The Cambridge South East Transport Order

Transport And Works Act 1992

Transport And Works (Applications And Objections Procedure) (England And Wales) Rules 2006

Appendix 12.5 – Archaeological Evaluation Report

Document Reference	CSET-10-52
Revision Number	00
Applicant	Cambridgeshire County Council
Date	January 2025

Client Name:	Mott MacDonald on behalf of Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP)
Document Title:	Cambridge South-East Transport Phase 2
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2506
Grid Reference:	TL 4599 5439 to TL 5205 5003
Planning Reference:	Pre-application
Site Code:	ECB 6349
Invoice Code:	CAMSET20
Receiving Body:	Cambridgeshire County Council Stores
Accession No.:	ECB 6349
OASIS No.:	oxfordar3-420941
OA Document File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\CAMSET20\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\CAMSET20\Project Data\Graphics
Issue No:	1
Date:	July 2021
Prepared by:	Emily Abrehart (Fieldwork Supervisor)
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Cambridge South-East Transport Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 23rd November 2020 and 16th April 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a trial trench evaluation and selective test pit monitoring along the corridor of the proposed route of the Cambridge South East Transport scheme. Informed by two previous stages of geophysical survey and the mapping of cropmarks, a total of 171 trenches were excavated across 16 fields along the c.9km route and six ground investigation test pits also monitored. The route cut across the varied geologies and landscapes of southern Cambridgeshire, traversing the Granta Valley at both Babraham and Stapleford, the chalk 'plateau lands' in Sawston, and the footslopes of the Gog Magog Downs along the south side of Fox Hill, Clark's Hill and White Hill between Stapleford and Great Shelford.

Extensive, multi-period archaeological remains were encountered across the scheme corridor, with activity concentrated along the lower gravel terraces flanking the River Granta at Babraham and Stapleford. Aside from a ploughed-out Early Bronze Age ring-ditch uncovered on the chalk slopes in Stapleford, earlier prehistoric activity was attested by sporadic finds of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age worked flint and pottery, primarily along the River Granta. By contrast, more tangible traces of occupation and settlement emerged from the mid 2nd millennium BC onwards. Two Middle Bronze Age pits were uncovered beside the River Granta at Babraham, together with ditches belonging to a large rectilinear enclosure on higher ground towards the valley edge. In Great Shelford, an extensive Iron Age settlement developed below White Hill on the west side of Granham's Road. This comprised a series of curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures, a trackway, and a c. 700m long ditched boundary line that skirted the base of the hill. The settlement contained both Middle and Late Iron Age components, though activity did not extend beyond the Roman Conquest.

Other areas of Iron Age activity were located on the low-lying gravels beside the River Granta in Stapleford and Babraham. These zones were also the focus for Roman settlement, with a network of ditches and pits yielding material dating from the mid 1st to early 3rd centuries AD. At Babraham, an Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building was also exposed on the edge of the floodplain gravels, whilst on the opposite side of the valley, c.750m to the west, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered with three graves revealed within a single trench.

Various features of medieval and post-medieval date were also exposed by the evaluation, all of which relate to the agricultural utilisation and management of the landscape. These comprised field boundary ditches, water meadow and drainage ditches, possible lynchets, and remnants of earthen headlands and furlong boundaries across the foothills of the Gog Magog Downs. The scheme also intersected with the line of a Second World War anti-tank ditch that formed part of the defensive barrier known as the GHQ line, constructed in 1940. The ditch was examined in the scheme section between Hinton Way and Haverhill Road, and was c.5.2m wide and 1.5m deep.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) would like to thank the Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) and Mott MacDonald for commissioning this project, especially Ben Wajdner for overseeing it on their behalf, Jane Osayminwen, Beverley Lashley and Graeme Doyle. Thanks are also extended to Kasia Gdaniec who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

The project was managed for OA East by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Steve Graham and Emily Abrehart, supported by Daria Adamson. Hand excavation was undertaken by Adele Lord, Alexanne Dawson, Anna Lound, Anne-Marie Webb, Ioannis Thanos, Jamie Hirst, Anna Rogers, Paul Hales, Phil Hill, Toby Knight and George Gurney. Survey, digitizing and geomatics was carried out by Valerio Pinna, managed by Gareth Rees. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

Field	Trench numbers	Trenches opened	Land parcel	Grid ref	Height (mOD)	Bedrock	Superficial deposits
1	1-3	3/3	CB15001 CB241427	TL 4599 5439	14	Chalk (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation)	None recorded
2	4-23	20/20	CB366757	TL 4623 5364	17	Chalk (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation)	None recorded
3	24-28	5/5	CB366757	TL 4658 5337	20	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	None recorded
4	29-51	22/23		TL 4774 5268	25-40	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	None recorded
5	52-56	5/5	CB365174	TL 4788 5213	21	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	None recorded
6	57-68	12/12	CB310562 CB383158	TL 4807 5171	20	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	None recorded
7a	69-71	3/3	CB310562 CB383158	TL 4821 5144	19	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand and Gravel
7b	72-73	2/2	CB310562 CB383158	TL 4829 5129	18	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.
8	174-178	3/5		TL 4863 5122	18	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.
9	74-79, 172-173, 179-183	14/14	CB365174	TL 4855 5105	19	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.
10	80-86	0/7		TL 4891 5071	21	Chalk (Zag Chalk Formation)	None recorded
11	87-91	5/5	CB351799	TL 4969 5014	26	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	None recorded
12	92-98, 155-158	11/11	CB351799	TL 5022 5000	27-32	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	None recorded
13	99-102, 159-163	9/9	CB351799	TL 5061 4985	27-33	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	None recorded
14	103-109, 164-171	15/15	CB351799	TL 5103 4973	26-30	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand and Gravel.
15	110-128	16/19	CB351799	TL 5163 4972	28	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand and Gravel
16	129-154	26/26	CB351799	TL 5205 5003	33	Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation)	None recorded
		171/184					

