundaries and a large curvilinear ditch were encountered at CBC directly to the north (Phillips 2015) and is associated with a large triple-ditched enclosure and settlement area recently excavated by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (E. Beadsmoore pers. comm.). To the north-west at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology (Collins 2009) an enclosure of a similar shape, size and fill sequence to those at Clay Farm was excavated. The enclosure ditch contained MBA Deverel-Rimbury pottery and a fragment of an MBA palstave Axe.
- 1.3.6 Late Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by a large ceramic assemblage at the Hutchison Site. During the Bell Language School excavations, three sets of post hole alignments were encountered, orientated north-north-east to the south-south-west. There were c. 400 post holes covering an approximate area of 120m, possibly to control access to the associated monuments in the area (Bush 2015).
- 1.3.7 Evidence Early Iron Age activity includes a wide trackway formed by an extensive metallated surface at the Bell Language School (Bush 2015). At Clay Farm there was evidence for 'unenclosed' settlement south of Long Road (Phillips and Mortimer in prep.). At Glebe Farm directly to the south-west of Clay Farm an Early Iron Age settlement was excavated and was focused around a watering hole (Evans *et al.* 2006)
- 1.3.8 The Middle – Late Iron Age was represented at Clay Farm by large ditched enclosures at the centre of the site on the higher ground (Phillips and Mortimer in prep.). A rectilinear field system and settlement from this period was identified at the Hutchison site. Located along Francis Crick Avenue was a potential Middle to Late Iron Age ditch and enclosure (Newman *et al.* 2010).
- 1.3.9 Locally, sites of a Roman date are widespread compared with those of other periods. It is now well documented that the gravel terraces of the Cam Valley were heavily exploited by Romano-British communities. Early Roman farmsteads or field systems covered around half of the Clay Farm excavation area and most of the CBC excavation area, while at the Hutchison Site a rectilinear field system was excavated within which were a series of pottery kilns. A similar kiln was found at Clay Farm. An Early Roman cemetery was also discovered at the Hutchison site and was found to contain sixteen inhumation and three cremation burials. Further field systems were found at the Energy centre, directly to the south of the current site (M. Collins, pers. comm.), and at the Bell Language School to the east (Bush 2015).

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 OA East would like to thank Cambridge Medipark Ltd for funding the work and Annie Calder of Aecom, who was the archaeological consultant. The site was managed by Tom Phillips and was surveyed by David Brown. The fieldwork was carried out by Steve Graham, Rebecca Jarosz and Malgorzata Kwiatkowska. The brief was written by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team who also monitored the work. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists who contributed to the report, the illustrator and the editor.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a programme of linear trial trenching be undertaken across the development area to test visible cropmarks and geophysical anomalies that may be evidence for archaeological features. These were positioned to avoid a known high pressure gas main, which extended north-west to south-east across the centre of the site. The presence of the gas main meant access could not be gained to the eastern end of the field as there was no further access off Dame Mary Archer Way
- 2.2.2 Five trenches were machine excavated to the west of the gas main, totalling 240m. Three trenches (1,2 and 4) measured 50m in length, one trench (3) was 60m in length and one trench (5) measured 30m in length.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GS08.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 Six environmental samples were taken for flotation processing. The samples were taken from the base of four ditches and one pit (appendix C).
- 2.2.8 Site conditions were firm and dry. Despite the proximity of the drainage ditch running along the southern edge of the site, surface water seepage was minimal and confined to the south and west of the site.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of five trenches (Fig. 2 and 3), described individually below. Further context details can be found in appendix A. The natural geology at the base of each trench was a dark orange clayey sands.

#### 3.2 Trench 1

3.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the south-west of the site. It measured 50m and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east.

3.2.2 Two linear ditches (**103** and **105**) were located in the south-east of the trench, both with an orientation of north to south (Fig. 4, section 100 and Plate 3). These were consistent with a linear cropmark feature (Fig. 2). Ditch **103** measured 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (104) of clayey silt containing no datable material. Immediately to the north-west was ditch **105**. This measured 0.8m wide and 0.46m deep with a single clayey silt fill (106), containing no datable material. The profile of this ditch was quite distinctive with vertical sides and a flat base, possibly indicative of being spade dug.

3.2.3 Further along the trench to the north-west were two sub circular hollows or tree throws, neither of which contained any finds. Tree throw **109** measured 1.01m in diameter, 0.6m deep and contained a single clayey silt fill (110). Tree throw **107** measured 1.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep with a single clayey silt fill (108).

