Bronze Age post alignments, an Iron Age trackway and a Roman field system on land south of the Bell Language School, Cambridge

Excavation Report

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Archaeological Excavation Report

Bronze Age post alignments, an Iron Age trackway and a Roman cultivation system on land south of the Bell Language School, Cambridge

Archaeological Excavation

By Louise Bush BA MA MCIfA and Richard Mortimer MCIfA

With contributions by Barry Bishop MA PhD MCIfA, Chris Faine MA MSc ACIfA, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Chris Howard-Davis BA MCIfA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA and Mairead Rutherford BA MSc

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

Illustrator: Dave Brown BA

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Prepared by:	Louise Bush
Position:	Project Officer
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Checked by:	Richard Mortimer
Position:	Senior Project Manager
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Signed:	

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between the 12th May and 14th August 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to the Bell Language School, Babraham Road, Cambridge in advance of the construction of a mixed development of residential and student accommodation and associated amenities.

Two excavation areas totalling 2.37ha were opened within the 7.5ha development area. Archaeological remains ranging in date from the Early Neolithic through to the 19th century were identified. Despite the size of the investigation and extensive archaeological remains, the associated finds assemblage is extremely small, indicating that this area was not directly inhabited. The sparse environmental remains reiterate this interpretation.

The earliest archaeological feature recorded was a tree throw containing an Early Neolithic struck flint assemblage that included a leaf-shaped arrowhead. Residual struck flint was also recovered from later features across the entire site.

Early Bronze Age activity was confined to the north-western corner of the site, where a waterhole, water heating pit and the remnants of a burnt mound were present. Evidence for Middle Bronze Age land use was identified across the site in the form of a north-east to south-west aligned ditched field system, with smaller north-west to south-east aligned internal divisions. This field system is part of a much larger system that extends westward across the Addenbrooke's landscape for a further 0.8km. Two large waterholes were also identified within the field system.

One of the most notable elements of the excavation was a series of Bronze Age post alignments, with just over 400 postholes being identified within four different alignments. Each alignment consisted of between one and three parallel rows of posts (with the posts 0.96m apart on average) extending for up to 115m across the site. The function of these alignments is open to interpretation: it seems unlikely that they were simply for land division and it is probable that they had a more monumental association. One of the post alignments was superseded by a pit alignment, initially seen extending parallel with it, but then truncating over the top of it. A north to south aligned ditch ran parallel with one of the post alignments but was not aligned to the Middle Bronze Age field system.

A well-constructed Early Iron Age cobbled trackway, orientated north to south, was aligned on this ditch and was exposed for c.120m The trackway ran parallel with and appeared to respect the most extensive of the post alignments. Other Early Iron Age activity comprised a series of pit groups containing small assemblages of pottery and animal bone. Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity was represented by a series of poorly-dates ditches which re-cut several Middle Iron Age ditches that cut through the cobbled trackway making it narrower.

A north-northeast to south-southwest aligned Early Roman cultivation system was present across the westernmost part of the site and is one of several such systems identified across the Addenbrooke's landscape.

Evidence for the post-medieval period consisted of a boundary ditch and associated smaller sub-divisions. A number of possible furrows were also identified. At the east end of site was a post-medieval enclosure containing a number of north-south and east-west aligned ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted on land adjacent to Bell Language School, Cambridge (Fig. 1; NGR 546736, 254865) ahead of the construction of 270 residential houses and 100 bedroom student accommodation, along with public open spaces, roads, cycleways and associated drainage infrastructure. The site is located within a rich archaeological landscape that has been extensively investigated in recent years.

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Planning Applications 13/1118/S73 and 13/1786/REM), supplemented by a Specification prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East; Phillips & Mortimer 2013).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of 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 local planning authority will make the information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of the development management publicly accessible.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the County Archaeological Archive Facility in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Within a development area of 7.56 hectares, the 2.42 hectare excavation was situated on the southern edge of Cambridge, on the western side of Babraham Road and south of Addenbrooke's Hospital. The western portion of the site lies on West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. This gives way eastward to Zig Zag Chalk Formation with superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Society (BGS) 2014).

1.2.2 The site lies on a gentle south-west facing slope, at a height of 17.5m OD at the north-eastern corner and gradually dropping to 14.9m to the south-west (Fig. 2).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 Pertinent Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers referred to in the text are illustrated in Fig. 3.

Neolithic

1.3.2 A number of local sites have shown at least limited evidence of earlier prehistoric land use, either through the presence of small assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork or the occasional pit or hollow containing Neolithic finds; suggesting generally dispersed evidence in the landscape. The most significant local site containing such features is Trumpington Meadows, 2.5km to the west (MCB 17990, Patten 2012), where the remains of two rare Neolithic circular funerary monuments were discovered.

1.3.3 The Clay Farm development (ECB 3686, Phillips & Mortimer 2012) located approximately 1.3km to the west, recovered a substantial amount of residual Neolithic (and earlier) flintwork, however actual Neolithic features were rare. The largest assemblage of finds came from a pit in Area A where a large collection of Early

Neolithic Mildenhall Ware was recovered along with 64 struck flints. At the Babraham Road Park and Ride site (0.92km south-east) the earliest features were attributed to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and included three inhumations, a scatter of Grooved Ware pottery, associated pits and two deep, circular shafts or pits (CB 15253, Hinman 2001). Recent fieldwork on land off Worts' Causeway (ECB 4532, Bush 2015a), to the immediate west of the Babraham Road Park and Ride site, identified a small number of pits containing assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery and struck flint. A collection of residual Late Neolithic pottery was also recovered from the Middle Bronze Age ditches.

1.3.4 Geophysical survey at Little Trees Hill (2.7m south-east) has identified a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (MCB 6215) along with a Bronze Age barrow (MCB 6129). Findspots of a Neolithic flint axe (MCB 6080) along with Mesolithic remains (MCB 14058) have also been recovered *c.*2.8km south-east at the Gog Magog golf course.

Bronze Age

1.3.5 The Addenbrooke's landscape contains extensive evidence for Bronze Age activity (particularly from the Middle Bronze Age). The Clay Farm development revealed an extensive field system constructed over large areas of the site. This consisted of a series of parallel ditches forming strip fields followed by an intricate system of both segmented and continuous ditches which divided the landscape into rectilinear fields and enclosures. Two discrete areas of settlement were also uncovered, producing very large finds assemblages of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone, struck flint and numerous worked bone implements indicative of craft activities. Excavations at the Fawcett Primary School (1.7km north-west) revealed the ploughed out remains of a large burial mound (ECB 3984, Phillips forthcoming (a)). Only the northern half of the barrow was uncovered in the excavation, but the ditch produced 36 cremation burials and one inhumation.

1.3.6 A Middle Bronze Age triple ditched enclosure has been investigated on the Addenbrooke's 2020 Lands (HER 08339, Evans *et al.* 2008), 0.8km to the west of the current site. The evaluation, based on cropmark and geophysical plots, has shown that the ditches were substantial. This enclosure has since been fully excavated as the AstraZeneca South site but results are not yet available. To the south at the Babraham Road Park and Ride site, two aligned Middle Bronze Age ditches, interrupted with a 5m entrance, were possibly associated with timber beamslot features. Further to this, a post-built roundhouse attributed to the Middle Bronze Age was found at Granham's Farm (CB 15569, Hinman 1999), approximately 1km to the south of the current site.

1.3.7 Geophysical survey and trench evaluation on land adjacent to Worts' Causeway, located 0.4km to the east of t he site, has identified a Middle Bronze Age field system covering an area approximately 15 hectares in size. The remnant of an east-northeast to west-southwest cobble trackway was also identified and attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Iron Age

1.3.8 Two of the most significant monuments in the immediate area are the Iron Age rings of Wandlebury and War Ditches. Wandlebury, located on the edge of the Gog Magog hills, 3km to the south-east (HER 04636, French 2004), has evidence for Early Iron Age unenclosed settlement before the first defences were constructed in the 5th century BC. A second rampart and ditch were built on the interior of the first during the 1st century BC. War Ditches (HER 04963, Pickstone & Mortimer 2012), located 1.7km to

the east, was first constructed during the latest Early Iron Age, although evidence suggests that it was never completed.

1.3.9 An extensive area of Early Iron Age settlement was revealed at Clay Farm (ECB 3686, Phillips & Mortimer 2012). This was characterised by post built structures and pits. Middle and Late Iron Age activity was located to the higher ground in Area C where a system of curvilinear ditches forming a system of enclosures was identified. Roundhouses and areas of pitting were seen within these enclosures.

1.3.10 Intensive activity has been recorded at Trumpington Meadows and Trumpington Park and Ride (CB 15749), to the west of Clay Farm, where dense concentrations of Early-Middle Iron Age pits containing structured deposits were uncovered. At Glebe Farm (directly south-west of Clay Farm), a minor Early Iron Age settlement focused around a waterhole was discovered (MCB 16972, Evans *et al.* 2006). The Addenbrooke's Hutchison site (CB 15770, Evans *et al.* 2004), situated 0.8km north-west revealed Late Iron Age ditched enclosures and roundhouses. At the Babraham Road Park and Ride, a series of shallow square-ended linear features were seen. These features appeared to have respected the earlier phases of prehistoric activity and in particular highlighted the position of the Bronze Age entranceway.

Roman

1.3.11 There is extensive evidence of Roman settlement and land use along the Cam Valley. Locally, the Clay Farm development identified small Early Roman rectilinear fields and paddocks across the northern part of the site. Late Roman activity presented in the form of a double ditched sub-circular enclosure or monument. The inner ditch contained the disarticulated remains of a number of adults along with bracelets and nails.

1.3.12 Roman activity at the Hutchison site focused on a large sub-rectangular enclosure which was sub-divided into smaller compounds. A possible east to west aligned road was also identified at the southern end of site along with eleven kilns and a mid to late 1st century cemetery. Archaeological works carried out on the Addenbrooke's southern perimeter road (ECB 3959, Phillips 2013) just 0.3km to the west, revealed two portions of an Early Roman field system along with three phases of Roman enclosure ditches and a kiln containing pottery dated to the 1st century.

1.3.13 Approximately 1.4km south-west of the current site, a dense concentration of cropmarks can be seen on land to the east of Scotsdales garden centre (SM 4461). These have been interpreted as a possible Roman villa site, based on the cropmarks and pottery recovered during fieldwalking (which dated from the 1st to 4th centuries).

1.3.14 The site lies *c.*5km to the south-east of Roman Cambridge (*Duroliponte*), which was located on Castle Hill north of the river (HER 05239, Alexander & Pullinger 1999). The nearest Roman roads are the purported *Avenell Way* to the west, *Worsted Street* to the east and the *Via Devana*.

1.3.15 The *Via Devana* was an important military road, extending from Colchester to Chester. Its exact course (or courses) through this portion of Cambridge however, is poorly understood. The recently-identified *Avenell Way* extends south-west to north-east from Odsey in Hertfordshire, to Cambridge. There is little recorded evidence for the *Avenell Way* being prehistoric in date, although it is likely to have originated earlier than the Roman period (see Atkins & Graham 2013; Atkins and Hurst 2014).

1.3.16 *Worsted Street* ran from Worts' Causeway to Horseheath connecting Cambridge to the *Icknield Way* and the road to Great Chesterford. It it likely that *Worsted Street* actually followed the route of a pre-existing road, a prehistoric ridgeway with its northern end

running between the twin forts of War Ditches and Wandlebury (Malim *et al.* 1996). Both *Worsted Street* and the *Via Devana* were historically considered to be varying sections of the routeway between Cambridge and Haverhill (*i.e.* the 'greater' *Via Devana*).

1.3.17 Until recently it was postulated as crossing Addenbrooke's Hospital to continue down the line of Worts' Causeway. Originally, the road was believed to have been aligned west-northwest to east-southeast, however the excavations at the Hutchison site show a routeway on a more north-west to south-east alignment.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.18 Evidence for Saxon occupation in the immediate area is somewhat limited. Excavations at the Laboratory for Molecular Biology (HER 3038, Collins 2009), located 0.8km to the north-west uncovered an SFB containing a rare near complete 5th century vessel. Two wells were also seen. Finds from these wells included a complete set of 5th to 6th century iron shears and several fragments of Niedermendig lava quern. Archaeological works for the Addenbrooke's Hospital water main diversion (MCB 17800, Timberlake 2007 (a)) identified a cluster of Early Saxon inter-cutting pits along with indications for small-scale iron smithing. At the Hutchison site, Middle Saxon activity was identified in the form of a curvilinear ditch, five wells and a rectangular posthole building. On the Trumpington Meadows development, Late Saxon sunken-featured buildings were uncovered along with several burials.

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.19 The site is situated in the district of Cambridge in Queen Edith's ward. Whilst the majority of activity identified across this area is dominated by agriculture, a number of manorial moated sites are also known. The moated manor at Granham's Farm (MCB 15567) *c.*1km south of site, is believed to be of early medieval beginnings, being held at one point by King Harold. To the north-west, a manor was also located at Trumpington and first recorded in the 1280s. It probably occupied the site of the present Trumpington Hall to the west of Trumpington village. Another manor is also known from this period at the location of Anstey Hall.

1.3.20 Remnant headlands and traces of ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks across much of the surrounding area. The 1819 Draft Ordnance Survey map and the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) show the site as farmland.

1.4 Evaluation and geophysical survey

1.4.1 In 2004 an archaeological trench evaluation across the development area revealed evidence for Prehistoric and Roman activity (Brudenell 2005). A total of 40 postholes were seen extending through seven trenches, creating up to two post alignments. A pre-Iron Age date was assigned to these postholes, based on stratigraphic relationships and their similarities with other known post alignments (Fig. 4).

1.4.2 A series of large pits with pale weathered fills was encountered in the vicinity of the posthole alignment. These pits were devoid of datable material, however bore similarities with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age quarry pitting seen at the Hutchison site (located 0.8km to the north-west).

1.4.3 Activity attributed to the Iron Age was present in the form of two ditches which were parallel to the post alignments. A second potentially Iron Age ditch was also seen

extending on a north-east to south-west alignment. This feature was not excavated however it was seen to be cut by an east-west aligned Roman ditch.

1.4.4 The evaluation also produced evidence for a 2nd to 4th century field system. This was in the form of two 'field blocks', made up of a series of east to west ditches and two sets of north to south ditches. Each field boundary was made up of a number of recut ditches. The more northerly of the 'field blocks' (referred to as 'field block B' in the report) contained a cultivation system laid out on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation.

1.4.5 In the vicinity of the Roman boundary ditches identified at the eastern end of Trench 8 was a deposit containing the remnant of what was believed to be a cobbled surface. It was also picked up to the north in Trench 24.

1.4.6 Finally, in the north-eastern corner of the development, an area of large-scale quarrying was identified. No finds were recovered from the interventions through the quarry, but a tentative Roman date was given, due to its proximity to the line of the projected Addenbrooke's Roman road.

1.4.7 The geophysical survey, undertaken in 2012 (Bartlett 2012) produced little in the way of archaeological anomalies. The most prominent readings came from two modern pipe trenches (labelled A and C in the report). Linear anomalies E, G and H related to post-medieval ditches.

1.4.8 No definitive evidence relating to the Iron Age/Roman activity identified during the evaluation was seen. A single linear anomaly at the western end of the east-west pipe trench is the only reading to relate to a feature of archaeological origin.

1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Denis Devane and Joanna Thorndyke of Hill Partnerships Ltd. for commissioning and funding the archaeological works. Particular thanks go to Chris Short for his on site cooperation.

1.5.2 The site was excavated by the author with the assistance of Emily Abrehart, Mary Andrews, Alex Cameron, Nick Cox, Alex Day, Steve Graham, Andy Greef, Mike Green, Kat Hamilton, Toby Knight, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Paddy Lambert, Adele Lord, Kat Nicholls, Julie Walker, Kimberley Watt, Robin Webb and Petra Weschenfelder. Local volunteers included Tyrone Green-Molloy and students from Hills Road Sixth Form College. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists, illustrator and editor in respect of the preparation of this report.

1.5.3 Machine excavation was undertaken by Anthill Plant Hire. The site was managed by Richard Mortimer and monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of CCC HET. Zoe Outram, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, also visited the excavations.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Gdaniec 2012) and Specification (Phillips & Mortimer 2013),

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were to

- Mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- Preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 Research Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to *'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England'* (Medlycott 2011).

2.2.2 The research priorities were identified as needing to

- Determine whether there is a Neolithic presence on the site, or if activity is limited to a residual presence in later features.
- Confirm the extent of Bronze Age activity on the site, particularly whether any of the ditches are in fact Middle Bronze Age in date.
- Date and find the full extent of the post alignments.
- Establish the extent, and evidence for continuity, of Iron Age/Roman occupation and tradition and any existing spatial and chronological relationship.
- Characterise the Romano-British field system and determine whether there is any associated settlement.
- Determine the impact of 'Romanisation' on the landscape.
- Attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site; its functions and activities.
- Contribute towards the development and understanding of the later prehistoric and Roman landscape for the southern Cambridge fringe.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief and Specification.

2.3.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 20 tonne, 360° type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket and 35 tonne wheeled dumper, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 All archaeological features and deposits were planned (pre-excavation) using a Leica 1200 GPS and a Leica GS08 GPS. Excavated features were recorded using OA East's

pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded by hand at appropriate scales and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.3.5 A total of 105 bulk environmental samples and five monoliths were taken during the archaeological works in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains. Approximately half of the samples were part-processed whilst the excavation was taking place in order to provide feedback and to adjust the sampling strategy accordingly.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological works at Bell Language School have revealed evidence of Early Neolithic through to Early Roman occupation along with post-medieval agricultural activity (Fig. 5, Plate 1).

3.1.2 The development area (totalling 7.5 hectares) was subject to two open-area excavations. The excavation areas were located across the centre of the site, bisected by a modern water main and totalled 2.37 hectares in size.

3.1.3 Topsoil (01) across the site consisted of a mid brown sandy silt, *c.*0.3m in thickness, containing moderate levels of post-medieval and modern debris along with low levels of prehistoric and Roman material. Subsoil (02) was only seen along the northern edge and north-eastern part of the site and potentially formed the remnant of a headland. The subsoil consisted of a mid brown orange sandy silt, up to *c.*0.3m in thickness.

3.1.4 The results of the archaeological works are presented below by period. These periods have been assigned sub-phases (such as Early, Middle, Late) where applicable.

3.1.5 The periods are as follows:

3.1.6 Period 0: Undated

Period 1: Mesolithic and Neolithic (*c.*10,000-2000BC)

Period 2: Bronze Age (*c.*2000-700BC)

Period 3: Early and Middle Iron Age (*c.*700-100BC)

Period 4: Late Iron Age and Roman (*c.*100BC-AD410)

Period 5: Post-medieval and modern (*c.*1500-present)

3.1.7 The results include full descriptions of the features and their fills. Each feature has been assigned a single master number for descriptive purposes, this is used on the figures and in the text. Where a feature was investigated in more than one location, its associated cut numbers are listed in brackets.

3.1.8 A comprehensive list of context numbers and their associated phasing are available in Appendices A and B Full finds and environmental reports are included as Appendices C and D.

3.2 Period 0: Undated

3.2.1 A small number of features identified were unable to be phased due to the lack of finds and/or an association with any other features (Fig. 6).

Pit **12** was 0.55m long, 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (11).

Pit **46** had a diameter of 0.32m and was 0.17m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (45).

Pit **92** had a diameter of 0.86m and was 0.42m deep with a U-shaped profile. The earlier of the two fills (93) consisted of a 0.18m thick light grey brown clay sand. Above this was a dark grey clay sand (94) which contained large stones.

Posthole **118** had a diameter of 0.23m and was 0.09m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (119).

Gully **122** was aligned north-south. It was 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand (124).

Posthole **180** was 0.45m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (181).

Gully **198** (**502**) was aligned north-east to south-west. It was between 0.4m and 0.66m wide and 0.08m to 0.18m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a light grey brown silty clay (211 and 503).

Posthole **516** was 0.3m in diameter and 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown clay silt (517).

?Ditch terminus **564** was 0.75m wide and 0.44m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (565).

Elongated pit **621** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 12.4m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep with a very slight concave base. It was truncated on both sides by ditches **298** and **296**. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (622).

Posthole **724** had a 0.39m diameter and was 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light brown grey silt clay (725).

Gully **757** was orientated north-west to south-east and truncated by ditch **759**. It was 0.32m wide and 0.05m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey sandy silt (756).

Approximately 0.7m to the south, posthole **801** was 0.44m in diameter and 0.13m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (802).

3.3 Period 1: Mesolithic to Neolithic (*c.*10,000-2000BC)

3.3.1 A pre-Bronze Age presence was evident by a scatter of struck flints and occasional pottery sherds across the site, collected as residual finds from later features and from the topsoil (Fig. 8). A total of 139 struck flints dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic were recovered (although this includes 85 from tree throw **800**, see below).

3.3.1 Further to this, a single sherd of Early Neolithic pottery (weighing 8g) was recovered from the basal fill (342) of Early Roman ditch **295** and a single sherd (weighing 2g) from the fill of pit **365**. Two sherds of Neolithic pottery (weighting 4g) were recovered from posthole **1118**. Although there were no other features dating from this period, it shows evidence for early prehistoric activity in the general area.

3.3.2 Definitive Neolithic features identified across the site were rare (Fig. 7), although a single tree throw (**800**) can be dated to the period (Plate 2). Further tree throws (unnumbered) were recorded across the lowest lying areas of site, and while no firm dating evidence was recovered from them, they are likely to be broadly contemporary or should at least be regarded as prehistoric. A number were located in groups, potentially representing a former copse which had been cleared.

Tree throw **63** measured 1.5m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.1m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand (62) which contained 11g of animal bone.

Tree throw **82** was 0.66m long, 0.44m wide and 0.19m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty sandy (83).

Tree throw **91** was at least 2.06m long and 1m and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (90).

Tree throw **97** measured 0.24m long, 0.19m wide and 0.23m and had an irregular profile. It was filled with a light grey brown silty sand (98).

Tree throw **121** was 0.56m in diameter and 0.1m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (125).

Tree throw **148** was 1.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a mid grey clay silt (147) and was truncated by ditch **78**.

Tree throw **194** was 1.35m long, 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a 0.14m thick mid brown sandy silt (195) followed by a 0.16m thick mid grey brown sandy silt (196).

Probable tree cluster **259** was at least 4m long, 4.7m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (258) which contained 39g of animal bone.

Tree throw **552** measured 0.8m long, 0.58m wide and was 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill (551) consisted of a 0.09m thick mid orange grey sandy silt. This was followed by a 0.16m thick dark brown grey sandy silt (550) with frequent charcoal.

Tree throw **743** measured 0.9m in diameter and was 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay sand (741).

Tree throw **755** had a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (754).

Tree throw **789** (**793**) was 3.15m long, 2.14m wide and 0.5m deep with an irregular plan and profile. The earliest of the three fills (792) consisted of a 0.13m thick dark brown grey sandy silt. This was followed by a 0.15m thick mid yellow grey sandy silt (791) which contained animal bone. The latest fill (788 and 790) was made up of a 0.25m thick dark grey brown sandy silt which contained a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery (5g), 134g of animal bone and the distal end of a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade.

Tree throw **800** measured 1.9m long, 1.4m wide and was 0.39m deep with an irregular plan and profile. The earliest of the three fills consisted of a 0.21m thick very dark grey silty clay (837) which contained a single Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint flake. Above this was a 0.18m thick mid grey orange silty sand (838) containing seven unworked burnt flints. The latest fill (839) was made up of a 0.09m thick mid grey sandy silt. This latest fill contained the highest concentration of flint finds. It consisted of four unworked burnt flints and 84 struck flints including a leaf-shaped arrowhead (sf23), all of which date the to Early Neolithic period (see Appendices C.7 and C.8).

Three throw **835** measured 2.5m long, 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay (836).

Possible tree cluster **860** measured 10m by 7m, was 0.2m deep and irregular in plan. It was filled with a mix of very dark grey silty clay (861), dark orange red silty clay (862) and mid grey silt (863). Part of a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age prismatic blade was recovered from fill 863.

3.4 Period 2: Bronze Age (c.2000-700BC)

3.4.1 Features attributed to the Bronze Age period were extensive (Fig. 9). However, few of these can be dated solely or conclusively by finds (Fig. 10). The majority have been assigned a Bronze Age date through their stratigraphic relationships with known later features and/or because of their typology.

Phase 2.1: Early Bronze Age

3.4.2 Activity dating to the Early Bronze Age was identified in the north-western corner of the site. Evidence for potential water heating and burnt mounds was recovered.

Located towards the western end of the excavation area, waterhole **113** (Plate 3) measured 4.94m long, 4.6m wide and was 1.26m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. It was truncated by a later (Roman) cultivation ditch **87**. The waterhole contained fourteen fills. The basal fill (126) consisted of a 0.16m thick light yellow grey silty sand. This was followed by a number of slump fills (127-129 and 220-223) all made up of light grey yellow sands. Above these, fill 130 consisted of a 0.08m thick light brown grey clay silt, followed by a 0.3m thick light brown grey silty sand (131). An environmental sample taken from fill 131 contained a single charred indet. grain. The largest fill consisted of a 0.32m thick light brown grey sandy silt (132) which contained four sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (14g) along with two struck flints and three unworked burnt flints. Above this, fill 133 was made up of a 0.3m thick dark brown grey sandy silt which contained a moderate level of burnt stone and charcoal. This was followed by a 0.2m thick mid brown grey sandy silt (134) containing eleven sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery (47g). The final fill (135) was a dark grey brown sandy silt containing a low level of burnt stone and charcoal.

Extending out from the western limit of excavation was spread 144. This deposit was 11m long and at least 1.8m wide. The spread consisted of a 0.13m thick mid yellow brown clay silt which contained frequent burnt stone along with a single sherd of intrusive 2nd century samian pottery (26g) and 18g of animal bone.

Located to the north-east, pit **149** was 1.4m long, 1.2m wide and 0.86m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earliest of the four fills (153) consisted of a 0.3m thick dark orange grey clay which contained burnt stone. Above this, fill 152 was a 0.2m thick mid brown grey silty clay containing burnt stone and charcoal. Fill 151 was a 0.22m thick dark grey brown sandy silt containing burnt stone. The latest fill (150) was a 0.24m thick dark grey brown silty sand containing burnt stones. Located to the immediate south of this pit was a small spread of mid grey silty clay which contained frequent burnt stone.

Possible pit or hollow **154** extended beyond the limits of the site, thus its full dimensions and profile could not be seen. It was at least 1.5m long, 1.2m wide and 0.24m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown silty sand (155) which contained burnt stone.

Pit **156** (**184**) to the east was 'tadpole'-shaped in plan. It measured 3.5m long, 2.22m wide and 0.9m deep with near vertical sides and a gently concave base (Plate 4). The pit contained nine fills and was truncated by cultivation ditch **171**. Basal fill 162 consisted of a 0.12m thick dark grey silty sand containing abundant burnt stone. This was followed by two slump fills (163 and 164) made up of light grey yellow clay silts. Fill 165 consisted of a 0.18m thick light yellow grey silty sand containing abundant burnt stone. Two further slump fills followed (166 and 167) of light grey yellow clay silts. Above these, fill 168 (185) consisted of a 0.18m thick dark grey silty sand containing moderate levels of burnt stone and charcoal. Fill 169 (186) followed, consisting of a 0.24m thick very dark grey silty sand containing occasional burnt stone. The latest fill (170) was a 0.1m thick light grey yellow clay silt.

Pit **248** to the south was 2.3m long, 1.7m wide and 0.44m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained four fills and was truncated by ditch **70**. The basal fill (249) consisted of a 0.1m thick light brown yellow sand. This was followed by two slump fills of light yellow brown sandy silt (250 and 251). The latest fill (252) consisted of a 0.34m thick dark brown grey sandy silt which contained a complete Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade, a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flake and frequent burnt stone.

Phase 2.2: Middle Bronze Age

Field system

3.4.3 Extending across the site from the western side were three main parallel ditches (**55**, **25** and **441**) and an L-shaped ditch (**04**). These were spaced approximately 45m apart, running on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, with some smaller west-northwest to east-southeast internal divisions. This field system probably continued westwards for a further 0.7km, as it was picked up during excavations on the Addenbrooke's southern perimeter road (Phillips 2013), on the Papworth/Circus site (ECB 4376, Phillips 2015) and the Boulevard sites (Newman *et al.* 2010).

Ditch **55** (**70**, **80**, **88**, **140**, **253** and **549**) extended in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction with a possible entranceway *c.*15m along it. The ditch varied in width from 0.4m to 0.72m and in depth from 0.22m to 0.4m with near vertical sides and a flat base. The northernmost 17m was filled with a very dark grey sandy silt (54, 71, 89, 141, 254 and 548) which contained a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint blade and an abundance of burnt sandstone cobbles. At this point a 12.5m long section was fully excavated and from this a total of 1,046 burnt stones were collected. The more southerly portion of ditch **55** was filled with light grey brown silty sand (81) which contained a single sherd (8g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. The northern end of ditch **55** (containing the burnt material) was the only feature of archaeological origin to be identified by the geophysical survey.

Ditch **25** (**33**, **36**, **56**, **173**, **284**, **310** and **377**) was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest (Plate 5). Its width varied from 0.56m to 1.12m and its depth from 0.33m to 0.6m. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a flat base with up to three fills. The basal fill (26, 34, 37, 57, 174, 284 and 311) was made up of a dark brown grey sandy silt. Above this was a light yellow grey sandy silt (58 and 182). The latest fill consisted of a mid grey brown sandy silt (27, 35, 38, 59, 183, 286, 312 and 378) containing a single sherd of intrusive 1st to 2nd century pottery (80g).

Ditch **441** (**443**, **522**, **524**, **686**, **692**, **711**, **726**, **744**, **773**, **776**, **795** and **807**) was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It varied in width from 0.32m to 1.2m and in depth from 0.2m to 0.6m and had a round-based V-shape profile. Its basal fill consisted of a mid brown grey clay (745 and 777). This was followed by a light orange grey silty sand (746, 772, 778 and 796). The latest fill was a light grey brown silty sand (442, 444, 523, 525, 687, 693, 712, 727, 747, 771, 779, 797 and 807) which contained seven Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age struck flints and 185g of animal bone. An environmental sample taken from fill 727 produced two charred grains. Ditch **441** was sealed beneath Early Iron Age cobbled trackway 323 (Fig. 12, S.187).

Ditch **04** (**06**, **08**, **24**, **233** and **235**) was L-shaped and segmented in plan, running in an east-west direction before turning to travel north-northeast. It varied in width from 0.25m to 0.5m and in depth from 0.1m to 0.15m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single dark grey brown sandy silt (03, 07, 23, 232 and 234) which contained, at it's upper limit, a single sherd of intrusive late 1st to 2nd century pottery (6g). It is notable that this ditch lines up with posthole Alignment 4 (see Phase 2.3 below).

Between ditches 25 and 441, gully **313** (**358**) was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It was 0.29m to 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown-grey clay sand (314 and 359) that contained 106g of animal bone.

3.4.4 Radiocarbon dating was carried out on charcoal from the fill of ditch **55** which dates the burnt stone deposit to 1772-1628 cal. BC (94.1% SUERC-56941, see Appendix E).

Waterholes

3.4.5 Two Middle Bronze Age waterholes were identified and potentially form part of a west-northwest to east-southeast line of waterholes, each spaced *c.*50m apart, which was observed to have run from the northernmost end of the Boulevard excavation, through the Papworth/Circus site and on into the Bell Language School site (see Fig. 24).

Waterhole **347** (Fig. 12, S.89) was 3.9m long, 3m wide and 1.7m deep with steeply sloping stepped sides and a flat base. It contained a total of ten fills. The basal fill (348) consisted of a 0.2m thick light brown grey silty sand. This was followed by a light grey yellow slump of silty sand (448). Above this was a 0.3m thick dark brown grey silty clay (447). This was followed by a 0.2m thick dark blue grey silty clay (349). Further slumps of light brown yellow silty sand (350 and 351) occurred after this. Next was a 0.2m thick light grey brown silty sand (352). Above this was a 0.26m thick light brown grey clay silt (353). This was followed by a 0.24m thick mid grey brown sandy silt (354) which contained 48g of animal bone. The final fill (355) consisted of a 0.22m thick mid grey brown sandy silt.

Waterhole **728** (**420** and **445**) may have been slightly later: it was situated at the end of the branch off from Iron Age cobbled trackway 323 (Fig. 12, S.190 and Plate 6) and appears to have been cut through ditch 441. It was 9m long, 8m wide and 1.5m deep with stepped sides and a concave base. There were a total of ten fills, of which the basal fill (785) consisted of a 0.2m thick dark grey silty clay. This was followed by a 0.16m thick mid grey brown sandy silt (787). Above this, fill 786 was made up of a 0.36m thick mid grey sandy clay.

Disuse

A slump of cobbles (421) from trackway 323 (see below) followed this, coming in chiefly from the southern and eastern sides, and marking the likely end of use of this feature, presumably during the earlier Iron Age (Period 3). Above the cobble slump, fill 732 consisted of a 0.2m thick light grey brown silty sand which contained 48 sherds (500g) of Earliest Iron Age pottery (*c.*800-550BC) and 584g of animal bone. A 0.06m thick light orange silty sand (731) containing 116g of animal bone followed this. Above this, fill 730 (422) consisted of a 0.3m thick mid orange grey clay sand containing 58 sherds (303g) of Earliest Iron Age pottery (*c.*800-600BC) and 482g of animal bone. Next was a 0.22m thick dark orange brown clay sand (729) which contained nineteen sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (86g) and 162g of animal bone. The final fill (423, 446 and 563) consisted of a 0.34m thick mid brown grey clay silt which contained 36 sherds (135g) of Earliest Iron Age pottery (*c.*800-600BC), 41 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (181g) and 530g of animal bone.

An environmental sample taken from basal fill 785 produced a moderate assemblage of waterlogged seeds including sedges, elderberry, buttercups, water crowfoot, horned pondweed and pondweed. Two palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from fill 786 and produced herb and tree pollen. A further two samples were taken from fill 730 (see Appendix D.3). Radiocarbon dating was carried out on a fragment of charcoal from fill 730 which returned a date of 5461-5226 cal. BC (95.4% SUERC-56943). A further radiocarbon date was taken on a sambucus (elder) seed from basal fill 785 and dates the deposit to 1413-1235 cal. BC (95.4% SUERC-57805, see Appendix E).

Phase 2.3: Middle-Late Bronze Age

Posthole alignments

3.4.6 Across the central and eastern portion of the site were four posthole alignments (Figs 9 and 11). Within these alignments a total of 404 postholes were seen and excavated. The dimensions and other contextual information relating to the postholes can be found

in Appendix B. No post pipes were identifiable within any of the postholes. Selected sections are illustrated on Figure 13.

3.4.7 Alignment 1 was orientated north-east to south-west. It comprised 53 postholes and extended for approximately 114m. The central portion of the posthole alignment had been removed by later ditches. The average diameter of the postholes was 0.32m, the average depth was 0.2m and the average spacing between each posthole was 0.91m (measured from the centre point of each posthole). A single undatable flake fragment was recovered from one of the posts in this alignment, all the others were devoid of finds.

3.4.8 Orientated north to south, Alignment 2 consisted of 139 postholes (nine of which were dug during the evaluation phase) (Plates 7 and 8). At the northern end of site, these postholes formed two parallel rows, around 1.06m apart, running for approximately 57m. At the southern end they formed a single row. Part of this alignment had been truncated by later ditches, but overall it was exposed for a distance of *c.*125m. The average width of the postholes was 0.34m, their average depth was 0.21m and they were spaced 0.95m apart. Environmental samples taken from the postholes produced a single charred grain from posthole **1098**. Finds from the postholes in this alignment consisted of a single sherd (6g) of Earliest Iron Age pottery (*c.*800-600BC), a sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery (1g), two sherds of Neolithic pottery (4g) and four flints. The flints consisted of a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic prismatic blade, a blade-like flake also of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date and two Bronze Age-Iron Age flakes.

3.4.9 Running on a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, Alignment 3 consisted of 38 postholes (three of which were dug during the evaluation) running across site for approximately 60m. This alignment intersected with Alignment 1. The average diameter of the postholes was 0.34m. The average depth was 0.13m and they were spaced 1.06m apart.

3.4.10 Posthole Alignment 4 was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest (Plate 8). It consisted of 174 postholes in three parallel rows. It extended across the site for approximately 80m. The average diameter of the postholes was 0.31m. The average depth was 0.13m and they were spaced 0.82m apart. Finds from this alignment consisted of a sherd of Middle Bronze pottery (3g) and two sherds (totalling 1g) of unidentifiable prehistoric pottery. Struck flint was also recovered, consisting of two flakes (one dating from the Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age and the other as Bronze Age-Iron Age), a blade-like flake of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date and a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic thumbnail scraper. Environmental samples from these postholes produced a single charred barley grain from posthole **1661**.

3.4.11 As it is assumed that all the finds and environmental material within these postholes are liable to be either residual or intrusive, no C14 dating has been undertaken.

Phase 2.4: Later Bronze Age

Pit alignment

3.4.12 Located to the immediate east of Posthole Alignment 2 was a pit alignment (Plates 7 and 9). This consisted of eleven pits on a north-south orientation. At the northernmost end of the alignment, the pits were situated approximately 0.5m from the post alignment. However, as the alignment moves southward, the pits became closer to the postholes, eventually truncating them around 40m from the northernmost limit of excavation.

Pit **701** was located at the northern end of the pit alignment. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 3.45m long, 1.14m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single mid grey brown sandy silt (702) which contained a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint blade.

Located 0.3m to the south, pit **703** was sub-rectangular in plan, 3.96m long, 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (704) which contained two Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flakes.

Sub-rectangular pit **705** was situated 2.4m to the south of **703**. It was 4.55m long, 0.72m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (706) which contained three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (8g) and a single Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint flake.

Located 2.2m to the south of **705**, pit **707** was orientated slightly differently, being aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. This sub-rectangular pit was 2.76m long, 0.82m wide and 0.38m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (708) which contained a single sherd of pottery which is not closely datable (1g) and Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age retouched squat flake.

Pit **709** was a further 1m to the south. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 4.12m long, 1.16m wide and 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (710).

Pit **751** was located 5.3m to the south. This sub-square pit was 1.38m long, 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (750).

Located 0.2m to the south of **751** was pit **753**. This sub-square pit was 1.25m long, 1m wide and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (752) which contained a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint flake.

Sub-rectangular pit **617** was a further 0.3m to the south of **753**. It was 4m long, 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single sandy silt fill (618).

Pit **738** was located 6.6m to the south-southeast of pit **617**. It was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.7m long, 0.88m wide and 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (737) which contained 3g of animal bone.