Table 1: Field information including geology (BGS website, accessed on 29/04/2021)

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 It is beyond the scope of this report to include all the archaeological and historical data for the area surrounding the route. This part of southern Cambridgeshire has been very intensively studied and the route of the busway will be the subject of a comprehensive Desk Based Assessment (DBA; Mott MacDonald Forthcoming)

1.3.2 What follows is a summary of the most relevant data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) under licence number 18-3796. Due to the length of the scheme, the summary has been split into three sections: Fields 1-4 (Fig. 2a), Fields 5-10 (Fig. 2b) and Fields 11-16 (Fig. 2c).

Fields 1-4 (Fig. 2a)

1.3.3 There are multiple un-dated cropmarks in the vicinity of Fields 1-4. A sub-rectangular enclosure (MCB24762) is located c.200m east of the trenches in Field 1. Immediately to the north of Trenches 14 and 15 in Field 2, are linear cropmarks including a possible trackway (MCB27671). To the south-east of these marks, close to Trenches 12 and 13, more cropmarks (MCB26794) show linear features.

1.3.4 In the area surrounding Granham's Farm, south of Fields 2 and 3, there are an enclosure (04463), a ring ditch (04894) and more linear cropmarks (MCB23412). Approximately 500m to the east of Trench 46 (Field 4), is a ring ditch (MCB27670) and on the opposite side, approximately 200m west of Trench 48, is a linear N-S earthwork (11272).

1.3.5 Flint scatters have been found c.150m to the east of Field 1, adjacent to Nine Wells (MCB24763) and c.400m to the south of Field 2 (04880, 04882). A Neolithic axe and other flint finds (04462) were found just outside the southern boundary of the scheme, near Trench 9, Field 2. Another Neolithic flint axe was recovered from within the route of the scheme (04886), c.50m south of Trench 19 (Field 2). Further Neolithic flints have been found on the northern and southern sides of Field 3 (04893, 04892). A cluster of worked flints (MCB16140) were found in the area between Fields 3 and 4 and a Middle Bronze Age palstave (05010) was recovered from c.300m to the north-east of Field 4.

1.3.6 Slightly further from the study area but nonetheless worthy of note is the Bronze Age barrow and Neolithic causewayed enclosure on Little Trees Hill (SAM 1011717). This site is located approximately 1km to the north-east of Field 4 and is a scheduled monument.

1.3.7 To the west of Field 2, on the opposite side of the railway line, is another scheduled monument consisting of an extensive area of cropmarks (SAM 1006891, 04461). These cropmarks have been interpreted as a probable Roman villa complex which potentially connects to the wider area via evidence of a trackway running south-east towards Field 2.

1.3.8 The area surrounding Granham's Farm has already been subject to two previous archaeological evaluations. In 1999 the Cambridge County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCCAFU), undertook an archaeological evaluation ahead of proposed

development for a golf course (ECB1197, CB15540, CB15541, CB15570, CB15569, CB15572, CB15573, CB15574). This evaluation encompassed some of the fields within the present development area (Fields 2 and 3). The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological remains from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Significant discoveries included a Neolithic shaft, Bronze Age ring-ditch, Iron Age roundhouse, late Iron Age cremation, a late Romano-British settlement (3rd-4th century) and the well preserved remains of the medieval settlement associated with Granhams Manor (Hinman 1999). A further evaluation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 2002 (ECB999).

1.3.9 Other than at Granham's Farm, there is little evidence for medieval activity in the area except a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery (CHER 08211, 08193). Approximately 400m to the north-east of Field 4, in the Gog Magog Hills, several Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered in the 18th and 20th centuries.

1.3.10 Dating from the post-medieval period are Hobson's conduit (04529a) and features associated with the planned defence of Cambridge during WW2. Hobson's conduit is located to the west of Field 1. It was constructed during the 17th century to provide fresh water to the city from the springs at Nine Wells. A watercourse which connects the springs to the conduit, forms the boundary between Fields 1 and 2. The WW2 anti-tank ditch surrounding Cambridge (CB15571), runs approximately N-S through Field 4 and various pillboxes associated with this feature have been recorded in the vicinity (MCB28242, MCB28295, MCB28324, MCB28325, MCB28326, MCB16391, MCB28244).