3.2.4 All four features were sealed by a subsoil (101) of dark greyish brown clayey silt and a topsoil (100) of mid greyish brown sandy silt.

#### 3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site. It measured 50m and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east (Plate 2).

3.3.2 Ditch **203** was located at the north-west end of the trench and correlated with a wide linear cropmark feature (Fig. 2). It measured 2.1m wide and 0.47m deep, with three fills (Fig. 4, section 200 and Plate 4). The earliest (204) was a light grey silty sand measuring 0.11m thick. Sealing this was a dark greyish brown clayey silt (205) measuring 0.16m thick. This fill was noticeable for the high amount of small snail shells within it and produced a single animal bone. The final upper fill (206) was a dark reddish brown clayey silt measuring 0.26m thick.

3.3.3 Located 15m to the south-east was a thin linear gully (**207**), measuring 0.34m wide and 0.08m deep. The gully was orientated north-east to south-west. Its single fill consisted of a greyish brown sandy silt (208).

3.3.4 Midway along the trench was a sub circular hollow **209**. It measured 0.1m deep with a diameter of 0.8m. It contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey sand (210) with no finds. Although potentially a pit, there was also a strong possibility that this may have been a tree throw or natural hollow.

3.3.5 Further to the south-east, ditch **211** was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. The ditch measured 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep. Its single fill (212) was a mid

reddish brown silty sand. The profile of the ditch was noticeably similar to that of **105** in trench 1.

- 3.3.6 At the south-eastern end of the trench, ditch **213** cut across in a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. The ditch was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (214).
- 3.3.7 All of these features were sealed over by a thin subsoil (201), measuring on average 0.14m thick and a topsoil (200) measuring 0.4m thick

### 3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Located in the centre of the site, close to the southern edge, trench 3 measured 60m long, orientated north-east to south-west. A total of five linear ditches were identified.
- 3.4.2 Consistent with the cropmarks was ditch **302**, located 10m from the north-eastern end of the trench with an orientation of north-east to south-west (Plate 5). The ditch had an almost v shaped profile, measuring 1.06m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill of yellowish grey clayey silt (303).
- 3.4.3 Located 4.5m to the south-west was a narrow gully **304**. This contained a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (305). The gully measured 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep.
- 3.4.4 Towards the centre of the trench was a small gully (**306**) extending in an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. This gully was similar to **207**, measuring 0.42m wide and only 0.08m deep. It contained a dark greyish sandy silt fill (307).
- 3.4.5 A further 3.5m along the trench to the south-west, ditch **308** cut across the trench in a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation. The ditch had the same distinctive profile **105** and **211**. It measured 0.78m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single dark grey clayey silt fill (309). The fill contained a single rim sherd of Early Roman pottery.
- 3.4.6 At the south-western end of the trench was ditch **310**, which correlated with a wide linear cropmark feature (Fig. 2). It was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 1.04m wide and 0.2m deep. It consisted of a single fill (311) of dark brown sandy silt.
- 3.4.7 The natural geology of the trench was a greyish white sandy clay (300). All the archaeological features were sealed over by a layer of topsoil measuring 0.37m thick.

### 3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Located in the north-east quadrant of the development area, orientated north-east to south west, trench 4 measured 50m long. It contained three linear ditches and a single small pit (Plate 2).
- 3.5.2 Located 14m from the south-western end of the trench was ditch **403** (Fig. 4, section 402). It was orientated approximately north to south, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep. The ditch had very steep sides and a flat base (similar to those of **105**, **211** and **308**) and contained a single fill (404) of yellow grey silty clay.
- 3.5.3 A further 10m to the north-east was a small linear ditch (**405**), which truncated an earlier tree throw (**407**). The ditch was orientated north-west to south-east, measuring 0.34m wide and 0.12m deep with a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay (406).

- 3.5.4 In the centre of the trench was a small circular pit (**409**). This pit measured 0.13m deep with a diameter of 0.56m. It had a wide U shape profile and contained a fill (410) of dark reddish brown silty clay. The pit was sampled due to the possibility of charred material being present but no trace of charcoal was found in the fill.
- 3.5.5 Located 20m from the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch **411** was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west and was consistent with a linear cropmark feature. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (412).
- 3.5.6 The natural geology within the trench (402) was an orange yellowish clayey sand. The archaeological features were sealed by topsoil (400) measuring 0.3m thick.