Pit **736** was sub-square in plan, located 0.45m south of pit **738**. It was 1.17m long, 1m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (735). This pit was cut over the top of posthole **1787** in posthole Alignment 2.

Located 1m to the south, pit **1237** was 0.7m long, 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (1238).

Ditches

3.4.13 Situated on the eastern side of the site was a north-south aligned sinuous ditch which was sealed beneath Early Iron Age cobble trackway 323 (Plate 10).

3.4.14 The presence of Early Iron Age pottery within this presumably later Bronze Age ditch is likely to have been a result of the ditch being purposely backfilled in the Early Iron Age in order to lay the cobbles over it. The Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from interventions where this ditch was truncated by later features, and so is likely to be intrusive.

Ditch **289** (**472**, **583**, **740**, **782**, **844**, **873** and **908**) extended north to south. It varied in width from 0.6m to 2.6m and in depth from 0.3m to 1.1m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained six fills. The basal fill (909) consisted of a light yellow

grey sandy clay. This was followed by two light yellow brown slumps of silty sand (910 and 911). Fill 584 (781, 859 and 912) consisted of a light brown grey silty clay containing 55g of animal bone. Above this was a mid brown grey clay silt (845 and 913) which contained a mix of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery (six sherds, 35g) along with 197g of animal bone. The latest fill (329, 473, 584, 739, 846, 872 and 914) was made up of a dark grey brown sandy silt which also contained twelve sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (22g), three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (6g) and 185g of animal bone. This ditch was sealed by the cobbled trackway (323).

3.5 Period 3: Early and Middle Iron Age (*c.*700-100BC)

3.5.1 Features of Early and Middle Iron Age date were restricted to the eastern portion of the site (Fig. 14), however a small distribution of pottery of this period was seen across the entire excavation (Fig.15). Features from this period consisted of pit groups, an extensive cobbled trackway, a waterhole, ditches and an area of quarrying. The main disuse of Waterhole **728** and some of the Bronze Age ditches also occurred in this Period, but are described above (Section 3.4.5 and 3.4.14)

Phase 3.1: Early Iron Age

Cobbled trackway

3.5.2 Cobbled trackway 323 (421, 491, 543, 545, 556, 562, 573, 591, 597, 644, 669, 670, 678, 716, 748, 757, 767, 770, 798, 809, 874 and 916) extended broadly north to south across the site, with a short branch running off in a north-easterly direction (Plate 11). The trackway, the surface of which comprised tightly packed cobbles, was seen to run for approximately 130m across the site. Large areas of the surface had been lost to erosion, particularly across its southern extent. Nonetheless, the remaining patches indicate that the track would originally have measured up to *c.*25m at its widest point (Fig. 16). The trackway sealed earlier ditches **289** and **441** and was truncated by up to 23 later ditches.

3.5.3 Trackway 323 was sealed beneath a layer of mid brown grey sandy silt (324, 393, 546, 554, 563, 596, 645, 679, 768, 769, 794, 799, 806, 810, 875 and 917), up to 0.32m thick which contained a variety of finds including Early Iron Age pottery (240g), mid/late 1st to 2nd century AD pottery (79g), 939g of animal bone, 64g of oyster shell, Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age struck flint and undated burnt flint. A number of metal finds were also collected, consisting of a possible Roman iron scale pan (sf14), part of a possibly Early Roman iron loop-linked strap hinge (sf16) (Plate 14) and an undated iron nail (sf19). The range of finds suggests that the trackway continued in use for some time

3.5.4 During excavations at the Papworth/Circus site (0.5km to the west), the remnant of a similar, and potentially contemporary, cobbled trackway was also uncovered. This trackway was aligned east-southeast to west-northwest and it is possible that these two trackways could have intersected in the area of Red Cross Lane, to the immediate north of site.

Quarry

3.5.5 Across the north-easternmost corner of site was an area of quarrying (**475**) covering approximately 20m by 34m but extending to the north and east beyond the limit of excavation. The quarrying consisted of a large number of inter-cutting pits of varying widths and depths. The deepest quarry was *c.*2m. The quarry fill (474) consisted of a

mid brown silty sand with abundant small stones. The fill produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (3g) along with a Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age squat flint flake.

3.5.6 Although the dating of the quarry as Early Iron Age is tentative, due to its location, it is possible that it was contemporary with, and potentially the source of, the cobble stones for trackway 323. A similar area of quarrying was excavated at the Addenbrooke's Hutchison site to the north-west (Evans *et al.* 2008) and dated by its pottery assemblage to the Late Bronze Age.

Waterhole

3.5.7 Waterhole **900** on the edge of the trackway had a 3.3m diameter and was 1.5m deep with a stepped profile. The basal fill of the 1m diameter 'well' within the waterhole consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay (904) which contained seven sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (216g), 361g of animal bone and an occipital fragment (3g) from an adult human cranium (Chris Faine pers. comm.). An environmental sample taken from the very base of this deposit produced waterlogged remains of trigonous seeds of sedge (see Appendix D.2). Above this, fill 901 consisted of a 0.1m thick light yellow brown silty clay. This was followed by a 0.3m thick mid orange brown silty clay (902). The latest fill (903) was made up of a 0.5m thick dark orange brown silty clay which contained 26 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (105g) and 941g of animal bone.

Pits

3.5.8 Five clusters of pits and/or tree throws were identified across the site. Pit Group 1 to the northeast of the Bronze Age waterhole, beyond the trackway offshoot, consisted of two inter-cutting pits (**437** and **439**). Pit Group 2 to the southeast of the waterhole comprised four pits (**496**, **520**, **528** and **849**); Pit Group 3 to the far south, on the eastern side of the trackway comprised four pits (**356**, **365**, **602** and **907**) and Pit Group 4, to the west in the centre of the site comprised four pits (**205**, **364**, **436** and **526**). Pit Groups 1 and 4 contained sufficient datable material to be assigned to this phase. Pit Groups 2 and 3 contained no datable material that was not clearly residual but are assigned to the period on morphological grounds, the pits were circular, vertical-sided and flat-based and appear to represent groups of small storage pits. They are similar in form to those in dated Pit Groups 1 and 4. Pit Group 5 comprised a group of longer, narrower, shallower features, located in the area around Early Iron Age waterhole **900**, they contained no dating evidence, but may have been associated with some contemporary activity.

Pit Group 1

Pit **437** was 1.42m long, 1.01m wide and 0.27m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (438) which contained six sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (25g). This feature was cut by pit **439** which was 1.34m long, 1.12m wide and 0.31m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (440) which contained 105 sherds (530g) of Later Early Iron Age pottery (*c.*600-350BC) and 28g of animal bone. An environmental sample taken from fill 440 produced two charred wheat grains.

Pit Group 2

Pit **496** measured 1.4m in diameter and was 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown sandy silt (497) which contained a single small sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (2g) and 7g of animal bone.

Pit **520** had a 1.58m diameter and was 0.23m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a light grey brown sandy silt (521).

Pit **528** had a 1.18m diameter and was 0.75m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 17, S.141). The earlier of the two fills (529) consisted of a 0.25m thick dark grey silty clay which contained large stones along with 24 sherds (86g) of Later Early Iron Age pottery (*c.*600-350BC), a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic blade-like flint flake and 830g of animal bone. Above this was a 0.5m thick mid orange brown silty clay (530). An environmental sample taken from fill 530 produced a single charred barley grain.

Pit **849** was 1.42m long, 1.31m wide and 0.19m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (850).

Pit Group 3

Pit **356** had a diameter of 1m and was 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark grey sandy silt (357) which frequently contained burnt stone.

Pit **365** was 1.61m long, 0.96m wide and 0.44m deep with a bowl shaped profile (Fig. 17, S.96). It was truncated on its north side by ditch **366**. The basal fill (381) consisted of a 0.04m thick dark brown sandy silt which contained 47g of animal bone. Above this, fill 380 consisted of a 0.1m thick mid orange brown sandy silt containing 434g of animal bone. The latest fill (379) was made up of a 0.3m thick dark grey brown sandy silt which contained one sherd (2g) of Neolithic pottery, a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade-like flint flake, two Bronze Age-Iron Age struck flints, an unworked burnt flint and 11g of animal bone.

Pit **602** was 0.85m long, 0.75m wide and 0.76m deep with a U-shaped profile. The basal fill (629) consisted of a 0.36m thick mid grey silty sand which contained a Bronze Age-Iron Age squat flint flake. Above this was a 0.35m thick mid brown grey silt sand (603) which contained eight unworked burnt flints and two undatable flakes.

Pit **907** was 1.75m long, 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (906).

Pit Group 4

Pit **205** was 1.88m long, 1.36m wide and 0.44m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills consisted of a 0.1m thick dark grey sandy silt (204). Above this was a 0.34m thick dark brown grey sandy silt (203) which contained an undated retouched flint flake and 10g of animal bone.

Pit **364** was 1.32m long, 1m wide and 0.75m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The basal fill (362) was made up of a 0.23m thick mid orange grey clay sand. This was followed by a 0.2m thick mid orange brown clay sand (361). The latest fill (360) consisted of a 0.32m thick mid grey sandy silt with frequent large stones.

Tree throw **436** measured 5.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a convex base. It was filled with a mid orange grey clay silt (435) which contained twelve sherds (99g) of Earliest Iron Age pottery (c.800-600BC).

Pit **526** measured 1.18m in length, 1.1m in width and was 0.22m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay (527) which contained two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (11g).

Pit Group 5

Pit **825** measured 1.12m long, 0.51m wide and was 0.1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (826).

Pit **827** was 0.48m long, 0.2m wide and 0.09m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown sandy silt (828).

Pit **876** was 1.08m long, 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (877).

Pit **890** was 1.3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (891).

Phase 3.2: Middle Iron Age

Ditches

3.5.9 Cobbled trackway 323 was redefined during the Middle Iron Age, with the addition of a series of ditches flanking either side of it.

Ditch **296** (**451**, **453**, **494**, **592**, **610**, **623** and **688**) extended north-south across the site, parallel to ditch **298** and was slightly curvilinear in plan. The two ditches marked then western side of the cobbled trackway. The ditch was 0.45m to 1.3m wide and 0.23m to 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (343, 452, 454, 495, 593, 608, 624 and 689) which contained seven sherds (18g) of Middle Iron Age pottery *(c.*350-50BC) and 50g of animal bone. with four sherds of intrusive mid 1st to 2nd century pottery (9g) in its upper fill.

Ditch **298** (**455**, **492**, **594**, **616**, **619** and **690**) extended north-south across the site, parallel with ditch **296** and was slightly curvilinear in plan. It was 0.44m to 1.1m wide and 0.12m to 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown silty sand (346, 456, 493, 595, 615, 620 and 691) which contained six sherds (19g) of Middle Iron Age pottery *(c.*350-50BC).

A possible palisade trench **320** (**371**, **408**, **427**, **483**, **566**, **642**, **695**, **821** and **879**) extended along on the alignment of, and beneath, later ditches **315** and **317**. It marked the eastern side of the cobbled trackway heading south. The trench varied in width from 0.35m to 0.6m and was 0.3m to 0.65m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay (321, 372, 409, 428, 484, 567, 643, 655, 696, 822 and 878). Situated on the western side was a deposit of possible bank material which abutted the ditch. It consisted of a light brown orange silty clay (319, 370, 407, 426, 482).

3.5.10 A further series of ditches was identified around the area of Early Iron Age waterhole **900**. Whilst these ditches are still Middle Iron Age in date, they were later than the ditches described above and notably cut through the top of the cobbled trackway.

Ditch **646** (**894** and **897**) extended in a south-easterly direction before turning southward and terminating. The ditch truncated large pit **900**. It varied in width from 0.65m to 1.1m and in depth from 0.15m to 0.2m with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (895) consisted of a light orange yellow silty sand, followed by a mid grey brown silty clay (647, 896 and 898) which contained four sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery (10g) along with 60g of animal bone.

Ditch **720** (**775**, **857** and **883**) was aligned north-south and marked the eastern side of the cobbled trackway heading north. It was 0.5m to 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (721, 774 858, and 882).

Ditch **722** lay a metre to the east of and was parallel to, ditch **720**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (723) which contained 7g of animal bone.

Ditch **654** (**881** and **886**) extended north-west to south-east. It was 0.35m wide and 0.1m to 0.23m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange grey silty sand (655, 880 and 887). This ditch cut the possible palisade trench **320**, described above.

Ditch **884** (**888** and **892**) was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 0.3m to 0.45m wide and 0.2m to 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (885, 889 and 893).

3.6 Period 4: Late Iron Age and Roman (*c.*100BC- AD 410)

3.6.1 Late Iron Age and Roman archaeology was extensive across the site, but again produced very little artefactual material (Fig. 18, Plate 12). A series of ditches around the cobbled trackway to the east were recut and realigned a number of times, and to the west was an extensive cultivation system. Very low levels of highly abraded pottery were recovered from the features (Fig. 19), implying that this was not an area of settlement activity.

Phase 4.1: Late Iron Age

3.6.2 The main Late Iron Age ditches were clear recuts of the existing Middle Iron Age ditches and contemporary pottery was restricted to the areas around these ditches. They continued to mark the western and eastern sides of the cobbled trackway 323.

Ditch **200** (**463**, **536**, **559**, **589**, **625** and **682**) on the western side aligned north-south and was truncated by Early Roman ditch **199**. It varied in width from 0.66m to 0.7m and was 0.46m to 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (535) consisted of a light orange grey clay silt. Above this was a mid orange brown clay silt (214, 465, 534, 560 and 590) containing four sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (19g). This was followed by a mid grey brown clay silt (215, 464, 533, 626 and 683) containing four sherds (23g) of Late Iron Age pottery (50BC-AD50) and 243g of animal bone.

To the east, ditch **315** (**373**, **410**, **429**, **487**, **568**, **648**, **697** and **762**) extended north to south and was curvilinear in plan, producing a sinuous 'S'-shape. The ditch measured 0.5m to 1.5m wide and 0.35m to 0.62m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills (569, 649, 698 and 763) consisted of a light orange brown silty clay which contained six sherds of 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery (31g). Above this was a mid brown grey silty clay (316, 374, 411, 430 and 570). A Late Iron Age iron adze (sf18, Plate 13) was recovered from the basal fill and a complete Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade from the upper fill. This ditch was truncated by Early Roman ditch **317**, which followed the same alignment.

Elongated pit **375** was 0.9m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light brown yellow silty clay (376).

Phase 4.2: Early Roman

Ditches

3.6.3 The Early Roman ditches continued to recut and realign the Iron Age ditches. Whilst distinctly narrower, it seems likely that the cobble trackway was still in use as a routeway during this time as the ditches all continue to respect its alignment (Fig. 18). Some of the ditches were clearly associated with the cultivation system in the western part of the site, both delineating this area and possibly demarcating a narrow track to the south of it.

Ditch **28** (**47**) was aligned east-west. It was 1.09m wide and varied in depth from 0.28m to 0.47m with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a very dark grey sandy silt (29, 48) which contained an intrusive fragment of 19th century plant pot (6g). This was followed by a dark brown grey sandy silt (30).

Ditch **72** (**260**, **264**, **276**, **387**, **398** and **673**) was orientated east-west. It was between 0.42m and 1.25m wide and 0.1m to 0.4m deep with a bowl shaped profile. The ditch was truncated on it southern side by ditch **74**. The earliest of the three fills consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt (73, 261, 265, 388, 399 and 674) which contained one sherd (13g) of 1st century pottery. Above this, fill 77 (277) consisted of a mid yellow brown clay sand. The latest fill (76) was made up of a mid grey brown clay silt.

Ditch **74** (**262**, **266**, **273**, **278**, **382**, **385**, **396** and **675**) extended in a west to east direction before turning to travel south-east. The ditch was between 0.66m and 1.1m wide and 0.16m to 0.44m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (75, 263, 272, 275, 279, 383, 386, 397 and 676) which contained two sherds of 1st to 3rd century pottery (76g), and a miscellaneous piece of iron (sf12).

Ditch **103** (**107**, **255**, **282**, **389**, **394**, **532**, **557**, **587**, **627**, **661**, **671** and **855**) extended across the site from west to east before turning to travel north. The ditch was between 0.7m and 1.7m wide and 0.25m to 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills (104 and 256) consisted of a light orange grey silty sand which contained 272g of animal bone. Above this, fill 108 (112, 257, 283, 390, 395, 531, 558, 588, 628, 660, 672 and 856) was made up of a mid grey brown sandy silt which contained eighteen sherd (54g) of mid/late 1st to 2nd century pottery, 575g of animal bone and a complete Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade.

Ditch **105** (**280** and **391**) was parallel with and was truncated by ditch **103** (Fig. 20, S.24). It varied in width from 0.4m to 1.16m and in depth from 0.2m to 0.5m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill (106 and 392) consisted of a dark grey clay silt. Above this was a mid orange brown sandy silt (109 and 281). A palaeoenvironmental sample taken from fill 109 produced pollen from grasses and dandelions.

Ditch **197** (**290**, **470**, **542**, **579**, **637**, **667**, **847** and **871**) was orientated north-south (Fig. 20, S.51 and 142). It was 1.24m to 2.2m wide and 0.73m to 1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained up to five fills. The basal fill (206, 332, 541 and 666) consisted of a mid grey sandy clay which contained 28g of animal bone. This was followed by a light grey brown silty clay (207, 292 and 471) containing two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and 64g of animal bone. Fill 208 (331, 540 and 665) was made up of a dark grey brown sandy clay. Above this was a dark grey clay silt (209). The latest fill (210, 330, 539, 580, 664, 668, 848 and 870) was made up of a mid brown grey clay sand which contained ten sherds of Later Early Iron Age pottery (19g), six sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (13g) and two sherds of mid/late 1st to early 3rd century pottery (32g) along with 1139g of animal bone.

Ditch **199** (**291**, **468** and **636**) was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 0.7m to 1.9m wide and 0.52m to 0.58m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (212, 384 and 663) consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt. This was followed by a light grey brown clay silt (213, 334, 469 and 662).

Ditch **247** (**295**, **404**, **457**, **538**, **577**, **607**, **784** and **804**) was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 0.55m to 2.25m wide and 0.6m to 0.9m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The earliest of the five fills consisted of a light yellow grey silt (246 and 606), this was followed by a natural slump of mid yellow orange sandy silt (245). Above this was dark grey peaty silt (244, 342 and 403) which contained a sherd of earlier Neolithic pottery (8g). This fill was only seen within the southern part of the ditch. Overlying this was a mid grey sandy silt (243, 341, 402, 547 and 605). The latest fill (242, 340, 458, 537, 578, 604, 783 and 803) was made up of a light brown grey sandy silt which contained a single sherd of mid 1st to mid 2nd century pottery (4g).

Ditch **317** (**368**, **405**, **424**, **485**, **571**, **656**, **699** and **764**) followed the same path as ditch **315**. It measured between 0.85m and 1.65m in width and was 0.45m to 0.6m deep with a flat U-shaped profile (Fig. 20, S.94). It was filled with a mid yellow brown silty clay (318, 369, 406, 425, 486, 572, 657, 700 and 765) which contained six sherds (51g) of mid 1st to 2nd century pottery and 41g of animal bone.

Ditch **585** extended in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. It was 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (586) which contained 37g of animal bone and an irregular flint scraper of Bronze Age to Iron Age date.

Ditch **431** (**489**, **574**, **658** and **680**) was aligned north to south. It was 0.8m to 1.2m wide and 0.24m to 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay (432, 490, 575, 659 and 681) which contained one sherd of Roman pottery (16g).

3.6.4 Ditches **103** (the northern branch) and **431** are likely to have been the last phase of recutting of this north-south alignment which had consistently been in use since the Middle-Late Bronze Age period. This routeway was formally taken out of use by the cutting of ditches **293** and **294**.

Cultivation system

3.6.5 Across the western part of site, covering an area of around 50m by 67m, a total of sixteen cultivation trenches were seen running on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment (Plate 15). The ditches were spaced between 2.2m and 4m apart with the majority being spaced around 3m. All the ditches (bar one) terminated approximately 2m from east-west boundary ditch **103**. A single cultivation ditch (**171**) was shorter in length, terminating 7.7m north of the boundary ditch. Eleven of the trenches contained 1st/2nd century pottery or earlier material, but in very small quantities.

Trench **50** (**66** and **68**) was between 0.65m and 0.88m wide and 0.2m to 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 16). It was filled with a mid brown grey clay sand (49, 67 and 69) which contained three sherds of mid 1st to 3rd century pottery (27g).

Trench **64** was between 0.75m wide and 0.49m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (65).

Trench **78** (**146**) was between 0.8m and 0.9m wide and 0.14m to 0.25m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (79 and 145) which contained a single sherd of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery 1g).

Trench **87** (**136**) was between 0.62m and 0.79m wide and 0.22m to 0.34m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown grey clay sand (86 and 137) which contained two sherds of 18th-19th century pottery (9g).

Trench **95** was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (96).

Trench **100** was 0.67m wide and 0.15m deep steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown grey clay sand (99).

Trench **102** (**224**) was between 0.71m and 0.76m wide and 0.18m to 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown grey clay sand (101 and 225) which contained two sherds of 1st to 2nd century pottery (11g).

Trench **110** (**226**) was between 0.62 and 0.84m wide and 0.26m to 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (111 and 227) which contained two sherds of mid 1st to 2nd century pottery (4g). Two palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from fill 227 which identified pollen from grasses and dandelions along with fungal spores.

Trench **114** (**120** and **238**) was between 0.54m and 0.66m wide and 0.18m to 0.36m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (115, 123 and 239) which contained five sherds of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery (13g) and 4g of oyster shell.

Trench **117** (**268**) was between 0.74m and 0.78m wide and 0.25m to 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides and flat base. It was filled with a mid brown grey clay sand (116, 269) which contained a single sherd of mid to late 1st century pottery (4g).

Trench **138** (**270**) was between 0.62m and 0.82m wide and 0.32m to 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (139 and 271).

Trench **171** (**187**, **189** and **191**) was between 0.64m and 0.78m wide and 0.1m to 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (172, 188, 190 and 192) which contained four sherds of 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery (37g).

Trench **216** (**287**) was between 0.6m and 0.68m wide and 0.26m to 0.32m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown clay silt (217 and 288) which contained one sherd of mid 1st to 2nd century pottery (17g).

Trench **218** (**308**) was between 0.6m and 0.72m wide and 0.24m to 0.33m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown clay silt (219 and 309) which contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (1g).

Trench **228** (**325**) was between 0.6m and 0.72m wide and 0.3m to 0.34m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brown clay silt (229 and 326) which contained one sherd of mid 1st to 2nd century pottery (11g).

Trench **230** (**327**) was between 0.6m and 0.8m wide and 0.22m to 0.24m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (231 and 328) which contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (1g) along with a single sherd of mid to late 1st century pottery (1g).

3.6.6 These cultivation trenches form part of a larger system seen across the Addenbrooke's landscape. The closest being on the Addenbrooke's southern perimeter road just 120m to the north-west. This cultivation system is on the same alignment. Archaeological works at the Papworth/Circus site, 0.5km to the west also produced cultivation trenches on a similar alignment, and further west, the Clay Farm development (1.3km west) revealed three of these systems on two separate alignments (north-south and east-west).

Possible hayrick

3.6.7 Situated toward the southern end of the excavation was sub-rectangular gully **143** (Plate 17).

Feature **143** consisted of a gully or slot that was sub-rectangular in plan with an internal dimension of 5.5m by 2m. The gully was 0.23m wide and 0.15m deep with a U-shape profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (142).

3.6.8 Although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature, similar examples recorded across the Addenbrooke's landscape have been tentatively dated to the Roman period. See Section 4.3 for further discussion.

Posthole structure

3.6.9 Located around 1m south of, and aligned parallel with, east to west ditch **74** was a group of six postholes forming a rectangular structure.

Posthole **504** had a diameter of 0.32m and was 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (505), recovered from this fill was the clasp of an Early Roman brooch (sf26). An environmental sample taken from fill 505 produced a single charred barley grain and two indet. grains. Located 0.7m to the west, posthole **506** was 0.34m in diameter and 0.06m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (507). Posthole **508** was 0.5m to the west. It had a 0.3m diameter and was 0.04m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (509). Posthole **510** was situated 0.85m north of posthole **504**. It measured 0.3m in diameter and was 0.08m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled

with a mid orange brown silty clay (511). Posthole **512** was 1.4m north-west. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange grey silty clay (513). Posthole **514** was 0.5m to the west. It was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a bowl shaped profile and filled with a mid orange grey silty clay (515).

Phase 4.3: Later Early Roman

3.6.10 A number of ditches, whilst also Early Roman in date, were clearly later than those in Phase 4.2; not only were they stratigraphically later but they also represent a distinct shift in activity on the site, with a set of completely new ditch alignments being laid out.

Ditch **157** (**161**) extended in a north-west to south-east direction and was slightly curvilinear in plan. The ditch was cut over the top of the cultivation ditches. It was 2.4m wide and 0.58m to 0.62m deep with a U-shaped profile. The earliest of the four fills (158 and 175) was made up of a 0.1m thick light grey brown clay silt. This was followed by a 0.16m thick mid orange grey silty clay (159 and 176). Above this was a 0.34m thick dark orange brown sandy clay (160 and 177) containing three sherds 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery along with 30g of animal bone. The final fill consisted of a 0.24m thick dark orange brown sandy silt (178 and 179).

Ditch **293** (**304**, **612** and **867**) extended in a north-west to south-east direction, approximately 3m away from and running parallel with the north-west/south-east branch of ditch **74**. The ditch was 1m to 1.5m wide and 0.48m to 0.66m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The earliest of the three fills (305, 337, 611 and 866) consisted of a mid grey clay silt. This was followed by a mid orange brown sandy silt (306, 336 and 865) which contained one sherd (1g) of mid 1st to mid 2nd century pottery. The latest fill (307, 335, 609 and 864) was made up of a mid grey brown silty clay.

Ditch **294** (**869**) was parallel to and was truncated by ditch **293**. The ditch was 0.9 to 1m wide and 0.54m to 0.72m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (339) followed by a mid orange grey clay silt (338 and 868).

3.7 Period 5: Post-medieval and modern (*c.*1500-present)

3.7.1 Post-medieval activity was seen across the site in the form of a number of ditches and the remnant of possible ridge and furrow (Fig. 21). Modern remains came in the form of a substantial pipe trench with smaller branches off it, three pits and nine geotechnical trial pits.

Ditches

3.7.2 A large number of ditches relating to varying agricultural activities were identifiable across the site; all of which would appear to date to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

Ditch **236** (**301**, **303**, **600**, **718** and **761**) extended on a north-south alignment before turning to run east-west. The ditch, which along with some of the contemporary ditches such as 414 may have formed a large enclosure, was staggered in plan and changed alignment from north-south to east-west on eight occasions as it travelled across site. It varied in width from 0.3m to 0.5m and in depth from 0.14m to 0.28m and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single mid grey brown sandy silt (237, 300, 302, 601, 719 and 760) which contained six sherds of 18th-19th century pottery (118g), two clay pipe stems (9g), 22g of oyster shell, three shards of undatable window glass (1g) and an iron nail (sf13).

3.7.3 A further three ditches were parallel to boundary **236**. These ditches, which were mostly exposed in the smaller southern area of excavation, were all spaced approximately 45m apart and terminated relatively level with one another. It is likely that these related to boundary **236** and potentially formed larger field divisions.

Ditch **43** was the westernmost boundary and was aligned north to south. It was 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid grey brown sandy silt (44) which contained three ceramic sherds (41g) dating from the late 18th-early 19th century and part of a late 19th-20th century glass bottle (27g).

Ditch **10** was orientated north-south. It was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep with a stepped profile. It was filled with a mid yellow grey sandy silt (09) which contained two sherds (8g) of late 18th-early 19th century pottery.

Ditch **476** was aligned north to south towards the centre of the enclosure formed by ditch **236**. It was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with a bowl shape profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (477).

3.7.4 A number of small ditches also extended off from boundary **236**. These have also been interpreted as boundary ditches to sub-divide the land into smaller plots.

Ditch **759** was a small section of ditch orientated north-northeast to south-southwest close to the northern baulk. It was 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (758) which contained a small rim sherd from an 18th-19th century Creamware bowl or plate (2g).

Possibly forming the western side of an enclosure demarcated by ditch **236** (and possibly **10**), was ditch **414** (**416**, **418** and **449**), which extended north to south. It was 0.6m to 0.64m wide and 0.1m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (415, 417, 419 and 450) which contained six sherds of mid/late 1st to mid 2nd century pottery (10g) and clay pipe (3g). Ditch **202** (**816**) was orientated north-south and was slightly curvilinear in plan. It varied in width from 0.15m to 0.4m and was between 0.06m and 0.15m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a single mid grey sandy silt (201 and 816) which contained a shard of undatable glass (1g). This gully cut furrow **818**.

To the east of this were three parallel ditches, all aligned roughly north to south. The westernmost and longest of these, ditch **641**, was was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (640) which contained a sherd of post-medieval Redware (11g).

Ditch **297** (**614**) to the east was 0.48m wide and 0.24m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (344 and 613).

Ditch **466** was to the east of this was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (467).

3.7.5 A series of ditch systems were also present at the southernmost part of the site. Their function is not clear, although they were probably drainage related.

Three parallel ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment crossed the south-west corner of the site. Ditch **18** (**31**) measured between 0.46m and 0.7m wide and between 0.08m and 0.3m in depth with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand (17 and 32) which contained a single shard (2g) of undatable window glass.

Ditch **39** (**61**) extended in a north-west to south-east direction *c.*2.5m from ditch **18**. It was 1.5m wide and 0.32m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brown grey silty sand (40, 60) which contained an eight sherds of ceramic dating from the late 18th-early 19th century (10g), along with 3g of animal bone and 4g of oyster shell.

Ditch **42** extended in a north-west to south-east direction *c.*2.5m from ditch **39** and *c.*2.2m away from ditch **18**. It was 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand (41) which contained late 18th-early 19th century ceramic (five sherds weighing 15g).

Further to the east were two ditches on different, more north to south alignments.

Ditch **15** extended in a north-northwest to south-southeast direction. It was 0.54m wide and 0.24m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (16) which contained one pottery sherd (1g) dating from the late 18th-early 19th century along with 6g of animal bone.

Ditch **14** (**20**) was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It was between 0.4m and 0.48m wide and 0.17m to 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid yellow grey sandy silt (13 and 19) which contained a sherd of 16th-17th century pottery alongside a sherd from a mid 17th-end 18th century drinking vessel (totalling 8g). An east-west orientated ditch branched off from ditch **14**. This contemporary ditch (**21**) was 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (22) was the same as that of ditch **14**.

Enclosures

3.7.6 Located at the eastern end of the excavation was enclosure **412**. Its north-south branch terminated in line with part of ditch **236** and it is likely that this enclosure was a contemporary extension.

Ditch **412** (**479** and **499**) extended northward before turning to travel in an easterly direction. It was between 0.7m and 1m in width and 0.15m to 0.28m deep with a bowl shaped profile. It was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (413, 479 and 498) which contained one sherd of post-medieval Redware (17g) and a clay pipe stem (3g).

3.7.7 The internal dimensions of the enclosure were at least 70m by 55m. Inside the enclosure were five north-northeast to south-southwest aligned ditches and two aligned west-northwest to east-southeast.

Ditch **366** was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. It was 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light brown sandy silt (367).

Ditch **400** was aligned north to south. It was 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light brown grey clay sand (401) which contained a single shard of undatable window glass (2g) along with 2g of oyster shell.

Ditch **632** was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange clay sand (633).

Ditch **639** extended in a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. It was 0.75m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (638) which contained two sherds of post-medieval Redware (35g).

Ridge and furrow

3.7.8 Across the central portion of the excavation area, a group of north-south aligned wide, shallow furrows were present. These have been interpreted at the remnant of ridge and furrow agriculture. They were truncated by boundary **236** but are otherwise undatable.

Furrow **433** was orientated north to south. It was 1.3m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light brown sandy silt (434).

Furrow **818** extended north-south. It was 3m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (817). This feature was truncated by gully **202**.

Furrow **842** was aligned north-south. It was 0.56m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (843).

Pits

3.7.9 Three modern pits were excavated in the eastern part the site (further modern pits were recorded across the site but were not excavated.) Pits **631** and **635** appear to have been associated with the modern pipe trench which traversed the site.

Pit **518** was 2.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (519).

Pit **631** was 0.93m long, 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (630) which contained three sherds of late 18th-mid 19th century ceramic (6g) and a clay pipe stem (2g).

Pit **635** had a 1m diameter and was 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (634).

3.8 Finds Summary

Prehistoric pottery (App. C.1)

3.8.1 A small total of 59 sherds weighing 2,664g were collected from 47 excavated contexts. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 5g.

3.8.2 The majority of the assemblage is Early Iron Age, dating to *c.*800-350BC and forming 88.9% of the total assemblage by weight (2,367g). A further 7% of the assemblage is Middle and Late Iron Age, dating to 350BC to *c.*50AD. A small quantity of earlier prehistoric pottery was also recovered. The Bronze Age pottery consists of 26 sherds, with a further four sherds dating to the Early Neolithic period.

Roman pottery (App. C.3)

3.8.3 A total of 96 sherds of Early to Mid Roman pottery (weighing 608g) were collected from 32 contexts. This is a small assemblage primarily comprising utilitarian sand tempered coarse wares, with a very small amount of imported fine table wares and no specialist wares.

3.8.4 The assemblage is in very poor condition suggesting it has been subject to extensive post-depositional disturbance (shown by the highly abraded nature of the assemblage and the average sherd weight being 6g). None of the pottery had been deliberately placed, rather it had found its way into the ditch fills and other spread material, probably in association with other small amounts of detritus.

3.8.5 The pottery is typical of the area and adds to the corpus of data from nearby excavated sites such as Clay Farm (Lyons in prep) and the Hutchison site (Anderson 2008).

Post-medieval pottery (App. C.5)

3.8.6 The archaeological works produced an assemblage of 50 sherds (weighing 0.391kg), which spans the 16th to the end of the 19th century. The largest group within this

broad date range are of an 18th-19th century date. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches.

3.8.7 The assemblage is domestic in nature, mainly representing mid-late 18th-19th century century table vessels alongside a number of Post-medieval Redware bowls and storage vessels. The assemblage likely represents low levels of rubbish disposal, possibly disturbed by later ploughing.

Struck flint (App. C.7)

3.8.8 A total of 139 struck flints were recovered during excavation from a variety of features. The flint can be divided into two main industries, based on its technological characteristics. The bulk of the assemblage comprises an earlier blade-based industry typical of the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, along with a later industry based on the production of thick flakes and irregular retouched implements that is datable to the 2nd or 1st millennium BC.

3.8.9 The largest single assemblage was collected from tree throw **800**, which produced 85 pieces (making up 61% of the overall assemblage). This assemblage included a leaf-shaped arrowhead, placing it in the Early Neolithic period.

Metalwork (App. C.9)

3.8.10 A total of nineteen pieces of metalwork were recovered during the excavations from a variety of features and unstratified contexts. They vary in date from the Late Iron age through to the post-medieval period. The piece of most possible interest is sf18, a Late Iron Age or Early Roman adze, recovered from the base of a track-side ditch.

Glass (App. C.10)

3.8.11 The excavation produced a small assemblage of seven shards of glass (weighing 0.032kg) collected from five contexts. The glass recovered is related mainly to glazing with only a single sherd from a bottle being seen. The bottle glass appears to be late 19th/early 20th century, while the window glass suggests glazing from a building or buildings of several different periods, however the glass is not closely datable and is part of the general manuring scatter.

Clay pipe (App. C.11)

3.8.12 A small assemblage of four clay pipe stems and a single bowl fragment were collected. The only datable fragment is the partial bowl from an Oswald type 6 pipe dating from *c*.1660-80. The pipe fragments may represent losses by agricultural workers broken up and redistributed by ploughing.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Faunal remains (App. D.1)

3.9.1 In all, 9.3kg of faunal material was collected during hand excavation. This is a small assemblage for the overall size of the site and represents the initial processing of complete carcasses with further butchery taking place elsewhere. The assemblage is composed almost entirely of domestic mammals, with cattle being the dominant taxon and only one instance of wild mammal (red deer) being seen.

Environmental samples (App. D.2)

3.9.2 A total of 105 bulk soil samples (totalling 1,395 litres) were taken during the archaeological excavations from a variety of features including ditches, waterholes, pits and postholes. Approximately half of the samples were part-processed whilst the excavation was taking place in order to provide feedback and to adjust the sampling strategy accordingly. Further to this, Zoe Outram, the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England, visited the site and advised on the sampling strategy.

3.9.3 The majority of the deposits did not appear to be particularly charcoal-rich. Very few of the samples contain preserved plant remains. The flots are mainly comprised of snail shells with occasional charcoal fragments. Preservation of charred cereal remains by carbonisation occurred in eight samples. Preservation is poor which precludes identification to species in most cases.

3.9.4 Only two samples, from waterholes/wells, contained plant remains preserved by waterlogging. The assemblages consist of waterlogged weed seeds including sedges and buttercups along with water-crowfoot, horned-pondweed and pondweed.

Palaeoenvironmental samples (App. D.3)

3.9.5 In all eight sub-samples were submitted for pollen assessment (four from Bronze Age waterholes and four from Roman ditches). Waterhole **728** produced the best results, identifying the area around the waterhole to consist of grassland with some oak, hazel-type and alder woodland. All the samples yielded pollen, but none in sufficient levels to merit further work.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Bronze Age

Early Bronze Age water heating pit, well and burnt mound

4.1.1 A group of features in the north-western corner of site produced evidence for Early Bronze Age activity, comprising a large waterhole, a possible water heating pit and the remains of an extensive burnt stone mound. Pit **156** was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It had a short, narrow 'tail' extending west, with gently sloping sides and becoming deeper toward the pit. This part of the feature could represent a funnel for pouring water into the pit, or may have aided access.

4.1.2 To the immediate east of pit **156**, Middle Bronze Age ditch **55** (see below) was completely filled with a dark grey/black material containing abundant levels of fire cracked sandstone cobbles. This material was at its densest along a *c*.12m length of the ditch, in the section closest to pit **156**. This deposit represents the remnant of a burnt stone mound which has either been used to backfill the ditch, or had naturally infilled the ditch where it cut through the remains of the mound. Small patches of a similar deposit were also seen to the west. Burnt stone was also collected from the large Early Bronze Age waterhole **113** (located 8.5m south-east), from pit **149** (4.5m west), pit **154** (6m west) and in spread 144 (located 10m to the south-west). Low levels of burnt stone were also recovered from the two Early Roman cultivation ditches situated to the west of pit **156**.

4.1.3 Given the distribution and location of this burnt mound material, it can be estimated that it was situated on the southern side of pit **156** and could have been as extensive as 13m by 11m in size. Explanation as to how it ended up in Middle Bronze Age ditch **55** could possibly be attributed to the Romans levelling off the ground prior to cutting their cultivation system.