Fields 5-10 (Fig. 2b)

1.3.11 There are multiple cropmarks within Field 6, which are just outside the route of the scheme. An enclosure (08344) is located c.75m to the west of Trench 59. On the opposite side of the scheme, to the east of Trench 63, there are potentially multiple rectangular or circular enclosures (08348, MCB20541, MCB20542) which have been identified by geophysics (ECB4602, ECB3687). However, there are no prehistoric findspots listed on the HER in the vicinity of Fields 5-7b.

1.3.12 In Field 9, Trenches 74, 75, 172, 173 and 184 have been targeted over undated cropmarks showing a possible enclosure and trackway (MCB27669).

1.3.13 Two previous programmes of archaeological work have been undertaken in the vicinity of Field 10, at Dales Manor business park (ECB5181, MCB20412, ECB4278; Graham 2018).

1.3.14 The site of Stapleford Windmill (CHER 04793) lies approximately 280m to the north-east of the trenches in Field 6. This was a post-medieval smock mill which was dismantled c.1930.

1.3.15 The WW2 anti-tank ditches cross the scheme again in Field 6. It runs N-S through Trenches 62 and 63 and can clearly be seen on the aerial photography. The dismantled Sawston-Haverhill railway (06326) marks the southern boundary of the route through Fields 9, 10 and 11.

Fields 11-16 (Fig. 2c)

1.3.16 There is more evidence of prehistoric activity in Fields 11-16. In Field 12, a possible Levallois flake (06323) was recovered from within the boundary of the scheme, in the vicinity of Trench 94, and just to the south of Field 15 a Mesolithic/Neolithic flint scatter (111317; not illustrated) was discovered. Another collection of Mesolithic/Neolithic flint (CB14748) was discovered on the opposite side of the A11 to Field 15.

1.3.17 Previous archaeological works have taken place south of Field 11, on the edge of Sawston (ECB5863, MCB27477, ECB1979, ECB2459). A Bronze Age enclosure (MCB16829) and a D-shaped enclosure (4118) have also been identified in this area.

1.3.18 Further cropmarks showing enclosures and a possible field system are located to the south of Fields 12 and 13 (09050, 09354). In Field 14, Trenches 168 and 169 are targeted over cropmarks possibly indicating a Roman D-shaped enclosure and associated ditches (CHER 09353). Approximately 400m north of Fields 13 and 14 and across the river from Babraham Hall and St Peter's Church lie adjacent undated cemeteries (06209 and CB14582) that were excavated in the 1950s and 1960s. These cemeteries were suggested to have possibly been associated with a second church at Babraham during the Anglo-Saxon or medieval period.

1.3.19 There have been various archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Fields 15 and 16. Previous works at Bourn Bridge, just to the south of Fields 15 and 16, found evidence of intermittent settlement, agricultural and ceremonial activity dating from the later Mesolithic to the later Bronze Age (ECB296, ECB1395). The features discovered included pits, hollows and paleochannels with worked flint, a ring-ditch, a pond-like feature and cremations (CHER 11317). The evaluation also revealed evidence of early Saxon settlement, including six sunken feature buildings, pits, and hollows (CHER 13044).

1.3.20 On the opposite side of the A11 to Field 16, archaeological investigations, aerial photographic assessments and geophysical surveys at Fourwent Ways (ECB7, ECB1543, ECB4757, ECB2115, ECB6030) have revealed a prehistoric monument complex comprising a series of ring-ditches and a possible henge (CHER 09363; 09356; 09356a; 09356b; 09356c). Finds from these features included Bronze Age pottery, worked flint, and small quantities of Iron Age and Roman material. The course of the Roman road from Braughing to Worsted Lodge (MCB26667) also runs along the eastern side of the A11.

1.3.21 Crossing Field 15 is the previous course of a post-medieval sluice or conduit (MCB15995). This was originally constructed in the 17th century, at the same time as the Babraham water meadows. Running along the eastern edge of Fields 15 and 16 is the course of the dismantled Chesterford-Newmarket railway (06327).

1.4 Previous work

Geophysics

1.4.1 Parts of the route were surveyed by Magnitude Surveys during January 2020 and March 2020 (Swinbank *et al*. 2020; Figs 3-8 and 11-16). Access was not available to Fields 7-10 between Stapleford and Sawston. In Field 6, the route of the busway was moved so that the trenches were no longer located in the area in which survey had been undertaken (Figs 8, 9 and 10).

1.4.2 Three areas of geophysical survey were also undertaken outside of the route: to the north of Field 2, to the south of the trenches in Field 14 and on the opposite side of the A11 to Field 16.

1.4.3 The results of the geophysical survey indicated a high concentration of archaeology in Field 2 including several rectangular enclosures and a double-ditched trackway and a linear anomaly that measured c.200m in length (Fig. 4). Outside of the route, to the north of Field 2, this activity appears to continue into another series of enclosures linked by the trackway. A circular enclosure is indicated at the southern edge of the Field 5 (Fig. 7) and a rectangular enclosure was identified in the north of Field 6 (Fig. 8), although this was no longer within the route of the scheme. Another concentration of three rectangular enclosures was identified in Field 14 (Fig. 14), although only the northernmost enclosure was within the footprint of the scheme. These enclosures correspond to an area of cropmarks already recorded on the CHER (Fig. 2c, 09353).