### 3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Located in the east of the site, trench 5 measured 30m long and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. The trench contained two linear ditches and two potential pits/post holes.
- 3.6.2 Extending across the trench, 14m from the north-north-west end, were two linear ditches, both on a north-east to south-west alignment. The earliest of the two ditches (**502**) measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep, and contained two silty clay fills (503 and 504). This was truncated on its north-west side by ditch **505**, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.48m deep. The primary fill of the ditch (506) was a brownish grey silty clay. Sealing this was a yellowish grey silty clay (507). The final fill (508) was a greyish brown silty clay containing rubble and a post medieval brick.
- 3.6.3 Further along the trench to the south-south-east were two small inter-cutting sub-circular features. The earliest (**509**) measured 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep. Its single fill was a yellowish grey silty clay (510), which contained no finds. This was truncated by a smaller feature (**511**), a very shallow depression measuring 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. Its single fill (512) was a blackish grey silty clay containing no finds.
- 3.6.4 The natural geology was a yellowish orange clayey sand. The features were sealed by a topsoil measuring 0.37m thick (500).

### 3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 A single Early Roman pottery sherd was recovered from context (309), the fill of ditch **308** in trench 3. Although clearly Roman and diagnostic, it was nonetheless in poor condition.
- 3.7.2 Two small pieces of ceramic building material (456g) were recovered from the upper fill of ditch **505**.

### 3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 A very small assemblage of animal bone (12g) was recovered from a single context (205).



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation identified an area of field system, formed by linear ditches. Only one pottery sherd was recovered, an Early Roman rim sherd from ditch **308** in trench 3. However, most of the ditches are thought to be Early Roman in date and form part of a much wider area of field system, which has been excavated to the north in the Addenbrooke's Perimeter Road (Phillips 2013), Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Phillips 2015) and the Energy Centre (M. Collins pers. comm.), and to the east at Bell Language School (Bush 2015). In the current evaluation the density of features is much lower than to the north, suggesting this area was much more on the periphery of activity. This is also supported by the lack of finds.
- 4.1.2 The reason for the lower density of features may be because of the site's location on a slightly lower contour, where the water table was higher. This is evidenced by the fills within features located in the west and south of the site, which were noticeably darker and more organic. This corresponds to the overall topography of the site which gently slopes downwards from the north-east. The soils accordingly become more moist and the water table higher at the south-west end of the site. The drainage conditions may have been the same during the Roman period making this land nowhere near as agriculturally productive as that on the drier higher ground to the north.
- 4.1.3 A number of ditches corresponded to specific cropmark or geophysical features. These included ditches **103** and **105** in trench 1, ditch **203** in trench 2, ditch **310** in trench 3 and ditch **411** in trench 4. Certain ditches could also be linked between trenches and previously excavated areas. Ditch **310** is on the same alignment and is broadly the same width and depth as ditch **147** in the Rising Main excavation to the south. The cropmark evidence would indicate that this linear feature runs continuously for 250m in a north-west to south-east orientation. Ditches **103** and **105** in trench 1 were on the same alignment as ditch **203** in trench 2 although the cropmarks indicate they may not have been the same ditch. Ditch **203** corresponds to a wide cropmark running on a north to south alignment. There was a break before it seemingly turned westwards forming a possible south eastern corner of an enclosure ditch. Whilst the depth of ditch **203** is consistent with the other linear features on the site, its width of 2.1m was considerably greater (see figure 4). The fills of the ditch were comparatively clean throughout with only a few fragments of sheep metatarsal retrieved from the middle fill. North of trench two, the cropmark evidence shows how this ditch relates to a series of ditches extending out of the Addenbrooke's Perimeter Road area (Figure 2).
- 4.1.4 Ditch **403** in trench four may have been a continuation of ditch **308** in trench three and also a probable continuation of an unexcavated ditch on the same alignment in the excavation to the south (see figure 2; Newman and Phillips 2012).
- 4.1.5 The larger of the two ditches in trench five (**505**) corresponds with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). It was at a distinctly different orientation to all the other features on site and extends parallel to the field boundary directly to the south. Its middle fill contained two fragments of 18th/19th century brick. The undated feature it cuts (**502**) runs on the same alignment. Both these ditches are most likely post medieval drainage features.

