

Bronze Age Remains at Harris Road Cambridge



Excavation Report



May 2010

**Client: Oxbury & Company for
Cambridge City Council**

OA East Report No: 1181

OASIS No: oxfordar3-79541

NGR: TL 4471 6047

Bronze Age Remains at Harris Road Cambridge

Archaeological Excavation


By Jonathan House BA

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Report Date: May 2010

Report Number: 1181
Site Name: Harris Road, Cambridge
HER Event No: ECB 3362
Date of Works: April 2010
Client Name: Oxbury & Company for Cambridge City Council
Client Ref: N/A
Planning Ref: No. 09/1046/FUL
Grid Ref: TL 4471 6047
Site Code: CAMHAR10
Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No: CAMHAR10
Prepared by: Jonathan House
Position: Supervisor
Checked by: James Drummond
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Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	7
2 Aims and Methodology.....	8
2.1 Aims.....	8
2.2 Methodology.....	8
3 Results.....	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Excavation Area.....	9
3.3 Finds Summary.....	9
3.4 Environmental Summary.....	10
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	11
4.1 Discussion	11
4.2 Conclusion.....	11
4.3 Significance.....	12
Appendix A. Trench Description and Context Inventory.....	13
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	14
B.1 Later prehistoric pottery	14
B.2 Flint Assessment	16
Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....	18
C.1 Environmental samples.....	18
C.2 Faunal Remains.....	19
C.3 Carbon 14 Dating.....	21
Appendix D. Bibliography	23
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....	24

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location map.

Fig. 2 Site Plan.

Fig. 3 Sections.

Photos

Plate 1 Trench shot, ditch sections

Plate 2 Photo of Section 10.

Plate 3 Photo of Section 11.

Plate 4 Working Shot

Summary

An Excavation was carried out at Harris Road, Cambridge, Grid ref TL 4471 6047. The Excavation consisted of one trench located within the proposed development area, the trench was located over the site of a ditch identified in the prior evaluation of the site. Two slots were excavated within the ditch in addition to a single slot dug as part of the evaluation. The ditch is of Bronze Age date and with fills dated by both pottery and Carbon14 dating. No other Bronze Age features are known from the immediate area, however it is likely that the ditch from this excavation forms part of a much larger enclosure.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Harris Road, Cambridge.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of CAPCA, (Planning Application No. 09/1046/FUL), 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 *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). 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 site is located north of central Cambridge at grid reference TL 4471 6047, at a height of 15.20m AOD, the surrounding area is relatively flat.
- 1.2.2 The development site lies on Third Terrace River Gravels, (sands/silts/gravels) on the west side of the valley of the River Cam, with the river course being directly to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies close to the line of Akeman street, a Roman road running from the north east defences of the Roman walled town of Cambridge (Durolipons). Akeman street passes the Iron Age enclosure and the Roman villa estate at Arbury to the north. Archaeological remains in the area include Roman cremations (HER No.MCB6622) and evidence of a Roman settlement to the east (HER No. MCB15631). Prior to the housing development around the evaluation the area was the site of an orchard and in living memory a farm gate still existed on the edge of the excavation area.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Oxbury & Company who commissioned the work and Cambridge City Council who funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and the illustrator was Daniel Bashford, with Jonathan House, Helen Stocks, and Steve Morgan the on-site staff. The project was monitored by Dan McConnell of CAPCA.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The main aim of the project will be to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 2.1.2 The excavation will aim to obtain further dating and environmental evidence from the Bronze Age ditch recorded at the evaluation stage and to better establish its date, function and relationship with other features exposed. The size of the ditch suggest it may have been part of a monumental landscape and an attempt will be made to find evidence to support, or otherwise, this Interpretation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that all archaeological deposits should be investigated, and recorded.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out by Taleyna Fletcher using a Leica GPS which is located on the ordnance survey grid.
- 2.2.3 A single trench was excavated measuring 12m by 9m, on the location of the Ditch identified in the previous evaluation.
- 2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 Environmental sampling was undertaken on two of the ditch fills, the samples however yielded little or no information.
- 2.2.7 The site conditions were sunny and dry, despite restrictions to on site photography, no other factors inhibited the archaeological works.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A single trench was excavated and recorded, the results are described below