1.4.4 The rest of the fields showed only low-level results indicating possible agricultural/drainage ditches or natural features. The course of the known WW2 defence earthwork (see Section 1.3.10) was indicated in Fields 4 and 5 (Fig. 7) and the line of the disused railway was visible in Fields 11, 12 and 13 (Figs 11-13).

1.4.5 Within Field 2, the c.200m long linear anomaly targeted by Trenches 8-10, 12, 13 and 17-23 is hereafter referred to as Boundary 1 and the trackway targeted by Trenches 19-22 will be labelled as Trackway 1. Two of the enclosures in this field targeted by Trenches 14 and 15 will be referred to as Enclosures 1 and 2 with a third enclosure targeted by Trench 19 known as Enclosure 3 (Fig. 4). Within Field 5, the circular enclosure at the southern edge of Field 5, targeted by Trench 55, will be referred to as Enclosure 4 (Fig. 7).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Dearlove 2020) were as follows:

i. to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterize where they are found (location, depth, and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
ii. to provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
iii. to provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits;
iv. to set the results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context. In particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions; and
v. to provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological brief set out by CHET (Gdaniec 2020) suggested a sample percentage of 4% with a 1% contingency for extra trenching, should this prove necessary in the field.

2.2.2 Overall, a total of 9,555 linear metres of trenching was positioned across the proposed route, targeted upon anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and in the quieter areas in between in order to search for less easily visible archaeological evidence.

2.2.3 It was not possible to excavate 13 of the planned 184 trenches. Eleven trenches, across Field 4 (Trench 29), Field 10 (Trenches 80-6) and Field 15 (Trenches 123-5) were not opened due to access issues. Two trenches in Field 8 (Trenches 176 and 177) were not opened due to poor ground conditions and they were considered non-essential. Some trench locations had to be slightly altered due to constraints such as badger sets.

2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with two tracked 360° excavators using 2.1m wide toothless ditching buckets.

2.2.5 The survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS with SmartNET. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, features and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Spoil and features were scanned with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. Bucket sampling of 90 litres of soil was hand sorted from each trench to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil.

2.2.7 A total of 58 bulk environmental soil samples were taken in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below by field (Fields 1-16), moving along the route from north-west to south-east. The location, ground conditions, geology and topography for each field are described, followed by a summary of the archaeology and a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Details of all trenches and deposits can be found in Appendix A.

3.1.2 Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the fills of excavated features. All finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B. The results of the environmental results are presented in Appendix C. Figures 17-55 provides plans of the results of the evaluation and selected sections of features.

3.1.3 The redline boundary of the scheme corridor was not fixed at the time of the evaluation. The scheme boundary depicted on Figures 1-16, and on the 'mini map' trench figures thereafter, was a notional boundary given to OA in September 2020. Note that this boundary did not, at the time, include a route for a southern corridor option at the Babraham end of the scheme in Fields 12-14 covering Trenches 155-171 (there being no boundary line depicted). Nor did it cover a set of additional trenches added in on Fields 8 and 9 comprising Trenches 172-184, not all of which were excavated (see paragraph 2.2.3 above).

3.1.4 At the request of the CHET, Figures 56 and 57 depict the 'final preferred scheme alignment' as of July 2021 (permanent works area only). Note that the scheme corridor now broadly follows the southern corridor option at the Babraham end of the scheme in Fields 12-14, and now encompasses the area of additional trenching in Fields 8 and 9.

3.2 Natural hollows

3.2.1 A total of c.50 periglacial hollows was revealed across the scheme, of which 24 were excavated and recorded with a further c.10 examples tested with excavated slots but left unnumbered (Table 2).

Excavated periglacial hollows inventory
2007, 2202, 2404, 5200, 5402, 5404, 5608/5610, 5604/5606, 5601, 5705, 5800/5805, 5900, 6403, 6410, 6906, 7002, 7102, 7604, 7805, 10102/10104/10106, 17211, 10908, 12211/12213, 13102

Table 2: Excavated periglacial hollows cut inventory

3.2.2 The number of natural features in each field is included at the beginning of each section along with the description of any finds recovered from them. The hollows are also discussed in Sections 4.3.1-2.

3.3 Field 1: Trenches 1-3 (Fig. 17)

3.3.1 Field 1 was located at the far north end of the scheme, just to the south of the Biomedical Campus (TL 4599 5439; Plate 1). It was bordered on the western side by the railway and cycle path and on the northern side by a cycle path. This field was

located immediately to the north-west of Nine Wells nature reserve. The trenches were located in relatively flat, low-lying arable farmland. The natural geology was chalk marl and was directly overlain by a dark brown humic topsoil/plough soil, 0.3m thick, and quite unlike the plough soils elsewhere on the scheme. This field remained dry throughout the work and the archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3.2 There were three trenches located in this field and all contained archaeological features. Geophysical survey had been undertaken and suggested sparse archaeological remains which was confirmed by the evaluation. The archaeology consisted of four ditches, one of which ran through all three trenches. There were also two discrete natural features present which were tested.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
1	1	NE-SW	50	0.35	Y
2	1	NNW-SSE	50	0.30	Y
3	1	NW-SE	50	0.30	Y

Table 3: Trench information for Field 1

Trench 1

3.3.3 Trench 1 contained three features: ditch **101** at the SW end and ditch **105** and pit/natural feature **103** mid way along the trench. Ditch **101** was broadly aligned N-S and continued through all three trenches in this field which corresponds to a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained only one fill (102) which consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt from which a small sherd of glass and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered (not retained) indicating that the ditch was post-medieval in date.