- 4.1.6 Of the various sub-circular features found throughout the site, only two (**409** and **511**) can be interpreted as being archaeological with any degree of confidence. There was a possibility of burning activity occurring within one of the pits (**409**) but no charcoal or other associated evidence was retrieved. Likewise the pit in trench five (**511**) may represent a possible truncated base of a feature or post hole although the lack of any supporting evidence from its fill and its apparent isolation makes any interpretation conjectural.

## **4.2 Conclusion**

- 4.2.1 The evaluation trenches uncovered low level archaeological remains corresponding to the cropmark evidence with no additional areas of activity identified. The paucity of dating evidence makes it difficult to definitively date the site. However the clearly identifiable Roman sherd (from ditch **308**), the uniform morphology of many of the features, the sealing over of the ditches by the subsoil and their proximity to the extensive Roman field systems to the north-west indicates that these ditches are most likely a continuation of the established adjacent Roman agricultural field systems located to the north and south of the site. The fragments of metatarsal recovered in trench two (205) indicates the presence of sheep on the site. There is no evidence that any of the excavated features pre-date the Roman period.

## **4.3 Recommendations**

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained two linear ditches and two possible pits sealed over by a subsoil 101 and a topsoil 100. No datable material was retrieved from any of the features. The natural 102 was an orange clayey sand.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer			Natural	-	-
103	Cut	1.2	0.2	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 103	-	-
105	Cut	0.8	0.4	Ditch	-	-
106	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 105	-	-
107	Cut	0.76	0.2	Pit??	-	-
108	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 106	-	-
109	Cut	0.48	0.3	Pit??	-	-
110	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of 109	-	-
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained four linear ditches and one potential pit, none of which produced any datable material. The natural was an orange clayey sand (202), sealed over by a subsoil 201 and a topsoil 200.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil		-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural		-
203	Cut	2.1	0.47	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	-	0.47	Fill of 203	-	-
205	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of 203	Bone	-
206	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of 203	-	-
207	Cut	0.34	0.08	Ditch	-	-
208	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of 207	-	-

209	Cut	0.8	0.1	Pit??	-	-
210	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of 209	-	-
211	Cut	0.9	0.4	Ditch	-	-
212	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 211	-	-
213	Cut	0.7	0.18	Ditch	-	-
214	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of 213	-	-

### Trench 3

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained five linear ditches, one of which (308) contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. The natural was an orange yellow clayey sand 301 sealed over by a topsoil 300.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	60

### Contexts

Context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
302	Cut	1.06	0.4	Ditch	-	-
303	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of 302	-	-
304	Cut	0.5	0.24	Ditch	-	-
305	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 304	-	-
306	Cut	0.42	0.08	Ditch	-	-
307	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of 306	-	-
308	Cut	0.78	0.32	Ditch	-	-
309	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of 308	Pot	Roman
310	Cut	1.04	0.2	Ditch	-	-
311	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of 310	-	-

### Trench 4

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained three linear ditches and one small pit, no datable material was recovered from any of the features. The natural 402 was an orange yellow clayey sand sealed over by a subsoil 401 and a topsoil 400.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

### Contexts

Context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	0.6	0.24	Ditch	-	-
404	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of	-	-

405	Cut	0.34	0.12	Ditch	-	-
406	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of	-	-
407	Cut	0.79	0.34	Ditch	-	-
408	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of	-	-
409	Cut	0.56	0.13	Ditch	-	-
410	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of	-	-
411	Cut	0.46	0.07	Ditch	-	-
412	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of	-	-

### Trench 5

#### General description

Trench contained two linear ditches and two possible shallow pits/post holes. One ditch (**505**) contained a single brick, no other datable material was recovered from any of the other features. The natural 501 was an orange yellow clayey sand sealed by a topsoil 500.

#### Orientation

NNW-SSE

#### Avg. depth (m)

0.42

#### Width (m)

2

#### Length (m)

30

#### Contexts

Context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
502	Cut	1	0.22	Ditch	-	-
503	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of 502	-	-
504	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of 502	-	-
505	Cut	1.3	0.48	Ditch	-	-
506	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of 505	-	-
507	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of 505	CBM	Post Medieval
508	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of 505	-	-
509	Cut	0.55	0.16	Pit??	-	-
510	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of 509	-	-
511	Cut	0.3	0.1	Pit??	-	-
512	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of 511	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

- B.1.1 A single rim sherd of pottery (13g) was recovered from context (309), the fill of ditch **308**. The sherd is in poor condition but is clearly Early Roman in date (c. 1st/2nd century (S Wadeson pers. comm.).