4.1.4 As an aside, cultivation ditch **171** was notably shorter than all the other cultivation ditches. It stopped just before Middle Bronze Age ditch **55**, perhaps suggesting that this ditch (and bank) was still present as an earthwork at this time. A radiocarbon date was taken from the burnt-stone backfill of ditch **55** which dated to 1772-1628 cal. BC (94.1% SUERC-56941, see Appendix E). This gives a later Early Bronze Age date to the activity associated with the water heating pit and burnt mound and ties in with the pottery recovered from waterhole **113**.

4.1.5 The purpose of pits such as **156** has been much debated, with one main explanation being offered. The usual interpretation of their function is that they were used to heat water, either for cooking or for general processing of animal remains, perhaps skins, either by boiling, steeping or steaming. This would have been done by lining the pit with either clay, wood or reeds, filling the pit with water, heating the stones and flints in a fire and once hot, pouring them into the water. Once the pit had been used and was empty and the stones cold, they would presumably have been removed from the pit and discarded, along with the remains of the fires(s), thus creating the burnt mound. Burnt mounds are by-products of the water heating process, and are mostly crescent shaped, formed by this removal of burnt debris and piling it to the side of the pit.

4.1.6 Water heating pits and burnt mounds are very common on Early and Middle Bronze Age sites, at points where water can be obtained at the edge of pasture land; they have been recorded on numerous sites across the country, such as Fordham Bypass, Cambridgeshire (Mortimer 2005), Swales Fen, Suffolk (Martin 1988), Bradley Fen,

Whittlesey (Gibson & Knight 2006), Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire (Richmond *et al.* 2006) and Cox Bank Farm, Uttoxeter (Hollins & Carnes 2007). Within the immediate area, small wells and the remains of stone and flint mounds were recorded on the western side of the Addenbrooke's valley at Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2012).

Middle Bronze Age field system

4.1.7 The Middle Bronze Age field system at the Bell Language School is remarkably simple when compared to other elements of the contemporary landscape within the immediate area (*e.g*. at Clay Farm and the AstraZeneca and CRC sites). Whilst strip fields are evident, there are no subsequent enclosures, and no associated settlement. Three separate fields can be identified, all on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, each approximately 45m wide and at least 200m long. From the west the field boundaries are marked by ditch **55**, ditch **25** ditch **04**/post alignment 4, and ditch **441**. Only two potential internal ditches were recorded, both within the central field to the east of ditch **25**. At this point it is possible that whatever else Post Alignment 4 might represent (see below) it also formed part of the initial, formal field layout.

4.1.8 Two waterholes were present within the fields, **347** toward the eastern edge of the central field and **728** at the eastern boundary of the eastern field. The basal fills of waterhole **728** were dated to 1413-1235 cal. BC (95.4% SUERC-57805). There are a number of other such wells in alignment with these to the west, along with potentially contemporary field boundaries on similar alignments.

4.1.9 There is one further ditch, **289**, which was sealed by the subsequent Early Iron Age cobbled trackway. Its alignment is clearly not that of the field system but of the easternmost of the two main post alignments, and of the trackway itself.

Post alignments

4.1.10 The extensive post alignments at the Bell School site are hard to parallel, with their function and even their exact date proving difficult to define. A small number of post alignments have been identified across the country, the closest being at Barleycroft Farm near Over, Cambridgeshire (Evans & Knight 2001). A further set of alignments has also been uncovered at Hartshill Copse, Upper Bucklebury in West Berkshire (Brett *et al.* 2004 and Collard *et al.* 2006). Neither of these examples are of the size and complexity of those at the Bell School.

4.1.11 Smaller, single post alignments have also been excavated at the Milton Landfill, Cambridge (Phillips forthcoming (b)), Broom, Bedfordshire (Cooper & Edmonds 2007), the North Ring enclosure at Mucking (Bond 1988) and at Gravesend (Dawkes 2010).

4.1.12 Across the alignments the postholes were spaced approximately one metre apart, and were on average 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep. An initial question when dealing with these is whether the sections between the posts were enclosed (*e.g*. with wattle panels) or whether they were left open with just the upright posts visible. It seems most plausible that they would have been left open as an enclosed fence line could have been achieved both with more widely spaced post settings, and with far smaller posts. Perhaps counter to this, the posts must have been large, and yet were set within relatively shallow postholes, perhaps implying that they would have required some form of 'tying in' to keep them upright. It is not clear, however, how much truncation there has been within this area, and thus how deep the post settings would originally have been.

4.1.13 The alignments may well have served some ceremonial purpose as well as, or perhaps instead of, a functional one (such as the enclosing or separating of livestock). Cattle farms with ditched fields, enclosures and possible droves, abound across the region in this period, but very few contained anything structural on this scale. Across the valley at Clay Farm some of the most extensive Middle Bronze Age field and enclosure systems in the region have been excavated, but they contain no post alignments. The sheer number of Middle Bronze Age ditches and enclosures recorded within the region suggest that they were commonplace, and that they were probably constructed over a number of years by small family/farming groups. The investment in time, labour and materials necessary to construct these alignments is perhaps more suggestive of group construction for large-scale gatherings and/or the creation of monumental landscapes.

4.1.14 Another question in regard to those alignments which contain more than one row (Alignments 2 and 4) is whether all the rows were in existence at the same time, or whether the second and third rows were rebuilds of the original. The fill of the postholes across the rows all appeared the same, perhaps implying that the multiple rows were all in existence at the same time; however, over time the fills would have leached, and, being excavated and filled in the same fashion in the same soil, it would perhaps be odd if they did not appear alike. If they were all standing at the same time, why would there have been multiple rows of posts in one alignment? It might simply have been to create a more elaborate alignment with a greater visual impact, or the extra rows could have held supporting posts, to buttress taller main posts. However, the rows in both multiple alignments tend to 'wander', coming closer, moving apart, and sometimes disappearing altogether, and it is difficult to see them as part of an integral structural design, and none of the post settings were angled or significantly smaller than then others.

4.1.15 Further to this, the question arises as to how many of the four alignments were in existence at any one time. Alignments 1, 2 and 3 all intersected and it might seem unlikely that they would all have been contemporary. However, a chronology for their construction is impossible to clarify due to the fact that none of the postholes cut each other. The posthole where Alignments 1 and 3 intersected cannot definitively be assigned to either alignment.

4.1.16 The Hartshill Copse alignments (consisting of three single alignments on two orientations) were believed to be contemporary with one another. The two longest alignments consisted of an east-northeast to west-southwest line and a west-northwest to east-southeast line which intersected with one another, with the converging posthole being a part of both alignments. It was noted during this excavation that the later archaeology appeared to respect the post alignment, with the Early Iron Age enclosure running parallel with one of the alignments. A similar situation was evident at the Bell Language School.

4.1.17 It is notable that none of the Bell Language School alignments were completely straight. They all have slight kinks and curves along their lengths, suggestive of segmented or successive construction, or simply of a construction whereby the precise setting of individual posts was unimportant. The post alignments at Barleycroft (which consisted of nine singular alignments on four varying orientations across an area approximately 6 hectares in size) had T-set ends to mark their termini. The authors postulate that the lower portions of the posts could have been supported by banks, with the T-set terminals forming an end revetment. Turf banks constructed at the base of the alignments could provide an answer to the problem of the postholes being potentially too shallow to hold a post without some form of support, and it could also

explain why the secondary and tertiary rows in Alignments 2 and 4 are set at some distance from the initial row, However, there is nothing to indicate that the posts were originally of any great height - in fact the depth of the postholes argues against this - and squat posts would need little or no extra support.

4.1.18 The Bell Language School post alignments do not obviously contain such T-set terminals, however, only Alignments 1 and 4 were seen to end within the excavation area. Looking more closely at Alignment 4, a number of possible extensions can potentially be seen (Fig. 22). At its northern end, the three rows run reasonably neatly and parallel for *c.*18m. The alignment then shifts slightly, becoming two rows which are far less uniform in their layout. It is at this point that a number of extra postholes are seen to either side of the alignment, forming a slightly arced line of five posts which run perpendicular ('A' on Fig. 22). This could potentially be a large T-set terminal which has then been extended. This pattern of five perpendicular postholes can also be seen at the southern end of the alignment where it terminated ('B' on Fig. 22). In the central portion of this alignment, there is also an arc of postholes which extend away from the main rows of posts ('C' on Fig. 22).

4.1.19 The consensus on these large-scale post alignments, if there is one, is that they enabled both controlled views and access to associated monumental and/or funerary structures in the surrounding area. However, it should be noted that at the Bell Language School Alignment 4 is exactly aligned with Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **04**. Further to this, Middle Bronze Age ditch **313** terminated just before the post alignment. This correspondence is also seen between Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **414** and the southern end of Alignment 1. Whatever else they represent they may also have been an integral part of the Middle Bronze Age field system.

4.1.20 That said, the 'monumental' nature of the post alignments may also suggest association with a burial mound or other funerary or ritual complex within the wider Addenbrooke's landscape. Both the Barleycroft and Hartshill Copse sites contain known barrows in their immediate vicinity. It is notable looking southward down Alignment 2 that it runs directly toward White Hill, the first of the Gog Magog hills - a known area of Bronze Age activity.

4.1.21 Discussion of the meaning and function of these post alignments cannot be complete without considering the other forms of 'permeable' boundary in the archaeological record, namely pit alignments and stone rows. The pit alignment at the Bell Language School superseded Post Alignment 2, but nowhere else on site were pit alignments seen. Pit alignments have been assigned to every period from the later Neolithic to the Late Iron Age and have been associated with land division or enclosure (such as the pit alignment enclosure at Eynesbury; Ellis 2004), or with ritual landscapes (such as Thornborough Henge, Yorkshire). Stone rows, although generally ascribed to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, bear far more similarities with post alignments than pit alignments do, not least because they were both upstanding features. It is worthy to note that Cambridgeshire is devoid of building or monumental stone, therefore wood and/or earthen structures would have prevailed in this period.

4.1.22 The similarities between the Bell Language School post alignments and standing stone rows, particularly those of Dartmoor, are striking. Stone rows survive as single, double and occasionally triple rows, with average lengths of between 40 and 200m. The gaps between the rows on double alignments, while sometimes up to 3m, are more frequently less than 0.5m. Stone rows are very rarely straight lines, they vary their alignments, come together, veer apart, and change from single to double rows *etc*. They are also, for the most part, short, being less than a metre high for most of their

length. Whilst they are frequently associated with larger monuments, particularly cairns and burial mounds, this is not always the case, and they are very difficult to date with any accuracy. They are perhaps best thought of as being associated, at least in the approximate date of their construction, with the reaves, the stone walls that serve the same purpose as the Middle Bronze Age strip fields in this region.

4.1.23 There is no clear evidence at Bell Language School to refine the dating of the construction of the post alignments beyond 'The Bronze Age'. It is possible that Alignment 4, the triple-row setting, could pre-date the ditched field system, thereby providing the alignment for the fields to follow, or it may have been constructed at the same time, as an integral part of that system. Alignment 2, running north to south, is clearly followed by, or following, the same line of the later ditch immediately to its east (**289**), the ditch that marks the beginning of the trackway alignment (see below); the sequence here perhaps best seen as post alignment–pit alignment–ditch–cobbled trackway.

4.2 Early Iron Age

Cobbled trackway

4.2.1 The cobbled trackway revealed at the Bell Language School was an impressive and dominant feature. It extended beyond both the northern and southern limits of the excavation, thus exceeding 130m in length. Although truncated by later features, at its widest point it measured approximately 25m. It would have taken considerable time, manpower and resources to construct the tightly packed cobbled surface of the trackway. It is estimated that the portion of the trackway uncovered on site alone would have contained in excess of 300,000 cobble stones. The trackway must have been both an important and a well used route.

4.2.2 Dating for the trackway comes both from the recovery of quantities of Early Iron Age pottery from its surface in areas that were subsequently cut off and abandoned (the offshoot to the northeast around the earlier waterhole) and from dating the Middle and Late Iron Age ditches that subsequently cut through its surface. The largest assemblage of earliest Iron Age pottery from the site was recovered from the middle fills of waterhole **728**, above a layer of cobbles that had tipped into the well from the surrounding trackway surface.

4.2.3 A few other examples of Early Iron Age cobble trackways are known, such as at Fordham Road, Soham (Quinn & Peachey 2012) and Warth Park, Raunds (Bush 2015b), with the most immediate being at the Papworth/Circus site to the west (Phillips 2015). Here the remnant of a cobbled surface survived as discrete patches over a wide area in the southern part of the site. The surface was oriented east-southeast to west-northwest and measured up to 40m wide. Like at the Bell Language School, the trackway was seen to seal the middle to upper fills of a Middle Bronze Age ditch, and was truncated by an Early Roman ditch. These two surfaces, despite being on different alignments, are too close not to have been linked.

4.2.4 A Roman road (potentially *Worsted Street*) is known to have run through Cambridge to the north of the Bell Language School and Papworth/Circus sites. A roadway recorded during the archaeological works at the Hutchison site (Evans *et al.* 2004) is thought to represent one of the courses. The cobbled surface seen at the Papworth/Circus site extended parallel with the supposed route of this road, whilst the one seen at the Bell Language School was roughly perpendicular to it. Two kilometres to the west of the site, on the western side of the Addenbrooke's/Hobsons valley is the purported *Avenell*

Way, a Roman (and possibly earlier) routeway that originated from the west and south of Cambridge. The Bell Language School trackway would run parallel with this.

4.2.5 Roman roads such as *Worsted Street* and the *Avenell Way* would simply have formalised, and slightly re-routed the extant Iron Age and earlier routes. Prehistoric routeways themselves would have shifted and altered over time depending on factors such as seasons, water levels and shifting water courses and crossing points. It is suggested therefore that the cobbled trackways identified at the Bell Language School and Papworth/Circus represent precursors to the subsequent, slightly more formalised Roman roads.

4.2.6 Located *c.*5km directly south of the Bell Language School, a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned cobbled trackway was uncovered at the Sawston Police Station (Cessford & Mortimer 2004). The authors attributed the trackway to the Roman period due to the recovery of Roman pottery from the layer of silt which covered the cobbles. In light of the discovery of the Bell School trackway, there is evidence to suggest that this cobbled trackway may not only be of an Early Iron Age date, but could potentially be part of the same routeway. The cobbled trackway at the Sawston Police Station, like that at the Bell Language School, also sealed a substantial ditch containing Middle Bronze Age pottery.

4.2.7 Further afield, at the A2 Activity Park in Gravesend (Dawkes 2010) a north-south aligned cobble trackway was uncovered measuring 110m long and between 4m and 11m in width. Attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, it consisted of a hollow way which had later been metalled with compacted gravel. The Activity Park and Bell Language School trackways have a number of remarkable similarities: they were both north to south aligned with a fork branching off the main trackway (at the Bell Language School it travels off to the north-east, while the Activity Park park example runs north-westwards). In addition, both trackways were located over a land division first defined during the Middle to Late Bronze Age and the Activity Park also contains a short Bronze Age post alignment (consisting of eleven postholes) which was parallel to the cobbled trackway.

4.2.8 It is noteworthy that at the Bell Language School, the cobbled trackway follows the same orientation as posthole Alignment 2, the adjacent pit alignment and the 'later' Bronze Age ditch **289**.

4.2.9 At the Activity Park (Gravesend) a succession of routeways was recorded: the track began as a 20m wide 'droveway' with ditches at either side; a hollow way followed, formed by the gradual erosion of the land surface, and this was then formalised by metalling its surface. The cobbled trackway at the Bell Language School was also located in a notable hollow and there is potential for a routeway pre-dating the cobbled surface to have existed here in the form of a hollow way, which like at the A2 Activity Park was then formalised by the laying of the cobbles.

4.2.10 It is worthy of a brief note that on both the Bell Language School and A2 Activity Park sites, areas of quarrying were identified within 80m of the cobbled trackways. None have been firmly dated, with low levels of prehistoric pottery, struck flint and post-medieval pottery being recovered from them all. There is also a notable absence of Roman pottery. The geology of both sites is chalk and gravels. At Bell Language School the quarrying has tentatively been dated to the Early Iron Age as a potential source for the cobbled trackway.

Other activities

4.2.11 There was a single, small area of contemporary Early Iron Age activity on the trackway surface around the earlier Bronze Age well. A second well was dug, to the south, through the cobbled surface along with a small number of pits, of unknown function. Further pottery was recovered from within the central and upper fills of the Bronze Age well and from the soil above the surface. The dates of this assemblage suggest the activity was taking place from the earliest Iron Age (*c.*800-550BC).

4.2.12 There were a further four groups of small storage pits, one to the north, two within the area to the southeast of the trackway and one out to the west. The area to the southeast of the trackway was partially enclosed by a potential palisade or stockade trench later in the Iron Age, and also became a recognisably ploughed, enclosed field in the post-medieval period. It is higher and drier than the land to the west and would perhaps have been cultivated from an early date, with the small groups of storage pits clustered at its western edge. It was also at the edge of this field that the small Iron Age adze or hoe was found.

4.3 Middle and Late Iron Age

4.3.1 The trackway was enclosed by ditches at some point in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use, throughout the Iron Age and into the Early Roman period, with these ditches being recut into the body of the trackway, progressively making it narrower. None of these phases of recutting are well dated, there was no obvious further activity on the site except occasional ditch digging and road repair; no further wells were dug in this period.

4.4 Romano-British

Cultivation system

4.4.1 Across the western part of the site, covering an area approximately 75m long and 50m wide was a system of sixteen north-northeast to south-southwest aligned parallel trenches, each approximately 3m apart. The average dimensions of the trenches was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Similar systems can be seen in large numbers across the Addenbrooke's landscape and beyond, appearing in the immediate post-conquest period around the damper edges of reasonably well-to-do Romano-British farmsteads. Dating from the Early Roman period, they are all characterised by their rectangular trench-like profiles with vertical sides and flat base, as if dug with a spade and infilled quickly afterwards.

4.4.2 Within the Addenbrooke's area itself, cultivation systems have been identified on the Papworth/Circus site (Phillips 2015), Addenbrooke's Southern Perimeter Road (Phillips 2013), at Clay Farm (Phillips & Mortimer 2012), the Green Corridor evaluation (Slater & Dickens 2008), the Addenbrooke's Access Road Site 3 (Timberlake 2007 (b)) and the guided busway evaluation (Cessford & Mackay 2004). These trenches are widely acknowledged as cultivation beds for the small-scale production of a specialised crop or crops. However, the type of crop(s) being grown is much debated, as is the precise method of cultivation. The excavations on the Addenbrooke's Access Road cite them as being asparagus beds. Where there has been evidence to support it they have been interpreted as vineyards (such as at Wollaston quarry, see below).

4.4.3 There has also been some debate around these features as to whether the crop was being grown in the trenches themselves or on raised beds between them. The examples at the Bell Language School were particularly well preserved, with the most

substantial trench being 0.49m in depth. All the trenches had vertical sides and a flat base, and contained a single dark topsoil-type fill. There was absolutely no evidence for weathering within the fill, implying that they were dug and then almost instantaneously backfilled, like the modern day gardening equivalent of double-digging. This approach would explain the lack of finds within these ditches along with the complete lack of environmental remains.

4.4.4 Assuming a little subsequent truncation, even of the deepest trench, they must have been excavated with a near-square profile, approximately 0.7m, wide and 0.6m deep, from subsoil or natural level. In order to fill this void, the topsoil on the stripped 3.00m berm between each trench would have needed to have been a minimum of 0.15m deep.

4.4.5 Beyond the Addenbrooke's landscape, these cultivation systems have also been identified at North West Cambridge (Timberlake 2014), Milton Landfill, Cambridge (Collins 2012), Fen Drayton (Mortimer 1995), Hundred Road, March (Hutton & Standring 2008), Love's Farm, St. Neots (Hinman & Zant forthcoming), Wintringham Park, St. Neots (Phillips & Hinman 2009), Bishop's Stortford (Bush 2013) and at Papworth Everard (Atkins 2015).

4.4.6 A prevalent theory as to the function of these cultivation trenches is for viticulture. This hypothesis arose from the excavations at Wollaston quarry in Northamptonshire (Brown & Meadows 2000) where a series of parallel trenches *c.*5m apart were identified across the site. However, these differ from all the previous examples because located within the ditches were lines of postholes (on both sides of the ditch), which would have held posts for the vines to grow up.

4.4.7 Whatever was being grown in these trenches, it appears to have been a cash-crop that, either through market forces or a change in water levels, was a relatively short-lived phenomena, these cultivation systems appear to have been in use only through the second half of the 1st century AD and perhaps just into the 2nd.

Hayricks

4.4.8 The north-south aligned sub-rectangular gully (**143**) located on the southern side of site is yet another example of a series of unusual features seen across the local landscape. Generally averaging around 3.6m long and 1.9m wide (internal measurements), they are formed by a shallow, narrow gully and are devoid of internal features.

4.4.9 In all, eighteen of these features have been recorded within the immediate environs. Six were identified during the Clay Farm excavations (Phillips & Mortimer 2012), eight on Site 7 of the Addenbrooke's Access Road (Armour & Collins 2008) and a further four were partially uncovered during trenching of the Green Corridor (Slater & Dickens 2008) to the immediate east of Clay Farm. Table 1 summarises these features. The example seen at the Bell Language School is markedly bigger than any other seen across the Addenbrooke's landscape, being 1.5 times longer than the average. However, its width remains average.

4.4.10 Dating these features has been problematic as no finds have been recovered from any of them. All of the features from the Site 7 Access Road were undated, however several were closely associated with a Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system. Beyond this, two from Clay Farm appeared to have been related to Middle Bronze Age enclosures, whilst a further two were located close to, and orientated with, Early Roman ditches. A fragment of charred cereal grain from Clay Farm gully **12065** was radiocarbon dated to AD59-229 (95%, SUERC 41262).

4.4.11 An interpretation for the use of these enigmatic features is difficult. A number of theories have been offered. These features are too small to act as structures for human use and it is also unlikely that the gullies ever held timber uprights; even allowing for truncation, they would not be substantial enough. The examples uncovered during the Green Corridor evaluation and the Site 7 Access Road excavation have been interpreted as small-scale medieval 'clapper' mounds for controlled breeding of rabbits. The Clay Farm examples are believed to originate from the Early Roman period and be associated with harvested crops. The presented theory being that the gullies served as short-lived raised mounds for storing crops or animal fodder.

4.4.12 What is notable is that all of these features were located away from settlement activity and were situated on ground between 15-17m OD. The Bell Language School example fits into this pattern, being situated at 15.2m OD. This is a landscape - a very wide, shallow valley, linked to the Fens - which is very sensitive to slight changes in the water table, and, on the assumption that they are all contemporary, they are clearly all at a height at which certain agricultural practices could be undertaken successfully, but at which there could be no 'settlement' activity.

Feature	*Internal length*	*Internal width*	*Gully width*	*Gully depth*	*Orientation*
Clay Farm					
823	3.19	1.92	0.25	0.11	NE-SW
10833	3.31	1.94	0.31	0.3	NNE-SSW
11158	3.76	1.76	0.4	0.11	N-S
11460	3.99	1.78	0.34	0.2	N-S
11684	3.23	1.69	0.42	0.2	N-S
12065	2.77	1.5	0.48	0.15	NNE-SSW
Addenbrooke's Access Road Site 7					
736	3.28	1.89	0.3	unexc.	NNW-SSE
737	4.05	2.49	0.43	unexc.	NE-SW
738	4.82	1.88	0.35	0.1	NE-SW
739	3.77	1.68	0.3	0.15	NE-SW
740	>3.02*	1.95	0.42	0.15	N-S
741	>2.68*	1.8	0.3	0.07	NNE-SSW
742	>1.87*	1.87	0.3	0.15	NNE-SSW
743	>1.97*	2.15	0.31	0.1	N-S
Green Corridor					
891	3.9	1.9	0.31	0.17	NNE-SSW
991	-	-	0.34	unexc.	NNE-SSW
992	>1.5*	1.46	0.23	unexc.	NW-SE
993	>1.8*	1.4	0.25	unexc.	NW-SE
Bell Language School					
142	5.47	1.96	0.26	0.15	N-S

Table 1: Summary of hayrick-type features (- entire length not seen)*

4.4.13 These features also appear to be very particular to the local area, in fact thus far, to the Addenbrooke's/Hobsons valley itself, none having knowingly been recorded elsewhere. They are thus likely to be a local answer to a very specific issue. The only other similar example known outside of the Addenbrooke's landscape is on Site Z2 of the Covenham to Boston Pipeline, Lincolnshire (Bush 2014). The feature was located on a site containing Early Roman and medieval archaeology, sitting at a height of around 2m OD. No finds were recovered from the gully. It was orientated north-south with internal dimensions of 2.75m long and 2.31m wide. The gully itself was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep.

4.5 The Addenbrooke's landscape

4.5.1 In terms of archaeology, the Addenbrooke's landscape is one of the most intensively investigated areas within the eastern region (Fig. 23), indicating a diverse landscape which has been occupied almost continuously since the Mesolithic period.

4.5.2 Evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement is scattered and rather limited. Mesolithic land-use is restricted to stray instances of struck flint, however separating some pieces from those of the Early Neolithic can be difficult. Further evidence for residual Mesolithic material has been made apparent through radiocarbon dating. For example, charcoal from a Middle Bronze Age structure at Clay Farm returned the Late Mesolithic radiocarbon date of 6426-6249 cal. BC (95% SUERC-41246). Further to this, at the Bell Language School charcoal from Middle Bronze Age waterhole **728** also produced a Late Mesolithic radiocarbon date of 5461-5226 cal. BC (95.4% SUERC-56943).

4.5.3 Excavations at Clay Farm, the Addenbrooke's Access Road Site 3, the Laboratory for Molecular Biology and the Bell Language School all produced single examples or low numbers of Neolithic pits or tree throws. Further to this, excavations at the Babraham Park and Ride, a kilometre to the east, uncovered three Late Neolithic inhumation burials along with a scattering of Grooved Ware pits. The increased number of Neolithic features and the difference in feature type at the Babraham Park and Ride is notable.

4.5.4 Evidence for Bronze Age activity and land-use is well attested in this landscape and could be considered to be of national importance. A recurring theme, seen right across the area, is the presence of Middle Bronze Age strip fields and frequently complex enclosure systems.

4.5.5 Yates (2007) describes these field systems as being distinguishably rectilinear, thus creating a grid of fields. Within this, two forms of layout are proposed, namely coaxial and aggregate. A coaxial field system has one prevailing orientation with boundaries following one alignment or extending at right angles from it. Such systems tend to be marked out by undeviating linear boundaries which do not allow for topographical obstructions. Aggregate field systems on the other hand consist of rectilinear fields where one layout axis is not dominant over another. Fields were added in a piecemeal basis rather than in adherence to a single plan.

4.5.6 The field system at the area around the Bell Language School appears to have been coaxial, with ditches running on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and smaller internal divisions aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. Excavations to the west of the Bell Language School confirm that this field system continues across the landscape for at least 1km (Fig. 24). However, excavations at the Papworth/Circus and AstraZeneca South sites highlight greater levels of complexity to this field system. It would appear that here, the coaxial is replaced, or filled in, by aggregated 'enclosures'.

A similar pattern is seen on the western side of the valley across the Clay Farm site. It is clear from the Bell School excavations that while settlement in the Middle Bronze Age hugs the lower slopes of the valley, the contemporary agricultural landscape extends over a far wider area.

4.5.7 Further Middle Bronze Age activity is evident in the presence of a number of waterholes across the Addenbrooke's area (Fig. 24). A total of nine waterholes have been uncovered across excavations at the Bell Language School, the Papworth/Circus and Site 2 The Boulevard. Radiocarbon dates place these features firmly within the Middle Bronze Age. At the Bell Language School, a sambucus (elder) seed from waterhole **728** was radiocarbon dated to 1413-1235 cal. BC (95.4% SUERC-57805). Waterholes **180** and **1552** from the Papworth/Circus site were radiocarbon dated to 1500-1319 cal. BC (95% SUERC-58618) and 1374-1121 cal. BC (95% SUERC-58619) respectively. Thus highlighting that there is a long-lived proclivity to the digging to waterholes.

4.5.8 What is of note is that six of these waterholes clearly form a line, running on a west-northwest to east-southeast orientation, with a waterhole being dug approximately every 55m. If this line was projected from the Bell Language School through Addenbrooke's Hospital to the Papworth/Circus Site, it can be postulated that a further eight waterholes could be included in this line. What is also noticeable is that these waterholes are clearly associated with the field system, being located either at the end of or immediately adjacent to the terminals of the north-northeast to south-southwest orientated ditches. This would imply an organised landscape with a social structure, possibly indicative of a large/hierarchical population.

4.5.9 There is little in the way of definite Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity across the Addenbrooke's environs, and what there is is higher up the valley sides, at the western edge of the Clay Farm site, at the Hutchison site and at the east of the Bell Language School. The Middle Iron Age activity generally occupied the same high ground, with the Late Iron Age farmers moving back down the valley slopes towards the former Middle Bronze Age settlement areas. The densest archaeology of the Iron Age period can be seen on the Clay Farm excavation, along the western valley top.

4.5.10 The Early Roman period is well attested within the archaeological record in the area, with three main foci, two on Clay Farm on the western side of the valley and one at at the Hutchison site to the north-west. The Addenbrooke's/Hutchison complex is the most extensive area of Early Roman settlement, covering at least 20 hectares, taking in the excavations at AstraZeneca North and the Papworth/Circus site. It is not clear whether the cultivation system at the Bell School was part of this complex or whether it belonged to a second and separate Early Roman settlement immediately to the north, within the Addenbrooke's Hospital area. If part of the same complex it would cover nearer 50 hectares. Whilst the cultivation system excavated at the Papworth/Circus site clearly lies on the lower, southern fringe of the Hutchison site, it is not clear to what system the Bell Language School system belonged. Late Roman activity retreated back up the valley sides again and was only recorded at the Hutchison site and in one small, central area at Clay Farm.

4.5.11 The archaeology revealed at the Bell Language School extends the current knowledge base of the Addenbrooke's landscape, but perhaps raises more questions than it answers. The Bell Language School is situated on the eastern periphery of this landscape, and whilst certain aspects such as the Bronze Age fields and wells and the Early Roman cultivation system fit easily into the surrounding archaeology, others, such as the extensive post alignments and cobbled trackway, do not.

4.5.12 The excavations at the Babraham Road Park and Ride site (Hinman 2001), approximately 0.92km to the south-east, highlight this change in typology as you move eastward away from the Addenbrooke's environs, up out of the valley and into the foothills of the Gog Magog Hills.

4.5.13 The archaeological works that have been undertaken across the Addenbrooke's landscape and its surrounds cannot be understood on a site by site basis. An in-depth and wider study of the south Cambridge landscape will be needed once expansion into this area has slowed down. Whilst the Bell Language School may not fit neatly into present understanding of this landscape, it has revealed archaeology of great significance and has introduced aspects of prehistoric activity of a potentially monumental form and scale into this area, that had previously not been suspected.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY WITH PHASING

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
3	4		fill	ditch	
4	4	4	cut	ditch	2.2
5	6		fill	ditch	
6	6	4	cut	ditch	2.2
7	8		fill	ditch	
8	8	4	cut	ditch	2.2
9	10		fill	ditch	
10	10	10	cut	ditch	5
11	12		fill	pit	
12	12	-	cut	pit	0
13	14		fill	ditch	
14	14	14	cut	ditch	5
15	15	15	cut	ditch	5
16	15		fill	ditch	
17	18		fill	ditch	
18	18	18	cut	ditch	5
19	20		fill	ditch	
20	20	14	cut	ditch	5
21	21	21	cut	ditch	5
22	21		fill	ditch	
23	24		fill	ditch	
24	24	4	cut	ditch	2.2
25	25	25	cut	ditch	2.2
26	25		fill	ditch	
27	25		fill	ditch	
28	28	28	cut	ditch	4.3
29	28		fill	ditch	
30	28		fill	ditch	
31	31	18	cut	ditch	5
32	31		fill	ditch	
33	33	25	cut	ditch	2.2
34	33		fill	ditch	
35	33		fill	ditch	
36	36	25	cut	ditch	2.2
37	36		fill	ditch	
38	36		fill	ditch	
39	39	39	cut	ditch	5
40	39		fill	ditch	
41	42		fill	ditch	
42	42	42	cut	ditch	5
43	43	43	cut	ditch	5
44	43		fill	ditch	
45	46		fill	posthole	
46	46	-	cut	posthole	0
47	47	28	cut	ditch	4.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
48	47		fill	ditch	
49	50		fill	ditch	
50	50	50	cut	ditch	4.2
51	55		fill	ditch	
52	55		fill	ditch	
53	55		fill	ditch	
54	55		fill	ditch	
55	55	55	cut	ditch	2.2
56	56	25	cut	ditch	2.2
57	56		fill	ditch	
58	56		fill	ditch	
59	56		fill	ditch	
60	61		fill	ditch	
61	61	39	cut	ditch	5
62	63		fill	tree throw	
63	63	-	cut	tree throw	1
64	64	64	cut	ditch	4.2
65	64		fill	ditch	
66	66	50	cut	ditch	4.2
67	66		fill	ditch	
68	68	50	cut	ditch	4.2
69	68		fill	ditch	
70	70	55	cut	ditch	2.2
71	70		fill	ditch	
72	72	72	cut	ditch	4.3
73	72		fill	ditch	
74	74	74	cut	ditch	4.3
75	74		fill	ditch	
76	72		fill	ditch	
77	72		fill	ditch	
78	78	78	cut	ditch	4.2
79	78		fill	ditch	
80	80	55	cut	ditch	2.2
81	80		fill	ditch	
82	82	-	cut	pit	1
83	82		fill	pit	
84		VOID			
85		VOID			
86	87		fill	ditch	
87	87	87	cut	ditch	4.2
88	88	55	cut	ditch	2.2
89	88		fill	ditch	
90	91		fill	pit	
91	91	-	cut	pit	1
92	92	-	cut	pit	0
93	92		fill	pit	
94	94		fill	pit	
95	95	95	cut	ditch	4.2

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
96	95		fill	ditch	
97	97	-	cut	tree throw	1
98	97		fill	tree throw	
99	100		fill	ditch	
100	100	100	cut	ditch	4.2
101	102		fill	ditch	
102	102	102	cut	ditch	4.2
103	103	103	cut	ditch	4.3
104	103		fill	ditch	
105	105	105	cut	ditch	4.3
106	105		fill	ditch	
107	107	103	cut	ditch	4.3
108	107		fill	ditch	
109	105		fill	ditch	
110	110	110	cut	ditch	4.2
111	110		fill	ditch	
112	103		fill	ditch	
113	113	-	cut	waterhole	2.1
114	114	114	cut	ditch	4.2
115	114		fill	ditch	
116	117		fill	ditch	
117	117	117	cut	ditch	4.2
118	118	-	cut	posthole	0
119	118		fill	posthole	
120	120	114	cut	ditch	4.2
121	121	-	cut	tree throw	1
122	122	122	cut	gully	0
123	120		fill	ditch	
124	122		fill	gully	
125	121		fill	tree throw	
126	113		fill	waterhole	
127	113		fill	waterhole	
128	113		fill	waterhole	
129	113		fill	waterhole	
130	113		fill	waterhole	
131	113		fill	waterhole	
132	113		fill	waterhole	
133	113		fill	waterhole	
134	113		fill	waterhole	
135	113		fill	waterhole	
136	136	87	cut	ditch	4.2
137	136		fill	ditch	
138	138	138	cut	ditch	4.2
139	138		fill	ditch	
140	140	55	cut	ditch	2.2
141	140		fill	ditch	
142	143		fill	gully	
143	143	143	cut	gully	4.2

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
144	-		layer	spread	2.1
145	146		fill	ditch	
146	146	78	cut	ditch	4.2
147	148		fill	tree throw	
148	148	-	cut	tree throw	1
149	149	-	cut	pit	2.1
150	149		fill	pit	
151	149		fill	pit	
152	149		fill	pit	
153	149		fill	pit	
154	154	-	cut	pit	2.1
155	154		fill	pit	
156	156	156	cut	pit	2.1
157	157	157	cut	ditch	4.3
158	157		fill	ditch	
159	157		fill	ditch	
160	161		fill	ditch	
161	161	157	cut	ditch	4.3
162	156		fill	pit	
163	156		fill	pit	
164	156		fill	pit	
165	156		fill	pit	
166	156		fill	pit	
167	156		fill	pit	
168	156		fill	pit	
169	156		fill	pit	
170	156		fill	pit	
171	171	171	cut	ditch	4.2
172	171		fill	ditch	
173	173	25	cut	ditch	2.2
174	173		fill	ditch	
175	161		fill	ditch	
176	161		fill	ditch	
177	161		fill	ditch	
178	161		fill	ditch	
179	157		fill	ditch	
180	180	-	cut	posthole	0
181	180		fill	posthole	
182	173		fill	ditch	
183	173		fill	ditch	
184	184	156	cut	pit	2.1
185	184		fill	pit	
186	184		fill	pit	
187	187	171	cut	ditch	4.2
188	187		fill	ditch	
189	189	171	cut	ditch	4.2
190	189		fill	ditch	
191	191	171	cut	ditch	4.2

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
192	191		fill	ditch	
193	173		fill	ditch	
194	194	-	cut	tree throw	1
195	194		fill	tree throw	
196	194		fill	tree throw	
197	197	197	cut	ditch	4.2
198	198	198	cut	ditch	0
199	199	199	cut	ditch	4.2
200	200	200	cut	ditch	4.1
201	202		fill	gully	
202	202	202	cut	gully	5
203	205		fill	pit	
204	205		fill	pit	
205	205	-	cut	pit	3.1
206	197		fill	ditch	
207	197		fill	ditch	
208	197		fill	ditch	
209	197		fill	ditch	
210	197		fill	ditch	
211	198		fill	ditch	
212	199		fill	ditch	
213	199		fill	ditch	
214	200		fill	ditch	
215	200		fill	ditch	
216	216	216	cut	ditch	4.2
217	216		fill	ditch	
218	218	218	cut	ditch	4.2
219	218		fill	ditch	
220	113		fill	waterhole	
221	113		fill	waterhole	
222	113		fill	waterhole	
223	113		fill	waterhole	
224	224	102	cut	ditch	4.2
225	224		fill	ditch	
226	226	110	cut	ditch	4.2
227	226		fill	ditch	
228	228	228	cut	ditch	4.2
229	228		fill	ditch	
230	230	230	cut	ditch	4.2
231	230		fill	ditch	
232	233		fill	gully	
233	233	4	cut	gully	2.2
234	235		fill	gully	
235	235	4	cut	gully	2.2
236	236	236	cut	gully	5
237	236		fill	gully	
238	238	114	cut	ditch	4.2
239	238		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
240		VOID			
241		VOID			
242	247		fill	ditch	
243	247		fill	ditch	
244	247		fill	ditch	
245	247		fill	ditch	
246	247		fill	ditch	
247	247	247	cut	ditch	4.2
248	248	-	cut	pit	2.1
249	248		fill	pit	
250	248		fill	pit	
251	248		fill	pit	
252	248		fill	pit	
253	253	5	cut	ditch	2.2
254	253		fill	ditch	
255	255	103	cut	ditch	4.3
256	255		fill	ditch	
257	255		fill	ditch	
258	259		fill	tree throw	
259	259	-	cut	tree throw	1
260	260	72	cut	ditch	4.3
261	260		fill	ditch	
262	262	74	cut	ditch	4.3
263	262		fill	ditch	
264	264	72	cut	ditch	4.3
265	264		fill	ditch	
266	266	74	cut	ditch	4.3
267	266		fill	ditch	
268	268	117	cut	ditch	4.2
269	268		fill	ditch	
270	270	138	cut	ditch	4.2
271	270		fill	ditch	
272	266		fill	ditch	
273	273	74	cut	ditch	4.3
274	273		fill	ditch	
275	273		fill	ditch	
276	276	72	cut	ditch	4.3
277	276		fill	ditch	
278	278	74	cut	ditch	4.3
279	278		fill	ditch	
280	280	105	cut	ditch	4.3
281	280		fill	ditch	
282	282	103	cut	ditch	4.3
283	282		fill	ditch	
284	284	25	cut	ditch	2.2
285	284		fill	ditch	
286	284		fill	ditch	
287	287	216	cut	ditch	4.2