3.2 Excavation Area

3.2.1 The trench was located over two previously identified features from the prior evaluation, however feature **114** identified within the evaluation turned out not to be an archaeological feature. The large ditch uncovered in the evaluation was revealed, but no other features were present within the limits of the excavation. Subsequent to the un-bottomed slot within the evaluation, which had distorted dimensions due to the angle it was excavated, two 2m slots were excavated by hand, and at a depth of 1m the slots were stepped to 1m in width, for the purpose of health and safety, see sections 10 and 11 fig. 3, see also plates 2 and 3. Parts of the upper fill of the ditch were investigated at the end of the excavation for the purpose of finds retrieval.

3.2.2 The two ditch slots **200** and **204** showed little variation, with the profile remaining seemingly consistent, accepting that there might be little change over the short distance available for excavation within the trench. The ditch ran straight for 11m within the trench, on a northeast, southwest alignment. It measured 2.9m wide and in depth ranged from 1.25m to 1.35m, however there had been truncation on the site prior to the construction of the surrounding housing estate, likely attributed to agricultural use of the land.

3.2.3 The ditch contained 3 fills, the uppermost fill (203) and (205) was greyish brown, sandy silt, this upper fill contained all the pottery. The secondary fill (202) and (206) consisted of a light greyish brown, sandy silt, this fill was Carbon 14 dated by a fragment of cattle tibia. The primary fill (201) and (207) was a orangey brown, silty sand deposit, and is almost certainly bank material, this fill at least was probably formed by natural processes.

3.2.4 The overlying soils seen in the evaluation are consistent with the those seen in the excavation, with former topsoil overlayed by modern disturbance (see section 12 and 13, fig 3) most probably formed by the construction of the surrounding housing estate. The subsoil layer (103) consisted of a firm silty clay mid reddish brown material. No finds were found within this layer. Overlaying this was a dark greyish brown loamy material (102). This material could be a former topsoil truncated by the later building work, clay pipe fragments and other post medieval finds were present within this layer. This in turn was covered by a layer of modern disturbance (101) this consisted of a mid yellowy brown silty clay which contained only modern finds. The whole area is capped by a modern topsoil and turfed mid greyish brown loamy layer (100). This again only contained modern finds.

3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 A total of 252g of pottery was recovered, all the pottery came from the uppermost fill of the ditch, with no sherds present in any of the lower fills, animal bone was recovered from all the fills with a Bos Tibia fragment, being used for the purpose of C14 dating. A very small assemblage of flints was recovered, however it is highly probable that there presence is residual.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 The environmental evidence from the samples taken, consisted of a negligible amount of charred plant materials, providing no useful information.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 Little or no evidence for Bronze age activity is seen in the vicinity of the site, although the area surrounding the site makes for somewhat of an archaeological black spot. The ditch is undoubtedly part of a much larger enclosure or field system, with the inside of the enclosure tentatively suggested as being towards the northwest, no evidence of any upstanding bank was observed, and no immediately obvious signs of bank subsidence can be seen in the ditch sections, see fig 3. With the bank being presumed to be on the inside of the enclosure, and with the tip lines appearing to be sloping slightly from the northwest, this side is the preferred location of a bank, however a bank on both sides is not ruled out.

4.1.2 Due to the small size of the excavation area, the size and shape of any enclosure can only be inferred from other examples which have been identified as being of similar form and date. Three groups of Bronze Age enclosures in the Sawston area, show similarities to the possible enclosure seen within this excavation. All the enclosures share a rough northwest to southeast (or northeast to southwest) alignment, where reliable dating is available a generally contemporary infilling is observed, for instance at the Sawston Police Station site, with C14 dates. "The calibrated date, on a large red deer vertebra from the upper fill of Slot A, is 1450 – 1260 BC at 95.4% probability, or 1350 BC \pm 100 years". (Mortimer, 2006.) When compared to the C14 dates suggested from the Bos Tibia fragment (206), 1460 – 1260 BC at 95.4% probability, or 1360 BC \pm 100 years, a picture of a Cam valley landscape can be recognised as going through similar changes and uses at a roughly, or even potentially closely contemporaneous time frame. The shape and size of the enclosures can have a certain degree of variation, but are by and large rectangular, ranging in sizes from 65 to 90m long and 45 to 60m wide. (Mortimer, 2006.) Similar examples have also been seen across the Eastern region with recent examples recorded at Thorney, (Pickstone & Mortimer 2009) and at Ormesby St. Michael, Norfolk (Gilmore, *forthcoming*.)

