

# Monitoring Of Geotechnical Test Pits NCS Cambridge



## Archaeological Watching Brief Report



March 2014

**Client: Skanska UK**

OA East Report No: 1610

OASIS No: oxfordar3-175584

NGR: TL 46130 54914

## **Monitoring of Geo-technical Trial Pits at NCS Cambridge**

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

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*Report Date: March 2014*

**Report Number:** 1610  
**Site Name:** Monitoring of Geo-technical Trial Pits, NCS Cambridge  
**HER Event No:** ECB4142  
**Date of Works:** March 2014  
**Client Name:** Skanska UK  
**Client Ref:**  
**Planning Ref:**  
**Grid Ref:** TL 46130 54914  
**Site Code:** CAMCBC14  
**Finance Code:** CAMCBC14  
**Receiving Body:** CCC Stores

**Accession No:**

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## **Summary**

*Between 17th March 2014 and 21st March 2014 OA East monitored the excavation of geo-technical trial pits on land immediately south of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. A total of twenty pits were monitored and recorded across two areas (Fig. 1). A high proportion of the pits in the northern area (AZ North) were found to contain archaeological remains dating to the Roman period. A possible enclosure ditch was uncovered by trial pits in the southern area (AZ South).*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted at land south of Addenbrooke's Hospital (NCS Cambridge – TL 46130 54914)
- 1.1.2 This archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Specification written by OA East (Mortimer & Phillips 2014) after consultation with Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining both the make-up of the overburden above the geological level and the character and extent of any archaeological remains disturbed by the trial pits. The work was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results are intended to give a better understanding of the depth, type and quantity of overburden that will be required to be removed across site prior to archaeological investigation, and the depth of that archaeological horizon.
- 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 According to the British Geological Society the bedrock on the site is West Melbury Chalk Formation with areas of river terrace deposits capping it.
- 1.2.2 The development area is divided into two separate land parcels (Fig. 1), both being developed by Skanska UK. The areas are part of the development of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus and lie to the north of the proposed Circus and Piazza (Area 7 – known as AZ North) and to the west of Francis Crick Avenue (Areas 9 to 13 – known as AZ South).
- 1.2.3 AZ North is situated on sloping ground, with an elevation of c. 19m OD in the north-eastern corner, sloping down to c. 16m OD to the south. Much of this, particularly in the central and northern areas, consists of made ground, deposited during the construction of Addenbrooke's Hospital in the 1960's.
- 1.2.4 AZ South is a relatively flat parcel of land with an elevation of c. 16m OD and lies between the main Cambridge railway line and Francis Crick Avenue.
- 1.2.5 A total of 20 trial pits were opened – eleven in the northern area and nine in the southern. Boreholes were also excavated across site, but not archaeologically monitored.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The landscape surrounding the development area has been investigated intensively over the past decade as Cambridge and Addenbrooke's Hospital have expanded. The largest excavation was undertaken on the Clay Farm Development, 800m to the west of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus site where c. 19 hectares of principally Bronze Age to Romano-British archaeology were excavated (Phillips 2013 A). Other excavations in the area include the Addenbooke's Perimeter Rd (Phillips 2013 B) and the Rising Main Sewer (Newman & Phillips 2012), both to the south of site.



- 1.3.2 The CBC area has been subjected to a trench evaluation (Evans and Mackay 2005) which recorded that much of the topsoil in the AZ North area had been removed prior to the re-deposition of marly clays across the site, transported from the Addenbrooke's development to the east. This dumping was found to have heavily compacted the subsoil, and in parts damaged the archaeology below. A total of 1.5m to 2m of re-deposited marly clay was recorded on the site.
- 1.3.3 The archaeology found during evaluation of the northern area (AZ North) was quite dispersed relative to that within the surrounding area, but contained archaeology of some significance, including the remains of a crouched inhumation (presumed to be prehistoric) that had been heavily damaged, both by ploughing and compaction by machines during the dumping episode. Most features recorded during the evaluation were ditches and pits dating the the 1st to 2nd century AD.
- 1.3.4 The evaluation trenches in the southern area (AZ South) were mainly targeted on the cropmarks and geophysical results, which showed a large multi-ditched enclosure. Finds from the slots excavated in the enclosure ditches were very sparse, with some apparent Iron Age pottery recovered. The enclosure was subsequently dated by carbon 14 to the Middle Bronze Age.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to Skanska UK, who commissioned and funded the work and particular thanks go to Paloo Doshi of Skanska UK for organising the site work. The geo-technical trial pits were excavated and logged by Environmental Scientifics Group (ESG). Site survey was carried out by the author.