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
288	287		fill	ditch	
289	289	289	cut	ditch	2.4
290	290	197	cut	ditch	4.2
291	291	199	cut	ditch	4.2
292	290		fill	ditch	
293	293	293	cut	ditch	4.3
294	294	294	cut	ditch	4.3
295	295	247	cut	ditch	4.2
296	296	296	cut	ditch	3.2
297	297	297	cut	gully	5
298	298	298	cut	ditch	3.2
299		VOID			
300	301		fill	gully	
301	301	236	cut	gully	5
302	303		fill	gully	
303	303	236	cut	gully	5
304	304	293	cut	ditch	4.3
305	304		fill	ditch	
306	304		fill	ditch	
307	304		fill	ditch	
308	308	218	cut	ditch	4.2
309	308		fill	ditch	
310	310	25	cut	ditch	2.2
311	310		fill	ditch	
312	310		fill	ditch	
313	313	313	cut	ditch	2.2
314	313		fill	ditch	
315	315	315	cut	ditch	4.1
316	315		fill	ditch	
317	317	317	cut	ditch	4.2
318	317		fill	ditch	
319	-		layer	bank material	3.2
320	320	320	cut	ditch	3.2
321	320		fill	ditch	
322		VOID			
323	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
324	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
325	325	228	cut	ditch	4.2
326	325		fill	ditch	
327	327	230	cut	ditch	4.2
328	327		fill	ditch	
329	289		fill	ditch	
330	290		fill	ditch	
331	290		fill	ditch	
332	290		fill	ditch	
334	291		fill	ditch	
335	293		fill	ditch	
336	293		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
337	293		fill	ditch	
338	294		fill	ditch	
339	294		fill	ditch	
340	295		fill	ditch	
341	295		fill	ditch	
342	295		fill	ditch	
343	296		fill	ditch	
344	297		fill	gully	
346	298		fill	ditch	
347	347	-	cut	waterhole	2.2
348	347		fill	waterhole	
349	347		fill	waterhole	
350	347		fill	waterhole	
351	347		fill	waterhole	
352	347		fill	waterhole	
353	347		fill	waterhole	
354	347		fill	waterhole	
355	347		fill	waterhole	
356	356	-	cut	pit	3.1
357	356		fill	pit	
358	358	313	cut	ditch	2.2
359	358		fill	ditch	
360	364		fill	pit	
361	364		fill	pit	
362	364		fill	pit	
363		VOID			
364	364	-	cut	pit	3.1
365	365	-	cut	pit	3.1
366	366	366	cut	ditch	5
367	366		fill	ditch	
368	368	317	cut	ditch	4.2
369	368		fill	ditch	
370	-		layer	bank material	3.2
371	371	320	cut	ditch	3.2
372	371		fill	ditch	
373	373	315	cut	ditch	4.1
374	373		fill	ditch	
375	375	-	cut	pit	4.1
376	375		fill	pit	
377	377	25	cut	ditch	2.2
378	377		fill	ditch	
379	365		fill	pit	
380	365		fill	pit	
381	365		fill	pit	
382	382	74	cut	ditch	4.3
383	382		fill	ditch	
384	291		fill	ditch	
385	385	74	cut	ditch	4.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
386	385		fill	ditch	
387	387	72	cut	ditch	4.3
388	387		fill	ditch	
389	389	103	cut	ditch	4.3
390	389		fill	ditch	
391	391	105	cut	ditch	4.3
392	391		fill	ditch	
393	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
394	394	103	cut	ditch	4.3
395	394		fill	ditch	
396	396	74	cut	ditch	4.3
397	396		fill	ditch	
398	398	72	cut	ditch	4.3
399	398		fill	ditch	
400	400	400	cut	ditch	5
401	400		fill	ditch	
402	404		fill	ditch	
403	404		fill	ditch	
404	404	247	cut	ditch	4.2
405	405	317	cut	ditch	4.2
406	405		fill	ditch	
407	-		layer	bank material	3.2
408	408	320	cut	ditch	3.2
409	408		fill	ditch	
410	410	315	cut	ditch	4.1
411	410		fill	ditch	
412	412	412	cut	ditch	5
413	412		fill	ditch	
414	414	414	cut	ditch	5
415	414		fill	ditch	
416	416	414	cut	ditch	5
417	416		fill	ditch	
418	418	414	cut	ditch	5
419	418		fill	ditch	
420	420	728	cut	waterhole	2.2
421	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
422	420		fill	waterhole	
423	420		fill	waterhole	
424	424	317	cut	ditch	4.2
425	424		fill	ditch	
426	-		layer	bank material	3.2
427	427	320	cut	ditch	3.2
428	427		fill	ditch	
429	429	315	cut	ditch	4.1
430	429		fill	ditch	
431	431	431	cut	ditch	4.3
432	431		fill	ditch	
433	433	433	cut	ditch	5

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
434	433		fill	ditch	
435	436		fill	tree throw	
436	436	-	cut	tree throw	3.1
437	437	-	cut	pit	3.1
438	437		fill	pit	
439	439	-	cut	pit	3.1
440	439		fill	pit	
441	441	441	cut	ditch	2.2
442	441		fill	ditch	
443	443	441	cut	ditch	2.2
444	443		fill	ditch	
445	445	728	cut	waterhole	2.2
446	445		fill	waterhole	
447	347		fill	waterhole	
448	347		fill	waterhole	
449	449	414	cut	ditch	5
450	449		fill	ditch	
451	451	296	cut	ditch	3.2
452	451		fill	ditch	
453	453	296	cut	ditch	3.2
454	453		fill	ditch	
455	455	298	cut	ditch	3.2
456	455		fill	ditch	
457	457	247	cut	ditch	4.2
458	457		fill	ditch	
459	459	-	cut	posthole	2.3
460	459		fill	posthole	
461	461	-	cut	posthole	2.3
462	461		fill	posthole	
463	463	200	cut	ditch	4.1
464	463		fill	ditch	
465	463		fill	ditch	
466	466	466	cut	ditch	5
467	466		fill	ditch	
468	468	199	cut	ditch	4.2
469	468		fill	ditch	
470	470	197	cut	ditch	4.2
471	470		fill	ditch	
472	472	289	cut	ditch	2.4
473	472		fill	ditch	
474	475		fill	quarry	
475	475	-	cut	quarry	3.1
476	476	476	cut	ditch	5
477	476		fill	ditch	
478	479		fill	ditch	
479	479	412	cut	ditch	5
480		VOID			
481		VOID			

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
482	-		layer	bank material	3.2
483	483	320	cut	ditch	3.2
484	483		fill	ditch	
485	485	317	cut	ditch	4.2
486	485		fill	ditch	
487	487	315	cut	ditch	4.1
488	487		fill	ditch	
489	489	431	cut	ditch	4.3
490	489		fill	ditch	
491	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
492	492	298	cut	ditch	3.2
493	492		fill	ditch	
494	494	296	cut	ditch	3.2
495	494		fill	ditch	
496	496	-	cut	pit	3.1
497	496		fill	pit	
498	499		fill	ditch	
499	499	412	cut	ditch	5
500		VOID			
501		VOID			
502	502	198	cut	ditch	0
503	502		fill	ditch	
504	504	-	cut	posthole	4.2
505	504		fill	posthole	
506	506	-	cut	posthole	4.2
507	506		fill	posthole	
508	508	-	cut	posthole	4.2
509	508		fill	posthole	
510	510	-	cut	posthole	4.2
511	510		fill	posthole	
512	512	-	cut	posthole	4.2
513	512		fill	posthole	
514	514	-	cut	posthole	4.2
515	514		fill	posthole	
516	516	-	cut	posthole	0
517	516		fill	posthole	
518	518	-	cut	pit	5
519	518		fill	pit	
520	520	-	cut	pit	3.1
521	520		fill	pit	
522	522	441	cut	ditch	2.2
523	522		fill	ditch	
524	524	441	cut	ditch	2.2
525	524		fill	ditch	
526	526	-	cut	pit	3.1
527	526		fill	pit	
528	528	-	cut	pit	3.1
529	528		fill	pit	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
530	528		fill	pit	
531	532		fill	ditch	
532	532	103	cut	ditch	4.3
533	536		fill	ditch	
534	536		fill	ditch	
535	536		fill	ditch	
536	536	200	cut	ditch	4.1
537	538		fill	ditch	
538	538	247	cut	ditch	4.2
539	542		fill	ditch	
540	542		fill	ditch	
541	542		fill	ditch	
542	542	197	cut	ditch	4.2
543	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
544	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
545		VOID			
546	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
547	538		fill	ditch	
548	549		fill	ditch	
549	549	55	cut	ditch	2.2
550	552		fill	tree throw	
551	552		fill	tree throw	
552	552	-	cut	tree throw	1
553		VOID			
554	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
555		VOID			
556	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
557	557	103	cut	ditch	4.3
558	557		fill	ditch	
559	559	200	cut	ditch	4.1
560	559		fill	ditch	
561		VOID			
562	-	323	spread	trackway	3.1
563	-	324	spread	spread	3.1
564	564	564	cut	ditch	0
565	564		fill	ditch	
566	566	320	cut	ditch	3.2
567	566		fill	ditch	
568	568	315	cut	ditch	4.1
569	568		fill	ditch	
570	568		fill	ditch	
571	571	317	cut	ditch	4.2
572	571		fill	ditch	
573	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
574	574	431	cut	ditch	4.3
575	574		fill	ditch	
576	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
577	577	247	cut	ditch	4.2

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
578	577		fill	ditch	
579	579	197	cut	ditch	4.2
580	579		fill	ditch	
581		VOID			
582		VOID			
583	583	289	cut	ditch	2.4
584	583		fill	ditch	
585	585	585	cut	ditch	4.2
586	585		fill	ditch	
587	587	103	cut	ditch	4.3
588	587		fill	ditch	
589	589	200	cut	ditch	4.1
590	589		fill	ditch	
591	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
592	592	296	cut	ditch	3.2
593	592		fill	ditch	
594	594	298	cut	ditch	3.2
595	594		fill	ditch	
596	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
597	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
598		VOID			
599	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
600	600	236	cut	ditch	5
601	600		fill	ditch	
602	602	-	cut	pit	3.1
603	602		fill	pit	
604	607		fill	ditch	
605	607		fill	ditch	
606	607		fill	ditch	
607	607	247	cut	ditch	4.2
608	610		fill	ditch	
609	612		fill	ditch	
610	610	296	cut	ditch	3.2
611	612		fill	ditch	
612	612	293	cut	ditch	4.3
613	614		fill	gully	
614	614	297	cut	gully	5
615	616		fill	ditch	
616	616	298	cut	ditch	3.2
617	617	-	cut	pit	2.4
618	617		fill	pit	
619	619	298	cut	ditch	3.2
620	619		fill	ditch	
621	621	621	cut	ditch	0
622	621		fill	ditch	
623	623	296	cut	ditch	3.2
624	623		fill	ditch	
625	625	200	cut	ditch	4.1

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
626	625		fill	ditch	
627	627	103	cut	ditch	4.3
628	627		fill	ditch	
629	602		fill	pit	
630	631		fill	pit	
631	631	-	cut	pit	5
632	632	632	cut	ditch	5
633	632		fill	ditch	
634	635		fill	pit	
635	635	-	cut	pit	5
636	636	199	cut	ditch	4.2
637	637	197	cut	ditch	4.2
638	639		fill	ditch	
639	639	639	cut	ditch	5
640	641		fill	ditch	
641	641	641	cut	ditch	5
642	642	320	cut	ditch	3.2
643	642		fill	ditch	
644	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
645	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
646	646	646	cut	ditch	3.2
647	646		fill	ditch	
648	648	315	cut	ditch	4.1
649	648		fill	ditch	
650		VOID			
651		VOID			
652		VOID			
653		VOID			
654	654	654	cut	ditch	3.2
655	654		fill	ditch	
656	656	317	cut	ditch	4.2
657	656		fill	ditch	
658	658	431	cut	ditch	4.3
659	658		fill	ditch	
660	661		fill	ditch	
661	661	103	cut	ditch	4.3
662	666		fill	ditch	
663	636		fill	ditch	
664	637		fill	ditch	
665	637		fill	ditch	
666	637		fill	ditch	
667	667	197	cut	ditch	4.2
668	667		fill	ditch	
669	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
670	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
671	671	103	cut	ditch	4.3
672	671		fill	ditch	
673	673	72	cut	ditch	4.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
674	673		fill	ditch	
675	675	74	cut	ditch	4.3
676	675		fill	ditch	
677		VOID			
678	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
679	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
680	680	431	cut	ditch	4.3
681	680		fill	ditch	
682	682	200	cut	ditch	4.1
683	682		fill	ditch	
684		VOID			
685		VOID			
686	686	441	cut	ditch	2.2
687	686		fill	ditch	
688	688	296	cut	ditch	3.2
689	688		fill	ditch	
690	690	298	cut	ditch	3.2
691	690		fill	ditch	
692	692	441	cut	ditch	2.2
693	692		fill	ditch	
694	692		fill	ditch	
695	695	320	cut	ditch	3.2
696	695		fill	ditch	
697	697	315	cut	ditch	4.1
698	698		fill	ditch	
699	699	317	cut	ditch	4.2
700	699		fill	ditch	
701	701	-	cut	pit	2.4
702	701		fill	pit	
703	703	-	cut	pit	2.4
704	703		fill	pit	
705	705	-	cut	pit	2.4
706	705		fill	pit	
707	707	-	cut	pit	2.4
708	707		fill	pit	
709	709	-	cut	pit	2.4
710	709		fill	pit	
711	711	441	cut	ditch	2.2
712	711		fill	ditch	
713	711		fill	ditch	
714		VOID			
715		VOID			
716	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
717	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
718	718	236	cut	ditch	5
719	718		fill	ditch	
720	720	720	cut	ditch	3.2
721	720		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
722	722	722	cut	ditch	3.2
723	722		fill	ditch	
724	724	-	cut	posthole	0
725	724		fill	posthole	
726	726	411	cut	ditch	2.2
727	726		fill	ditch	
728	728	728	cut	waterhole	2.2
729	728		fill	waterhole	
730	728		fill	waterhole	
731	728		fill	waterhole	
732	728		fill	waterhole	
733		VOID			
734		VOID			
735	736		fill	pit	
736	736	-	cut	pit	2.4
737	738		fill	pit	
738	738	-	cut	pit	2.4
739	740		fill	ditch	
740	740	289	cut	ditch	2.4
741	743		fill	tree throw	
742	743		fill	tree throw	
743	743	-	cut	tree throw	1
744	744	411	cut	ditch	2.2
745	744		fill	ditch	
746	744		fill	ditch	
747	744		fill	ditch	
748	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
749	-		finds unit	-	
750	751		fill	pit	
751	751	-	cut	pit	2.4
752	753		fill	pit	
753	753	-	cut	pit	2.4
754	755		fill	pit	
755	755	-	cut	pit	1
756	757		fill	gully	
757	757	757	cut	gully	0
758	759		fill	ditch	
759	759	759	cut	ditch	5
760	761		fill	ditch	
761	761	236	cut	ditch	5
762	762	315	cut	ditch	4.1
763	762		fill	ditch	
764	764	317	cut	ditch	4.2
765	764		fill	ditch	
766		VOID			
767	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
768	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
769	-	324	layer	spread	3.1

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
770	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
771	773		fill	ditch	
772	773		fill	ditch	
773	773	441	cut	ditch	2.2
774	775		fill	ditch	
775	775	720	cut	ditch	3.2
776	776	441	cut	ditch	2.2
777	776		fill	ditch	
778	776		fill	ditch	
779	776		fill	ditch	
780	667		fill	ditch	
781	782		fill	ditch	
782	782	289	cut	ditch	2.4
783	784		fill	ditch	
784	784	247	cut	ditch	4.2
785	728		fill	waterhole	
786	728		fill	waterhole	
787	728		fill	waterhole	
788	789		fill	tree throw	
789	789	789	cut	tree throw	1
790	793		fill	tree throw	
791	793		fill	tree throw	
792	793		fill	tree throw	
793	793	789	cut	tree throw	1
794	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
795	795	411	cut	ditch	2.2
796	795		fill	ditch	
797	795		fill	ditch	
798	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
799	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
800	800	-	cut	tree throw	1
801	801	-	cut	posthole	0
802	801		fill	posthole	
803	804		fill	ditch	
804	804	247	cut	ditch	4.2
805	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
806	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
807	807	411	cut	ditch	2.2
808	807		fill	ditch	
809		323	layer	trackway	3.1
810		324	layer	spread	3.1
811		VOID			
812		VOID			
813		VOID			
814		VOID			
815	816		fill	gully	
816	816	202	cut	gully	5
817	818		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
818	818	818	cut	ditch	5
819	820		fill	posthole	
820	820	-	cut	posthole	2.3
821	821	320	cut	ditch	3.2
822	821		fill	ditch	
823		VOID			
824	823		fill	ditch	
825	825	-	cut	pit	3.2
826	825		fill	pit	
827	827	-	cut	pit	3.2
828	827		fill	pit	
829		VOID			
830		VOID			
831		VOID			
832		VOID			
833		VOID			
834		VOID			
835	835	-	cut	tree throw	1
836	835		fill	tree throw	
837	800		fill	tree throw	
838	800		fill	tree throw	
839	800		fill	tree throw	
840		VOID			
841		VOID			
842	842	842	cut	ditch	5
843	842		fill	ditch	
844	844	289	cut	ditch	2.4
845	844		fill	ditch	
846	844		fill	ditch	
847	847	197	cut	ditch	4.2
848	847		fill	ditch	
849	849	-	cut	pit	3.1
850	849		fill	pit	
851		VOID			
852		VOID			
853	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
854	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
855	855	103	cut	ditch	4.3
856	855		fill	ditch	
857	857	720	cut	ditch	3.2
858	857		fill	ditch	
859	844		fill	ditch	
860	860	-	cut	tree throw	1
861	860		fill	tree throw	
862	860		fill	tree throw	
863	860		fill	tree throw	
864	867		fill	ditch	
865	867		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
866	867		fill	ditch	
867	867	293	cut	ditch	4.3
868	868		fill	ditch	
869	868	294	cut	ditch	4.3
870	871		fill	ditch	
871	871	197	cut	ditch	4.2
872	873		fill	ditch	
873	873	289	cut	ditch	2.4
874	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
875	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
876	876	-	cut	pit	3.2
877	876		fill	pit	
878	879		fill	ditch	
879	879	320	cut	ditch	3.2
880	881		fill	ditch	
881	881	654	cut	ditch	3.2
882	883		fill	ditch	
883	883	720	cut	ditch	3.2
884	884	884	cut	ditch	3.2
885	884		fill	ditch	
886	886	654	cut	ditch	3.2
887	886		fill	ditch	
888	888	884	cut	ditch	3.2
889	888		fill	ditch	
890	890	-	cut	pit	3.2
891	890		fill	pit	
892	892	884	cut	ditch	3.2
893	892		fill	ditch	
894	894	646	cut	ditch	3.2
895	894		fill	ditch	
896	894		fill	ditch	
897	897	646	cut	ditch	3.2
898	897		fill	ditch	
899		VOID			
900	900	-	cut	waterhole	3.1
901	900		fill	waterhole	
902	900		fill	waterhole	
903	900		fill	waterhole	
904	900		fill	waterhole	
905		323	layer	trackway	3.1
906	907		fill	pit	
907	907	-	cut	pit	3.1
908	908	289	cut	ditch	2.4
909	908		fill	ditch	
910	908		fill	itch	
911	908		fill	ditch	
912	908		fill	ditch	
913	908		fill	ditch	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
914	908		fill	ditch	
915		VOID			
916	-	323	layer	trackway	3.1
917	-	324	layer	spread	3.1
1000	1000	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1001	1000		fill	posthole	
1002	1002	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1003	1002		fill	posthole	
1004	1004	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1005	1004		fill	posthole	
1006	1006	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1007	1006		fill	posthole	
1008	1008	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1009	1008		fill	posthole	
1010	1010	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1011	1010		fill	posthole	
1012	1012	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1013	1012		fill	posthole	
1014	1014	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1015	1014		fill	posthole	
1016	1016	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1017	1016		fill	posthole	
1018	1018	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1019	1018		fill	posthole	
1020	1020	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1021	1020		fill	posthole	
1022	1022	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1023	1022		fill	posthole	
1024	1024	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1025	1024		fill	posthole	
1026	1026	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1027	1026		fill	posthole	
1028	1028	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1029	1028		fill	posthole	
1030	1030	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1031	1030		fill	posthole	
1032	1032	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1033	1032		fill	posthole	
1034	1034	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1035	1034		fill	posthole	
1036	1036	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1037	1036		fill	posthole	
1038	1038	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1039	1038		fill	posthole	
1040	1040	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1041	1040		fill	posthole	
1042	1042	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1043	1042		fill	posthole	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1044	1044	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1045	1044		fill	posthole	
1046	1046	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1047	1046		fill	posthole	
1048	1048	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1049	1048		fill	posthole	
1050	1050	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1051	1050		fill	posthole	
1052	1052	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1053	1052		fill	posthole	
1054	1054	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1055	1054		fill	posthole	
1056	1056	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1057	1056		fill	posthole	
1058	1058	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1059	1058		fill	posthole	
1060	1060	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1061	1060		fill	posthole	
1062	1062	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1063	1062		fill	posthole	
1064	1064	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1065	1064		fill	posthole	
1066	1066	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1067	1066		fill	posthole	
1068	1068	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1069	1068		fill	posthole	
1070	1070	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1071	1070		fill	posthole	
1072	1072	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1073	1072		fill	posthole	
1074	1074	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1075	1074		fill	posthole	
1076	1076	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1077	1076		fill	posthole	
1078	1078	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1079	1078		fill	posthole	
1080	1080	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1081	1080		fill	posthole	
1082	1082	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1083	1082		fill	posthole	
1084	1084	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1085	1084		fill	posthole	
1086	1086	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1087	1086		fill	posthole	
1088	1088	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1089	1088		fill	posthole	
1090	1090	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1091	1090		fill	posthole	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1092	1092	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1093	1092		fill	posthole	
1094	1094	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1095	1094		fill	posthole	
1096	1096	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1097	1096		fill	posthole	
1098	1098	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1099	1098		fill	posthole	
1100	1100	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1101	1100		fill	posthole	
1102	1102	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1103	1102		fill	posthole	
1104	1104	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1105	1104		fill	posthole	
1106	1106	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1107	1106		fill	posthole	
1108	1108	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1109	1108		fill	posthole	
1110	1110	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1111	1110		fill	posthole	
1112	1112	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1113	1112		fill	posthole	
1114	1114	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1115	1114		fill	posthole	
1116	1116	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1117	1116		fill	posthole	
1118	1118	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1119	1118		fill	posthole	
1120	1120	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1121	1120		fill	posthole	
1122	1122	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1123	1122		fill	posthole	
1124	1124	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1125	1124		fill	posthole	
1126	1126	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1127	1126		fill	posthole	
1128	1128		fill	posthole	
1129	1128		fill	posthole	
1130	1130	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1131	1130		fill	posthole	
1132	1132	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1133	1132		fill	posthole	
1134	1134	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1135	1134		fill	posthole	
1136	1136	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1137	1136		fill	posthole	
1138	1138	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1139	1138		fill	posthole	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1140	1140	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1141	1140		fill	posthole	
1142	1142	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1143	1142		fill	posthole	
1144	1144	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1145	1144		fill	posthole	
1146	1146	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1147	1146		fill	posthole	
1148	1148	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1149	1148		fill	posthole	
1150	1150	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1151	1150		fill	posthole	
1152	1152	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1153	1152		fill	posthole	
1154	1154	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1155	1154		fill	posthole	
1156	1156	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1157	1156		fill	posthole	
1158	1158	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1159	1158		fill	posthole	
1160	1160	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1161	1160		fill	posthole	
1162	1162	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1163	1162		fill	posthole	
1164	1164	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1165	1164		fill	posthole	
1166	1166	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1167	1166		fill	posthole	
1168	1168	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1169	1168		fill	posthole	
1170	1170	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1171	1170		fill	posthole	
1172	1172	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1173	1172		fill	posthole	
1174	1174	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1175	1174		fill	posthole	
1176	1176	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1177	1176		fill	posthole	
1178	1178	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1179	1178		fill	posthole	
1180	1180	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1181	1180		fill	posthole	
1182	1182	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1183	1182		fill	posthole	
1184	1184	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1185	1184		fill	posthole	
1186	1186	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1187	1186		fill	posthole	

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1188	1188	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1189	1188		fill	posthole	
1190	1190	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1191	1190		fill	posthole	
1192	1192	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1193	1192		fill	posthole	
1194	1194	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1195	1194		fill	posthole	
1196	1196	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1197	1196		fill	posthole	
1198	1198	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1199	1198		fill	posthole	
1200	1200	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1201	1200		fill	posthole	
1202	1202	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1203	1202		fill	posthole	
1204	1204	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1205	1204		fill	posthole	
1206	1206	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1207	1206		fill	posthole	
1208	1208	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1209	1208		fill	posthole	
1210	1210	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1211	1210		fill	posthole	
1212	1212	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1213	1212		fill	posthole	
1214	1214	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1215	1214		fill	posthole	
1216	1216	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1217	1216		fill	posthole	
1218	1218	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1219	1218		fill	posthole	
1220	1220	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1221	1220		fill	posthole	
1222	1222	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1223	1222		fill	posthole	
1224	1224	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1225	1224		fill	posthole	
1226	1224		fill	posthole	
1227	1227	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1228	1227		fill	posthole	
1229	1229	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1230	1229		fill	posthole	
1231	1231	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1232	1231		fill	posthole	
1233	1233	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1234	1233		fill	posthole	
1235	1235	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1236	1235		fill	posthole	
1237	1237	-	cut	pit	2.4
1238	1237		fill	pit	
1239	1239	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1240	1239		fill	posthole	
1241	1241	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1242	1241		fill	posthole	
1243	1243	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1244	1243		fill	posthole	
1245	1245	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1246	1245		fill	posthole	
1247	1247	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1248	1247		fill	posthole	
1249	1249	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1250	1249		fill	posthole	
1251	1251	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1252	1251		fill	posthole	
1253	1253	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1254	1253		fill	posthole	
1255	1255	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1256	1255		fill	posthole	
1257	1257	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1258	1257		fill	posthole	
1259	1259	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1260	1259		fill	posthole	
1261	1261	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1262	1261		fill	posthole	
1263	1263	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1264	1263		fill	posthole	
1265	1265	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1266	1265		fill	posthole	
1267	1267	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1268	1267		fill	posthole	
1269	1269	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1270	1269		fill	posthole	
1271	1271	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1272	1271		fill	posthole	
1273	1273	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1274	1273		fill	posthole	
1275	1275	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1276	175		fill	posthole	
1277	1277	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1278	1277		fill	posthole	
1279	1279	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1280	1279		fill	posthole	
1281	1281	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1282	1281		fill	posthole	
1283	1283	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1284	1283		fill	posthole	
1285	1285	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1286	1285		fill	posthole	
1287	1287	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1288	1287		fill	posthole	
1289	1289	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1290	1289		fill	posthole	
1291	1291	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1292	1291		fill	posthole	
1293	1293	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1294	1293		fill	posthole	
1295	1295	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1296	1295		fill	posthole	
1297	1297	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1298	1297		fill	posthole	
1299	1299	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1300	1299		fill	posthole	
1301	1301	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1302	1301		fill	posthole	
1303	1303	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1304	1303		fill	posthole	
1305	1305	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1306	1305		fill	posthole	
1307	1307	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1308	1307		fill	posthole	
1309	1309	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1310	1309		fill	posthole	
1311	1311	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1312	1311		fill	posthole	
1313	1313	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1314	1313		fill	posthole	
1315	1315	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1316	1315		fill	posthole	
1317	1317	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1318	1317		fill	posthole	
1319	1319	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1320	1319		fill	posthole	
1321	1321	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1322	1321		fill	posthole	
1323	1323	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1324	1323		fill	posthole	
1325	1325	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1326	1325		fill	posthole	
1327	1327	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1328	1327		fill	posthole	
1329	1329	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1330	1329		fill	posthole	
1331	1331	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1332	1331		fill	posthole	
1333	1333	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1334	1333		fill	posthole	
1335	1335	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1336	1335		fill	posthole	
1337	1337	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1338	1337		fill	posthole	
1339	1339	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1340	1339		fill	posthole	
1341	1341	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1342	1341		fill	posthole	
1343	1343	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1344	1343		fill	posthole	
1345	1345	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1346	1345		fill	posthole	
1347	1347	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1348	1347		fill	posthole	
1349	1349	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1350	1349		fill	posthole	
1351	1351	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1352	1351		fill	posthole	
1353	1353	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1354	1353		fill	posthole	
1355	1355	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1356	1355		fill	posthole	
1357	1357	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1358	1357		fill	posthole	
1359		VOID			
1360		VOID			
1361	1361	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1362	1361		fill	posthole	
1363	1363	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1364	1363		fill	posthole	
1365	1365	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1366	1365		fill	posthole	
1367	1367	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1368	1367		fill	posthole	
1369	1369	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1370	1369		fill	posthole	
1371	1371	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1372	1371		fill	posthole	
1373	1373	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1374	1373		fill	posthole	
1375	1375	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1376	1375		fill	posthole	
1377	1377	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1378	1377		fill	posthole	
1379	1379	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1380	1379		fill	posthole	
1381	1381	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1382	1381		fill	posthole	
1383	1383	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1384	1383		fill	posthole	
1385	1385	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1386	1385		fill	posthole	
1387	1387	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1388	1387		fill	posthole	
1389	1389	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1390	1389		fill	posthole	
1391	1391	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1392	1391		fill	posthole	
1393	1393	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1394	1393		fill	posthole	
1395	1395	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1396	1395		fill	posthole	
1397	1397	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1398	1397		fill	posthole	
1399	1399	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1400	1399		fill	posthole	
1401	1401	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1402	1401		fill	posthole	
1403	1403	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1404	1403		fill	posthole	
1405	1405	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1406	1405		fill	posthole	
1407	1407	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1408	1407		fill	posthole	
1409	1409	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1410	1409		fill	posthole	
1411	1411	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1412	1411		fill	posthole	
1413	1413	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1414	1413		fill	posthole	
1415	1415	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1416	1415		fill	posthole	
1417	1417	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1418	1417		fill	posthole	
1419	1419	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1420	1419		fill	posthole	
1421	1421	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1422	1421		fill	posthole	
1423	1423	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1424	1423		fill	posthole	
1425	1425	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1426	1425		fill	posthole	
1427	1427	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1428	1427		fill	posthole	
1429	1429	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1430	1429		fill	posthole	
1431	1431	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1432	1431		fill	posthole	
1433	1433	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1434	1433		fill	posthole	
1435	1435	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1436	1435		fill	posthole	
1437	1437	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1438	1437		fill	posthole	
1439	1439	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1440	1439		fill	posthole	
1441	1441	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1442	1441		fill	posthole	
1443	1443	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1444	1443		fill	posthole	
1445	1445	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1446	1445		fill	posthole	
1447	1447	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1448	1447		fill	posthole	
1449	1449	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1450	1449		fill	posthole	
1451	1451	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1452	1451		fill	posthole	
1453	1453	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1454	1453		fill	posthole	
1455	1455	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1456	1455		fill	posthole	
1457	1457	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1458	1457		fill	posthole	
1459	1459	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1460	1459		fill	posthole	
1461	1461	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1462	1461		fill	posthole	
1463	1463	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1464	1463		fill	posthole	
1465	1465	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1466	1465		fill	posthole	
1467	1467	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1468	1467		fill	posthole	
1469	1469	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1470	1469		fill	posthole	
1471	1471	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1472	1471		fill	posthole	
1473	1473	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1474	1473		fill	posthole	
1475	1475	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1476	1475		fill	posthole	
1477	1477	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1478	1477		fill	posthole	
1479	1479	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1480	1479		fill	posthole	
1481	1481	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1482	1481		fill	posthole	
1483	1483	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1484	1483		fill	posthole	
1485	1485	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1486	1485		fill	posthole	
1487	1487	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1488	1487		fill	posthole	
1489	1489	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1490	1489		fill	posthole	
1491	1491	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1492	1491		fill	posthole	
1493	1493	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1494	1493		fill	posthole	
1495	1495	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1496	1495		fill	posthole	
1497	1497	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1498	1497		fill	posthole	
1499	1499	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1500	1499		fill	posthole	
1501	1501	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1502	1501		fill	posthole	
1503	1503	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1504	1503		fill	posthole	
1505	1505	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1506	1505		fill	posthole	
1507	1507	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1508	1507		fill	posthole	
1509	1509	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1510	1509		fill	posthole	
1511	1511	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1512	1511		fill	posthole	
1513	1513	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1514	1513		fill	posthole	
1515	1515	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1516	1515		fill	posthole	
1517	1517	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1518	1517		fill	posthole	
1519	1519	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1520	1519		fill	posthole	
1521	1521	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1522	1521		fill	posthole	
1523	1523	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1524	1523		fill	posthole	
1525	1525	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1526	1525		fill	posthole	
1527	1527	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1528	1527		fill	posthole	
1529	1529	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1530	1529		fill	posthole	
1531	1531	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1532	1531		fill	posthole	
1533	1533	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1534	1533		fill	posthole	
1535	1535	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1536	1535		fill	posthole	
1537	1537	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1538	1537		fill	posthole	
1539	1539	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1540	1539		fill	posthole	
1541	1541	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1542	1541		fill	posthole	
1543	1543	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1544	1543		fill	posthole	
1545	1545	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1546	1545		fill	posthole	
1547	1547	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1548	1547		fill	posthole	
1549	1549	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1550	1549		fill	posthole	
1551	1551	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1552	1551		fill	posthole	
1553	1553	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1554	1553		fill	posthole	
1555	1555	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1556	1555		fill	posthole	
1557	1557	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1558	1557		fill	posthole	
1559	1559	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1560	1559		fill	posthole	
1561	1561	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1562	1561		fill	posthole	
1563	1563	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1564	1563		fill	posthole	
1565	1565	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1566	1565		fill	posthole	
1567	1567	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1568	1567		fill	posthole	
1569	1569	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1570	1569		fill	posthole	
1571	1571	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1572	1571		fill	posthole	
1573	1573	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1574	1573		fill	posthole	
1575	1575	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1576	1575		fill	posthole	
1577	1577	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1578	1577		fill	posthole	
1579	1579	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1580	1579		fill	posthole	
1581	1581	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1582	1581		fill	posthole	
1583	1583	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1584	1583		fill	posthole	
1585	1585	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1586	1585		fill	posthole	
1587	1587	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1588	1587		fill	posthole	
1589	1589	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1590	1589		fill	posthole	
1591	1591	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1592	1591		fill	posthole	
1593	1593	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1594	1593		fill	posthole	
1595	1595	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1596	1595		fill	posthole	
1597	1597	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1598	1597		fill	posthole	
1599	1599	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1600	1599		fill	posthole	
1601	1601	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1602	1601		fill	posthole	
1603	1603	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1604	1603		fill	posthole	
1605	1605	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1606	1605		fill	posthole	
1607	1607	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1608	1607		fill	posthole	
1609	1609	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1610	1609		fill	posthole	
1611	1611	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1612	1611		fill	posthole	
1613	1613	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1614	1613		fill	posthole	
1615	1615	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1616	1615		fill	posthole	
1617	1617	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1618	1617		fill	posthole	
1619	1619	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1620	1619		fill	posthole	
1621	1621	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1622	1621		fill	posthole	
1623	1623	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1624	1623		fill	posthole	
1625	1625	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1626	1625		fill	posthole	
1627	1627	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1628	1627		fill	posthole	
1629	1629	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1630	1629		fill	posthole	
1631	1631	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1632	1631		fill	posthole	
1633	1633	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1634	1633		fill	posthole	
1635	1635	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1636	1635		fill	posthole	
1637	1637	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1638	1637		fill	posthole	
1639	1639	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1640	1639		fill	posthole	
1641	1641	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1642	1641		fill	posthole	
1643	1643	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1644	1643		fill	posthole	
1645	1645	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1646	1645		fill	posthole	
1647		VOID			
1648		VOID			
1649	1649	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1650	1649		fill	posthole	
1651	1651	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1652	1651		fill	posthole	
1653	1653	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1654	1653		fill	posthole	
1655	1655	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1656	1655		fill	posthole	
1657	1657	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1658	1657		fill	posthole	
1659	1659	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1660	1659		fill	posthole	
1661	1661	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1662	1661		fill	posthole	
1663	1663	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1664	1663		fill	posthole	
1665	1665	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1666	1665		fill	posthole	
1667	1667	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1668	1667		fill	posthole	
1669	1669	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1670	1669		fill	posthole	
1671	1671	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1672	1671		fill	posthole	
1673	1673	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1674	1673		fill	posthole	
1675	1675	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1676	1675		fill	posthole	
1677		VOID			
1678		VOID			
1679	1679	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1680	1679		fill	posthole	
1681	1681	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1682	1681		fill	posthole	
1683	1683	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1684	1683		fill	posthole	
1685	1685	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1686	1685		fill	posthole	
1687	1687	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1688	1687		fill	posthole	
1689	1689	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1690	1689		fill	posthole	
1691	1691	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1692	1691		fill	posthole	
1693	1693	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1694	1693		fill	posthole	
1695	1695	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1696	1695		fill	posthole	
1697	1697	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1698	1697		fill	posthole	
1699	1699	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1700	1699		fill	posthole	
1701	1701	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1702	1701		fill	posthole	
1703	1703	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1704	1703		fill	posthole	
1705	1705	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1706	1705		fill	posthole	
1707	1707	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1708	1707		fill	posthole	
1709	1709	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1710	1709		fill	posthole	
1711	1711	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1712	1711		fill	posthole	
1713	1713	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1714	1713		fill	posthole	
1715	1715	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1716	1715		fill	posthole	
1717	1717	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1718	1717		fill	posthole	
1719	1719	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1720	1719		fill	posthole	
1721	1721	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1722	1721		fill	posthole	
1723	1723	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1724	1723		fill	posthole	
1725	1725	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1726	1725		fill	posthole	
1727	1727	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1728	1727		fill	posthole	
1729	1729	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1730	1729		fill	posthole	
1731	1731	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1732	1731		fill	posthole	
1733	1733	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1734	1733		fill	posthole	
1735	1735	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1736	1735		fill	posthole	
1737	1737	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1738	1735		fill	posthole	
1739	1739	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1740	1739		fill	posthole	
1741	1741	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1742	1741		fill	posthole	
1743	1743	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1744	1743		fill	posthole	
1745	1745	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1746	1745		fill	posthole	
1747		VOID			
1748		VOID			
1749	1749	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1750	1749		fill	posthole	
1751	1751	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1752	1751		fill	posthole	
1753	1753	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1754	1753		fill	posthole	
1755	1755	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1756	1755		fill	posthole	
1757	1757	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1758	1757		fill	posthole	
1759	1759	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1760	1759		fill	posthole	
1761	1761	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1762	1761		fill	posthole	
1763	1763	-	cut	posthole	2.3