4.2 Conclusion

4.2.1 The size of the ditch and what would have been its associated bank would have formed a considerable boundary, or obstacle, which could have acted as both a boundary to keep livestock in, and also keep threats out, it is unclear whether there is any form of contemporary settlement either within or in close proximity of the enclosure, though the near-complete lack of MBA pottery might suggest not. The faunal remains within the ditch showed a high proportion of cattle amongst the assemblage, which may suggest the enclosures use, and the type of livestock being kept.

4.2.2 If the ditch is seen as part of a large enclosure then its construction would have constitute a considerable undertaking, and might suggest a community effort, or at least a large investment of resources and time. The foundation of these enclosures within the Cam valley, may show an increase in the sophistication of land use and farming practices, in particular animal husbandry; while potentially marking a major change in the organisation of the farming landscape in the middle Bronze Age, which develops over the succeeding centuries.

4.2.3 This excavation is a key-hole view of Bronze age activity in the local area, therefore making comparison essential, but still recognising much about the site has to be presumed.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 Evidence for Bronze age activity in the area is unknown, making the site locally significant, however the potential for viewing this site in the wider landscape and its relationship to other similar gives the site a collective regional importance.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Excavation Trench						
General description				Orientation		N/A
Excavation area over ditch uncovered in Evaluation.				Avg. depth (m)		0.88
				Width (m)		9
				Length (m)		12
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.22	Redeposited material	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.21	Dark greyish brown loam	-	-
103	Layer	-	0.31	Reddish brown silty clay	-	-
200	Cut	2.9	1.35	Ditch	-	-
201	Fill	1.9	0.61	Fill of 200 (Primary)	-	-
202	Fill	2.5	0.4	Fill of 200 (Secondary)	-	-
203	Fill	2.8	0.35	Fill of 200 (Tertiary)	Yes	LBA
204	Cut	2.9	1.25	Ditch	-	-
205	Fill	2.9	0.55	Fill of 204 ((Tertiary)	Yes	LBA
206	Fill	2.3	0.39	Fill of 204 (Secondary)	Yes	MBA
207	Fill	0.75	0.31	Fill of 204 (Primary)	Yes	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Later prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudnell

B.1.1 The excavation of the ditch yielded 45 sherds (252g) of Bronze Age pottery, the majority of which dates to the Late Bronze Age, c. 1100-800 BC. The assemblage derived from three contexts (107, 203 and 205), and was characterised by small sherds in burnt flint, sand and grog tempered fabrics, with a mean sherd weight of 5.6g (Table 1).

Context	No./weight (g) sherds	Fabrics represented	Mean sherd weight (g)
107	24/138	FQ1, G1, Q1	5.8
203	2/4	FQ2, GF1	2.0
205	19/110	FQ1	5.8
TOTAL	45/252	-	5.6

Table 1: Quantification of later Bronze Age pottery

B.1.2 Although the material is highly fragmented, it is clear the sherds belong to only eight or nine different vessels. In total, three different rims were present in the assemblage, together with one possible base fragment; none of which were measurable.

Fabrics and feature sherds

B.1.3 FQ1: Moderate to common medium and coarse (ranging between 1-3mm in size) burnt flint in a sandy clay matrix. 39 sherds (213g), including one possible flat base fragment (6g), and two different rounded rims (five sherds, 19g).