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## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of the monitoring was to determine the types and depths of the layers of overburden above the archaeological horizon, and as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, nature, date and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits that were disturbed by the trial pits. Finds were to be collected from archaeological levels and records made where possible of features encountered.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The specification stated that all geo-technical trial pits (Fig. 2) would be monitored by an archaeologist and that logs of depths of overburden, including topsoil and subsoil, would be made. Any archaeological features in AZ North were to be recorded, but due to depths of overburden were to be allowed to be machine excavated unless clearly of particular significance or complexity. If such archaeology were encountered the trial pit was to be moved. Any archaeology encountered in the AZ South area, where overburden is shallow, was to be hand excavated and recorded before the trial pit continued.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a narrow toothed bucket. A bladed ditching bucket was utilised in AZ South to strip topsoil and subsoil for trial pits deemed to be in archaeologically sensitive locations (STP 11, 12 & 14). The bucket was then changed to a narrow toothed type to continue excavation of the pit.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 Smartnet GPRS.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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 Weather conditions were dry and generally bright. Ground conditions were dry.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results will be presented by trial pit number, separated into their Areas (AZ North and AZ South). Table 1 (below) summarises the depths of topsoil and other overburden encountered in each trial pit. See Appendix A for detailed depths within each trial pit.

Area	Trial Pit	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Archaeological Horizon from ground level (m)
AZ North	STP01	0.25	2.2
	STP02	0.3	2
	STP03	0.3	2.1
	STP04	0.5	1.8
	STP05	0.28	1.2
	STP06	0.4	1.5
	STP07	0.3	1.6
	STP08	0.4	1.6
	TP X	0.4	1.9
	TP Y	0.4	1.8
	TP Z	0.4	1.4
AZ South	STP09	0.3	0.7
	STP10	0.38	0.58
	STP11	0.31	0.41
	STP12	0.3	0.3
	STP13	0.35	0.35
	STP14	0.3	0.7
	STP15	0.36	0.76
	TP A	0.2	0.25
	TP B	0.4	0.55

Table 1: Summary of layer depths

#### 3.2 AZ North

3.2.1 All pits excavated in AZ North encountered a layer of made ground, deepest to the north-northeast and reducing in thickness towards the south of the site. This was capped by a layer that has been called topsoil in results below, but is in fact a very poor quality capping layer containing very little organic material.

##### STP01

3.2.2 Trial Pit STP01 was found to have 0.25m of topsoil, below this was 1.95m of redeposited marly clay. This sealed a mid yellowish brown silty clay layer (4), 0.55m thick, that was interpreted as possible archaeology, but may be surviving topsoil and subsoil from prior to the deposition of made ground. No finds were recovered from the

layer, and no feature profile was observed, with the layer spread evenly across the pit. Below this was natural marly chalk geology.

#### **STP02**

- 3.2.3 Trial Pit STP02 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying 1.7m of redeposited marly clay. This sealed a mid yellowish brown silty clay layer (5), 0.15m thick, interpreted as archaeology, possibly part of a ditch. Below this was natural marly chalk geology.

#### **STP03**

- 3.2.4 Trial Pit STP03 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying 1.8m of redeposited marly clay. Below this was natural gravel terrace geology.

#### **STP04**

- 3.2.5 Trial Pit STP04 had 0.5m of topsoil overlying 1.3m of redeposited gravel and marly clay layers. Below this was a dark grey clayey silt (6), 0.9m thick, with large amounts of preserved organic material and manganese/iron staining within it. Romano-British pottery and an iron nail were recovered from the fill. This has been interpreted as a possible water course or watering hole, with a high potential for preserved organic remains. Below this layer was natural river terrace geology.