Context	Cut	Master no.	Category	Feature Type	Period
1764	1763		fill	posthole	
1765	1765	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1766	1765		fill	posthole	
1767	1767	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1768	1767		fill	posthole	
1769	1769	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1770	1769		fill	posthole	
1771	1771	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1772	1771		fill	posthole	
1773	1773	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1774	1773		fill	posthole	
1775	1775	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1776	1775		fill	posthole	
1777	1777	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1778	1777		fill	posthole	
1779	1779	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1780	1779		fill	posthole	
1781	1781	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1782	1781		fill	posthole	
1783	1783	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1784	1783		fill	posthole	
1785	1785	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1786	1785		fill	posthole	
1787	1787	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1788	1787		fill	posthole	
1789	1789	-	cut	posthole	2.3
1790	1789		fill	posthole	

APPENDIX B. POSTHOLE ALIGNMENT QUANTIFICATION

Alignment 1

Cut	*Fill*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile*	*Fill description*	*Finds*
1000	1001	0.34	0.18	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1002	1003	0.34	0.21	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1004	1005	0.25	0.16	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1006	1007	0.33	0.07	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1008	1009	0.23	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1010	1011	0.22	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1012	1013	0.3	0.18	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1014	101	0.37	0.15	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1016	1017	0.3	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1018	1019	0.37	0.2	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1020	1021	0.31	0.05	bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1022	1023	0.34	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1024	1025	0.4	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1026	1027	0.3	0.03	bowl	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1028	2029	0.37	0.33	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1030	1031	0.37	0.39	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1032	1033	0.37	0.33	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1034	1035	0.36	0.25	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1036	1037	0.3	0.28	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1038	1309	0.36	0.14	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1040	1041	0.39	0.21	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1042	1043	0.37	0.28	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1044	1045	0.44	0.23	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1046	1047	0.37	0.34	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	ncd flint
1048	1019	0.38	0.25	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1050	1051	0.39	0.18	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1052	1053	0.41	0.22	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1054	1055	0.32	0.2	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1056	1057	0.38	0.2	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1058	1059	0.36	0.27	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1060	1061	0.38	0.25	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1062	1063	0.39	0.31	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1064	1065	0.4	0.19	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1066	1067	0.34	0.33	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	

1068	1069	0.3	0.2	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1383	1384	0.36	0.29	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1385	1386	0.3	0.28	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1387	1388	0.3	0.2	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1389	1390	0.3	0.15	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1391	1392	0.3	0.04	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1393	1394	0.3	0.16	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1395	1396	0.27	0.11	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1397	1398	0.3	0.11	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1399	1400	0.26	0.14	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1401	1402	0.26	0.13	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1403	1404	0.24	0.13	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1405	1406	0.3	0.1	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1407	1408	0.3	0.16	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1409	1410	0.28	0.05	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1411	1412	0.26	0.12	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1413	1414	0.22	0.2	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1415	1416	0.26	0.08	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1785	1786	0.23	0.33	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	

Alignment 2

Cut	*Fill*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile*	*Fill description*	*Finds*
459	460	0.22	0.2	U-shape	Mid brown grey silty clay	
461	462	0.15	0.18	U-shape	Mid orange grey silty clay	
1070	1071	0.26	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1072	1073	0.4	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1074	1075	0.2	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1076	1077	0.35	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1078	1079	0.26	0.12	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1080	1081	0.4	0.16	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1082	1083	0.32	0.13	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1084	1085	0.5	0.29	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1086	1087	0.31	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1088	1089	0.4	0.3	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1090	1091	0.29	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1092	1093	0.3	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Bone
1094	1095	0.47	0.3	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1096	1097	0.3	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1098	1099	0.5	0.28	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1100	1101	0.32	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1102	1103	0.54	0.31	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1104	1105	0.32	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1106	1107	0.53	0.38	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1108	1109	0.42	0.29	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1110	1111	0.28	0.13	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1112	1113	0.45	0.34	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1114	1115	0.36	0.12	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1116	1117	0.5	0.28	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1118	1119	0.4	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	Neo. pot
1120	1121	0.35	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1122	1123	0.37	0.25	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1124	1125	0.26	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1126	1127	0.55	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	BA-IA flint
	1128	-	0.14	-	Mid orange brown sandy silt	
	1129	-	0.18	-	Mid brown sandy silt	
1130	1131	0.29	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1132	1133	0.4	0.39	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	E Neo. flint
1134	1135	0.28	0.3	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1136	1137	0.5	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1138	1139	0.4	0.33	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1140	1141	0.41	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1142	1143	0.43	0.27	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1144	1145	0.35	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1146	1147	0.36	0.44	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1148	1149	0.43	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1150	1151	0.46	0.32	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	MBA pot
1152	1153	0.27	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1154	1155	0.38	0.36	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1156	1157	0.28	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1158	1159	0.33	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1160	1161	0.28	0.14	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1162	1163	0.37	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1164	1165	0.36	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1166	1167	0.54	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1168	1169	0.5	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1170	1171	0.5	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1172	1173	0.32	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1174	1175	0.34	0.32	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1176	1177	0.33	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1178	1179	0.41	0.37	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1180	1181	0.36	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1182	1183	0.43	0.29	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1184	1185	0.26	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1186	1187	0.43	0.29	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1188	1189	0.34	0.14	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1190	1191	0.26	0.27	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1192	1193	0.32	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1194	1195	0.64	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1196	1197	0.3	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1198	1199	0.38	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1200	1201	0.4	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1202	1203	0.52	0.35	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1204	1205	0.34	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1206	1207	0.36	0.29	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1208	1209	0.4	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1210	1211	0.28	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1212	1213	0.35	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1214	1215	0.42	0.3	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	BA-IA flint
1216	1217	0.35	0.31	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1218	1219	0.32	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1220	1221	0.32	0.22	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	EIA pottery
1222	1223	0.36	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1224	1225	0.29	0.09	Bowl	Mid orange brown sandy silt	
	1226	-	0.13	-	Dark brown grey sandy silt	
1227	1228	0.33	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1229	1230	0.35	0.14	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1231	1232	0.27	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1233	1234	0.33	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1235	1236	0.38	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1237	1238	0.65	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1239	1240	0.38	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1241	1242	0.34	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1243	1244	0.68	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1245	1246	0.35	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1247	1248	0.3	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1249	1250	0.42	0.12	Bowl	Light orange brown sandy silt	

1251	1252	0.36	0.04	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1253	1254	0.34	0.12	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1255	1256	0.36	0.09	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1257	1258	0.3	0.1	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1259	1260	0.37	0.08	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1261	1262	0.5	0.16	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1263	1264	0.36	0.19	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1265	1266	0.4	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1303	1304	0.43	0.13	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1305	1306	0.36	0.11	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1307	1308	0.25	0.16	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1309	1310	0.38	0.29	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1311	1312	0.27	0.2	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1313	1314	0.36	0.26	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1315	1316	0.43	0.25	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1317	1318	0.4	0.14	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1319	1320	0.44	0.3	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1321	1322	0.48	0.38	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1323	1324	0.38	0.35	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1325	1326	0.47	0.24	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1327	1328	0.34	0.28	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1329	1330	0.34	0.16	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1331	1332	0.34	0.25	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1333	1334	0.33	0.14	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1335	1336	0.34	0.21	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1337	1338	0.36	0.2	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1339	1340	0.3	0.2	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1341	1342	0.31	0.17	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1343	1344	0.29	0.24	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1345	1346	0.31	0.2	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1347	1348	0.31	0.24	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1349	1350	0.28	0.36	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1351	1352	0.43	0.13	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1353	1354	0.46	0.17	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1355	1356	0.41	0.2	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1357	1358	0.33	0.26	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1779	1780	0.35	0.18	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1781	1782	0.35	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1787	1788	0.4	0.05	Bowl	Mid orange grey sandy silt	

Alignment 3

Cut	Fill	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Fill description	Finds
1267	1268	0.25	0.1	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1269	1270	0.25	0.07	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1271	1272	0.3	0.07	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1273	1274	0.32	0.07	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1275	1276	0.34	0.09	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1277	1278	0.2	0.05	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1279	1280	0.3	0.09	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1281	1282	0.36	0.06	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1283	1284	0.35	0.06	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1285	1286	0.28	0.09	Bowl	Light grey brown sandy silt	
1287	1288	0.32	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1289	1290	0.33	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1291	1292	0.48	0.26	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1293	1294	0.46	0.22	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1295	1296	0.43	0.19	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1297	1298	0.29	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1299	1300	0.29	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1301	1302	0.38	0.2	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1361	1362	0.4	0.11	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1363	1364	0.26	0.05	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1365	1366	0.3	0.15	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1367	1368	0.42	0.11	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1369	1370	0.37	0.09	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1371	1372	0.36	0.12	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1373	1374	0.32	0.15	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1375	1376	0.36	0.13	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1377	1378	0.32	0.14	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1379	1380	0.37	0.2	Bowl	Dark grey clay silt	
1381	1382	0.33	0.17	U-shape	Dark grey clay silt	
1417	1418	0.37	0.34	U-shape	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1419	1420	0.27	0.12	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1421	1422	0.3	0.16	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1423	1424	0.45	0.18	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1425	1426	0.35	0.28	Bowl	Dark brown grey clay silt	
1785	1786	0.33	0.23	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	

Alignment 4

Cut	*Fill*	*Diameter (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile*	*Fill description*	*Finds*
820	819	0.25	0.05	Bowl	Dark orange brown sandy silt	
1427	1428	0.3	0.15	U-shape	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1429	1430	0.28	0.1	Bowl	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1431	1432	0.39	0.12	Bowl	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1433	1434	0.42	0.06	Bowl	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1435	1436	0.28	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1437	1438	0.27	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1439	1440	0.22	0.11	Bowl	Mid brown grey sandy silt	
1441	1442	0.3	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1443	1444	0.38	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1445	1446	0.34	0.14	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1447	1448	0.46	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1449	1450	0.34	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1451	1452	0.3	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1453	1454	0.33	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1455	1456	0.4	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1457	1458	0.28	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	EBA flint
1459	1460	0.33	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1461	1462	0.41	0.17	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1463	1464	0.3	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1465	1466	0.3	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1467	1468	0.48	0.18	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1469	1470	0.23	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1471	1472	0.37	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1473	1474	0.3	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1475	1476	0.31	0.11	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1477	1478	0.24	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1479	1480	0.25	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1481	1482	0.32	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1483	1484	0.28	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1485	1486	0.31	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1487	1488	0.35	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1489	1490	0.3	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1491	1492	0.46	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1493	1494	0.25	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1495	1496	0.25	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1497	1498	0.24	0.04	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1499	1500	0.3	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1501	1502	0.28	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1503	1504	0.38	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	MBA pot
1505	1506	0.28	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1507	1508	0.35	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1509	1510	0.28	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1511	1512	0.34	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1513	1514	0.43	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1515	1516	0.34	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1517	1518	0.38	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1519	1520	0.32	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1521	1522	0.28	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1523	1524	0.35	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1525	1526	0.27	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	E Neo. flint
1527	1528	0.44	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1529	1530	0.28	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1531	1532	0.27	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1533	1534	0.37	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1535	1536	0.33	0.2	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1537	1538	0.25	0.16	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1539	1540	0.31	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1541	1542	0.41	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1543	1544	0.27	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1545	1546	0.32	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1547	1548	0.25	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1549	1550	0.25	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1551	1552	0.29	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1553	1554	0.26	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1555	1556	0.23	0.14	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1557	1558	0.25	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1559	1560	0.28	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1561	1562	0.35	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1563	1564	0.25	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1565	1566	0.3	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1567	1568	0.38	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1569	1570	0.29	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1571	1572	0.22	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1573	1574	0.25	0.14	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1575	1576	0.29	0.14	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1577	1578	0.25	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1579	1580	0.25	0.2	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1581	1582	0.28	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1583	1584	0.3	0.22	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1585	1586	0.3	0.1	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1587	1588	0.22	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1589	1590	0.25	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1591	1592	0.27	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1593	1594	0.3	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1595	1596	0.27	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1597	1598	0.31	0.11	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1599	1600	0.34	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1601	1602	0.17	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1603	1604	0.31	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1605	1606	0.31	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1607	1608	0.3	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1609	1610	0.3	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1611	1612	0.21	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1613	1614	0.24	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1615	1616	0.25	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1617	1618	0.25	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1619	1620	0.34	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1621	1622	0.28	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1623	1624	0.25	0.03	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1625	1626	0.4	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1627	1628	0.29	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1629	1630	0.27	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1631	1632	0.36	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1633	1634	0.3	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1635	1636	0.36	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1637	1638	0.3	0.05	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1639	1640	0.37	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1641	1642	0.38	0.2	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1643	1644	0.41	0.18	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1645	1646	0.4	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1649	1650	0.37	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1651	1652	0.3	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1653	1654	0.42	0.16	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1655	1656	0.35	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1657	1658	0.39	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1659	1660	0.37	0.18	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1661	1662	0.25	0.08	Bowl	Dark grey sandy silt	
1663	1664	0.39	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1665	1666	0.41	0.24	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1667	1668	0.28	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1669	1670	0.32	0.27	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1671	1672	0.37	0.27	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1673	1674	0.39	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1675	1676	0.36	0.3	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1679	1680	0.34	0.32	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1681	1682	0.38	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1683	1684	0.28	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1685	1686	0.33	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1687	1688	0.4	0.19	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1689	1690	0.34	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1691	1692	0.29	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1693	1694	0.32	0.12	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1695	1696	0.29	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1697	1698	0.23	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1699	1700	0.31	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	BA-IA flint
1701	1702	0.36	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1703	1704	0.3	0.18	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1705	1706	0.33	0.28	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1707	1708	0.28	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1709	1710	0.37	0.25	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1711	1712	0.31	0.21	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1713	1714	0.41	0.22	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1715	1716	0.34	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1717	1718	0.3	0.15	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	E Neo. flint
1719	1720	0.33	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1721	1722	0.25	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1723	1724	0.32	0.16	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1725	1726	0.15	0.15	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1727	1728	0.2	0.04	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1729	1730	0.3	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1731	1732	0.35	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1733	1734	0.35	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

1735	1736	0.33	0.07	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1737	1738	0.26	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1739	1740	0.24	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1741	1742	0.27	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1743	1744	0.25	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1745	1746	0.26	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1749	1750	0.2	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1751	1752	0.28	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1753	1754	0.28	0.17	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1755	1756	0.24	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1757	1758	0.26	0.13	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1759	1760	0.28	0.08	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1761	1762	0.23	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1763	1764	0.22	0.06	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1765	1766	0.28	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1767	1768	0.29	0.09	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1769	1770	0.25	0.1	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1771	1772	0.29	0.14	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1773	1774	0.38	0.21	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	
1775	1776	0.36	0.23	U-shape	Mid grey brown sandy silt	ncd pottery
1777	1778	0.36	0.12	Bowl	Mid grey brown sandy silt	

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 509 sherds weighing 2,664g were collected from 47 excavated contexts. The majority of the assemblage is Early Iron Age, dating to *c.*800-350BC and forming 88.9% of the total assemblage by weight (2,367g). A further 189g is Middle and Late Iron Age, dating to 350BC to *c.*50AD (7%). A small quantity of earlier prehistoric pottery was also found. Bronze Age pottery consists of 26 sherds, weighing 89g and four sherds (14g) are Early Neolithic.

C.1.2 The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 5g. A quantified table of pottery spot dates is presented in Appendix C.2. Table 2 shows a quantification summary of the assemblage.

Spot date	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*% weight*
Early Neolithic	4	14	0.5
Early Bronze Age	16	66	2.5
Middle Bronze Age	2	4	0.2
Late Bronze Age	8	19	0.7
Earliest Iron Age	167	1038	39
Early Iron Age	116	694	26.1
Later Early Iron Age	139	635	23.8
Middle Iron Age	41	132	4.9
Late Iron Age	12	57	2.1
Not closely datable	4	5	0.2
Total	**509**	**2664**	**100**

Table 2: Prehistoric pottery quantification

Methodology

C.1.3 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present ('F' representing flint, 'G' grog and 'Q' quartz). Vessel form was recorded; 'R' representing rim sherds, 'B' base sherds, 'D' decorated sherds and 'U' undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Fabric series

C.1.1 A total of sixteen fabrics were identified across the assemblage:

F1: Moderate or common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-3mm)

F1Q: Moderate or common coarse and very coarse burnt flint (mainly 4mm) in a very sand clay matrix

F2: Moderate or common coarse and very coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm)

F3: Moderate fine burnt flint in a sand clay matrix (mainly 2mm)

G1: Moderate to common grog (1-3mm) in a slightly sandy clay matrix

PGW: Proto greyware

Q1: Moderate or common quartz sand, abrasive to touch. May contain rare quartz grains (up to 2mm) and very rare coarse pieces of crushed and partially burnt flint

Q2: Moderate to common fine sand

Q2v: Moderate or common sand, with rare fine or medium burnt flint (mainly 1.5mm) and sparse elongated voids

QFv: Common sand with rare coarse flint (mainly 3mm) with sparse elongated voids

QO: Moderate or common sand with sparse elongated voids

QSh: Moderate or common sand with common shell plates (mainly 3mm)

QShCp: Moderate or common sand with common shell plates (mainly 3mm) and rare chalk

S1: Moderate to common medium to very coarse shell (2-6mm)

SF: Common shell plates (mainly 3mm) with moderate fine burnt flint (mainly 2mm)

Results

Earlier Prehistoric

C.1.1 A single flint-tempered rim of possible Early Neolithic date was recovered from context 342, the fill of ditch **295**. The abraded sherd is from a Plain Bowl with long everted neck and simple pointed rim and dates to *c*.3855/3730-3355/3210BC (Whittle *et al.* 2011). It is likely that the rim is residual within its context of recovery. The other two Neolithic sherds (from contexts 379 and 1119 respectively) are small and fragmentary.

C.1.1 Eleven grog-tempered sherds weighing 46g, recovered from fill 134 of waterhole **113**, are from a single vessel with simple flat rim and gently angular shoulder. The fabric suggests an Early Bronze Age date for the sherds, which may be from a small, undecorated Collared Urn. A further four sherds (14g) of shell-rich Early Bronze Age pottery was collected from fill 132 of waterhole **113**.

Later Prehistoric

C.1.1 The bulk of the later prehistoric pottery is of Early Iron Age date, characterised by the extensive use of flint-tempered fabrics and fingertip-impressed, slashed and incised decoration.

C.1.2 Flint inclusions are present in 89% of the Early Iron Age sherds, either exclusively or in combination with quartz sand or, rarely, with shell. Sandy fabrics with no flint pieces form 9% of the assemblage, whilst the remaining sherds are shell-tempered. Elongated voids, representing burnt or leached out organic material such as chopped grass, are found in two flint-tempered sherds and eleven sandy sherds.

C.1.1 Rims are present from fourteen vessels including coarse jars and fine bowls and cups, though the poor condition of the assemblage prohibited identification of form for most sherds (Table 3). The assemblage includes one handle.

Form	*Description*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Number of vessels*
A	Jars with round bodies, no distinct shoulder and short upright or everted necks. These are constricted vessels where the diameter of the mouth is distinctly smaller than that of the maximum girth	1	14	1
D	Ovoid or slightly flared jars with no distinct neck	1	11	1
F	Jars with high, rounded shoulders and upright or out turned necks	2	4	1
G	Jars with high slack or weakly defined shoulders and upright, hollowed or out turned necks	1	5	1
T	Cup with rounded body and everted rim	1	17	1
Total		**6**	**51**	**5**

Table 3: Early Iron Age Pottery by form (following Brudenell 2012)

C.1.2 Decoration is found on seven vessels. Incised decoration occurs as a double incised band, a single incised band on the vessel shoulder and incised multiple bands forming a geometric motif (*cf.* Brudenell 2012, fig.6.24). One vessel is fingertip impressed all over, a form which contributes 'a widespread if minor component of Decorated Ware assemblages' dating to *c.*500-350BC (Brudenell 2012 249, fig.6.25).

C.1.3 The Early Iron Age pottery was largely recovered from pits and waterholes which produced 75% of the total assemblage (1,304g). The remainder of the sherds were found in smaller quantities in the fills of ditches, quarries, cobble surfaces and a single tree throw.

C.1.4 The Middle and Late Iron Age sherds, dating to 350BC to 50AD, were mostly recovered from ditches, watering holes and wells with around 31% coming from pits. The pottery is made of sandy fabrics, which form 48% of the assemblage, alongside shell-rich fabrics which form a further 46%. The remainder of the sherds contain small quantities of flint. Grog-tempered fabrics are absent.

C.1.5 Rims are present from two vessels; a slack shouldered jar with slightly everted rim (Hill 2003, 174, type D) and a jar with corrugated neck (Thompson 1982, 127, type B2-3/2-4). Eight sherds have scored surfaces, the remainder of the assemblage is undecorated.

Conclusion

C.1.6 The earlier prehistoric component of the assemblage is small. The Early Neolithic rim from ditch **295**, cannot be dated with complete confidence as flint-tempered fabrics occur so extensively within the later prehistoric assemblage. However the form strongly suggests a Plain Bowl, deposited residually within the later ditch fill.

C.1.7 The Early Bronze Age vessel is very abraded, incomplete and fragmentary. The form bears some resemblance to a small, undecorated Collared Urn, similar to an example found at Somersham (Longworth 1984, plate 228, h), although unlike the Somersham example, the origin is likely to be domestic.

C.1.8 The Early Iron Age assemblage is of interest, being slightly later than the later Bronze Age pottery found previously at Addenbrooke's (Evans 2008, 36) and more similar to the large Early Iron Age assemblage found at the aggregated pit site at Trumpington Park and Ride some 5km to the west of Bell School (Brudenell 2004).

C.1.9 The Middle and Late Iron Age fabrics compare well with those identified at The Hutchison Site, Addenbrooke's (Evans 2008, 64) which also produced similar corrugated necked jars (Evans 2008, fig.2.28).

C.1.10 The prehistoric pottery evidence suggests occupation at the site during the Late Bronze Age and Early-Middle Iron Age perhaps lasting until *c.*100BC. A shorter episode of activity also took place in the Late Iron Age which extended into the Roman period but was not extensive or long-lived.

C.2 Prehistoric pottery catalogue

Context	Feature	Fabric	Fabric 2	Descr.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
81	ditch	F2	F	U	1	5	Late Bronze Age
132	waterhole	QShCp	Q	B	4	14	Early Bronze Age
134	waterhole	G1	G	R	1	2	Early Bronze Age
134		G1	G	U	10	45	Early Bronze Age
309	ditch	Q1	Q	U	2	1	Middle Iron Age
328	ditch	QF	Q	U	1	1	Iron Age
342	ditch	F1	F	R	1	8	Early Neolithic
379	pit	F2	F	U	1	2	Neolithic
422	waterhole	F2	F	H	4	47	800-600 BC
422		F2	F	U	6	21	800-600 BC
422		F1	F	U	11	55	800-600 BC
422		Q1	Q	U	1	6	800-600 BC
422		F2	F	U	1	3	800-600 BC
422		F1	F	D	2	9	800-600 BC
422		QF	Q	D	1	10	800-600 BC
422		QF	Q	D	1	4	800-600 BC
423		F2	F	U	11	40	800-600 BC
423		Q1	Q	U	9	28	800-600 BC
423		QF	Q	U	5	17	800-600 BC
423		Q1	Q	R	1	1	800-600 BC
423		S1	S	R	1	3	800-600 BC
423		SF	S	U	7	35	800-600 BC
435	tree throw	F2	F	U	12	99	Early Iron Age
438	pit	F1	F	U	4	19	Early Iron Age
438		Q1	Q	U	2	6	Early Iron Age
440	pit	Q2	Q	R	1	17	600-350 BC
440		Q1	Q	R	1	2	600-350 BC
440		Q1	Q	R	1	3	600-350 BC
440		Q2	Q	R	1	11	600-350 BC
440		F1	F	R	1	14	600-350 BC
440		F1	F	U	16	63	600-350 BC
440		F2	F	U	11	73	600-350 BC
440		Q2v	Q	U	17	110	600-350 BC
440		F1Q	F	U	20	76	600-350 BC
440		Q1	Q	U	8	53	600-350 BC

Context	Feature	Fabric	Fabric 2	Descr.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
440	pit	Q2	Q	U	28	108	600-350 BC
471	ditch	F1	F	U	2	9	Early Iron Age
474	quarry	F1Q	F	U	1	3	Iron Age
495	ditch	Q2	Q	U	1	5	Middle Iron Age
497	pit	Q2	Q	U	1	2	Middle Iron Age
527	tree throw	QFv	Q	U	2	11	Early Iron Age
529	pit	S1	S	U	5	31	600-350 BC
529		Q2	Q	U	10	33	600-350 BC
529		PGW	Q	U	5	6	600-350 BC
529		Q2	Q	U	3	5	600-350 BC
529		QSh	Q	R	1	11	600-350 BC
563	spread	F1	F	U	2	11	Early Iron Age
563		Q1	Q	U	6	19	Early Iron Age
563		Q2	Q	U	1	3	Early Iron Age
563		QF	Q	D	1	9	Early Iron Age
563		F1	F	R	1	3	Early Iron Age
563		S1	S	U	6	13	Early Iron Age
563		F2	F	U	13	68	Early Iron Age
563		F1	F	U	8	38	Early Iron Age
563		Q2	Q	U	5	28	Early Iron Age
580	ditch	F1	F	U	1	5	Middle Iron Age
580		QF	Q	U	5	8	Middle Iron Age
584	ditch	QSh	Q	U	3	6	Middle Iron Age
590	ditch	Q1	Q	U	2	16	Middle Iron Age
590		F2	F	U	2	3	Middle Iron Age
593	ditch	Q2	Q	U	2	10	Middle Iron Age
593	ditch	F1	F	U	4	3	Middle Iron Age
595		Q2	Q	U	6	19	Middle Iron Age
596	spread	Q2	Q	U	1	13	Middle Iron Age
626	ditch	QSh	Q	R	1	20	Late Iron Age
626		QSh	Q	D	1	1	Late Iron Age
626		Q1	Q	U	2	2	Late Iron Age
647	ditch	F2	F	U	2	3	Mid-Late Iron Age
647		F3	F	R	1	3	Mid-Late Iron Age
647		Q1	Q	R	1	4	Mid-Late Iron Age
681	ditch	S1	S	B	1	16	Roman/Med
706	ditch	F1	F	U	3	8	Early Iron Age
708	ditch	S1	S	U	1	1	Late Iron Age

Context	Feature	Fabric	Fabric 2	Descr.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
729	waterhole	Q1	Q	R	1	2	Early Iron Age
729		Q1	Q	B	9	36	Early Iron Age
729		S1	S	U	1	15	Early Iron Age
729		QSh	Q	U	2	6	Early Iron Age
729		F1	F	U	6	27	Early Iron Age
730		Q1	Q	U	4	17	800-600 BC
730		F1	F	R	1	5	800-600 BC
730		Q2	Q	U	1	14	800-600 BC
730		S1	S	U	1	11	800-600 BC
730		F2	F	U	5	52	800-600 BC
730		F1	F	U	6	17	800-600 BC
730		QF	Q	U	2	7	800-600 BC
730		Q1	Q	U	2	5	800-600 BC
730		F1	F	U	5	12	800-600 BC
730		F1	F	D	3	7	800-600 BC
730		QF	Q	R	1	1	800-600 BC
732		QF	Q	D	1	9	800-550 BC
732		F1	F	R	2	4	800-550 BC
732		F1	F	D	1	7	800-550 BC
732		F1	F	U	7	46	800-550 BC
732		QSh	Q	U	1	4	800-550 BC
732		QF	Q	U	12	63	800-550 BC
732		QF	Q	R	1	4	800-550 BC
732		F2	F	D	5	49	800-550 BC
732		F2	F	H	5	72	800-550 BC
732		F2	F	U	12	50	800-550 BC
732		F2	F	B	1	192	800-550 BC
790	tree throw	G1	Q	U	1	5	Early Bronze Age
809	cobbling	F2	F	U	9	16	Early Iron Age
809		Q2	Q	U	1	5	Early Iron Age
809		F1	F	D	1	5	Early Iron Age
809		Q1	Q	D	1	6	Late Iron Age
822	ditch	F1	F	D	7	28	Late Iron Age
822		Q1	Q	D	4	6	Late Bronze Age
845	ditch	Q2	Q	U	2	10	Middle Iron Age
845		Q1	Q	B	1	9	Middle Iron Age
845		QF	Q	U	1	3	Middle Iron Age
845		S1	S	U	1	5	Middle Iron Age

Context	Feature	Fabric	Fabric 2	Descr.	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
848	ditch	Q2	Q	U	10	19	600-350 BC
875	spread	QSh	Q	U	1	3	ncd
903	waterhole	QSh	Q	U	24	88	800-550 BC
903		Q2	Q	U	2	17	800-550 BC
904		S1	S	U	5	95	Early Iron Age
904		Q2	Q	B	2	121	Early Iron Age
913	ditch	QF	Q	U	1	7	Early Iron Age
913		QO	Q	U	1	1	Early Iron Age
914		QF	Q	U	3	10	Early Iron Age
914		QO	Q	U	9	12	Early Iron Age
1119	posthole	F1	F	U	2	4	Neolithic
1151	posthole	QShCp	Q	U	1	1	Middle Bronze Age
1221	posthole	F1	F	U	1	6	800-600 BC
1504	posthole	QSh	Q	R	1	3	Middle Bronze Age
1776	posthole	QF	Q	U	2	1	ncd
Total					**510**	**2680**	

C.3 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of 96 Early to Mid Roman pottery sherds, weighing 608g, were collected from 32 excavated contexts. Most of the pottery was recovered from ditches (*c*.87% by weight), with the remainder found within spreads and a hollow. The sherds are small and poorly preserved with an average sherd weight of only 6g; no complete vessels were recovered. A quantified table presenting pottery spot dates by feature is presented in Appendix C.4.

C.3.2 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). In addition the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Tyers (2006) were used for referencing fabrics and forms (Table 4).

C.3.3 The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Appendix C.4). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Broad fabrics forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

Results

C.3.4 The chronologically earliest pottery within this assemblage comprises the two sherds of grey ware that is tempered with common amounts of grog (crushed pottery) and used to manufacture a limited range of carinated jars (Tyers 1996, 63, no 4). This type of pottery was produced in the 1st century AD and was made either side of the Roman conquest in AD43 (Thompson 1982).

C.3.5 The majority of the pottery (78% by weight), however, comprises utilitarian coarse wares the most common of which is a variety of pre-industrialised sandy grey ware (SGW(PROTO)) fabrics found in a limited range of jar/bowl and dish forms produced between the mid 1st and mid 2nd centuries AD. This material is tempered with moderate fine to medium quartz and/or sparse small flint inclusions. Naturally occurring clay relicts are also a common component of the clay which was fired to a hard paste, in a reducing atmosphere, to a mid-grey colour often with grey-brown to orange surfaces. A few examples of this fabric fired in an oxidizing atmosphere were also recorded.

C.3.6 This group of fabrics was introduced contemporaneously with the fast potters' wheel and indeed most vessels within this group are wheel-made. This fabric can be described as 'transitional' in the sense that Roman technology was initially used to produce Iron Age-type vessels, although distinct Roman forms did evolve in time. Decorative motifs are rare with single or multiple horizontal grooves being the most frequent, although some vessels also have combed design. The severely abraded nature of the assemblage has prevented any use residues (such as soot or lime-scale) from surviving on the surface of these fragments.

C.3.7 A small number of more mass produced fabrics were found, mostly comprising Sandy grey wares with a bluish hue possibly copying BB2 fabrics commonly produced in this area from the early to mid 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996. 186-188). Also found was a single example of a Sandy grey ware jar produced from clay containing a high level of

silver mica content, present as a natural component - similar clays were successfully exploited within the Waveney Valley in north Suffolk (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184). In addition an individual coarse ware storage jar fragment from the relatively local kilns at Horningsea was also identified (Evans and Macaulay forthcoming).

C.3.8 Fine wares are not well represented within the group. Only two sherds of central Gaulish plain ware samian dish fragments (Webster 1996, 1-3) were found. Also recorded were several tiny pieces of locally produced finewares in white and red fabrics, probably from beakers produced between the later 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

C.3.9 The majority of this sand tempered assemblage (no shell tempered material was found) dates from between the mid 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with later Roman material being entirely absent. Also missing from this assemblage are any specialist wares such as amphora (Tyers 1996 85-105) or mortaria (Tyers 1996, 116-135).

Fabric	*Abbreviation*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (g)*	*Weight (%)*
Pre industrialised Sandy grey wares, with abundant quartz and sparse flint inclusions, surfaces occasionally fired to a pale colour	SGW(PROTO)	71	472	77.62
Central Gaulish samian	SAM CG	2	46	7.57
Horningsea coarseware	SCW(FLINT) (HORN)	1	35	5.76
Grey ware with common grog inclusions	GW(GROG)	2	17	2.80
Sandy grey ware	SGW	11	15	2.47
Sandy white ware with abundant quartz	SOW(Q)	4	8	1.32
Sandy grey ware with mica as a natural component of the clay	SGW(MICA)	1	6	0.99
Fine sandy white ware	SOW(FINE)	2	5	0.82
Fine sandy red ware	SREDW(FINE)	2	4	0.65
Total		**96**	**608**	**100.00**

Table 4: Roman pottery quantified by fabric

Conclusion

C.3.10 This is a small assemblage of Early to Mid Roman pottery, primarily comprising utilitarian sand tempered coarse wares, with a very small amount of imported fine table wares and no specialist wares.

C.3.11 The assemblage is in poor condition suggesting it has been subject to extensive post-depositional disturbance and has not remained in its primary place of deposition. Certainly none of the pottery had been deliberately placed, rather it had found its way into the ditch fills, also the other spread material, probably in association with other small amounts of detritus. It may have originated from a nearby settlement which although largely reliant on local goods did have some access to traded vessels from the wider Roman Empire.

C.3.12 The pottery, therefore, is typical of the area and adds to the corpus of data of recently excavated Cambridge material such as the Clay Farm (Lyons in prep) and Hutchison (Anderson 2008) site assemblages. This small group of pottery makes a useful contribution to the growing corpus of data from Cambridge and its hinterland.

C.4 Roman pottery catalogue

Context	Feature	Fabric	Descr.	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
7	ditch	SGW(MICA)	R	DISH	1	6	LC1-C2
27	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	D	JAR/SJAR	1	80	C1-E/MC2
49	ditch	SOW(Q)	UB	FLAG	2	8	MC1-C3
69	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	R	JAR/SJAR	1	19	M/LC1-C2
73	ditch	SGW(OX SURFACES)	D	JAR	1	13	C1
79	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	CJAR	1	0	MC1-E/MC2
101	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	8	M/LC1
116	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
123	ditch	GW(GROG)	U	CJAR	1	13	MC1-E/M2
123		SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	4	0	MC1-C2
144	spread	SAM CG	UB	BOWL	1	26	C2
160	ditch	SGW(OX SURFACES)	D	BEAK	2	13	C1-E/MC2
177	ditch	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-C2
190	ditch	SGW(Q&F)	UB	JAR/BOWL	4	37	C1-E/MC2
210	ditch	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	R	MJAR	1	24	C2-EC3
225	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
227	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	2	4	MC1-C2
242	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-MC2
263	ditch	SCW(FLINT)(HORN)	D	SJAR	1	35	C2-C3
288	ditch	SGW(Q&F)(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	8	MC1-C2
288		GW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-C2
288		SOW(FINE)	U	FLAG/BEAK	2	5	MC1-C2
306	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-MC2
326	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	11	MC1-C2
328	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	0	M/LC1
330	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR	1	8	M/LC1-C2
343	ditch	SGW(Q)(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	3	9	MC1-C2
343		SOW(Q)	U	JAR/FLAG	1	0	MC1-C2
395	ditch	SGW(Q)	RUB	JAR	18	54	M/LC1-C2
397	ditch	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	41	MC1-E/MC2
419	ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	5	9	M/LC1-C2
419		SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-MC2

Context	Feature	Fabric	Descr.	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
425	ditch	SGW(Q&F)(BLUE)	U	JAR/BOWL	6	51	MC1-C2
566	ditch	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	5	15	MC1-E/MC2
566		SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	6	MC1-MC2
596	spread	SGW(FLINT)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	14	M/LC1
698	ditch	SGW(OX SURFACES)	D	BEAK	6	31	C1-E/MC2
768	ditch	SAM CG	B	BOWL	1	20	C2-C3
768		SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	6	13	MC1-C2
768		SREDW(FINE)	U	JAR/BEAK	2	4	C2-C3
768		SOW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	0	MC1-C3
768		SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL	1	0	MC1-C2
Total					**96**	**608**	

C.5 Post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.5.1 The archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of 50 sherds, weighing approximately 0.391kg (see Appendix C.6). The assemblage spans the 16th to the end of the 19th century, although the largest group within this broad date range are 18th-19th century mainly sherds from plates or bowls. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches, the condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.008kg.

C.5.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.

C.5.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using, where appropriate, Cambridgeshire's type series (Spoerry forthcoming). All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Results

C.5.4 All pottery, unless otherwise stated, is from post-medieval (Period 5)features, mainly ditches.