B.1.4 FQ2: Sparse to moderate finely crushed burnt flint (<1mm) in a slightly sandy clay matrix. 1 sherd (2g)

B.1.5 GF1: Sparse medium grog (1-2mm) and sparse medium burnt flint (1-2mm). 1 sherd (2g).

B.1.6 Q1: Hard fabric with moderate to common sand and very rare medium burnt flint (1-2mm in size). 1 abraded sherd (22g).

B.1.7 G1: Soapy textured fabric with moderate medium and/or coarse grog (ranging between 1-3mm). 3 sherds (13g), including an abraded shoulder sherd with possible fingertip impression (9g), and a rim sherd with internally-bevelled lip (3g).

Context assemblages

B.1.8 The largest context assemblage derived from context 107, and consisted of 24 sherds (138g) in fabrics FQ1, G1 and Q1. The group was dominated by FQ1 body sherds (20 sherds, 103g), which date to the Late Bronze Age. One of these (5g) belonged to the neck of a vessel and refitted to a rounded rim from context 205. The three grog tempered sherds from context 107 (13g), have been assigned a 'generic' Bronze Age date, though they probably belong to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1100 BC. These included an abraded shoulder sherd with a possible fingertip impression; a small body sherd (presumably from the same vessel), and a rim with an internally-bevelled lip.

B.1.9 The two sherds (4g) from context 203 were in fabrics FQ2 (2g), and GF1 (2g). The former was a shoulder sherd belonging to a thin walled vessel, presumably part of a

Late Bronze Age fineware bowl, which may originally have been smoothed or burnished. The flint and grog tempered body sherd is undiagnostic and difficult to date. Whilst grog fabrics are more typical of the Early and Middle Bronze Age, the grog and flint combination is infrequently used in Late Bronze Age potting traditions in Cambridgeshire. Given the size and condition of this example, it is probably best to assign the sherd a 'generic' later Bronze Age date, c. 1500-800 BC.

- B.1.10 Context 205 yielded 19 Late Bronze Age sherds (110g), all in fabric FQ1. In regards sherd condition, surface colour, sherd thicknesses, and inclusion sorting, the range of material from this fill was identical to the FQ1 assemblage in context 107, suggesting all derived from the same small number of vessels. This interpretation is supported by the refit indentified between these contexts. The material from contexts 205 also included the rounded rims of two different vessels, and a total of four refitting sherds.

Discussion: date and affiliation

- B.1.11 Given the small size and fragmented condition of this assemblage, coupled with the scarcity of feature sherds, dating is largely reliant upon an assessment of the different fabrics represented. As detailed in the description above, the assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics, reminiscent of a range of Late Bronze Age Plainware ceramics from Cambridgeshire; published parallels including Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site (Brudenell 2008), Stonea (Needham 1996) and Fulbourn Hospital (Barclay 1998). The sherds in fabric G1, GF1 and Q1 are more difficult to date, but certainly belong to the Bronze Age, and probably date somewhere between c. 1500-1100 BC. In general these sherds were more abraded, with most having worn and rounded edges.

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B.2 Flint Assessment

By Laurence Billington

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 16 pieces of flint were recovered from the excavations and submitted for analysis. Eight of these were natural pieces, produced by thermal or ‘starch’ fractures. The remaining eight humanly worked flints are quantified in table _ below.

Context	Chip	Flake	Bladelet	Core	Estimated date	Comments	Natural
107		1			Late Neolithic-Bronze Age	fresh condition	
203	1						
		1			Late Neolithic-Bronze Age	fresh condition	
		1			Late Neolithic-Bronze Age	broad with cortical platform	
		1					
				1	Mesolithic	soft hammer struck	
						3	
205		1			Late Neolithic-Bronze Age	irregular, flawed	
							2
206							3
Unstrat.				1	Neolithic-Bronze Age		

Table. Quantification of the flint assemblage

Description

B.2.2 The assemblage consists entirely of unretouched material and is largely chronologically undiagnostic. In raw material terms the assemblage is dominated by fine grained dark grey/black to grey translucent flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are abraded and smooth, typical of material derived from secondary (glacial/fluviol) deposits. The majority of the assemblage exhibits slight edge damage characteristic of redeposited pieces, with the exception of two flakes from [107] and [203] which retain a very fresh appearance.