#### **STP05**

- 3.2.6 Trial Pit STP05 had 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of redeposited gravel. Below this was 0.7m of highly compacted mid brownish grey silty clay (7), from which a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery was recovered. This layer has been interpreted as ditch fill. The compaction may have been caused by heavy machinery during the 1960's. Below this layer was the marly clay geology.

#### **STP06**

- 3.2.7 Trial Pit STP06 had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 1.1m of redeposited clays which sealed the marly clay geology.

#### **STP07**

- 3.2.8 Trial Pit STP07 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying 1.2m of redeposited clays. This sealed a Roman ditch (8), of which half the profile could be seen. The feature was visible for 1.4m and was 0.7m deep. It was filled by 9; a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions and a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery. Below this was the natural geology.

#### **STP08**

- 3.2.9 Trial Pit STP08 had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 1.6m of redeposited marly clay. Below this was a Roman ditch (10) with a rounded profile and a depth of 0.7m. It was seen for 1.9m. The single fill (11) was a dark greyish brown silty clay with regular flint inclusions and a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery. This was cut into the natural marly clay.

#### **TP X**

- 3.2.10 Trial Pit TP X had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 1.5m of redeposited clays. Below this was a dark greyish brown silty clay layer (12), 0.3m thick, interpreted as a ditch fill. This overlay the natural marly chalk. The layer appeared to be heavily compacted.

### **TP Y**

- 3.2.11 Trial Pit TP Y had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 1.4m of redeposited clays. Below this two probable ditches (**13 & 15**) were seen, both a depth of 0.3m and filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (14 & 16), with lenses of light yellowish brown sand. Small amounts of Romano-British pottery and animal bone were recovered from fill 14. Both features were cut into the natural marly chalk.

### **TP Z**

- 3.2.12 Trial Pit TP Z had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 1.1m of redeposited clays. Below this 0.1m of heavily compacted mid yellowish brown silty clay was observed. This layer contained no finds, and may be topsoil/subsoil that was not stripped prior to deposition of the clay above.

## **3.3 AZ South**

Very little made ground was found in AZ South. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and a good quality topsoil.

### **STP09**

- 3.3.1 Trial Pit STP09 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.4m of subsoil. Below this was the natural marly clay. The subsoil appears not to have been original, and may have been imported and deposited during hard landscaping of the area during construction of the bus-way. No archaeology was recorded.

### **STP10**

- 3.3.2 Trial Pit STP10 had 0.38m of topsoil overlying 0.2m of subsoil. Below this was a layer of mid grey sand (17) with a thickness of 1.1m. No finds were recovered, but this layer is interpreted as the fill of a ditch. Below this layer was natural river terrace sands and gravels.

### **STP11**

- 3.3.3 Trial Pit STP11 had 0.31m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of subsoil. Below this was natural marly clay. No archaeology was recorded.

### **STP12**

- 3.3.4 Trial Pit STP12 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying the natural marly chalk. No archaeology was recorded.

### **STP13**

- 3.3.5 Trial Pit STP13 had 0.35m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of natural river terrace gravels which was overlying the natural marly clay. No archaeology was recorded.

### **STP14**

- 3.3.6 Trial Pit STP14 had 0.3m of topsoil overlying 0.4m of redeposited clays. Below this was the natural marly clay. No archaeology was recorded. The redeposited clays are likely associated with construction of Francis Crick Avenue.

### **3.3.7 STP15**

3.3.8 Trial Pit STP15 had 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.4m of subsoil. Below this were the natural marly clays. No archaeology was recorded.

#### **TP A**

3.3.9 Trial Pit TP A had 0.2m of topsoil overlying the natural river terrace sands and gravels. No archaeology was found was recorded.

#### **TP B**

3.3.10 Trial Pit TP B had 0.4m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of subsoil. Below this was natural marly clay. No archaeology was recorded.