### B.2 Ceramic Building Material

- B.2.1 Two pieces of post medieval CBM (456g) were yellow in colour with no frogging. They were identified as being 17th to 18th century in date (R Atkins pers. comm.).

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry.*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 Six bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Features sampled are predominantly ditch fills along with a single pit, all of which were undated.

#### **Methodology**

- C.1.2 Approximately ten litres of each bulk sample (one bucket) was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

#### **Results**

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type
1	506	505	Ditch
2	104	103	Ditch
3	204	203	Ditch
4	410	409	Pit
5	303	302	Ditch
6	309	308	Ditch

*Table 1: Environmental samples*

- C.1.3 All of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments. No artefacts were found in the sample residues.
- C.1.4 A small assemblage of identifiable animal bone was recovered from the middle fill (205) of ditch **203**. This consists of the fragments of a metatarsal from a sheep (C. Faine pers. comm.).

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-205876		
Project Name	Evaluation at Addenbrookes 20140 lands, cambridge (land South of Dame Mary Archer Way)		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	03-03-2015	Finish	05-03-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)		Future Work	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAM ATF 14	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Large/Medium Scale Extensions to Existing Structure

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditches	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Cambridge	Addenbrookes 2040 lands, Cambridge (Land south of Dame Mary Archer Way).
Parish	Cambridge	
HER	Cambridge	
Study Area		National Grid Reference
		TL 546320 254660

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Supervisor	Steve Graham

## Project Archives

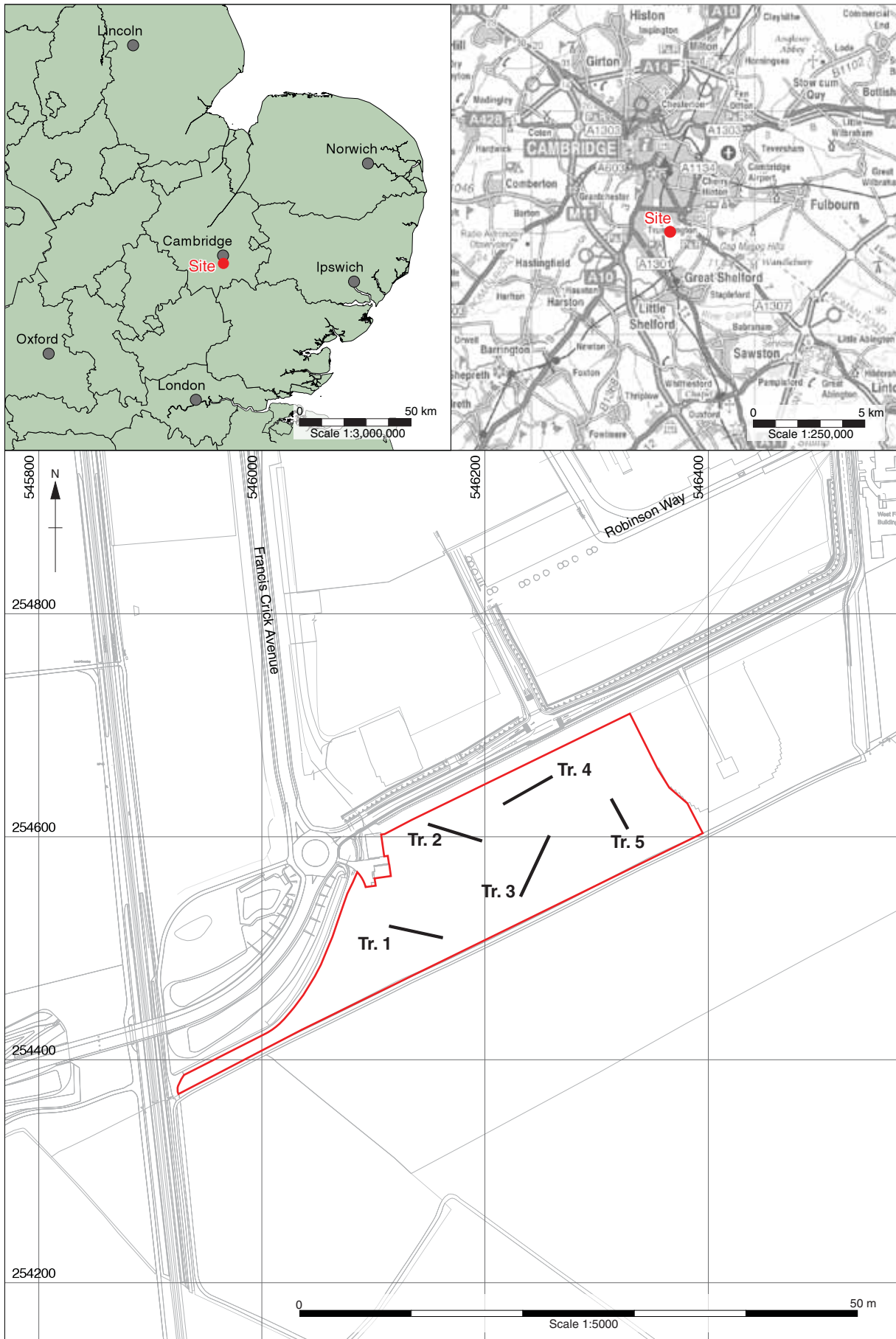
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	O A East	O A East
CAM ATF 14	CAM ATF 14	CAM ATF 14

## Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



Ordnance Survey map supplied by the client Aecom on behalf of Cambridge Medipark Ltd

Figure 1: Site location map

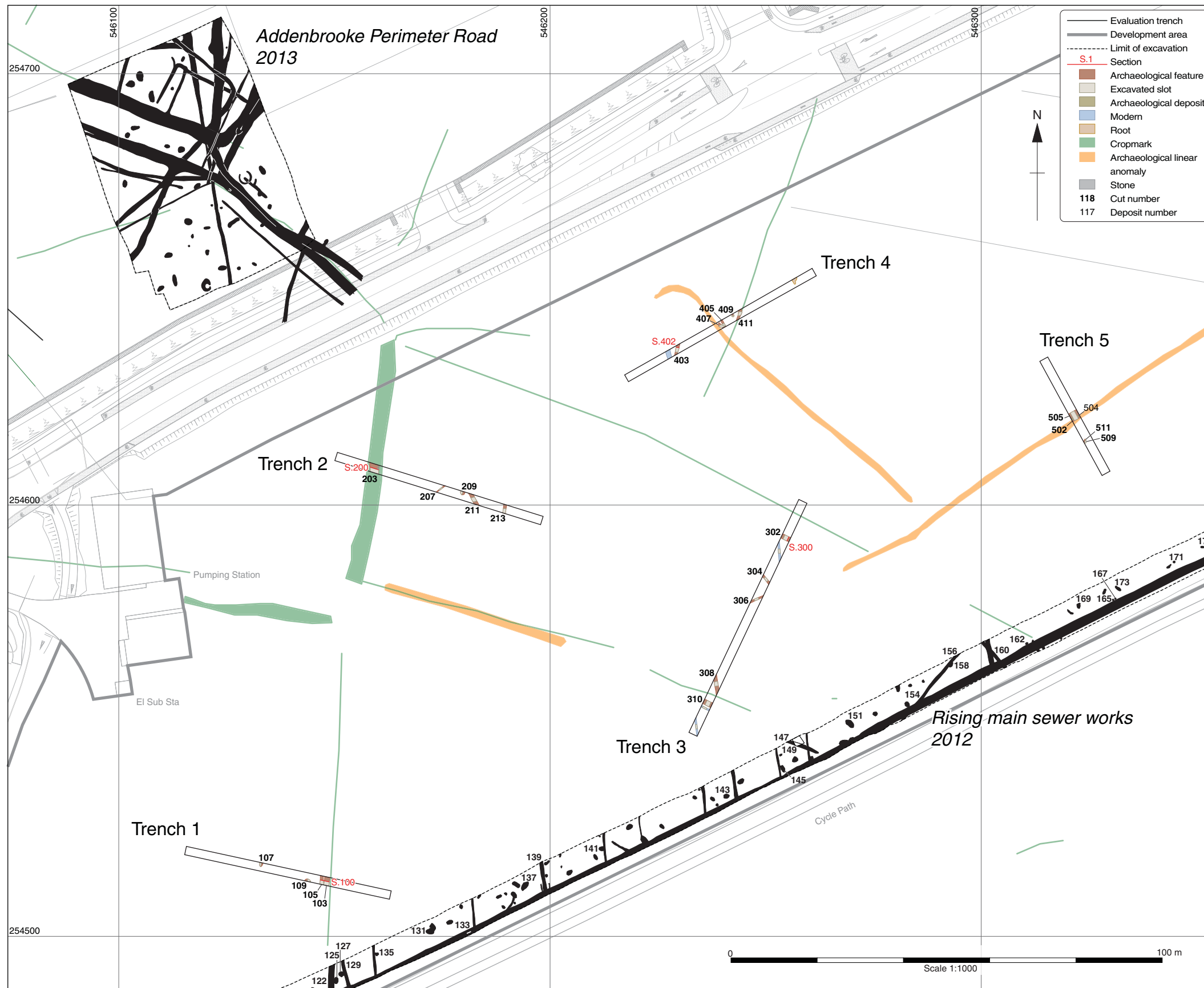