B.2.3 Technologically the assemblage is dominated by a generalised flake based reduction strategy producing flakes of relatively squat and thick morphology struck from unprepared platforms with direct hard hammer percussion. This material is not strongly diagnostic but is perhaps most typical of industries dating from the later Neolithic to the later Bronze Age. Some of this material particularly the two flakes in fresh condition mentioned above, may represent flintworking broadly contemporary with the ditch F. ?? The only exception to this flake based material is a fine, heavily patinated bladelet from [203], almost certainly of Mesolithic date.

Discussion

B.2.4 The small size and undistinguished nature of the assemblage precludes detailed discussion of the date and character of flint working and use at the site. Some of the material, notably the two ‘fresh’ flakes may be broadly contemporary with the infilling of the ditch but the majority probably represents redeposited, residual material of earlier

date subsequently incorporated into the infill of the feature. The single bladelet attests to Mesolithic activity at the site.

- B.2.5 No further analysis is recommended for the assemblage although any resulting publication should include a brief description of the material.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

- C.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken from ditches during the evaluation and excavation of the Harris Road site
- C.1.2 Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation, The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry.
- C.1.3 The dried residue was scanned by eye and no dating evidence was recovered. The flots were examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Cereals	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	113	114	ditch	10	0	##	#	#
2	109	110	ditch	10	#	##	#	#
10	201	200	ditch	30	0	###	0	0
11	205	204	ditch	30	0	###	###	##

- C.1.4 Charred plant remains were extremely rare occurring as charcoal in three of the samples and as a single charred grain in Sample 2, fill 109 of ditch 110. No artefacts were present in the residues.
- C.1.5 The general lack of plant remains suggests that either conditions at the site do not favour preservation or that there was no human occupation in the immediate vicinity. No further work is required.

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.2.1 Sixty-three fragments of faunal material were recovered from the excavation at Harris Road, yielding 25 “countable” bones (see below). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Three contexts (203, 205 & 206) contained identifiable bone, all fills of a late Bronze Age ditch.

Methodology

C.2.2 Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles.

The Assemblage

C.2.3 Table 1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage in terms of identifiable fragments (NISP) and number of individuals (MNI). The assemblage is almost dominated by cattle remains with only a single fragmentary pig humerus being recovered from context 206 and red deer antler from 203. The majority of cattle remains are from adult animals with only a single juvenile femur being recovered from context 203. Two young adult mandibles were recovered from 205 & 206. The majority of the cattle assemblage consists of lower limb and cranial elements along with numbers of loose ribs, suggesting butchery/processing waste rather than food remains. A complete metacarpal was recovered from 205 from a female animal around 1.08m at the shoulder.

Conclusion

C.2.4 As mentioned above the assemblage most likely represents butchery/processing waste rather than food remains. This is to be expected given the nature of the features excavated.

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	16	64	4	57.1
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	4	1	14.3
Red Deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	1	4	1	14.3
Large Mammal	7	28	1	14.3
Total:	25	100	7	100

C.2.5 Table 1: Species distribution for the assemblage

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C.3 Carbon 14 Dating

By **SUERC**

C.3.1 A Bos Tibia fragment was used for the purpose of dating, and was taken from context (206)

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

9 June 2010

Laboratory Code

SUERC-29309 (GU-21488)

Submitter

Rachel Fosberry
Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ

Site Reference
Sample Reference

Harris Road, Cambridge
CAMHAR10 (206)