C.5.5 Ditch **10** produced sherds of Creamware and Pearlware of the late 18th-early 19th century. Ditch **14** produced the only imported ware recovered from the excavation, a single sherd from a ?Merida-type Green-Glazed ware (16th-17th century) alongside a sherd from a Staffordshire Mottled or Manganese ware drinking vessel (mid 17th-end 18th century).

C.5.6 Ditches **15** and **42** produced both Creamware and Pearlwares of the late 18th-early 19th century including transfer-printed wares. Ditch **42** also produced a sherd of Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration dating to the 19th century.

C.5.7 From ditch **43** two sherds from a Creamware bowl or plate were recovered alongside a body sherd from an English Stoneware vessel, while ditch **47** produced a single sherd from a plant pot, most likely of 19th century date. Ditch **61** produced a range of fabrics including a sherd of Post-medieval Redware, late 18th-early 19th century Creamware and Pearlwares,19th century Refined White Earthenware and a small sherd of 19th century Yellow ware. Ditch **87** (which was part of the Roman cultivation system) produced an 18th-19th century Creamware and a sherd from a 19th century plant pot.

C.5.8 Gullies **301** and **303** (master number **236**) produced body sherds from a Post-medieval Redware bowl, a rim sherd from a Creamware bowl or plate and an English Stoneware Hollow tubular ?handle from a vessel of unknown form. Ditches **412**, **449**, **639**, **641**, **718** and **761** all produced sherds of Post-medieval Redware, including a jar rim, a base sherd from a bowl, two sherds from a jar or jug handle and a horizontal handle from a bowl or jar.

C.5.9 Ditch **682** produced a single sherd from a 19th century plant pot, while a small rim sherd from an 18th-19th century Creamware Bowl or plate was recovered from ditch **759**. Pit **631** contained a sherd from English Stoneware jar and two Pearlware sherds one with transfer printed decoration the other a decorated slipware; both dating to the late 18th-mid 19th century.

C.5.10 Context 749 represents a collection of surface finds and includes sherds from two stoneware jars including a lid seated jar rim, three sherds of Post-medieval Redware, and four sherds from one or more 19th century plant pots.

Conclusion

C.5.11 The assemblage is domestic in nature, mainly representing mid-late 18th-19th century century table vessels alongside a number of Post-medieval Redware bowls and storage vessels, all of which would have been found within a late 18th or early 19th century century kitchen assemblage. The low levels of pottery recovered and the small nature of some of the sherds suggests the assemblage represents low levels of rubbish disposal, possibly disturbed by later ploughing.

C.6 Post-medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Spotdate	Context date
9	10	Creamware	Bowl or plate rim sherd	1	0.004	1740-1830	1770-1830
		Pearlware	Bowl or plate base sherd	1	0.004	1770-1830	
13	14	?Merida-type Green Glazed	Body sherd	1	0.003	16th-17th century	*c.*1650
		Staffordshire Mottled or Manganese ware	Drinking vessel body sherd	1	0.005	1650-1800	
16	15	Creamware	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1740-1830	1770-1840
		Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Bowl or plate base sherd	1	0.002	1770-1840	
41	42	Creamware	Bowl or plate body and base sherd	3	0.012	1740-1830	1805-1930
		Pearlware	Base sherd	1	0.002	1770-1830	
		Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	Handle	1	0.001	1805-1900	
44	43	Creamware	Bowl or plate rim and base sherd	2	0.013	1740-1830	1740-1830
		English Stoneware	Body sherd	1	0.028	1700-1900	
48	47	Plant pot	Body sherd	1	0.006	*c.*1800+	*c.*1800+
60	61	Creamware	Bowl or plate rim sherd	1	0.001	1740-1830	1820-1840
		Creamware	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1740-1830	
		Creamware with transfer-printed decoration	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1760-1830	
		Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1770-1840	
		Post-medieval Redware	Body sherd	1	0.002	1550-1800	
		Refined White Earthenware	Body sherd	2	0.003	1805-1900	

		Yellow ware	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1820-1900	
86	87	Creamware	Plate rim sherd	1	0.005	1740-1830	*c.*1800+
		Plant pot	Body sherd	1	0.004	*c.*1800+	
300	301	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	2	0.013	1550-1800	1550-1800
302	303	Creamware	Bowl or plate rim sherd	1	0.021	1740-1830	1740-1830
		English Stoneware	?Hollow tubular handle	1	0.050	1700-1900	
413	412	Post-medieval Redware	Jar rim	1	0.017	1550-1800	1550-1800
450	449	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl base sherd	1	0.039	1550-1800	1550-1800
630	631	English stoneware	Jar body sherd	1	0.004	1700-1900	1775-1840
		Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	Body sherd	1	<0.001	1770-1840	
		Pearlware with slip decoration	Base sherd	1	0.001	1775-1840	
638	639	Post-medieval Redware	Jug or Jar handle	2	0.035	1550-1800	1550-1800
640	641	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.011	1550-1800	1550-1800
683	682	Plant pot	Body sherd	1	0.006	*c.*1800+	*c.*1800+
719	718	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd	1	0.010	1550-1800	1550-1800
749		English stoneware	Lid seated Jar rim	1	0.009	1700-1900	*c.*1800+
		English stoneware	Jar rim	1	0.007	1700-1900	
		Post-medieval Redware	Bowl base sherd (1 abraded)	2	0.024	1550-1800	
		Post-medieval Redware	Body sherd	1	0.008	1550-1800	
		Plant pot	Rim and body sherd	4	0.015	*c.*1800+	
758	759	Creamware	Bowl or plate rim sherd	1	0.002	1740-1830	1740-1830
760	761	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl or jar horizontal handle	1	0.024	1550-1800	1550-1800
Total				**50**	**0.391**		

C.7 Struck flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction and methodology

C.7.1 The excavations resulted in the recovery of 139 struck flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (Table 5). This report describes the assemblages and discusses their archaeological significance. It should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which provides further details of each piece, including raw material, condition and, where possible, suggests a date of manufacture (Appendix C.8). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

C.7.2 The struck flint was recovered from 30 separate features with the largest quantity coming from Period 1 tree-throw hollow **800**, which provided 85 pieces or over 60% of the total from the site. The other features all produced only single pieces or very small quantities. The unworked burnt flint was found as small quantities in five separate features.

Type	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	<15mm)Chip (flakes	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total Struck	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	8	1	23	9	10	13	6	20	39	3	7	139	24	105
% Struck	*5.8*	*0.7*	*16.5*	*6.5*	*7.2*	*9.4*	*4.3*	*14.4*	*28.1*	*2.2*	*5.0*	*100*		

Table 5: Quantification of lithic material

Results: burnt flint

C.7.3 The unworked burnt flint had been heated to variable degrees but mostly heavily as would be consistent with incidental burning in a hearth. No evidence for *in-situ* burning was forthcoming, however, and the small and dispersed quantities are more suggestive of 'background' waste from general hearth use.

Results: struck flint

C.7.4 The struck flint can be divided into two main industries, based on its technological characteristics. These comprise an earlier blade-based industry typical of the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and which has provided the bulk of the struck flint, and a later industry based on the production of thick flakes and irregular retouched implements that is datable to the second or first millennium BC. Most but not all of the assemblage has recorticated. Although the degree to which this has progressed varies, it does not appear to have any chronological consequence and each piece can only be dated according to its intrinsic technological attributes.

C.7.5 The raw materials all comprise good knapping-quality flint but the heavily recorticated state of most of the assemblage precludes identification of the colour of most pieces. However, unrecorticated pieces and occasional recent breaks reveal these pieces at least to be fine-grained and translucent, ranging from black to light grey in colour. Cortex is present on many pieces and ranges from being rough to smooth-rolled, with many pieces also exhibiting thermal-fracture surfaces. This indicates the raw materials were gathered from derived sources, most likely the terrace gravel deposits that

underlie the site and possibly also from remnants of the glacial tills that are present in the vicinity.

Earlier assemblage

C.7.6 The most notable earlier assemblage comprises a collection of 85 struck pieces and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint that was recovered from tree-throw hollow **800**. Most of the struck flint came from its upper fill (839) with only a single but fragmented burnt pebble being recovered from its middle fill (838) and a single burnt struck flake coming from its lowest fill (837) (Table 6).

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	bladeNon-prismatic	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Arrowhead	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Upper fill 839	6	7	9	3	1	17	39	1	1		
Middle fill 838										7	11
Lower fill 837		1									
% struck	*7.1*	*9.4*	*10.6*	*3.5*	*1.2*	*20.0*	*45.9*	*1.2*	*1.2*		

*Table 6: Quantification of lithic material from tree throw **800***

C.7.7 The condition of this assemblage is variable but generally good with many sharp pieces present. Notably, however, over half of the pieces show clear signs of having been burnt, although again this has occurred to variable degrees. The effects of heating and recortication prevents identifying the raw materials used for much of the assemblage but where it is possible all of the pieces were made from a fine-grained translucent grey flint. No pieces could be refitted but similarities in the flint suggests that only a limited number of pieces of raw material were used with around three being identifiable, although only a small proportion of the waste generated from any of these is present.

C.7.8 The raw materials include a glauconite-coated nodule from the 'bullhead beds', which can be found at the base of the Tertiary deposits that overlie the chalk and which is likely to have come from further east in East Anglia (Shepherd 1972). The other two types of raw material both have worn cortex indicative of an alluvial source, quite possibly the terrace gravels that underlie the site. The core that is present came from such a source and this has had blades and flakes removed from at least three directions but had broken during reduction due to thermal flaws, leading to it being abandoned.

C.7.9 The assemblage represents the full knapping sequence but is heavily dominated by knapping waste with only a single retouched implement present. The only core is fragmentary and the assemblage generally is also heavily fragmented, with nearly three-quarters of the pieces consisting of broken flakes. The majority of these are small, measuring less than 15mm in any dimension, and there are also high proportions of similarly diminutive complete flakes; the very largest piece, a decortication flake, only measuring a maximum of 33mm.

C.7.10 Although fragmented and dominated by waste, the assemblage is clearly the result of a blade-based reduction strategy. It includes a single non-prismatic blade and a few blade-like flakes, but there are at least five fragments that probably came from prismatic blades. The only retouched implement consists of a leaf-shaped arrowhead. As with much of the assemblage, this has also been burnt and has fragmented into four pieces with some parts, including both tips, still missing. It is a slender type that measures an

estimated 50mm long by 19mm wide and is 2mm thick. It has been carefully crafted using fine pressure thinning flakes that completely cover both faces. It probably equates to Green's type 1C (Green 1980, table II.18) and is similar to examples found nearby at Clay Farm and also at Spicers in Sawston (Bishop 2013; Bishop, in press).

C.7.11 The leaf-shaped arrowhead and its general technological traits firmly place this assemblage within the Early Neolithic period. It is dominated by unusable waste material and includes many small flakes and fragments, many of which have been burnt. Its condition and composition, particularly as it only consists of a small part of the waste generated during reduction, indicates that it has experienced a complex and possibly lengthy pre-depositional history prior to it being finally being deposited within the tree-throw hollow. Similar seemingly deliberate acts of deposition have been identified at a number of sites during recent excavations in the vicinity, including at Clay Farm, the Plant Breeding Institute in Trumpington and at Cherry Hinton (Bishop 2002; 2013; 2014).

C.7.12 This usually involved the deposition of curated flintworking waste, along with other items of Early Neolithic occupational debris selected from larger accumulations, in pits or tree-throw hollows, although the precise composition of the flintwork can vary. It has been suggested that these represent the surviving remains from short-lived settlements and although relatively rarely encountered along the Cambridgeshire chalklands, such 'pit sites' are a noted feature of the Early Neolithic within East Anglia and beyond (e.g. Garrow 2006; Thomas 1999). These features may have been dug and filled with the intention of marking the landscape, or to commemorate the settlement and the events that occurred there, but whatever their precise meaning, these specific modes of deposition appear to represent a recurring and distinct cultural practice.

Later assemblage

C.7.13 Forming a smaller but still significant proportion of the flintwork from the site is a number of flakes, cores and retouched implements that that are much more characteristic of later prehistoric industries, particularly those of the later second or first millennia BC (cf Ballin 2002; Herne 1991; Humphrey 2003; Young and Humphrey 1999). These flakes are mostly broad and short and often have wide, markedly obtuse striking platforms, being comparable to Martingell's 'squat' flakes (1990; 2003). An exclusive use of hard hammer percussors is indicated by the frequency of pronounced bulbs of percussion and visible and sometimes multiple points of percussion. They are more likely to retain cortex on the dorsal surfaces than the earlier flakes, indicating the use of short knapping sequences.

C.7.14 Two of the three cores from the site are likely to belong to this period, both having wide flakes removed using numerous platforms and from many directions, reflecting an opportunistic approach to flaking and resulting in irregular shaped 'blocky' cores. The remaining three retouched implements are not 'formal implement types' as such but have irregular edge-retouch suggestive of scraping or cutting functions. The often chipped nature of the much of assemblage means that other pieces may have been retouched or utilized but the traces of which are no longer identifiable. This flintwork reflects an expedient and casual approach to obtain serviceable edges. It was recovered in low quantities scattered across the site, but with many pieces coming from Bronze Age features, including the post-alignment and the segmented and other ditches. It is typical of later prehistoric assemblages and appears to reflect a casual working of flint, undertaken as and when a task required, used for the specific purpose and deposited soon after completion with little formality.

C.8 Struck flint catalogue

Context	Cut number	Feature date	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating
132	113	BA			1									1			Translucent light grey-brown	None	Good	Blue-white	MBA-IA
132	113	BA										1		1			Translucent black	None	Good	Incipient	MBA-IA
132	113	BA												0	3	58	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
203	205	?											1	1			Translucent light grey-brown	Thin rough	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Undated
252	248	?						1						1			Translucent light grey-brown	None	Good	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo
252	248	?			1									1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso-EBA
257	255	RB						1						1			Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo
374	373	?IA						1						1			Unknown	Thin rough	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ ENeo
379	365	IA												0	1	11	Unknown	Thin rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
379	365	IA					1							1			Translucent black	None	Chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
379	365	IA										1		1			Unknown	Thermal	Good	White	BA-IA
379	365	IA			1									1			Unknown	Thick rough	Good	White	BA-IA

Context	Cut number	Feature date	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating
442	441	BA					1							1			Translucent black	None	Chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA
442	441	BA			1									1			Translucent light grey-brown	None	Good	Blue-white	MBA-IA
442	441	BA			1									1			Translucent light grey-brown	Smooth rolled	Good	Blue-white	MBA-IA
442	441	BA	1											1			Unknown	Thin rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
442	441	BA							1					1			Unknown	Unknown	Chipped	Yellow	Meso-EBA
442	441	BA							1					1			Unknown	Thermal	Slightly chipped	Yellow	Meso-EBA
474	475	?			1									1			Translucent light grey-brown	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	Incipient	MBA-IA
523	522	?					1							1			Unknown	Smooth rolled	Good	White	Meso/ ENeo
529	528	IA					1							1			Translucent light grey-brown	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
548	549	IA						1						1			Unknown	None	Good	Yellow	Meso/ ENeo
573	-	BA						1						1			Translucent light grey-brown	None	Chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo

Context	Cut number	Feature date	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating
573	-	BA			1									1			Translucent light grey-brown	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso-EBA
586	585	?IA											1	1			Translucent light grey-brown	Smooth rolled	Chipped	Incipient	BA-IA
603	602	?												0	8	8	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
603	602	?	1											1			Unknown	Thick rough	Slightly chipped	Unknown	Undated
603	602	?								1				1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Undated
629	602	?			1									1			Unknown	Thin rough	Good	Blue	BA-IA
702	701	BA							1					1			Unknown	None	Good	Blue-white	Meso-EBA
704	703	BA					1							1			Translucent black	Thin rough	Chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
704	703	BA								1				1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Undated
706	705	BA			1									1			Unknown	Thick rough	Good	Blue-white	Meso/ ENeo
708	707	BA											1	1			Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	White	MBA-IA
749	-	-											1	1			Unknown	None	Chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-						1						1			Translucent black	None	Chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo

Context	Cut number	Feature date	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating
749	-	-						1						1			Translucent light grey-brown	None	Chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-							1					1			Translucent light grey-brown	Smooth rolled	Chipped	None	Undated
749	-	-											1	1			Unknown	None	Chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-						1						1			Unknown	Thin rough	Chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-						1						1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-						1						1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-		1										1			Unknown	Thermal	Chipped	Yellow	Meso/ ENeo
749	-	-							1					1			Translucent black	Thin rough	Chipped	Yellow	Meso/ ENeo
752	753	BA			1									1			Unknown	Thin rough	Good	White	Meso - EBA
768	-	BA												0	1	8	Unknown	Thin rough	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
788	789	?						1						1			Unknown	None	Good	Yellow	Meso/ ENeo
799	-	BA			1									1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso - EBA
837	800	?			1									1			Translucent light grey	None	Burnt	Incipient	Meso-EBA

Context	Cut number	Feature date	Decortication flake	Rejuvenation flake	Flake	Chip (flakes <15mm)	Blade-like flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Retouched	Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating
838	800	?												0	7	11	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
839	800	?												0	4	9	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Unknown	Undated
839	800	?	6		7	9	3		1	17	39	1	1	84			Translucent light grey	Smooth rolled	Variable	Variable	ENeo
863	860	?						1						1			Translucent black	None	Good	Blue	Meso - EBA
1047	1046	BA								1				1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Undated
1127	1126	BA					1							1			Unknown	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo
1127	1126	BA			1									1			Unknown	Thin rough	Slightly chipped	White	BA-IA
1133	1132	BA						1						1			Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo
1215	1214	BA			1									1			Unknown	None	Chipped	White	BA-IA
1458	1457	BA			1									1			Translucent light grey	None	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso-EBA
1526	1525	BA					1							1			Translucent black	Thin rough	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso/ ENeo
1700	1699	BA			1									1			Unknown	Thermal	Good	White	BA-IA
1718	1717	BA											1	1			Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ ENeo

C.9 Metalwork

By Chris Howard-Davis

Introduction

C.9.1 A small assemblage of metalwork, most of it unstratified, was recovered from the site. It is discussed below in broadly chronological order and summarised in Table 7.

SF number	*Context*	*Feature*	*Material*	*Date*	*Description*
1	Unstrat	-	CuA	?Roman	Stud
2	Unstrat	-	CuA	Post-medieval	Button
3	1	Topsoil	Fe & CuA	Post-medieval	Fitting
4	1	Topsoil	CuA	Later 19C	Escutcheon
5	1	Topsoil	CuA	?Roman	Stud
6	Unstrat	-	CuA	Post-medieval	Coin
7	1	Topsoil	Pb	ncd	Plug or gallet
8	Unstrat	-	Fe	ncd	Hand forged nail
9	Unstrat	-	CuA	ncd	Pin head
10	Unstrat	-	CuA	ncd	Strap end and fixing plate
11	Unstrat	-	CuA	Post-medieval	Candlestick
12	275	Ditch	Fe	ncd	Miscellaneous object
13	300	Gully	Fe	ncd	Hand forged nail
14	393	Ditch	Fe	Roman	Scale pan
16	622	Ditch	Fe	ERB	Strap hinge
18	763	Ditch	Fe	LIA/ERB	Adze
19	768	Trackway	Fe	ncd	Hand forged nail
21	Unstrat	-	Fe	ncd	Miscellaneous object
22	794	Trackway	Fe	ncd	Miscellaneous object
26	505	Posthole	CuA	ERB	Brooch

Table 7: Metalwork summary

Results

C.9.2 Context 763 produced an iron adze (sf18; Plate 13), which seems most likely to be of Late Iron Age date, although a later genesis is not impossible.

Object with slightly flaring triangular blade and a flanged, or very open socket, perhaps with a slot in the centre of the end.
L: 140mm; W: 68mm; Th: 22mm
CAMBLS12, 763, Sf 18

C.9.3 Sf14, from context 393, comprises a number of fragments of a shallow iron dish or bowl, perhaps with upturned edges. It is no longer reconstructible, but x-ray shows curving edges which suggest a diameter of *c.* 260-70mm. The x-radiography also suggests round-headed rivets, implying that the object was not made from a single

sheet. Although the item is too fragmentary for confidence, it might be tentatively identified as a scale pan, or similar, and could date to the Roman period or later.

C.9.4 After x-ray, sf16, from 556, has been identified as one element of a large loop-linked strap hinge, with at least two nail holes to allow fixing. The loop is largely missing, and the terminal seems to be slightly enlarged. These are known from Early Roman sites, and an example from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig 57, no 17) is of comparable size. Such hinges are unsuitable for hung doors, but are often used for chests and boxes, where it is desirable to allow the lid to open fully. Loop-linked strap hinges are, however, a long-lived type, well known in the early medieval period (for instance Ottaway nd, fig 13, obj f) and no doubt persisting into the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Strap hinge. Complete apart from the loop or hook at the pivot end. The strap is widest close to the loop, tapering slightly to a blunt-ended terminal, which is pierced by a single nail-hole. A second nail-hole lies 115mm from the loop.
L: *c* 317mm; W: *c* 35mm; Th: *c* 4mm
CAMBLS12, 556, Sf 16

C.9.1 Context 505 contained a fragmentary copper alloy brooch of the “springhead” type (sf 26). One of the Colchester derivatives, further classification is not possible due to the lack of a catch-plate. Given its size and decoration it most likely dates to the mid 1st to late 2nd century AD.

Copper alloy brooch fragment. Plain wings with a central groove on the upper part of the bow. Catch-plate and pin missing.
L: 22.5mm W: 15.3mm
CAMBLS12, 505, Sf 26

C.9.2 In addition, there were three small hand-forged iron nails, one each from contexts 300 (sf 13), 768 (sf 19), and unstratified (sf 8). The remainder of the ironwork (sf 12, 21, and 22) is fragmentary and remains unidentifiable.

C.9.3 A single object of lead was recovered from context 01 (sf 7). It comprises a large oval plug or gallet, *c.* 94mm by 58mm, and 7mm thick, with various chisel marks on the upper and lower surfaces. It cannot be dated, being an *ad hoc* object, possibly originally cast *in situ*, and must be regarded as effectively unstratified.

C.9.4 It seems likely that most of the copper alloy objects, which all derive from topsoil 01, or are recorded as unstratified, are late in date, although two of them (Sfs 1 (unstrat) and 5 (context 01)), could be considerably earlier. Both are round studs, with a short but robust shank to the rear, their heads are of similar size, being 13mm and 24mm in diameter respectively, and their heights are *c.* 28mm and *c.* 34mm. Sf 1, however, is solid, with a sub-conical, concave head, and is reminiscent of a number of Roman studs. Sf 5 differs in being hollow, with three holes in the underside, and gives the impression of being intended to hold an inset of some kind, which is now missing. Again, it is reminiscent of Roman objects, but there is nothing to lend confidence to this identification.

C.9.5 A very worn coin, sf 6, again unstratified, remains unidentified, but is most likely to be a small denomination coin of post-medieval date. A small, flat-topped round button, 14.5mm in diameter, and with a wire suspension loop to the rear (sf 2), is also a post-medieval or later type.

C.9.6 A small ring (sf 10), found in association with several small fragments of very thin sheet, is probably a strap-end and fixing plate. As a simple and utilitarian design, it cannot be dated with any confidence.

C.9.7 Sf 4, from topsoil 01, is a large cast escutcheon, from a bucket or other handled vessel. It is essentially rectangular, 53mm wide, 46mm high, and 8mm thick, with a narrow elongated loop, and counter-sunk fixing holes. The back is engraved with a large Copperplate number 2, suggesting a later 19th-century date.

C.9.8 A complex fitting (sf3), comprising a robust almost square-sectioned socket, tapering slightly towards the top, it is perforated on one side, with the remnant of what appears to be a threaded screw. An iron pin connects a second copper alloy element to the top of this object, presumably originally allowing it to swivel. The top element is now incomplete, but might originally have had two perforated extensions. The overall height of the object is *c.* 50mm, and the socket is 20mm by 22mm. Again, the likelihood is that this object is recent.

C.9.9 Sf9 (unstrat) is a very small corroded lump, possibly a pin head, and cannot be dated. Sf 11 is part of a (probably) originally round fitting *c.* 42mm in diameter, and *c.* 30mm high. It is possibly part of a candlestick base, although it would seem somewhat flimsy, being made from thin copper alloy sheet, obviously coated with a white metal, giving a shiny surface. It does not conform to medieval candlestick types, and is probably later in date.

C.10 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

C.10.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of glass, weighing 0.032kg from five contexts (Table 8); all post-medieval (Period 5). The glass recovered is related mainly to the glazing with only a single sherd from a bottle recovered from ditch **43**. The bottle glass appears to be late 19th/early 20th century, while the window glass suggests glazing from a building or buildings of several different periods, however the glass is not closely datable and may represent a manuring scatter.

C.11 Clay pipe

By Carole Fletcher

C.11.1 A small assemblage of clay pipe stems and a single bowl fragment were recovered from Period 5 (and one Period 4.2) features (Table 9). Only ditch **295** produced a datable fragment of clay pipe, a partial bowl from an Oswald type 6 (Oswald 1975, 37 fig 3G no 6) pipe dating to the 17th century (*c.*1660-80). The clay pipe stems in themselves are not closely datable, however the clay pipe stem from ditch **412** was found alongside a post-medieval Redware sherd (mid 16th-end 18th century). The pipe fragments may represent losses by agricultural workers broken up and redistributed by ploughing.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
17	**18**	0.002	Single shard of clear green-tinted window glass.	Not closely datable
44	**43**	0.027	Single irregular shard from a dark olive-green glass bottle.	Not closely datable but likely to be late 19th-20th century
237	**236**	<0.001	Three irregular shards of completely opaque window glass in poor condition. The majority of the edges of the glass are granular with no signs of grozing. The condition of the glass might suggest a medieval date, however the thin nature of the glass (2mm) may indicate a post-medieval date. The condition of the glass indicates it is forest or potash glass.	Not closely datable
401	**400**	0.002	Shard of completely opaque window glass in poor condition. The condition of the glass indicates it is forest or potash glass. The majority of the edges are broken, a single side has a rolled slightly curved well finished edge, suggesting it is part of a crown glass sheet.	Not closely datable
815	**816**	<0.001	Shard of near opaque heavily iridised glass which was originally clear.	Not closely datable
Total		**0.032kg**		

Table 8: Glass quantification

Context	Cut	Stem Fragments	Bowl Fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
237	**236**	1		0.006	Not closely datable
342	**295**		1	0.011	*c.*1660-80 Oswald 1975 type 6
413	**412**	1		0.003	Not closely datable
630	**631**	1		0.002	Not closely datable
719	**718**	1		0.003	Not closely datable
Total		**4**	**1**	**0.019**	

Table 9: Clay pipe quantification

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction and methodology

D.1.1 A total of 9.3kg of faunal material was recovered from the excavation at the Bell Language School yielding 39 "countable" bones. All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. In all, 158 fragments of animal bone were recovered with 39 identifiable to species (24.6% of the total sample). Faunal material was largely recovered from contexts dating from the Early Bronze Age to Roman periods.

D.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. 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).

D.1.3 Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see Tables 10 and 11). 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 states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

Results

D.1.4 Tables 10 and 11 show the species distribution for the entire assemblage in terms of number of fragments and individuals respectively. The assemblage is composed almost entirely of domestic mammals, with only a single instance of wild mammal (red deer). Cattle is the dominant taxon with smaller numbers of pig and horse. Only one fragment of sheep/goat was recovered.

D.1.5 Middle Bronze Age contexts largely contained cattle lower limb elements (tibiae, radii etc.). A horse metatarsal and calcaneus were recovered from context 732 (waterhole **728**), and single sheep 1st phalanx and pig radius were recovered from context 730 (waterhole **728**). Late Bronze Age remains are limited to portions of horse maxilla from contexts 913 and 914 (from ditch **908**).

D.1.6 The Early Iron Age sample mostly contains cattle humerus fragments along with smaller numbers of lower limb elements. A single mandible from an animal around 3-4 years of age was recovered from context 380 (pit **365**). Early Iron Age contexts also contained equal numbers of pig and horse remains. A portion of red deer antler burr was recovered from context 573. Middle and Late Iron Age remains are scarce, consisting of

a horse maxilla and cattle tibia from contexts 533 (ditch **536**) and 647 (ditch **646**) respectively.

D.1.7 The Roman assemblage consists of cattle radius and tibiae fragments along with a sheep radius and horse maxilla from contexts 177 (ditch **161**) and 390 (ditch **389**) respectively.

Conclusion

D.1.1 This is a small sample with the assemblage from all phases representing initial processing of complete carcasses with further butchery taking place elsewhere. There is no evidence for breeding in the vicinity. The red deer antler from context 573 was naturally shed and most likely collected rather than from a hunted animal. The species distribution is similar to other sites in the area such as the Fawcett School (Phillips forthcoming (a)).

	Middle Bronze Age		Late Bronze Age		Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		Late Iron Age		Roman	
	NISP	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**
Cattle *(Bos)*	5	55.6	0	0	14	66.6	1	100	0		3	60
Sheep/goat *(Ovis/Capra)*	1	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Pig *(Sus scrofa)*	1	11.1	0	0	3	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse *(Equus)*	2	22.2	2	100	3	14.3	0	0	1	100	1	20
Red deer *Cervus elaphus)*	0	0	0	0	1	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	66.7
Total	**9**	**100**	**2**	**100**	**21**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 10: Species distribution for the faunal assemblage (NISP)

	Middle Bronze Age		Late Bronze Age		Early Iron Age		Middle Iron Age		Late Iron Age		Roman	
	MNI	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**
Cattle *(Bos)*	6	60	0	0	9	64.3	1	100	0	0	3	60
Sheep/goat *(Ovis/Capra)*	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Pig *(Sus scrofa)*	1	10	0	0	2	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse *(Equus)*	2	20	2	100	2	14.3	0	0	1	100	1	20
Red deer *Cervus elaphus)*	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**10**	**100**	**2**	**100**	**14**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**1**	**100**	**5**	**100**

Table 11: Species distribution for the faunal assemblage (MNI)

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.2.1 One hundred and five bulk samples were taken during excavations at the Bell Language School site, from a variety of features that were mostly prehistoric in date and included numerous post holes thought to date to the Bronze Age and form post alignments. Such features are unlikely to contain preserved plant remains unless they were sited near an area in which food remains were being processed or if wooden timbers had burnt *in situ*. An area of cultivation strips are thought to date to the Early Roman period. These strip patterns are seen on a number of sites in the region including, most locally at the Papworth/Circus, Addenbrooke's site, and appear to be an Early Roman phenomenon and are presumed to have been for horticultural use.

D.2.2 Approximately half of the samples were part-processed whilst the excavation was taking place in order to provide feedback and to adjust the sampling strategy accordingly. The majority of the deposits did not contain preserved plant remains. Samples were taken from as many deposits as possible in order to maximise chances of recovery.

D.2.1 The purpose of this report is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

D.2.2 One bucket (up to ten litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. 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. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

D.2.3 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 12. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2000). Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

D.2.4 Very few of the samples contain preserved plant remains. The flots are mainly comprised of snail shells with occasional charcoal fragments. Preservation of charred cereal remains by carbonisation (charring) occurs in only eight samples (Table 12) and is generally so poor that it precludes identification to species. Occasional grains have the characteristic morphology of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). No chaff items are present.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Flot comments
28	505	**504**	Posthole	10	7	20	One charred barley grain and two indet grains
35	430	**528**	pit	20	10	10	single charred barley grain
40	578	**577**	ditch	20	9	5	single charred indet grain
53	727	**726**	ditch	40	10	10	Two charred grains – one possibly spelt wheat
56	131	**113**	waterhole	30	6	15	single indet charred grain
76	440	**439**	pit	10	10	5	2 charred wheat grains
201	1099	**1098**	posthole	20	10	30	single indet charred grain
220	1662	**1661**	posthole	10	4	50	single charred grain, probably barley

Table 12: Environmental samples containing charred cereal remains

D.2.5 Only two samples contain plant remains preserved by waterlogging (preservation in an anoxic environment in which oxygen has been excluded). Sample 79, fill 904 of Early Iron Age waterhole **900** contains four large trigonous seeds sedge (Carex spp.), a family of plants that are diverse and extremely hard to identify to species level. Sample 62, fill 785 of Middle Bronze Age-Early Iron Age deep watering hole **728** contains a moderate assemblage of waterlogged weed seeds that include sedges (*Carex* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.) and buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) that were possibly growing around the feature and the obligate aquatic plants; water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *batrachium*), horned-pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*) and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.).

D.2.6 These aquatics are widespread in the British Isles and are found in ditches, streams, rivers and ponds. Horned pondweed and some species of crowfoots can be found in brackish water as well as freshwater. The presence of cladoceran eppiphia indicate standing water and ostracods, which are also present, have varied aquatic habitats but can be useful environmental indicators. No arthropod remains were noted.

D.2.7 The results of the scanning of the magnetic residues to look for hammerscale are quite surprising given the general scarcity of other remains (see Table 13). Twenty-eight samples contain magnetic residues comprised of flake hammerscale (F), spheroidal hammerscale (Sph) and flakes of iron oxide (FeO2). Quantities are low (mainly single flakes or spheroids) and the hammerscale is found in a variety of features including several that are supposed to date to the Bronze Age. Hammerscale is formed when iron is heated, hammered and cooled and is thus found in contexts that date from the Iron Age onwards. The particles are small (2-5mm) and could easily be intrusive in earlier deposits as the result of bioturbation.

Conclusion

D.2.1 Preservation of plant remains at the Bell Language School is unusually poor and this most likely indicates that the site was not inhabited. There are obvious areas of activity in both the Bronze Age and the Roman period but they have not included rubbish disposal or the incorporation of any significant charred plant remains that could aid the interpretation of the site. Waterlogged deposits have the potential to provide information on which plants were growing in the vicinity of the feature but the plant remains recovered from the only two waterlogged deposits on the site are largely uninformative in that they only really contain obligate aquatics indicating that the features contained water and that a few sedges, elderberry bushes and buttercups were growing nearby.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Volume processed (L)	Magnetic residues
12	258	259	hollow	10	8	FeO2
14	393	-	ditch	10	7	FeO2
15	354	347	pit	20	10	Sph +
27	484	483	ditch	20	10	F+
30	521	520	pit	10	8	F+
40	578	577	ditch	20	9	F+
42	629	602	pit	10	8	F+
43	629	602	pit	3	4	F+, Sph+
47	704	703	pit	20	8	F+
48	706	705	pit	10	10	F+
50	710	709	pit	20	10	F+
51	723	722	ditch	20	8	F+
58	735	736	pit	20	10	F+
59	739	740	ditch	20	10	F+
73	863	860	tree throw	20	8	F+
75	438	437	pit	10	8	F+
76	440	439	pit	10	10	F+
200	1045	1044	posthole	10	9	F+, Sph+, FeO2
201	1099	1098	posthole	20	10	F+
202	1119	1118	posthole	20	7	F+
203	1127	1126	posthole	20	8	F+
204	1109	1108	posthole	20	9	F+
205	1221	1220	posthole	10	9	F+
206	1234	1233	posthole	10	8	F+
210	1362	1361	posthole	10	9	FeO2
215	1428	1427	posthole	5	2	F+
218	1506	1505	posthole	5	4	Sph+
219	1504	1503	posthole	20	8	FeO2

Table 13: Environmental samples containing hammerscale

D.2.2 None of the samples from the Early Roman cultivation ditches at the Bell Language school or from the nearby Papworth/Circus site contain preserved plant remains or pollen. These features are thought to have been for horticultural use although there is rarely any evidence as to whether plants were grown in the ditches or in the area between the ditches which could have been built up with soil to form a raised or 'lazy' bed. The cultivation ditches at Bell Language School site had very sharp, vertical sides. The fills were homogeneous and there was no evidence of silting or slumping. It appears that the ditches were immediately backfilled with topsoil that had not been enriched with any fertiliser that has left preserved traces such as midden material. Vegetables and herbs are unlikely to leave any preserved traces in the soil other than possibly pollen which was tested for and found to be absent (see Appendix D.3).

D.2.3 Despite extensive sampling, the lack of preservation of plant remains precludes any further identification of the features at this site.

D.3 Palaeoenvironmental samples

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction and methodology

D.3.1 Eight sub-samples were submitted for pollen assessment (Table 14). The sub-samples comprise four from pits/watering holes of Middle Bronze Age date, and four from ditches, of Roman age, as outlined below.

Cut	*Sample*	*Context*	*Feature*	*Lithology*	*Comment*
728	63	786 (top) 786 (base)	Pit	Sandy clay, slightly organic	Monolith through waterhole layers
728	64	730 (top) 730 (base)	Pit	Sandy clay, slightly organic	Monolith through waterhole layers
226	80	227 (top) 227 (base)	Ditch	Soil, poorly preserved	Monolith from cultivation row
105	81	109 (top) 106 (base)	Ditch	Soil, poorly preserved	Monolith from east-west aligned Roman ditch

Table 14: Sub-samples from monoliths

D.3.2 Volumetric samples were taken from eight sub-samples and one tablet containing a known number of *Lycopodium* spores was added so that pollen concentrations could be calculated (Stockmarr 1971). The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates, and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil.

D.3.3 Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x by ten equally-spaced traverses across two slides to reduce the possible effects of differential dispersal on the slides (Brooks and Thomas 1967) or until at least 100 total land pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al.* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis. Fungal spore identification and interpretation followed van Geel (1978).

Results

D.3.4 All of the assessed sub-samples, from slightly organic, calcareous, sandy clays and soils, contained some pollen, but none yielded rich pollen assemblages. The raw counts are detailed in Tables 15 and 16.

Sample 63 (786) (top): Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Waterhole **728**

D.3.5 The best recovery of pollen was from this sub-sample but the pollen concentration was still too low to achieve a statistically meaningful count. Although herb pollen appears to dominate the assemblages, there is some tree pollen present, of which hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type) and oak (*Quercus*) occur most commonly, with presence also of

alder (*Alnus*) pollen. Grass (Poaceae) pollen occurs frequently, along with a range of other herb pollen, including knotgrass *(Polygonun aviculare*), Amaranthaceae (goosefoot family, including plants such as fat hen, fig-leaved goosefoot and common orache), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*), pollen of dandelion-types (*Taraxacum*-type), buttercups (Ranunculaceae), docks/sorrels (*Rumex*), sedges (Cyperaceae) and a single cereal-type grain.

D.3.6 The dimensions of some cereal-type grains overlap with those of wild grasses, such as sweet-grasses (*Glyceria)* (Andersen 1978), causing difficulty in positive identification of a grain as definitely representing a cultivated cereal variety. Apart from cultivation, cereal-type pollen in the sediments may have derived from materials such as straw, human faeces or animal dung incorporated into the waterhole sediments. Knotgrass has been described from all sorts of open areas (Stace 2010), as well as being associated with arable farming (Behre 1981).