3.3.4 Ditch **105** was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.6m wide by 0.4m deep (Plate 2). It had steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills with a chalk clunch field-drain cut into the upper fill. The lower fill (106) consisted of a very dark grey, almost peat-like, clayey silt, 0.25m thick. An environmental sample from this fill produced a sparse amount of charcoal and abundant snail shells. The upper fill (107) was 0.15m thick and consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt. Pit/natural feature **103**, was located just to the north-east of ditch **105**. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.1m long by 0.9m wide. The feature was shallow, only 0.1m deep, and had gently sloping sides with a flat base. It was filled by a dark grey clayey silt (104).

Trench 2

3.3.5 Trench 2 contained four features: three ditches and a tree throw. Ditch **201** was aligned approximately E-W and measured 1.15m wide by 0.26m deep (Plate 3). It had steep sides and a flat base which contained a single compact fill (202) consisted of a light greyish yellow chalky silt. On the same alignment to the south lay ditch **203** which measured 0.84m wide by 0.16m deep. The northern side sloped more gradually than the steep southern side down to its slightly uneven base. It contained one fill (204)

which was identical to that of ditch **201.** The fill of these two ditches was notably different to the fill of the post-medieval ditch **101**=**301**.

3.3.6 Ditch **101** continued through Trench 2 but was not excavated in this trench. The trench also contained sub-circular tree-throw **205**. This feature measured 0.98m long, 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with uneven sides and a base containing roots. It was filled with a dark brownish grey sandy silt (206).

Trench 3

3.3.7 Trench 3 contained the southward continuation of post-medieval ditch **101** encountered in Trench 1. It measured 0.54m wide by 0.31m deep and had the same profile as that observed in Trench 1 but contained three fills. The basal fill (302) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.07m thick. This fill was overlain by a light brownish yellow chalky silt (303), 0.05m thick. The uppermost fill was a dark brownish grey clayey silt (304), 0.19m thick.

3.4 Field 2: Trenches 4-23 (Figs 18-23)

3.4.1 Field 2 was located on the north side of Granham's Road, to the north-east of the village of Great Shelford (Plate 4). It was separated from Field 1 by a branch of Hobson's Conduit and was bordered on the western side by the railway. The trenches were located in arable farmland and the field sloped gradually down from Chalk Hill to the east, towards the railway to the west. There was an almost imperceptible break in the slope, which corresponded to the medieval headland identified by previous works (Hinman 1999). The northern corner of the field, in which Trenches 4 and 5 were located, was considerably lower than the rest.

3.4.2 The geology was predominantly chalk marl, with some sand and gravel in places. The natural was overlain by a patchy subsoil, on average 0.1m thick and a ploughsoil/topsoil 0.3m thick. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery (47g) were recovered from the surface of the topsoil (99999). The trenches which crossed the medieval headland (Trenches 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 and 23) contained a layer of colluvium below the topsoil. This layer consisted of a mid reddish brown clayey silt which was on average 0.3m thick (1808, Plate 5). In some places there was another layer under the colluvium which consisted of a stony mid brownish grey silty clay, on average 0.15m thick. Part of a copper-alloy post-medieval buckle was recovered (SF30) from this layer in Trench 18 (1807).

3.4.3 The ground conditions in this field varied considerably during the works. In the northernmost part, standing water was present on the field before the trenches were opened, therefore, Trenches 4 and 5 flooded soon after opening (Plate 6). The conditions in the southern part of the field remained fairly dry until there was a fall of snow. This resulted in the features being difficult to see for several days and the melted snow caused the conditions within the trenches to deteriorate.

3.4.4 Field 2 had a high potential for surviving archaeological remains. On the opposite side of the railway, extensive cropmarks had been identified (CHER 1006891) and interpreted as a potential villa complex. This field had been subject to trial trenching during the 1999 CCCAFU evaluation which had confirmed the presence of prehistoric

archaeology and the medieval headland (Hinman 1999). Geophysical survey had also been undertaken and suggested several enclosures and a double-ditched trackway heading north-west towards another series of enclosures in the neighbouring field (Fig. 4).

3.4.5 Of the 20 trenches opened in this field, 17 of them contained archaeological features and confirmed the presence of extensive Iron Age activity in this area first revealed by the geophysical survey (see Section 1.4; Fig. 4). Underneath the medieval headland was an Iron Age boundary ditch (Boundary 1), which seems to have had multiple phases. There were also several enclosures (Enclosures 1-3) and a possible roundhouse, located towards the eastern edge of the field. The presence of the double-ditched trackway (Trackway 1) identified on the geophysical survey was also confirmed (Fig. 4). In Trench 6, several ditches were uncovered which appear to correspond with features shown on the cropmarks on the western side of the railway (the presumed Roman villa complex; see Section 1.3.7; Plan 2a, SAM 1006891).