### **3.4 Finds Summary**

3.4.1 A small assemblage of pottery (142g) was recovered from the Trial Pits. All sherds were dated to the 1st to 2nd century. A single nail was also recovered, and dated to the Roman period. Two fragments of undiagnostic animal bone were recovered, weighing 11g.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 AZ North

- 4.1.1 The quantity and date of archaeology found within AZ North correlates well with that was found during the earlier evaluation. From the evidence seen in the trial pits it is clear that prior to the deposition of material in the 1960's, much of the area had been stripped of topsoil. This has led to the archaeology being quite significantly compacted, and damaged, by machine and dumper tracking. That said, archaeological finds and features were recorded in at least six of the eleven trial pits, all of it Romano-British and mostly relating to ditches. The dumped overburden varies in thickness across site, from 1.8m in the north north-east corner of the field, to 0.15m in the southernmost trial pit.

### 4.2 AZ South

- 4.2.1 A single possible enclosure ditch was recorded during the excavation of the trial pits. No other archaeology was disturbed. The amount of overburden across the area is variable, but within a range seen regularly on other agricultural land. Hard landscaping around the northern and eastern boundary of the field appear to be the only impact the land has seen in the recent past, with imported subsoil and made ground recorded on the boundaries respectively.

## APPENDIX A. TRIAL PIT DIMENSIONS

STP01						
Trial Pit contained one possible ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology					Topsoil depth (m)	0.25
					Depth to Archaeology (m)	2.2
					Width (m)	0.65
					Length (m)	2.3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4	Layer	-	0.55	Possible Ditch	-	-
STP02						
General description					Topsoil depth (m)	0.3
Trial Pit contained one possible ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology					Depth to Archaeology (m)	2
					Width (m)	0.65
					Length (m)	2.4
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	layer	-	0.15	Possible Ditch	-	-
STP03						
General description					Topsoil depth (m)	0.3
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology					Depth to Archaeology (m)	2.1
					Width (m)	0.65
					Length (m)	2.6
STP04						
General description					Topsoil depth (m)	0.5
Trial Pit contained and organic layer possible part of watering hole. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology					Depth to Archaeology (m)	1.8
					Width (m)	0.65
					Length (m)	2.3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6	layer	-	0.9	Watering Hole?	Pottery & Fe Nail	AD 1st – 2nd C



STP05						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.28	
Trial Pit contained one possible ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.2	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.3	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7	layer		0.7	Ditch fill	pottery	AD 1st – 2nd C
STP06						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.5	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.8	
STP07						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	
Trial Pit contained one ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.6	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.6	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Cut	1.4	0.7	Ditch	-	-
8	Fill	1.4	0.7	Ditch	pottery	AD 1st – 2nd C
STP08						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit contained one ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.6	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.8	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
10	Ditch	1.9	0.7	Ditch	-	-
11	Ditch	1.9	0.7	Ditch	Pottery	AD 1st – 2nd C
STP09						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.7	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.2	

STP10						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.38	
Trial Pit contained one possible ditch. Pit consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.58	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.3	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	-	1.1	Enclosure Ditch?	-	-
STP11						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.31	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.41	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	1.9	
STP12						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.3	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.4	
STP13						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.35	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.35	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	1.9	
STP14						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.3	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.7	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	1.9	
STP15						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.36	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.76	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2	
TP A						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.2	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.25	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.1	

TP B						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a river terrace gravel & sand geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	0.55	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.1	
TP X						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit contained one possible ditch. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.9	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.3	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
12	layer	-	0.3	Ditch?	-	-
TP Y						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit contained two ditches. Pit consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.4	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
13	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch	-	-
14	Fill	1.4	0.3	Ditch	-	-
15	Cut	0.4	0.3	Ditch	-	-
16	Fill	0.4	0.3	Ditch	-	-
TP Z						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Topsoil depth (m)</b>	0.4	
Trial Pit devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and made ground overlying a marly clay geology				<b>Depth to Archaeology (m)</b>	1.4	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	0.65	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	2.4	

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*With Stephen Wadeson*

B.1.1 A total of 18 sherds (142g total) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from features seen in the trial pits. The assemblage consists of locally made micaceous greywares all dating to the mid 1st to 2nd century.