D.3.7 The other herb taxa (for example, dandelion-types, buttercups, docks/sorrels) represent plants of waysides, waste ground, open, grassy areas, as well as possibly wet and damp areas (for example, meadowsweet). There is no record for pollen of aquatic plants, suggesting the waterhole may have silted up at this time. Small quantities of microscopic charcoal are present, suggesting that burning or the product of burning may have been dumped in the vicinity of the waterhole.

D.3.8 Although the pollen counts are low, it may be tentatively suggested that the landscape included some oak, hazel-type and alder woodlands with areas of open, grassy ground, some of which may possibly have been used for cultivation.

Sample 63 (786) (base): Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Waterhole **728**

D.3.9 Recovery of pollen is generally similar to that outlined above for the sub-sample from the top of this context, however, the quantity of pollen recovered is less than described above. Tree pollen including hazel-type, oak and alder are present, as well as commonly occurring grass pollen and herbs associated with grassy, open or waste areas, including ribwort plantain *(Plantago lanceolata*), dandelion-type, pollen of the goosefoot family, Apiaceae (carrot family, a large group including plants such as burnet-saxifrages, angelica and wild parsley) and Caryophyllaceae (pink family, including plants such as mouse-ears, pearlworts and campions). A little microcharcoal is present. Interestingly, a single example of *Botryococcus* (HdV-766), a freshwater alga, is recorded, suggesting the bottom of this waterhole was indeed wet.

D.3.10 The sparse pollen assemblage supports the interpretation of the feature as a waterhole, possibly surrounded by an open grassy area and some oak, hazel-type and alder woodland.

Sample 64 (730) (top): Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Waterhole **728**

D.3.11 Recovery of pollen is poor in this sub-sample, with rare records of arboreal pollen (hazel-type and alder only), grasses, dandelion-type, ribwort plantain and buttercups. Fern spores include a single occurrence of polypody ferns (*Polypodium vulgaris*) and a single occurrence of the fungal spore *Glomus* (HdV-207), which has been associated with disturbed ground. The pollen counts are too low for a valid interpretation.

Sample 64 (730) (base): Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Waterhole **728**

D.3.12 A sparse and poorly diverse pollen assemblage is present in this sub-sample. The assemblage comprises pollen of grasses, dandelion-type and pollen of the goosefoot family. A single cereal-type grain is also recorded, which may represent either wild or cultivated grass. The pollen counts are too low for a valid interpretation.

Sample 80 (227) (top): Early Roman cultivation ditch **226**

D.3.13 A very sparse assemblage is present, comprising pollen of grasses, dandelion-type and pink family but containing relatively high counts for the fungal spore taxon *Glomus* (HdV-207), suggesting some ground disturbance or possible erosion (van Geel 1978). The pollen counts are too low for a valid interpretation.

Sample 80 (227) (base): Early Roman cultivation ditch **226**

D.3.14 A very sparse assemblage is present, comprising pollen of grasses, dandelion-type and alder only. The fungal spore taxon *Glomus* (HdV-207), is present but in very low numbers. The pollen counts are too low for a valid interpretation.

Sample 81 (109): Early Roman ditch **105**

D.3.15 A very sparse assemblage is present, comprising pollen of grasses and dandelion-type only. A single specimen of the fungal spore, *Glomus* (HdV-207), is recorded. Microcharcoal is present in low quantities. The pollen counts are too low for a valid interpretation.

Sample 81 (106): Early Roman cultivation ditch **226**

D.3.16 This sub-sample was barren of palynomorphs.

Conclusion

D.3.17 All the sub-samples assessed yielded pollen but none in sufficient quantity to merit further work.

Sample		**80**	**80**	**81**	**81**
Context		***227 (top)***	***227 (base)***	***106***	***109***
Preservation		**poor**	**poor**	**-**	**poor**
Potential		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Trees/Shrubs					
Alnus	Alder		1		
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	1			
Herbs					
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	1			
Poaceae	Grass Family	4	1		3
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	2	2		2
	Total land pollen	**8**	**4**	**0**	**5**
	Number of traverses	10	10	10	10
Lycopodium spores	Exotic	67	56	32	58
Ferns & Mosses					
Polypodium	Polypodies	1			
Concealed grains		6			2
Crumpled grains		1			1
Microscopic charcoal		0	0	0	17
Fungal spores					
Glomus HdV-207		8	1		1

Table 15: Raw pollen counts for Roman samples

Sample		63	63	64	64
Context		***786 (top)***	***786 (base)***	***730(top)***	***730(base)***
Preservation		**mixed**	**poor**	**mixed**	**mixed**
Potential		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
Trees/Shrubs					
Alnus	Alder	1	1	1	2
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	8	5	1	
Pinus	Pine				1
Quercus	Oak	6	2		
Crops					
Cerealia	Cereal-type	1			1
Herbs					
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family	2	3		1
Apiaceae	Carrot family		1		
Asteraceae	Daisy family				1
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family		2		
Cyperaceae	Sedges	1			
Fabaceae	Pea family	1			1
Filipendula	Meadowsweet	2			
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain		2	1	
Plantago media/major	Greater plantain		1		
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	1			
Poaceae	Grass Family	15	8	5	3
Rumex	Docks/Sorrels	1			
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family	1			
Taraxacum-type	Dandelion-type	2	1	1	7
Unknown herbs		2		1	2
	Total land pollen	**44**	**26**	**10**	**19**
	Number of traverses	10	10	10	10
Lycopodium spores	Exotic	82	79	47	77
Ferns					
Polypodium	Polypodies	1		1	
Algae					
Botryococcus spp.			1		
Broken grains		2	1		
Concealed grains		11	16	2	3
Crumpled grains		1	2		2
Microscopic charcoal		15	10	0	3
Fungal spores					
Glomus HdV-207				1	

Table 16: Raw pollen counts for Bronze Age samples

APPENDIX E. RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 February 2015

Laboratory Code	SUERC-57805 (GU36287)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	785
Sample Reference	62
Material	waterlogged seeds : Sambucus nigra
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3066 ± 30

N.B. 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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 laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 03/02/2015

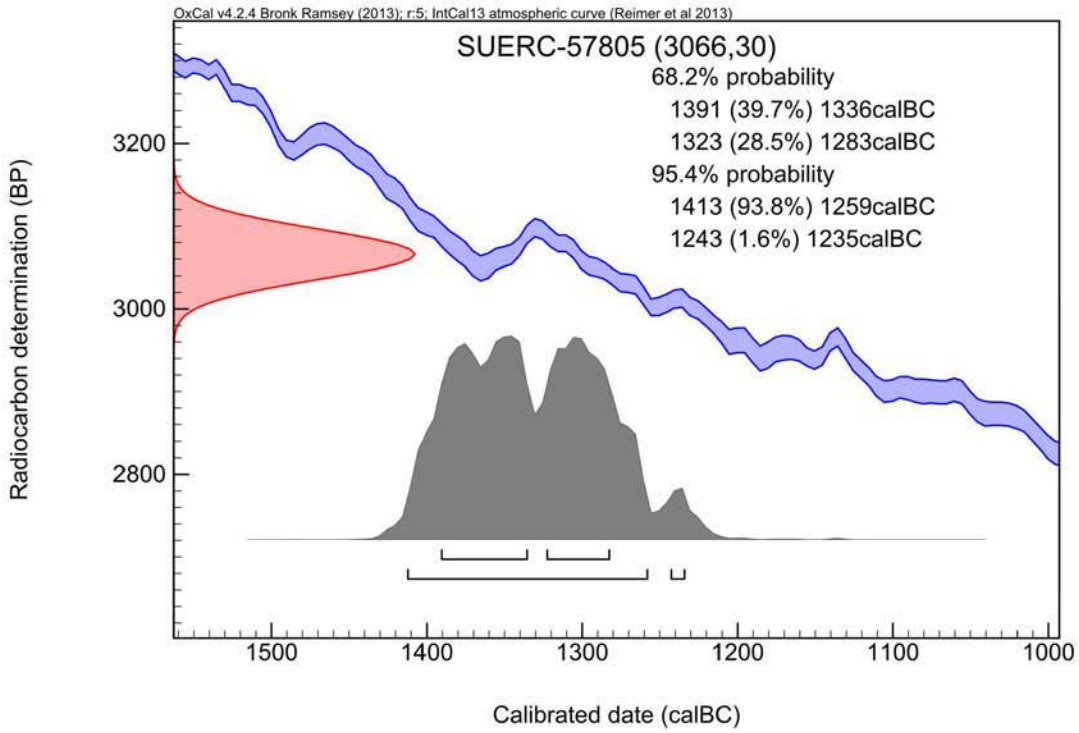
Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 03/02/2015

University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 December 2014

Laboratory Code	GU35735
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	785
Sample Reference	62
Material	waterlogged seeds : Carex spp.
Result	Failed: insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Checked and signed off by :- P. Nayont Date :- 19/12/2014

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 December 2014

Laboratory Code	GU35736
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	904
Sample Reference	79
Material	waterlogged seeds : Carex spp.
Result	Failed: insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Checked and signed off by :- P. Nayont Date :- 19/12/2014

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56941 (GU35737)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	141
Sample Reference	6
Material	charcoal : indeterminate
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3409 ± 29

N.B. 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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 laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

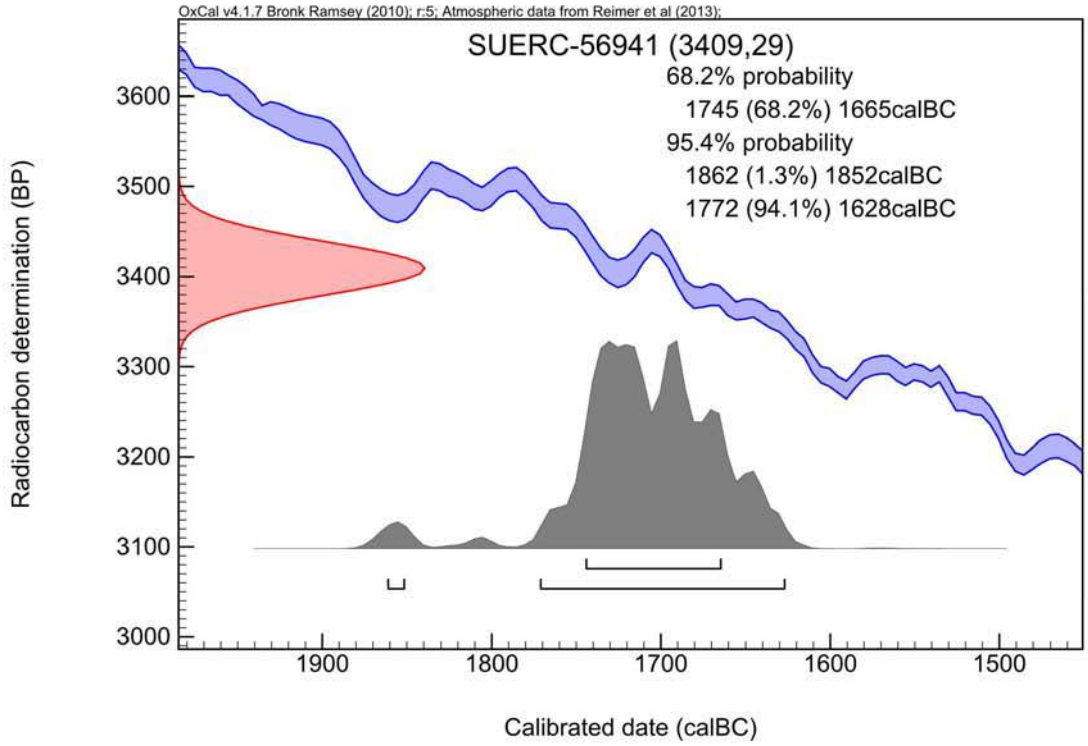
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 19/12/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 19/12/2014

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56942 (GU35738)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	440
Sample Reference	76
Material	charred grain : indeterminate
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.8 ‰
Fraction Modern F	1.7878 ± 0.0063

N.B. The above result is reported with a fraction modern value of greater than 1. This indicates that the sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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 laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 19/12/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 19/12/2014

University of Glasgow

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

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Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

19 December 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-56943 (GU35739)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMBLS12
Context Reference	730
Sample Reference	66
Material	charcoal : indeterminate
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	6344 ± 27

N.B. 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

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 laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

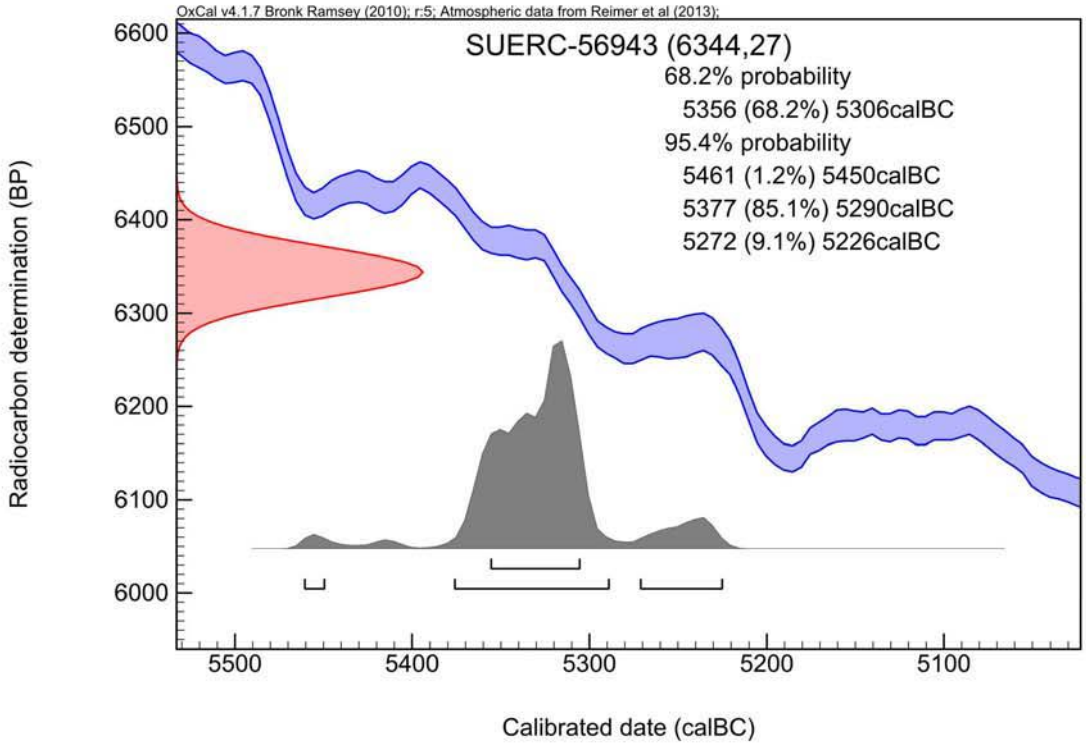
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E. Dunbar Date :- 19/12/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 19/12/2014

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Calibration Plot



APPENDIX F. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-200969		
Project Name	Land Adjacent to Bell Language School, Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	12-05-2014	Finish	14-08-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMBLS12	Planning App. No.	13/1118/S73
HER No.	ECB 3736	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☐ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ 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	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Early Prehistoric -500k to -4k
Posthole	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Cobble trackway	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Bone	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge	Land adjacent to Bell Language School Babraham Road Cambridge CB2 0RB	
Parish	Cambridge		
HER	CCC County Store		
Study Area	2.37 hectares	National Grid Reference	546736, 254865

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	-
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Store	OA East	CCC Store
CAMBLS12	CAMBLS12	CAMBLS12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

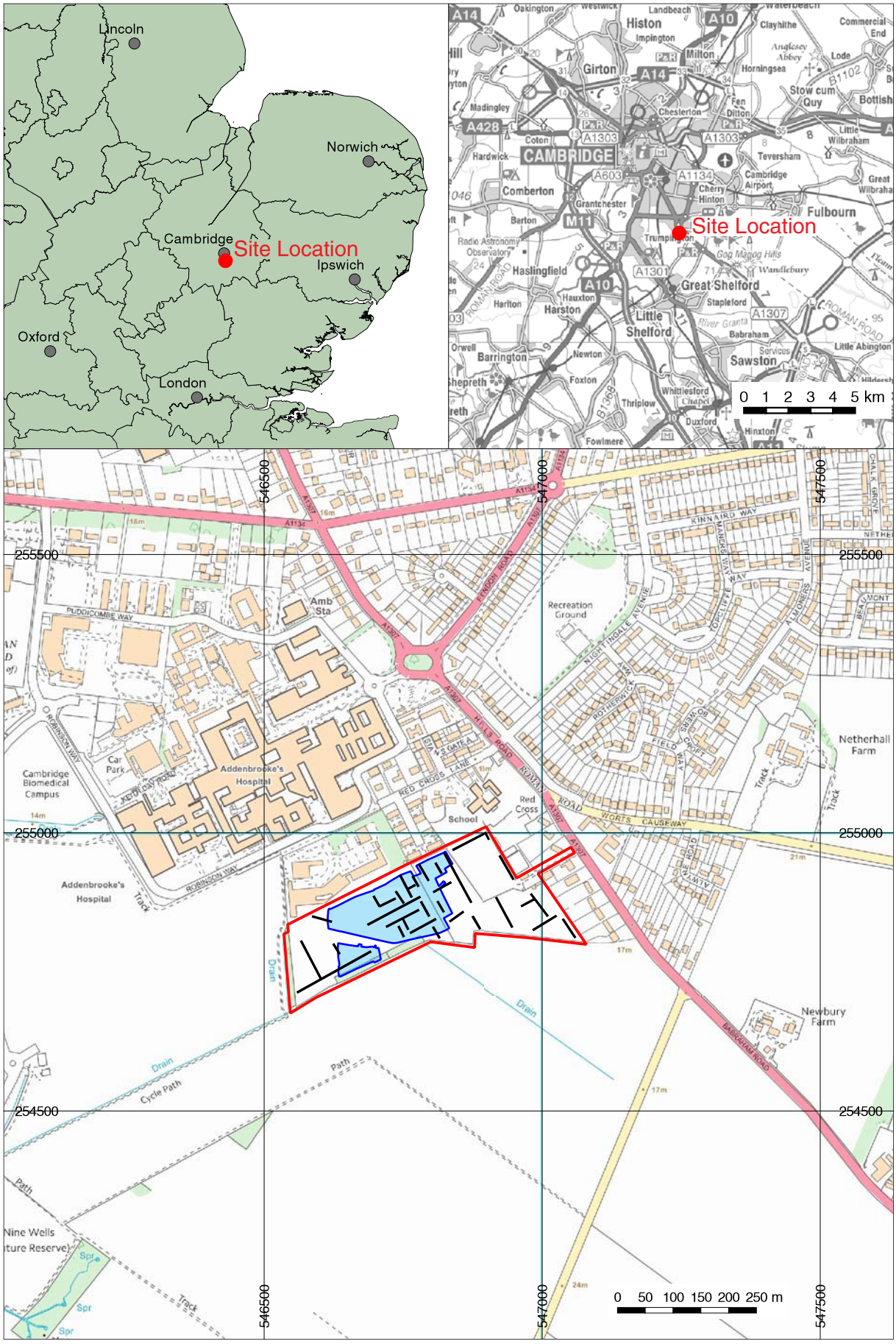

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) and excavation areas (blue) in development area (red)