Figure 2: Location of Trenches in relation to previous excavations

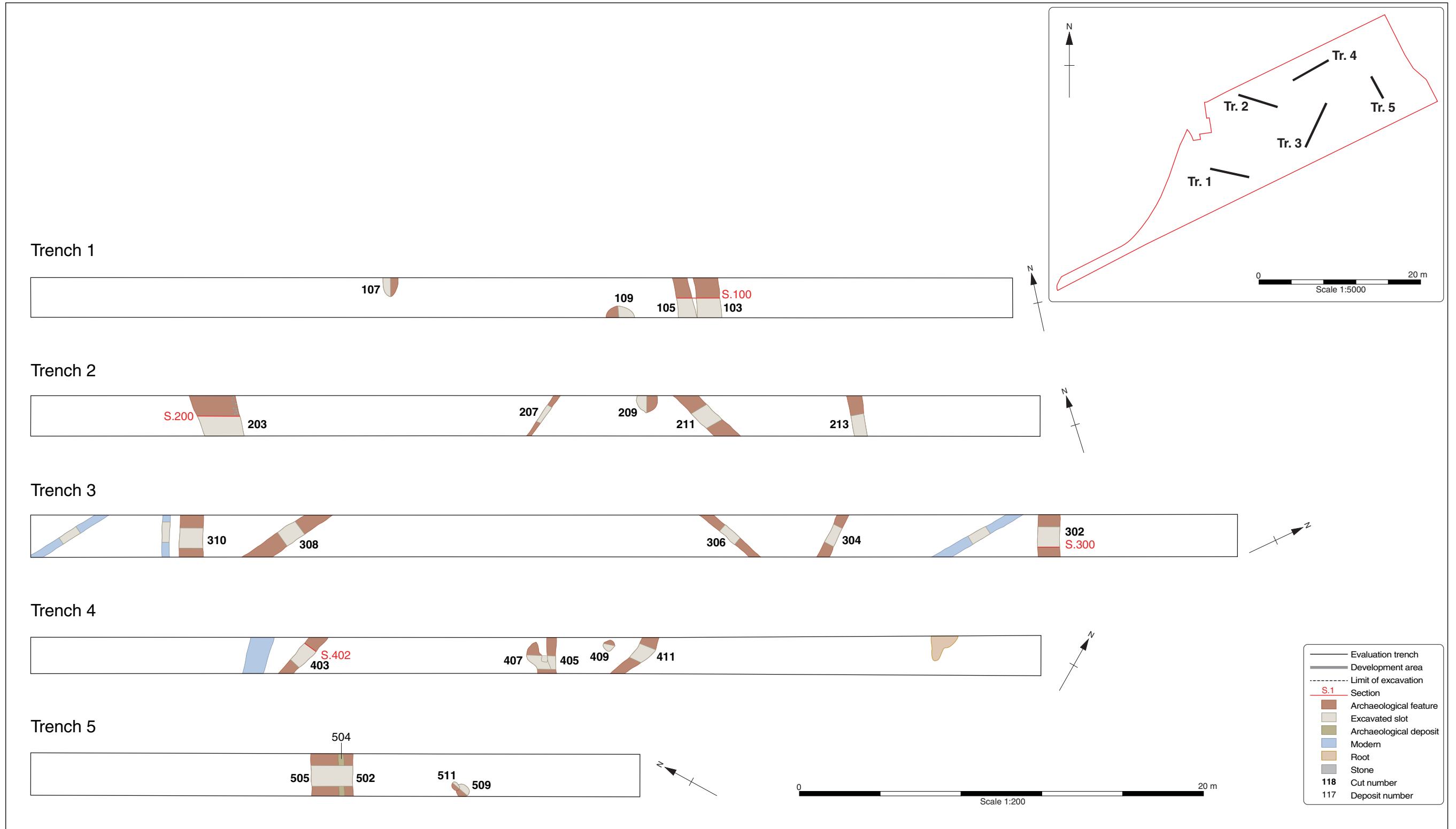


Figure 3: Trench plans

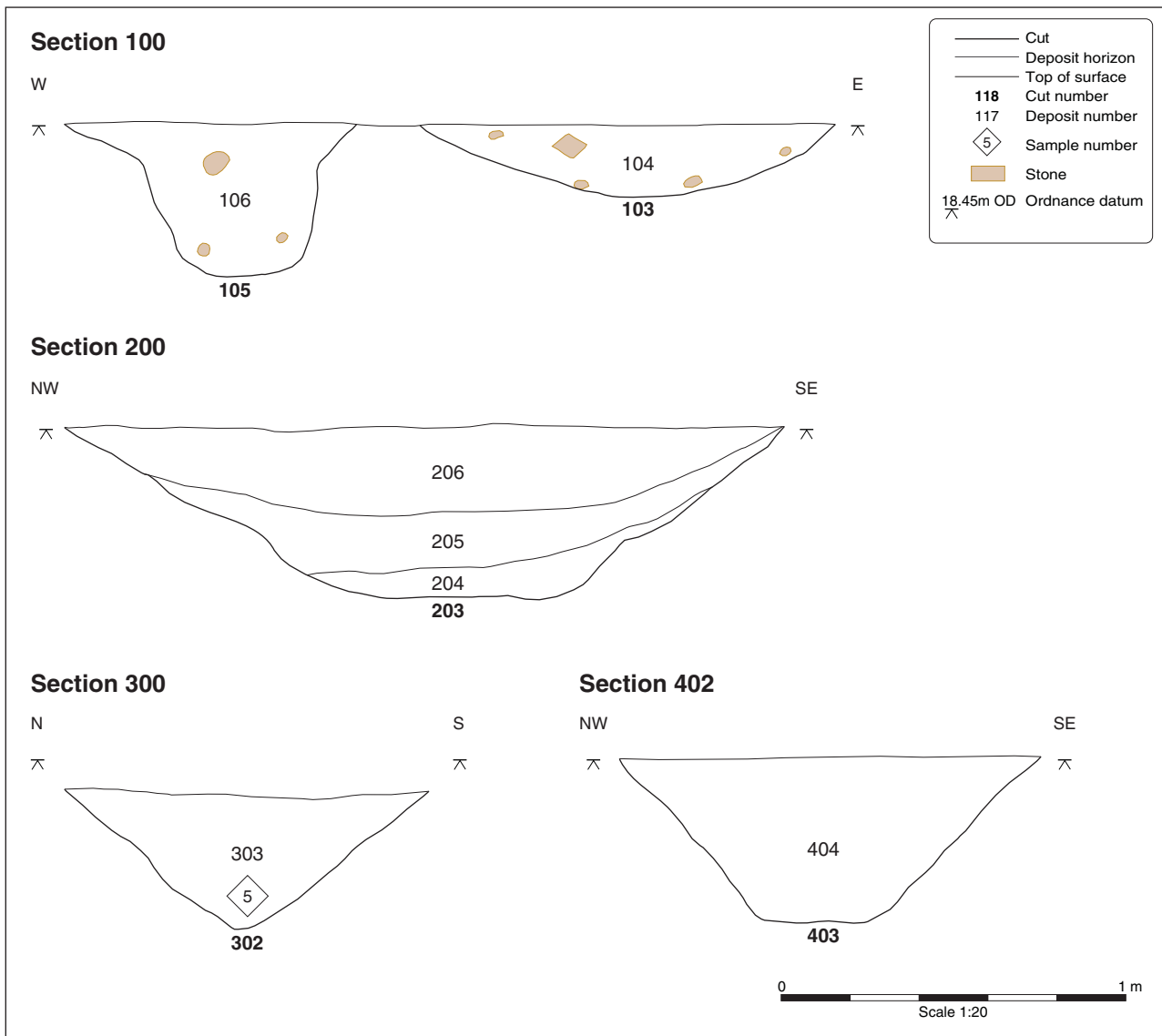


Figure 4: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 2 from the east



Plate 2: Trench 4 from the south-west



Plate 3: Ditches **103** and **105** from the south



Plate 4: Ditch **203** from the south





Plate 5: Ditch **302** from the south



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