3.4.6 A total of eight natural hollows were uncovered across the field and three of these were investigated. Two flint flakes (4g) were recovered from hollow **2007**=**2009** (Fig. 23, Section 140) in Trench 20. Trenches 4, 5, and 7 were devoid of archaeology and shall not be discussed further.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
4	2	NW-SE	50	0.30	
5	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.40	
6	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.45	Y
7	2	NE-SW	50	0.40	
8	2	NE-SW	50	0.50	Y
9	2	NE-SW	50	0.60	Y
10	2	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
11	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.45	Y
12	2	ENE-WSW	50	0.50	Y
13	2	NE-SW	50	0.50	Y
14	2	NW-SE	50	0.50	Y
15	2	NE-SW	50	0.50	Y
16	2	E-W	50	0.50	Y
17	2	N-S	50	0.55	Y
18	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.50	Y
19	2	NE-SW	70	0.50	Y
20	2	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
21	2	ESE-WNW	50	0.60	Y
22	2	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
23	2	ENE-WSW	35	0.55	Y

Table 4: Trench information for Field 2

Trench 6

3.4.7 Trench 6 contained five ditches, two post holes and an inhumation burial (Fig. 18). The postholes (**619** and **621**) were located at the north-western end of the trench. Posthole **619** lay approximately 1.8m to the south-east of posthole **621**. Both postholes were square shaped and measured 0.45m wide by 0.23m deep. Both features had vertical

sides and flat bases. Posthole **619** (Plate 7) was filled by a mid-brown clayey silt (620) and contained a fragment of lava quern (469g) which appeared to have been re-used as a whetstone and then potentially re-used again as packing for the posthole. The stone potentially dates from the Roman/Early Saxon period. An environmental sample was taken from this context, but no remains were preserved. Posthole **621** had evidence for a possible post-pipe. Fill 622, a mid-brown clayey silt, was surrounded by fill 623, a pale brown clayey silt containing frequent inclusions of chalk.

3.4.8 The five ditches were grouped towards the middle of the trench on similar approximately NE-SW alignments. Ditch **601** measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It contained three fills; the base fill consisted of a light yellowish brown clayey silt (602), which was 0.1m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (603), 0.45m thick, from which one sherd (14g) of Roman pottery was recovered. The upper fill was a thin lens of redeposited natural soil (604). Ditch **605** (Plate 8) lay approximately 3m south of **601** and measured 3m wide by 0.65m deep. It contained two fills: the lower fill (606) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick, and contained fourteen pieces of animal bone (148g). The upper fill (607) was a mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.5m thick. Ditch **608** lay less than 1m to the south of **605**. On a slightly converging alignment with ditch **605**, their projected courses intersect approximately 2m east of the trench boundary. Ditch **608** was 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown clayey silt (609).

3.4.9 Grave **610** was located between ditches **608** and **611** and was not excavated during the evaluation (Plate 9). It was aligned E-W with the skull at the western end. The grave cut was rectangular in plan and measured 1.7m long and 0.6m wide. The full length was not exposed in the trench and continued under the western baulk, however, as the skull was revealed at the western end, it is probable that the grave would have terminated not far beyond the limit of the trench.

3.4.10 Ditch **611** lay approximately 1.5m south of the grave. It was on an NE-SW alignment and was cutting ditch **615** to the south (Fig. 23, Section 163). Ditch **615** was also running on the same alignment. Ditch **611** had a V-shaped profile and measured 3.05m wide by 0.85m deep. It contained a series of three fills. The primary fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (612), 0.15m thick, from which one sherd (2g) of Roman pottery was recovered. The next fill was a mid brown clayey silt (613), 0.2m thick. The uppermost fill was a mid yellowish brown clayey silt (614) measuring 0.6m thick. The adjacent ditch (**615**) had steep sides and concave base. It measured 2m wide and 0.8m deep. Its primary fill was a mid reddish brown clayey silt (616), 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown clayey silt (617), 0.8m thick. The upper fill consisted of a light brownish yellow clayey silt (618), 0.2m thick, possibly upcast from the cutting of ditch **611.**

Trench 8

3.4.11 Ditch **801**, at the south-western end of the trench, was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 19). It measured 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep. It had slightly irregular sides and base and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (802). The environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any preserved remains.

3.4.12 Ditch **803** was located approximately 6m to the north-east of **801** (Fig. 23, Section 167). Ditch **803** corresponded to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey (Boundary 1) which runs on a NW-SE alignment across the field. It was 3.2m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.2m but the base was not reached. It contained three fills, the lowest of these consisted of a dark grey clayey silt (806), which was at least 0.15m thick. This was overlain by a light yellowish brown clayey silt (807), 0.5m thick. The tertiary fill of the ditch (808) was equivalent to the colluvial layer (816) and measured 0.55m thick. At the request of the CHET a sample was taken to examine the artefact content of context 808. This sample was wet sieved, and though no finds were retrieved, a single wheat grain was recovered. Immediately the north of ditch **803,** was feature **804.** This feature had irregular sides and base and measured 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep. It was filled with a mid brown clayey silt (805), very similar to the colluvium above. It appeared to run along the northern edge of ditch **803,** possibly representing the course of a hedge or vegetation growth on the ditch edge.