Trial Pit	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
STP04	Watering Hole?	-	6	Mid AD 1st to 2nd C	1	3
STP05	Ditch	-	7	Mid AD 1st to 2nd C	3	26
STP07	Ditch	8	9	Mid AD 1st to 2nd C	6	83
STP08	Ditch	10	11	Mid AD 1st to 2nd C	5	5
TP Y	Ditch	13	14	Mid AD 1st to 2nd C	4	25
Total						142

*Table 2: Quantity and Weight of Roman Pottery*

4.2.1 The assemblage contains no sherds with diagnostic features so it is difficult to date accurately. All sherds were abraded and in poor condition.

## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Evans, C & Mackay, D 2005 Addenbooke's, Cambridge, The 2020 Lands  
*CAU report 671: unpublished*
- Mortimer, R & Phillips, T 2014 Specification for Archaeological Watching brief: Cambridge  
Biomedical Campus
- Newman, J & Phillips, T 2013 Clay Farm Rising Main Sewer  
*OA East report 1422: unpublished.*
- Phillips, T 2013 A Clay Farm, Great Kneighton: A prehistoric and Roman  
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- Phillips, T 2013 B Southern Perimeter Road, Addenbrooke's Hospital,  
Cambridge  
*OA East report 1435: unpublished*

## APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-175584		
Project Name	Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Pits at NCS Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-03-2014	Finish	21-03-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMCBC14	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB4142	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Commercial

### 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 type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" 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
Ditch	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 City		
Parish			
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	5ha	National Grid Reference	TL 46130 54914

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Ricahrd Mortimer
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Pat Moan