Material

Animal Bone : Bos

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB

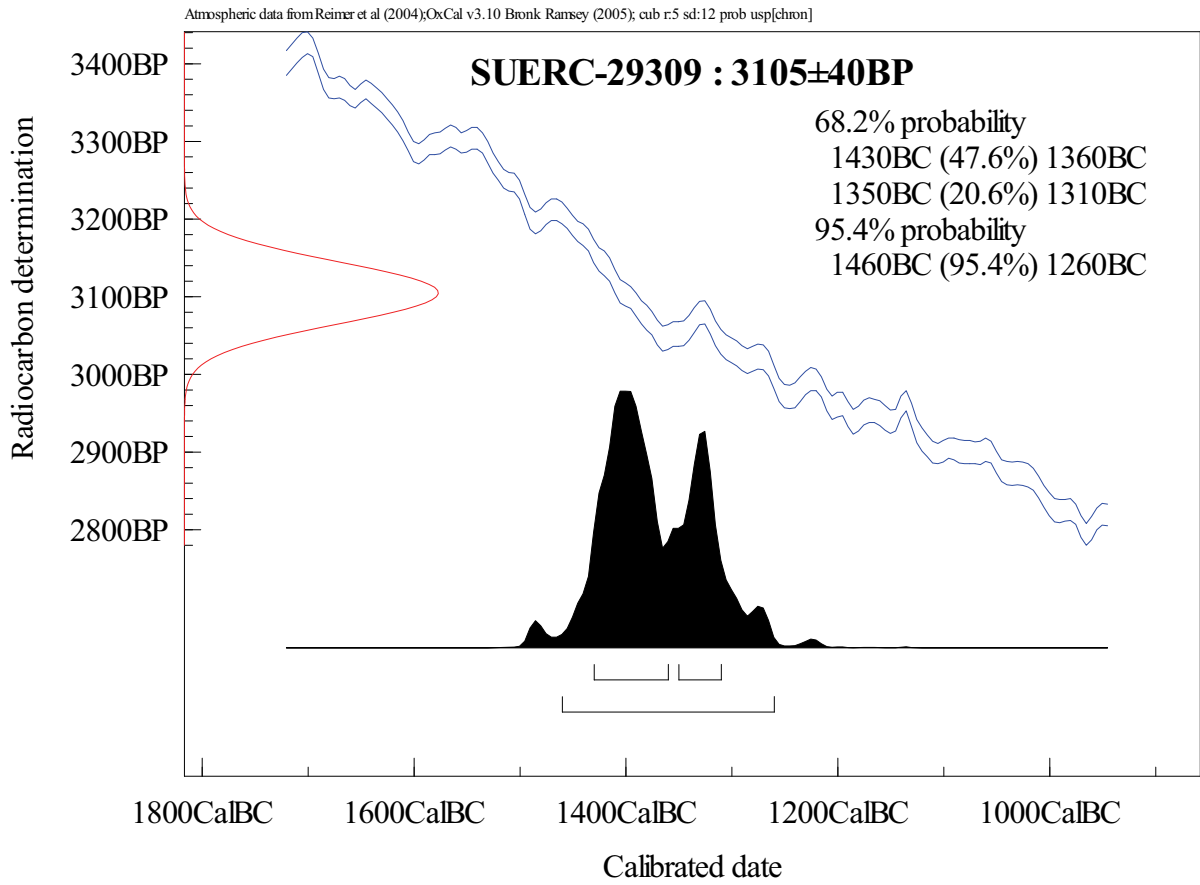
-21.9 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP

3105 ± 40

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the

Calibration Plot



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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-79541			
Project Name	Bronze Age Remains at Harris Road Cambridge			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	19-04-2010	Finish	22-04-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMHAR10	Planning App. No.	No. 09/1046/FUL
HER No.	ECB 3362	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 3138

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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
Ditch Enclosure	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pot	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambs City	Harris Road, Cambridge. CB4 3SG	
Parish	Cambridge		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	63sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 4471 6047

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CAPCA
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs county stores	OA East Bar Hill	Cambs County stores.
CAMHAR10	CAMHAR10	CAMHAR10

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

An Excavation was carried out at Harris Road, Cambridge, Grid ref TL 4471 6047. The Excavation consisted of one trench located within the proposed development area, the trench was located over the site of a ditch identified in the prior evaluation of the site. Two slots were excavated within the ditch in addition to a single slot dug as part of the evaluation. The ditch is of Bronze Age date and with fills dated by both pottery and Carbon14 dating.