3.4.13 Feature **809** was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. The northern side was steeply sloping but the southern side was irregular with both sides merging with a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (810). This feature could be a small pit, but it is more probable that it is a natural feature.

3.4.14 Just to the north-east of **809**, lay features **812** and **814.** Both features extended outside the limits of the trench and therefore their shape in plan is unknown. What could be seen of feature **812** was sub-circular and measured 0.8m long, 0.5m wide by 0.38m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly irregular base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (813) which contained very occasional charcoal flecks. Feature **814,** also appeared sub-circular in plan and measured 1.4m long, 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of a light yellowish brown clayey silt (815).

Trench 9

3.4.15 At the far north-eastern end of this trench were two postholes (Plate 10). Posthole **903** lay 0.5m to the south-west of posthole **905**. **903** was sub-circular and had steep sides and a slightly irregular, concave base. It had a diameter of 0.34m and was 0.15m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (904). Posthole **905** was also sub-circular and measured 0.39m wide by 0.13m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: the lower fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (906), 0.09m thick; and the upper fill was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (907), 0.06m thick.

3.4.16 Also, at the north-eastern end of the trench, underneath the colluvium, was layer 902. This deposit was only visible in the baulk section, it was 0.14m thick and extended approximately 2m into the trench from the north-eastern end. It consisted of a mid brownish grey sandy silt. This layer could potentially be the very edge of a natural hollow. It was not possible to see whether postholes **903** and **905** were cut into this layer or sealed by it.

3.4.17 Located at the south-western end of the trench, beneath the headland, was a wide feature which corresponded to Boundary 1 on the geophysical survey which was not investigated in this trench.

Trench 10

3.4.18 Trench 10 (Fig. 19) contained the continuation of Boundary 1, (shown on the geophysical survey) and was not excavated in this trench (Plate 11).

Trench 11

3.4.19 Ditch **1102** was located at the northern end of the trench and was orientated NE-SW, matching a linear feature on the geophysics (Fig. 20). It measured 1.3m wide and 0.49m deep. It had steeply sloping, slightly stepped sides and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1103) which contained one sherd (3g) of probable Late Bronze Age pottery and one sherd (7g) of probable Late Iron Age pottery. Two fragments of animal bone (2g) were also recovered.

3.4.20 Just to the south of ditch **1102** lay ring gully **1114** (=**1128**; Plate 12). This feature measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep, although it had been heavily truncated when the trench was opened by the machine excavator. The fill (1115=1129) consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay. The diameter of the ring gully as a whole was approximately 5m. Inside the ring gully were several other features. Pit/hearth **1112** was only just caught by the western edge of the trench and was therefore only clearly visible in the baulk section (Fig. 23, Section 111). It measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. It appeared to have stepped sides and contained two fills. The lower fill was a dark grey, almost black, clayey silt (1113), 0.15m thick, from which a single cereal grain fragment was recovered via the environmental sample. The upper fill (1132) was a dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick, which contained one flint flake (18g) and fourteen pieces (586g) of unworked, highly burnt stone.

3.4.21 Also, inside the ring gully were features **1104**, **1106** and **1130**. Feature **1130** (Fig. 23, Section 111) was immediately to the south of pit/hearth **1112**. It was curvilinear in plan with a steep southern side and undercut northern side. The base was also irregular which suggests it was a natural feature. The fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt (1131) which contained one flint flake (6g). Just to the south of feature **1130**, lay stakehole **1106** and ditch terminus **1104.** Stakehole **1106** was sub-circular and measured 0.3m long by 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (1107), and abutted ditch terminus **1104** on its south side. Ditch **1104** was orientated NW-SE and terminated at its north-western end. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay (1105). An environmental sample taken from the fill did not produce any preserved remains.

3.4.22 To the south of the ring gully were a further three stakeholes and two pits or possible postholes (Plate 13). The stakeholes were aligned roughly N-S, and stakehole **1106** was located 3m to the north of **1126** suggesting it may have been part of the same structure. Stakehole **1126** was circular and had a diameter of 0.22m. It was 0.06m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. Stakeholes **1124** and **1122** had diameters of

0.15m and 0.2m respectively. Both had steep sides and concave bases. **1124** was 0.13m deep and **1122** was 0.08m deep**.** All three stakeholes were filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (1123, 1125, 1127).

3.4.23 To the west of this line of stakeholes were two small pits or postholes. Pit **1120** lay 0.5m to the north of pit **1118.** Both pits were sub-circular and had diameters of 0.6m. Pit **1120** was 0.23m deep with a steeply sloping side to the west and a stepped side to the east merging with a concave base. Pit **1118** had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, up to 0.26m deep. Both pits were filled with a light brownish grey chalky silt (1119, 1121). Pit **1116** was located to the south-west of pit **1118** and was only partially exposed in the trench. It appeared sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6m wide by 0.1m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (1117).