### Project Archives

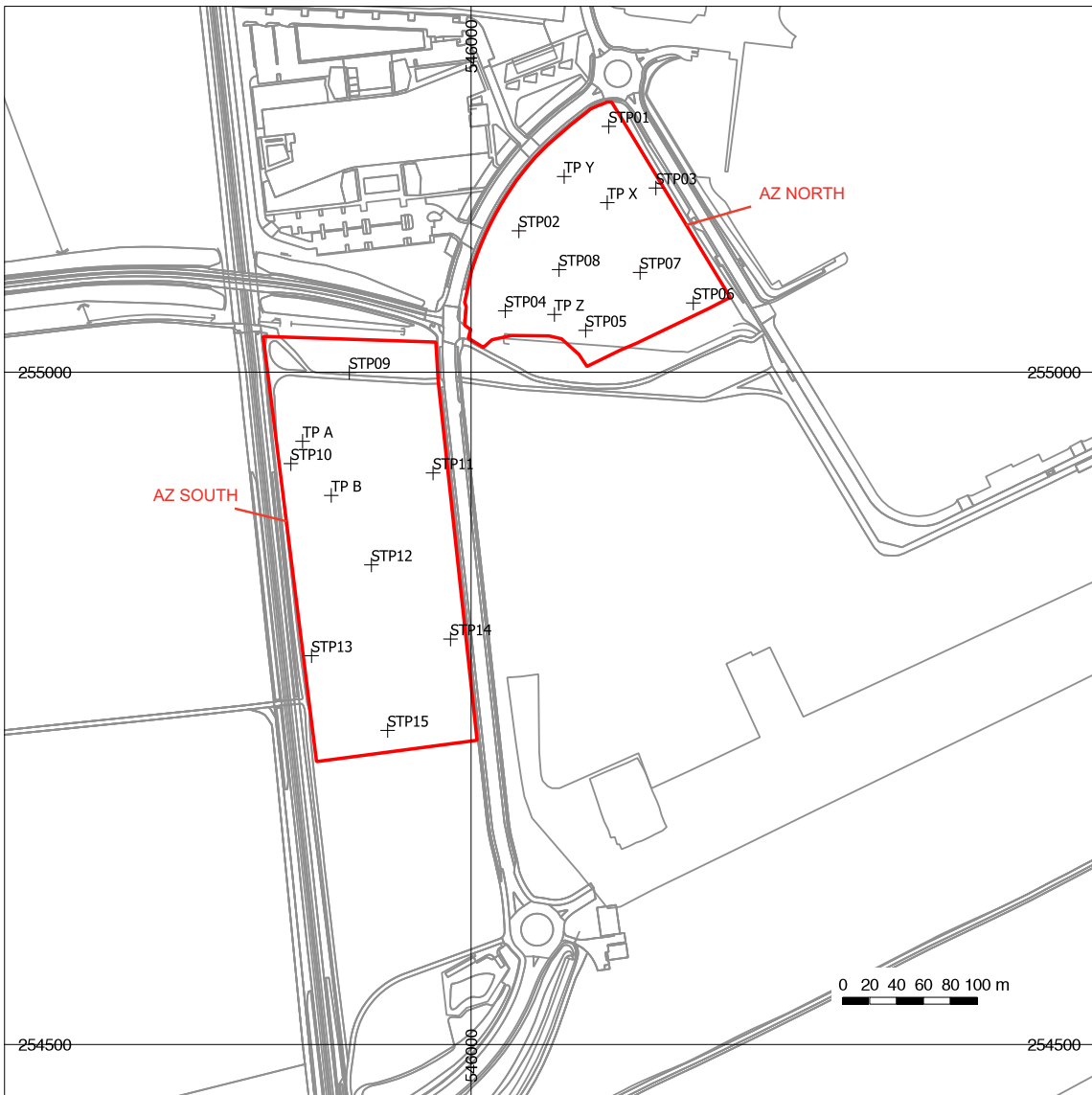
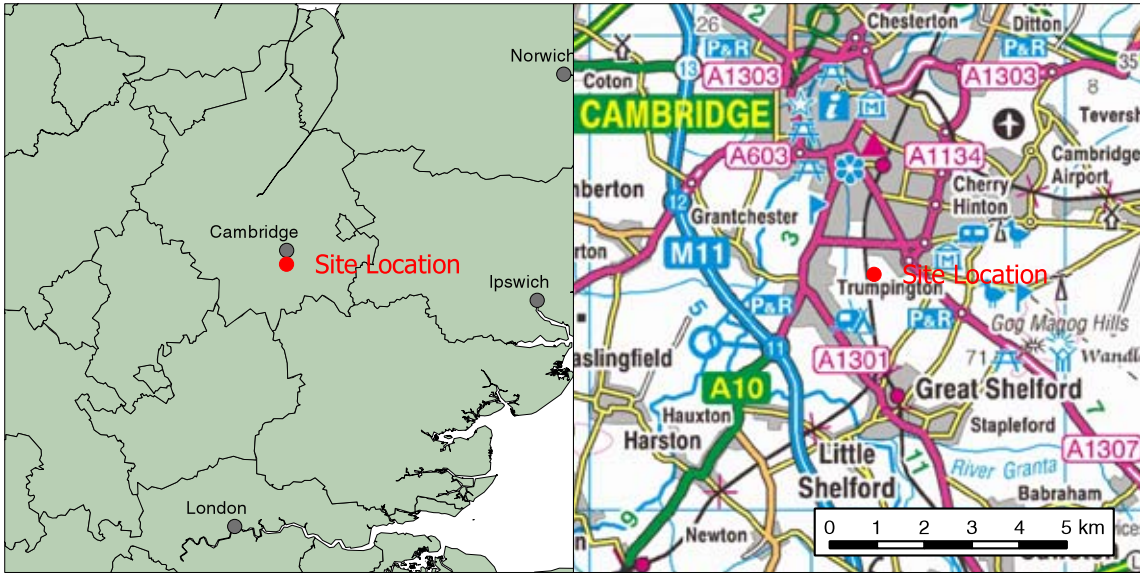
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
CAMCBC14	CAMCBC14	CAMCBC14

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input 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
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing Trial Pits (black) in development area (red)





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Figure 2: Locations of Trial Pits in relation to Cropmarks



Plate 1 : Trial Pit STP04 showing depth of overburden.



Plate 2: Trial Pit STP15 showing topsoil overlying natural geology.



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