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Figure 1: Location of development area (outlined red) showing excavation area (black) and evaluation trenches (green)

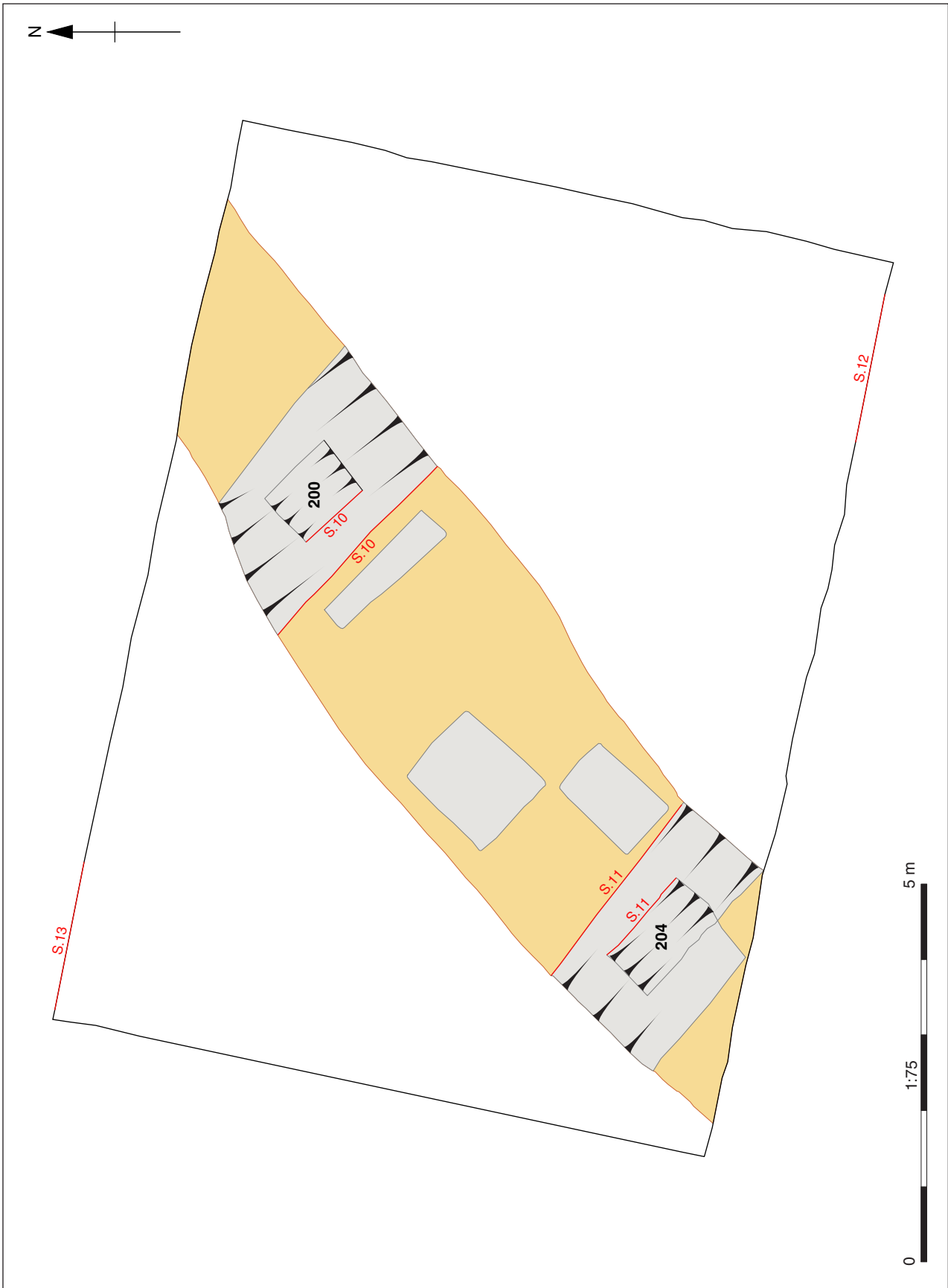


Figure 2: Site plan