Figure 2: Terrain map

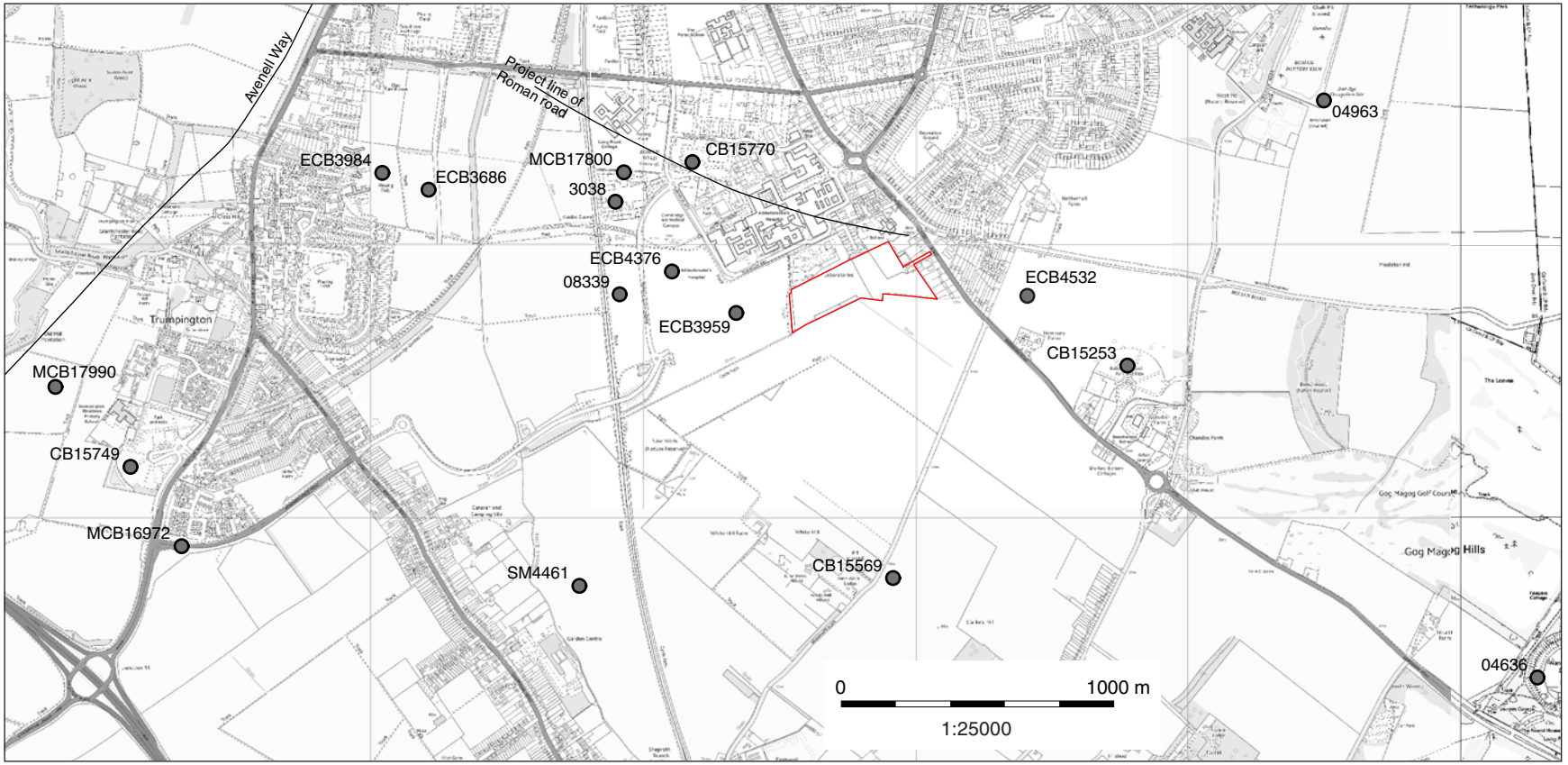

Figure 3: HER map

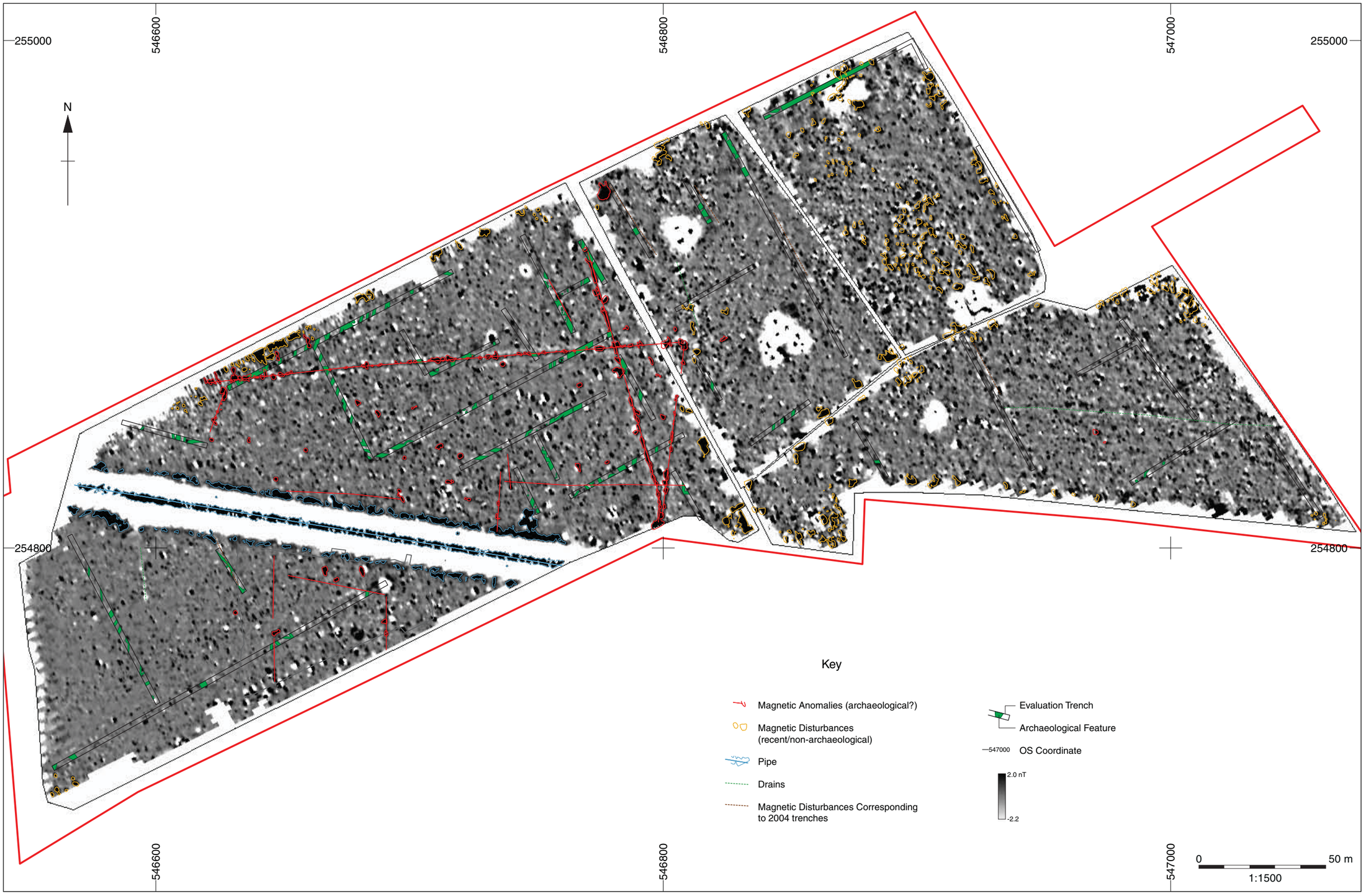

Figure 4: Plan of evaluation results with the geophysical survey

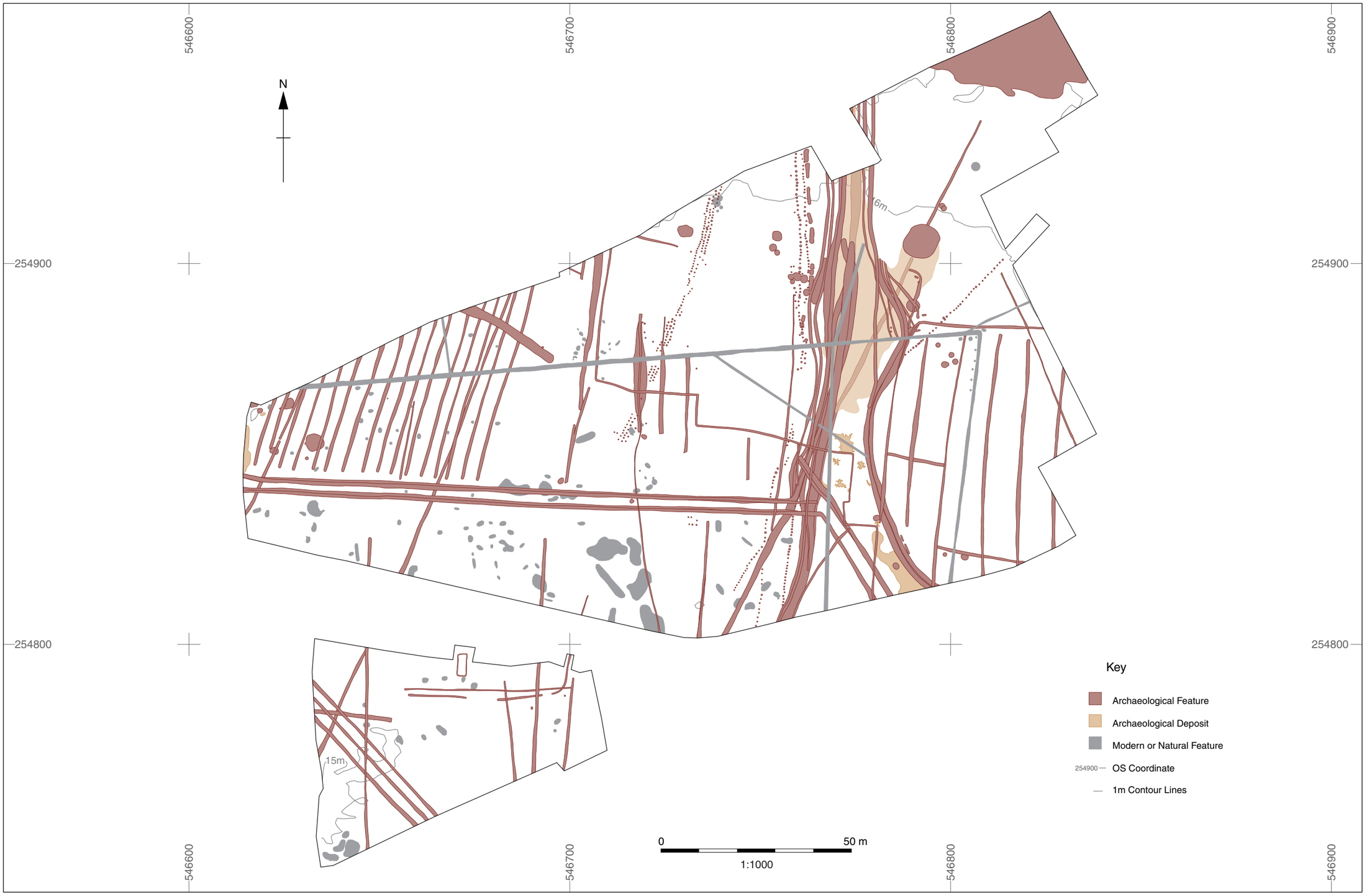

Figure 5: All features plan

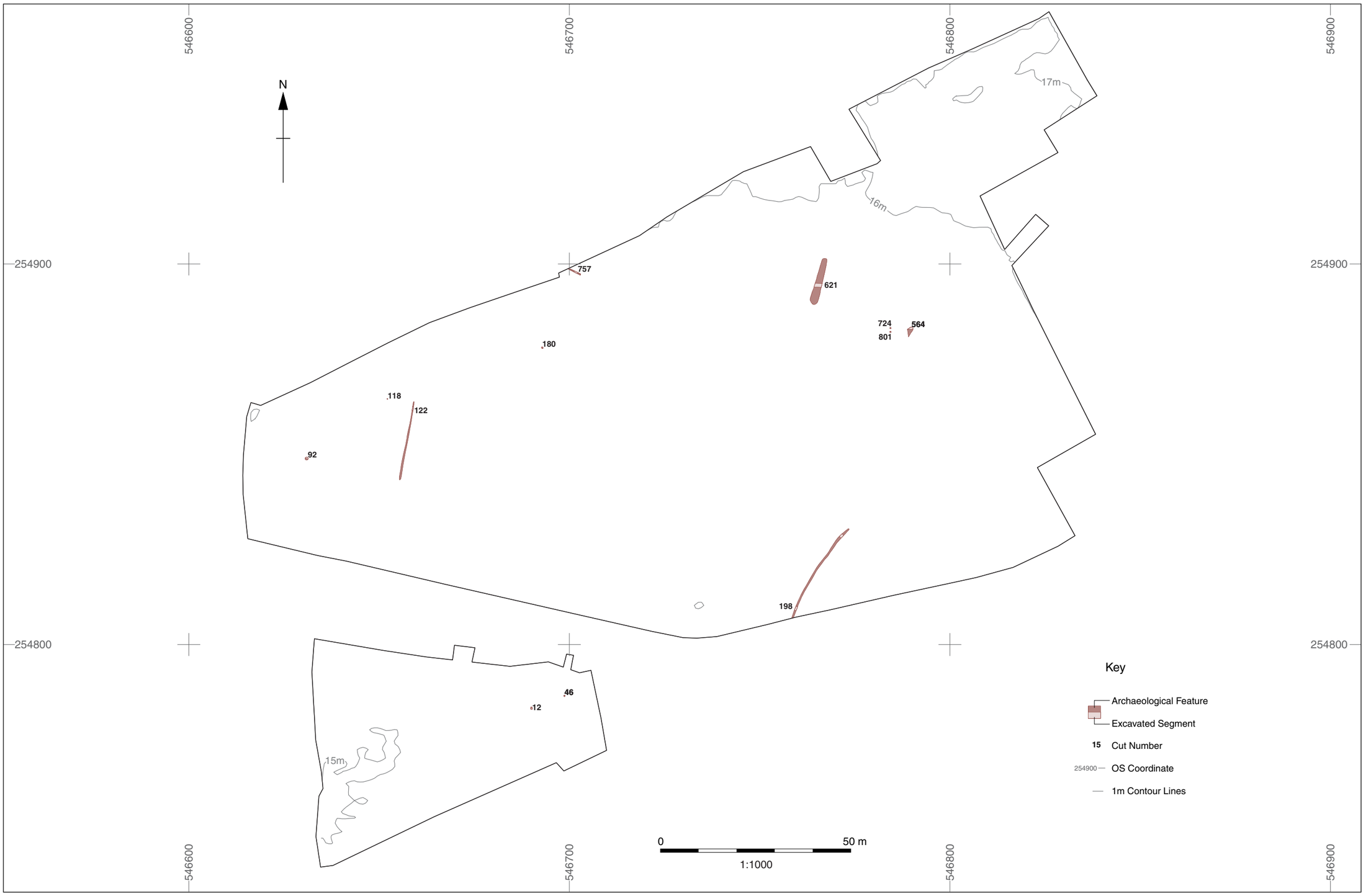

Figure 6: Period 0: Undated

Figure 7: Period 1: Neolithic

Figure 8: Distribution of early prehistoric pottery and flintwork

Figure 9: Period 2: Bronze Age

Figure 10: Distribution of Bronze age pottery and Bronze Age-Iron Age flintwork

Figure 11: Plan of Bronze Age post alignments

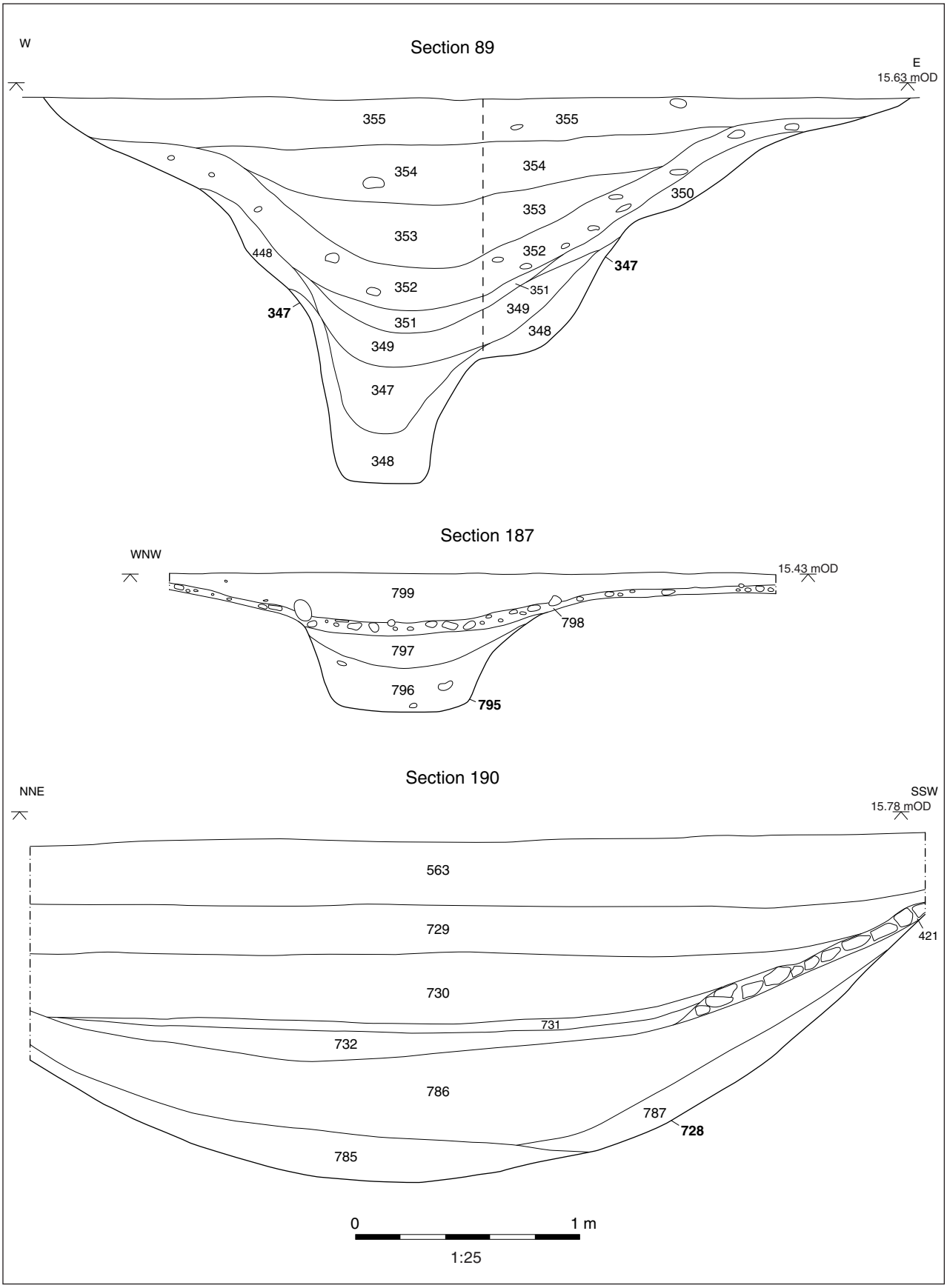

Figure 12: Selected Bronze Age feature sections

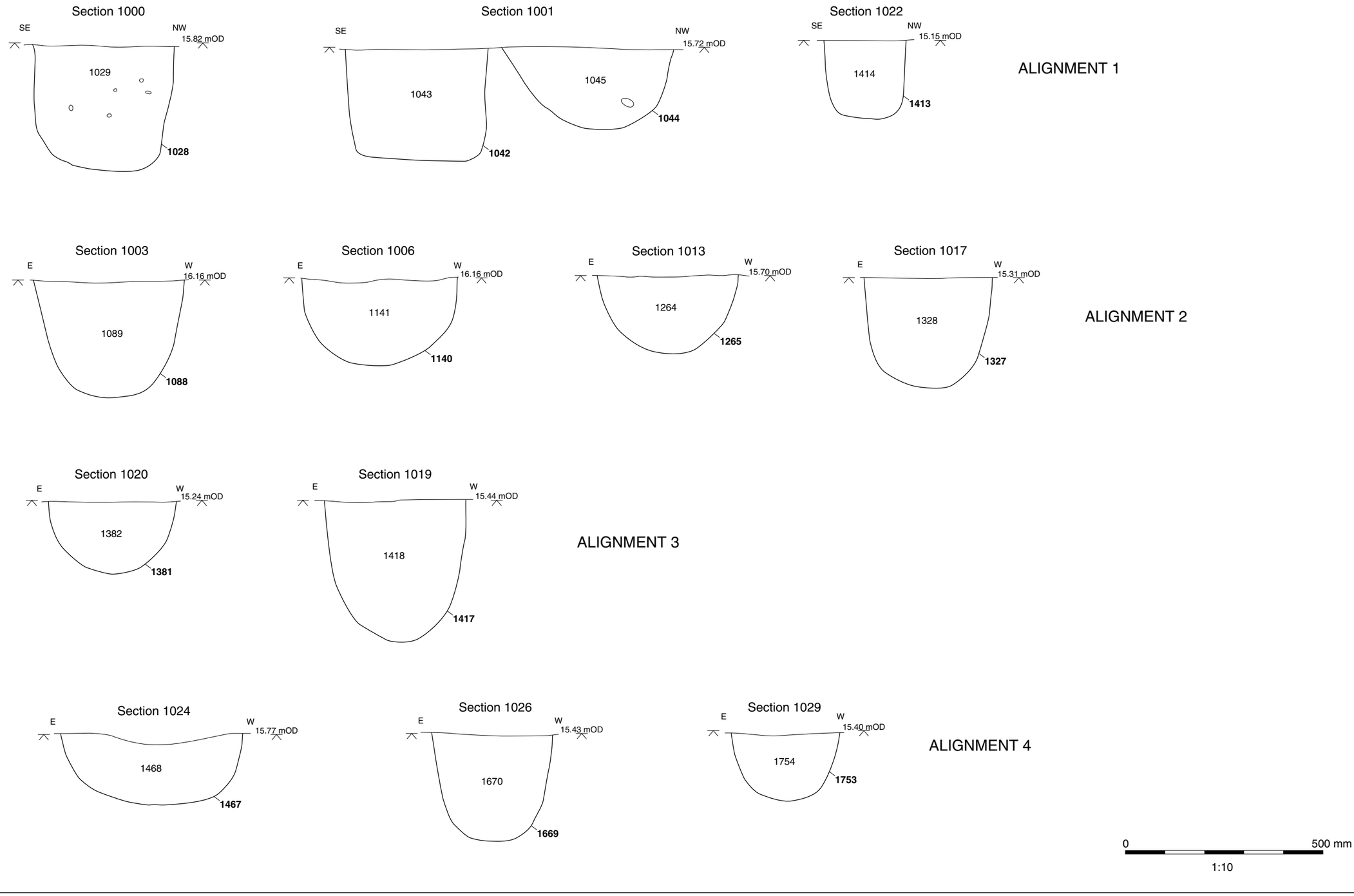

Figure 13: Selected posthole sections

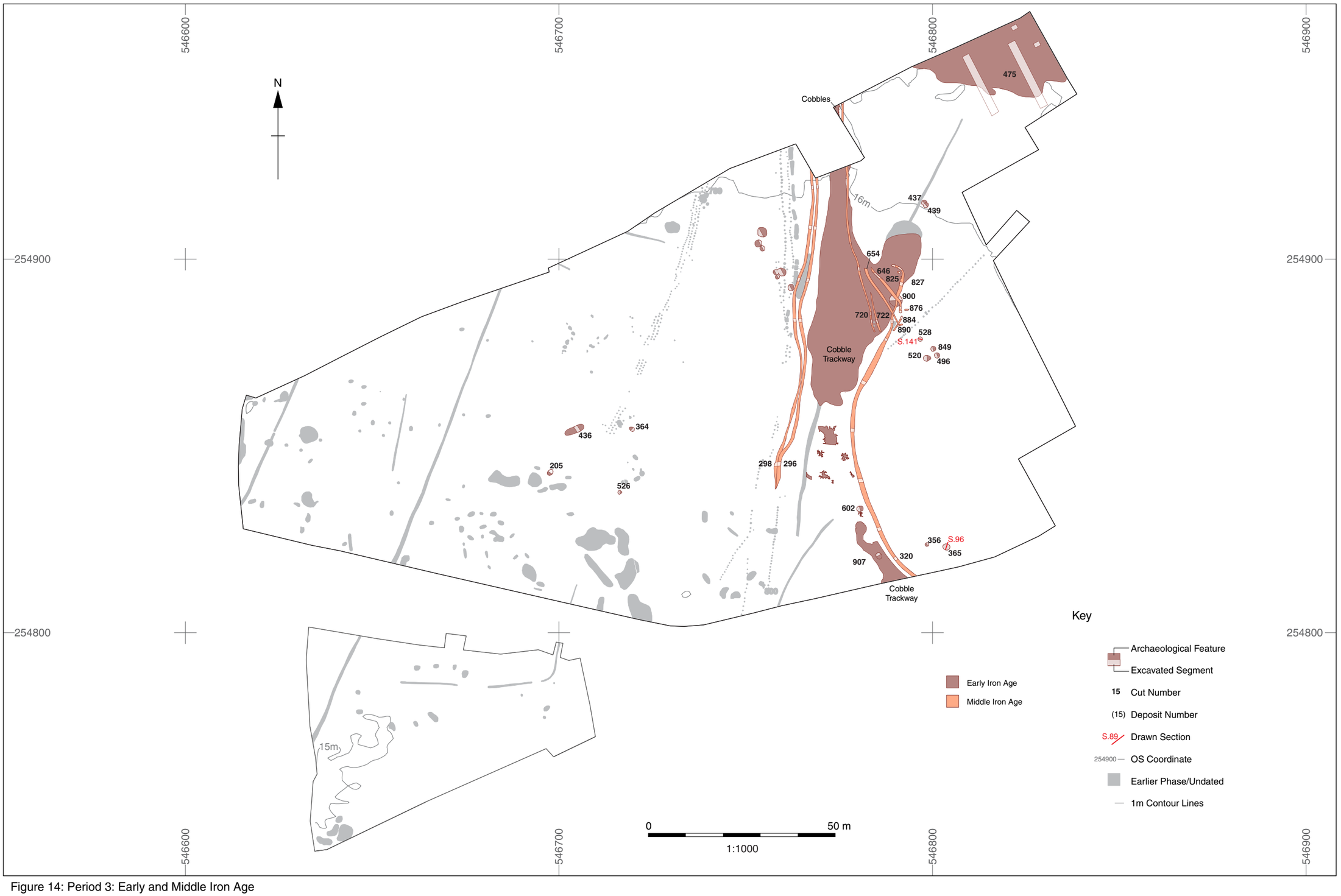

Figure 14: Period 3: Early and Middle Iron Age

Figure 15: Distribution of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery

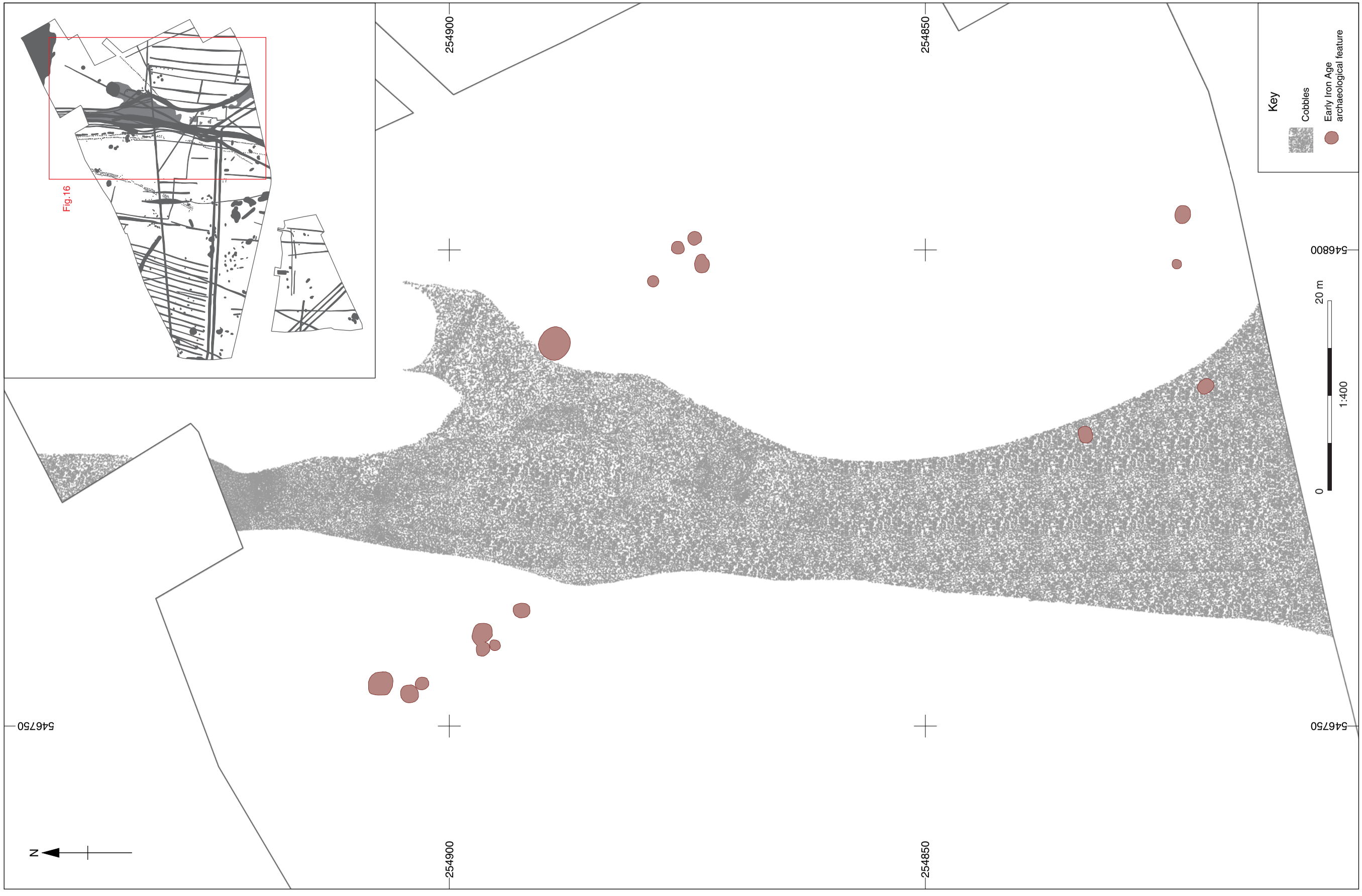

Figure 16: Plan of cobble trackway

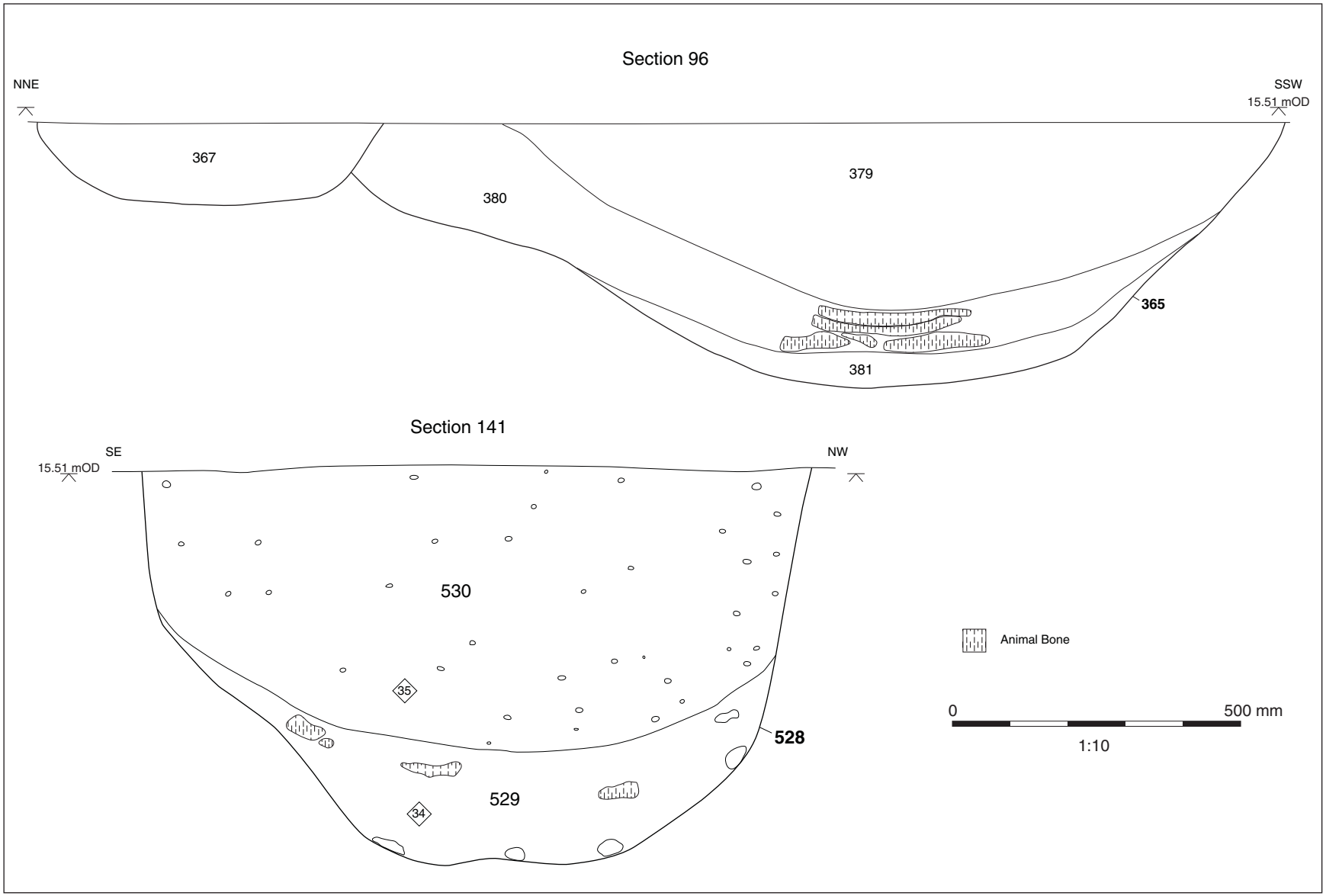

Figure 17: Selected Early Iron Age feature sections

Figure 18: Period 4: Late Iron Age and Roman

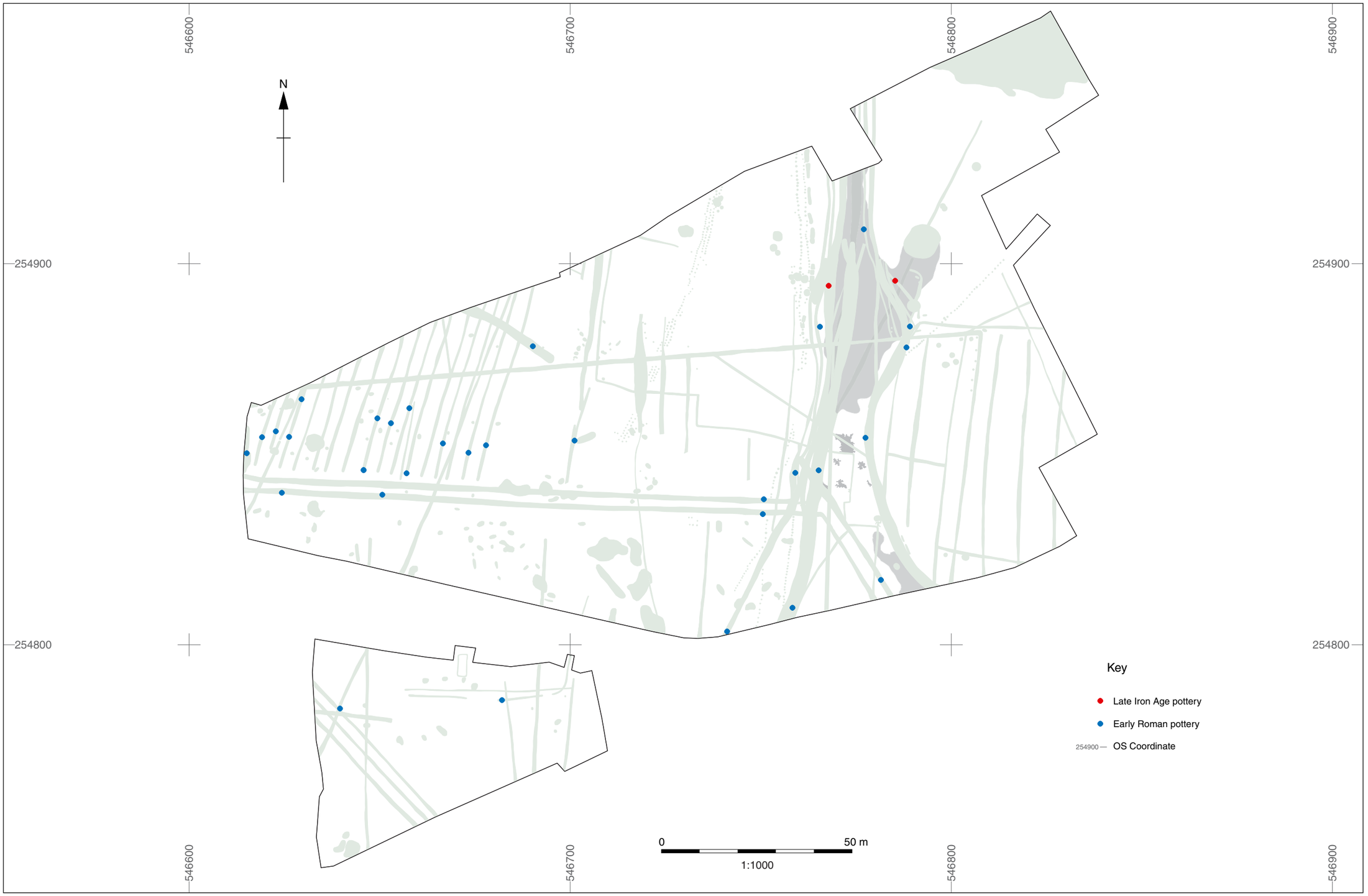

Figure 19: Distribution of Late Iron age and Roman pottery

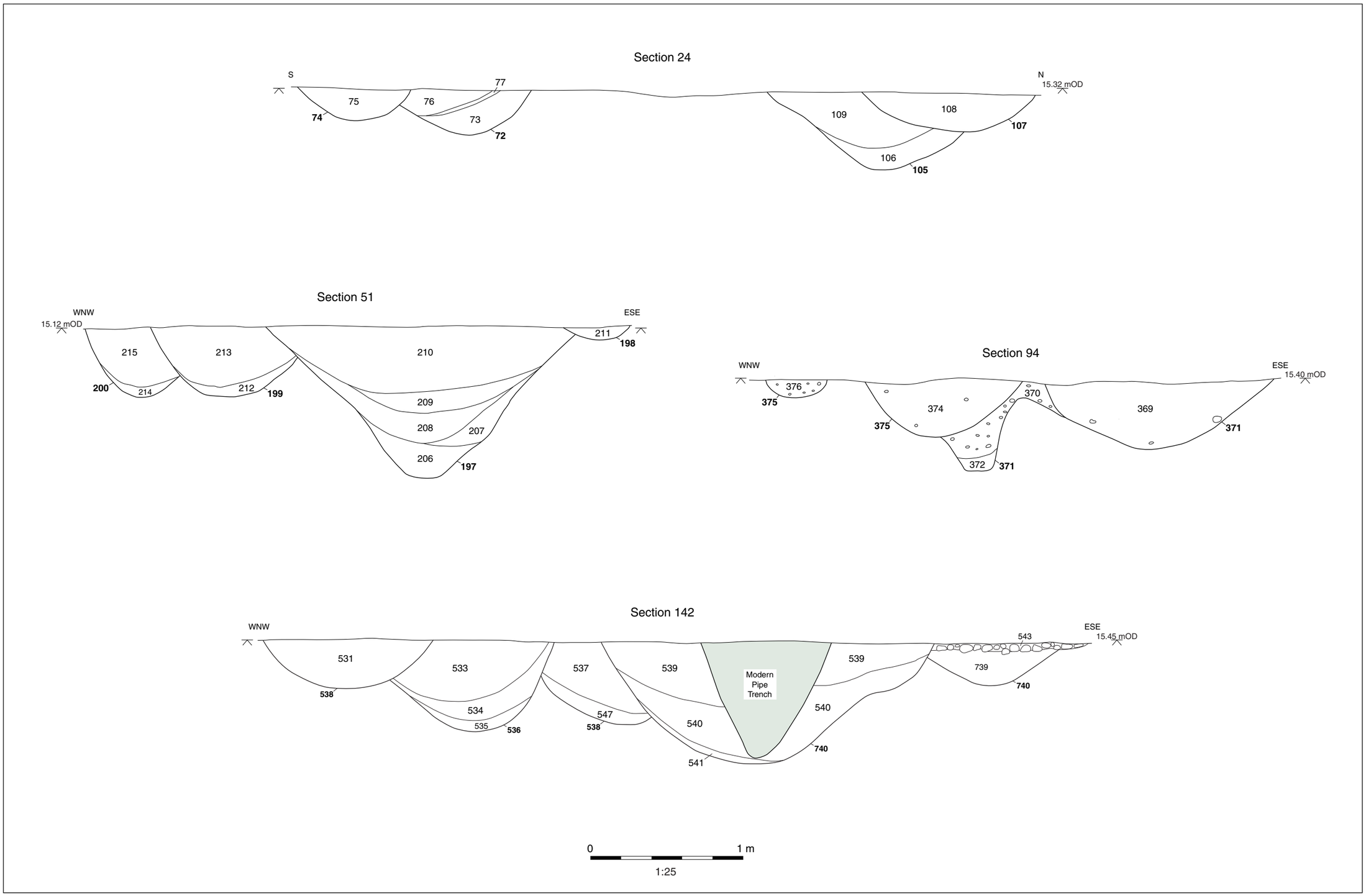

Figure 20: Selected Late Iron Age and Roman sections

Figure 21: Period 5: Post-medieval and modern

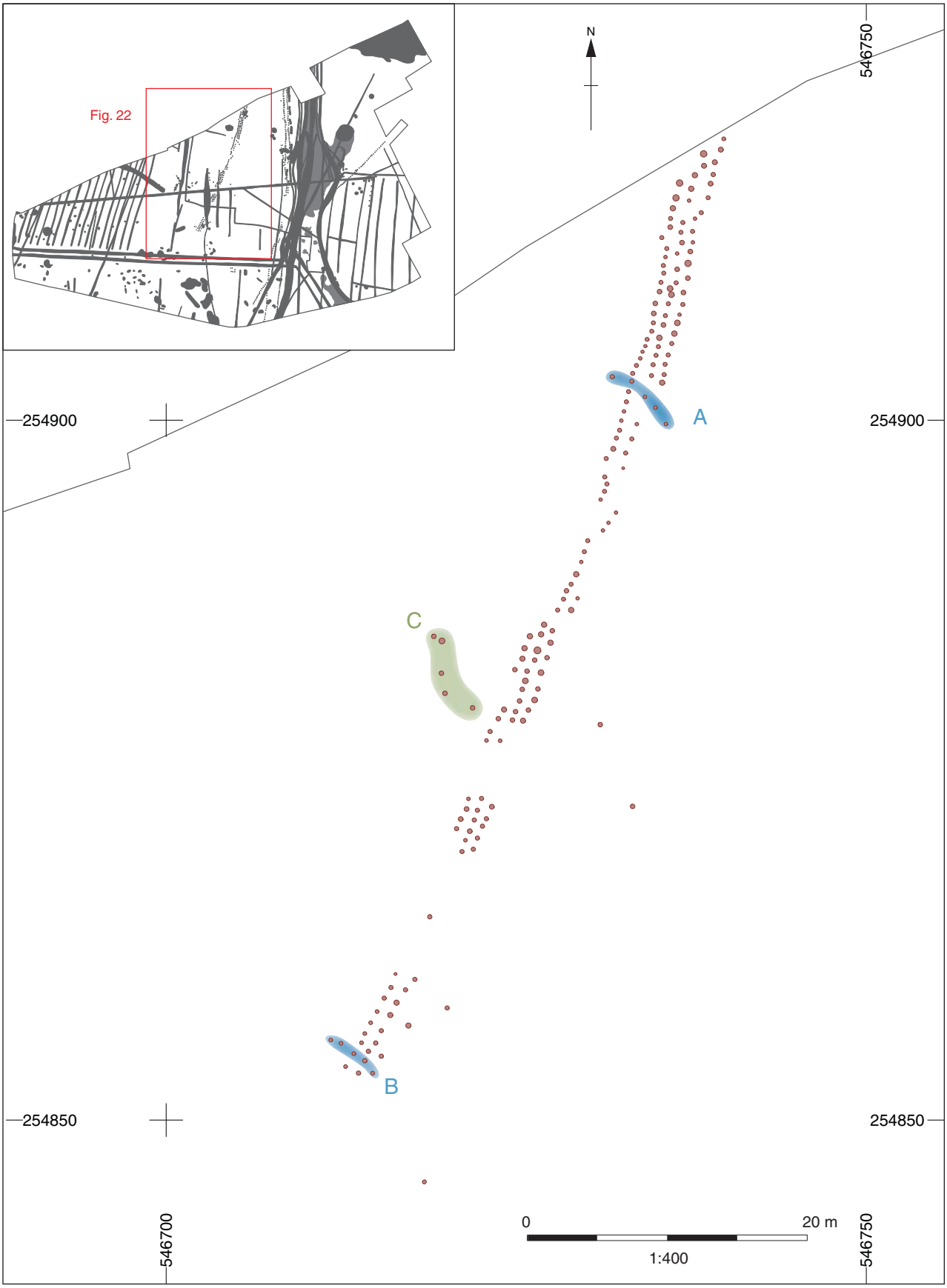

Figure 22: Plan of Alignment 4

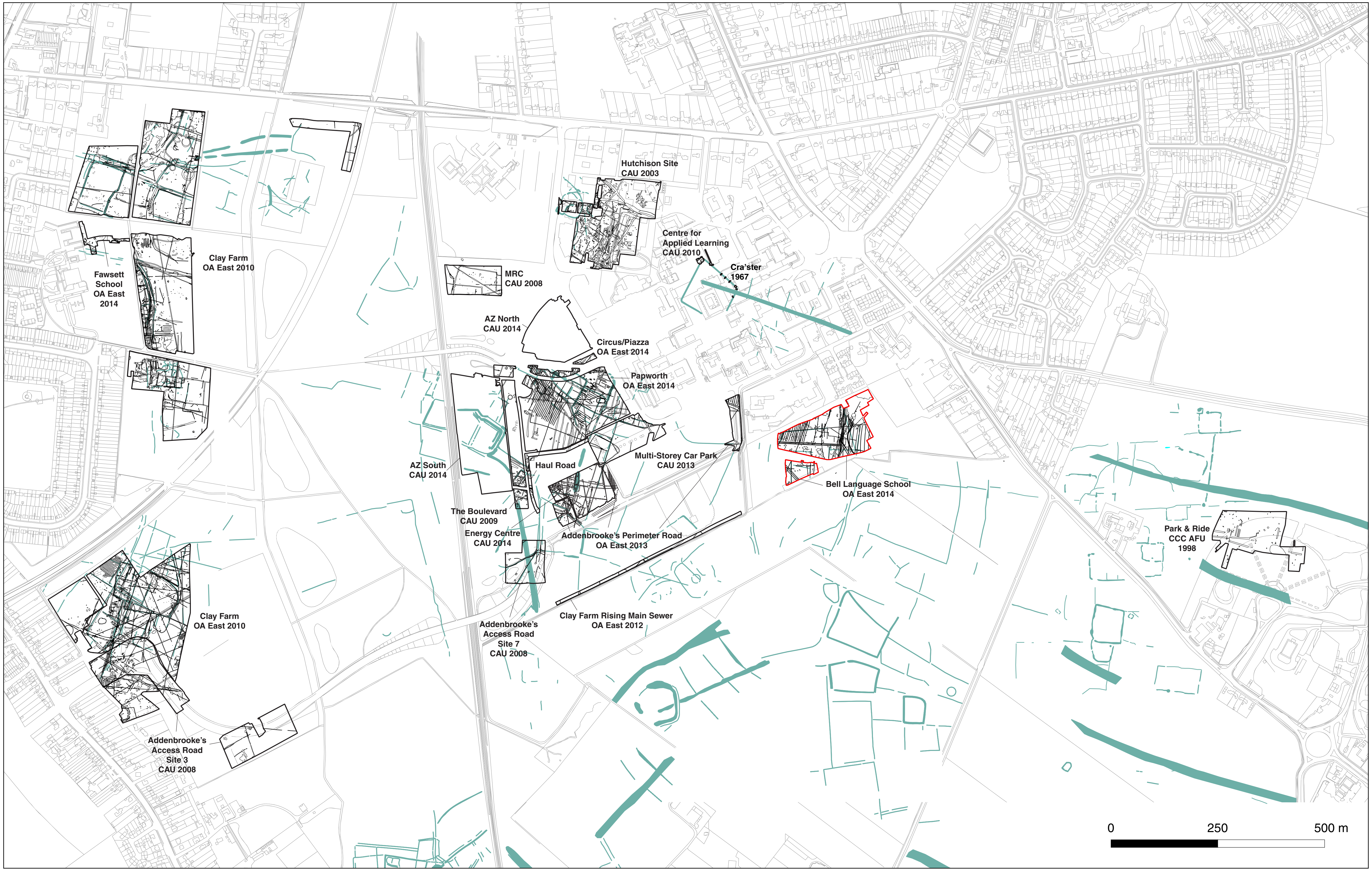

Figure 23: Plan of Addenbrooke's landscape (aerial photo evidence green)

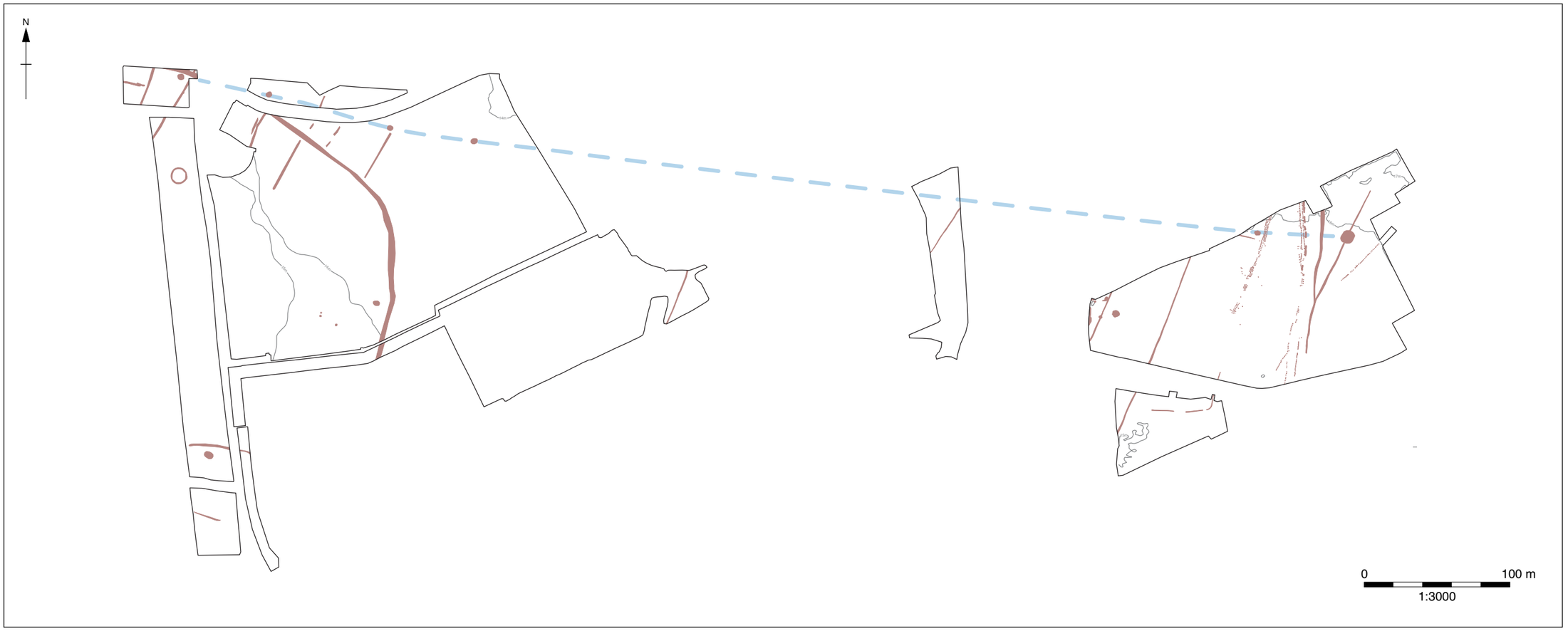

Figure 24: Plan of the Addenbrooke's Bronze Age landscape

Plate 1: Overall site shot (looking south-west)

Plate 2: Tree throw **800** (looking north)

Plate 3: Waterhole **113** (looking south-east)

Plate 4: Water heating pit **156** (looking south-southwest)

Plate 5: Middle Bronze Age field system ditch **25** (looking north-northeast)

Plate 6: Waterhole **728** (looking south-east)

Plate 7: Post alignment 2 with pit alignment and cobble trackway 323 (looking north-west)

Plate 9: Pit alignment (looking south)

Plate 8: Post alignments 2 and 4

Plate 10: Ditch **289** sealed beneath cobble trackway 323 (looking south-west)

Plate 11: Cobble trackway 323 (looking south-west)

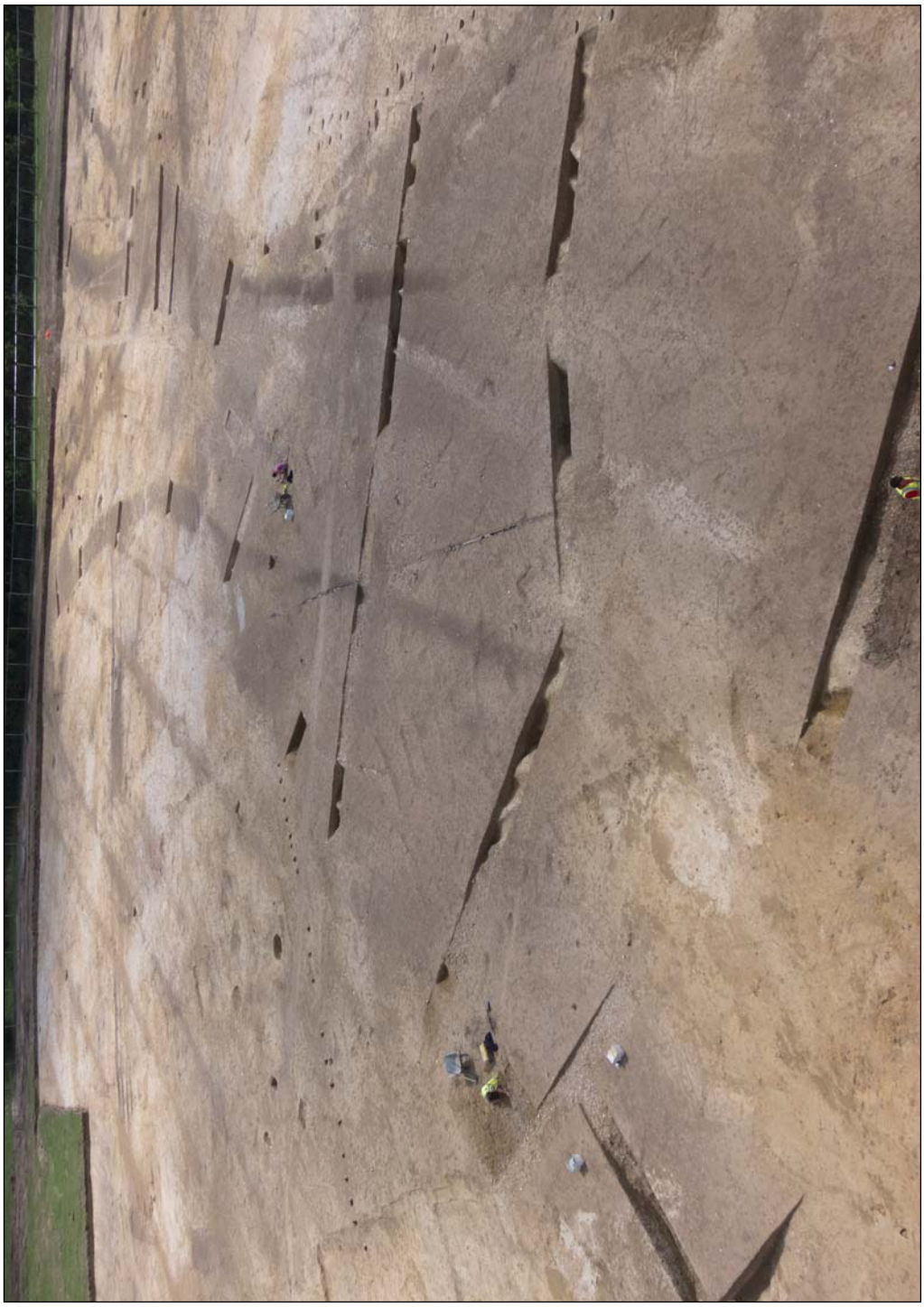

Plate 12: Later Iron Age and Roman ditches over cobble track way 323 (looking south)

Plate 14: Early Roman strap hinge (sf16)

Plate 13: Late Iron Age/Early Roman adze (sf18)

Plate 15: Roman cultivation system

Plate 16: Cultivation ditch **50** (looking south-southwest)

Plate 17: ?Hayrick feature **143** (looking south)

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com