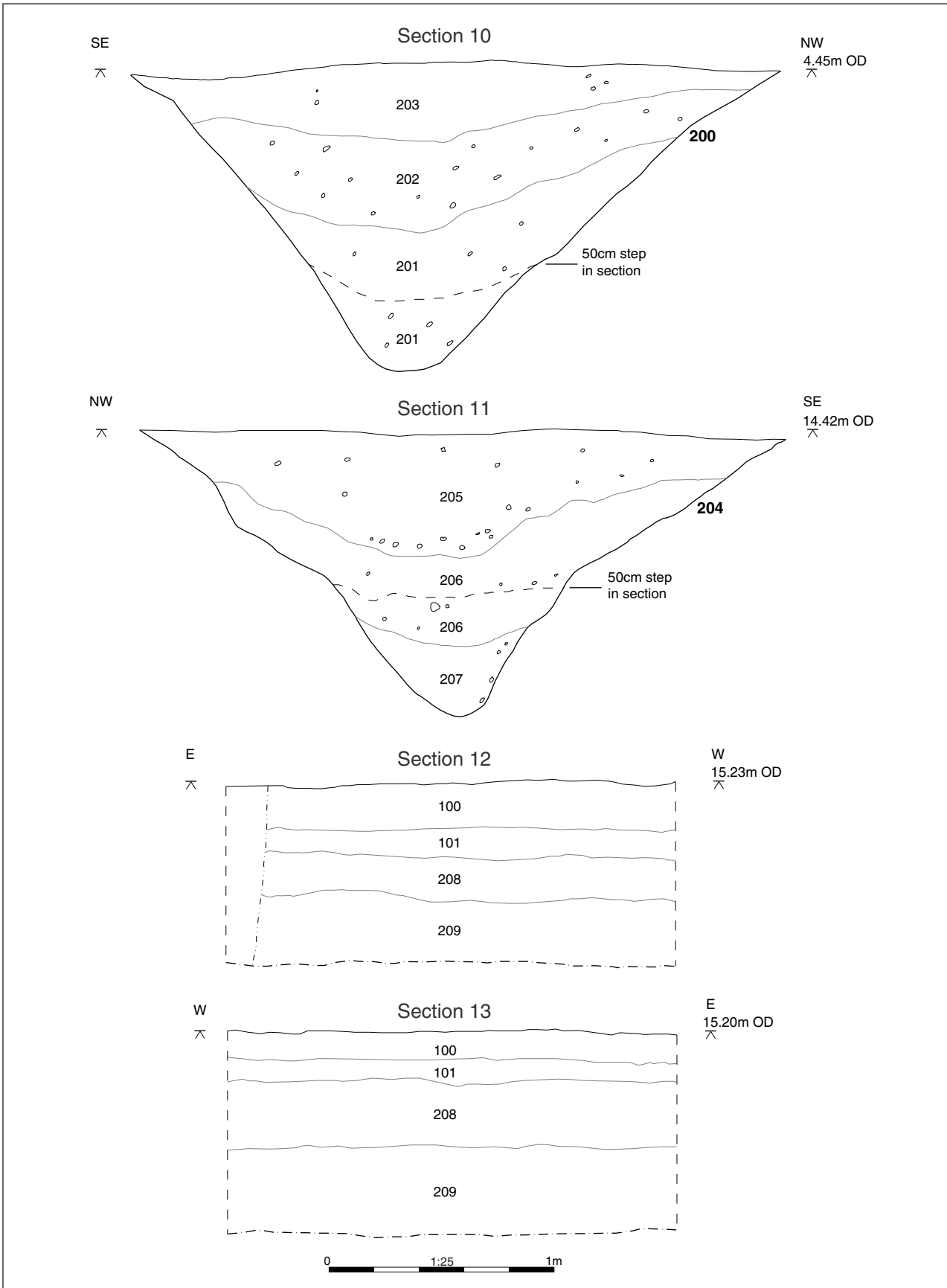


Figure 3: Sections 10-13



Plate 1: Trench shot, ditch sections



Plate 2: Photo of Section 10



Plate 3: Photo of Section 11



Plate 4: Working Shot



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