3.4.24 Towards the southern end of the trench were two natural features (**1108** and **1110**). Feature **1108** was linear in plan and measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly uneven base. It had a single fill which consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay (1109). Sub-circular feature **1110** was only partially revealed in the trench and measured 1.9m wide by 0.4m deep. It had steep sides and a very irregular base probably caused by rooting. The fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (1111).

Trench 12

3.4.25 Located at the eastern end of Trench 12 was a small sub-circular pit (**1200**; Fig. 20) that measured 1m wide by 0.19m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a light brownish grey clayey silt fill (1201) which produced a sherd (8g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.4.26 The other features in the trench were concentrated at its western end. Ditch **1204** was aligned NE-SW which corresponded to a linear feature identified on the geophysics. It measured 1.3m wide by 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill consisted of a mid greyish brown chalky silt (1205).

3.4.27 Immediately to the west of ditch **1204,** were two intercutting ditches on a NW-SE alignment that corresponds with Boundary 1 on the geophysics. The easternmost of these three ditches was not excavated in this trench as it is probably the same feature as ditch **1304** in Trench 13. Ditch **1207** measured 1.9m wide by 0.6m deep with moderate sides and a concave base (Plate 14). It contained three fills, the primary fill (1208) was a light brownish grey silty clay, 0.25m thick. The next fill (1209) was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick. The upper fill (1210) consisted of redeposited natural, 0.4m thick. It consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay mixed with chalk and light yellow sand from which one sherd (8g) of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. The upper fill could be evidence of the ditch having been partially recut and then deliberately backfilled. To the west, ditch **1206** measured 2.4m wide by 0.55m deep and had stepped sides that led to a flat base. It contained two fills. The primary fill was a light brownish grey silty clay (1211), 0.4m thick. The secondary fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (1213), 0.15m thick.

3.4.28 At the far western end of the trench lay sub-circular pit **1202** which measured 1.4m long, 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt (1203).

Trench 13

3.4.29 Trench 13 contained multiple ditches on different alignments (Fig. 21). Located at the south-western end of the trench was NW-SE aligned ditch **1302** which measured 0.84m wide by 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid yellowish grey silty clay (1303) which contained one fragment of animal bone (2g). Located 8m to the north-east and parallel to ditch **1302** lay ditch **1304** (Plate 15). This linear feature was 1.16m wide by 0.54m deep and contained two fills. The lower fill was a light brownish grey silty clay (1305), 0.35m thick, that contained two sherds (33g) of mid-Roman pottery. The upper fill was a light yellowish grey silty clay (1306), 0.2m thick. A single wheat grain was recovered from the environmental sample.

3.4.30 Just half a metre to the north-east of **1304**, was the terminus of ditch **1307** (**1309**). This ditch was aligned NE-SW, which was different to all other ditches in this trench. Ditch **1307** (**1309**) was 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a single fill which consisted of a light greyish brown silty clay (1308, 1310). One sherd (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 1310. A small amount of charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample.

3.4.31 Near to the middle of the trench was a natural hollow, which had several features cut into it. Spaced 1.5m apart, ditches **1318** and **1320** lay on similar NW-SE alignments. Ditch **1318** measured 0.58m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its only fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (1319). Ditch **1320** was 0.74m wide and 0.34m deep. It had steep sides and concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill was a mid brownish grey silty clay (1321), 0.12m thick, which contained four fragments of animal bone (22g). The upper fill was a dark yellowish brown (1322), 0.22m thick. Ditch **1315** lay 2.5m to the north-east of **1320** and corresponded to Boundary 1 on the geophysics. It measured 4m wide by 0.42m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. The primary fill was a light brownish grey silty clay (1316), 0.16m thick. Above this was a thin slump of the south-western side which consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay (1323), 0.15m thick. The tertiary fill was a light yellowish brown clayey silt (1317), 0.26m thick.

3.4.32 Ditches **1311** and **1313** were located Just to the north-east of ditch **1315.** Ditch 1311 was aligned broadly NW-SE and was slightly curved. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light greyish brown silty clay (1312). Part of ditch **1311** was completely truncated by feature **1313.** Feature **1313** appeared to be on the same NW-SE alignment but only a small portion of it was visible in the trench. Therefore, it was not possible to determine whether it was a pit or ditch terminus. It measured 0.56m wide by 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave, slightly irregular base. It was filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay (1314).

Trenches 14 and 15

3.4.33 Trenches 14 and 15 were arranged in a 'T-shape' and targeted over geophysical anomalies resembling two small enclosures (Fig. 21). At the north-western end of Trench 14 was ditch **1403**, which was aligned NE-SW and corresponded with a linear feature on the geophysics. Ditch **1403** measured 0.88m wide and 0.36m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and was filled with a light brownish grey clayey silt (1404).

3.4.34 Located 7.5m to the south-east of ditch **1403**, was ditch **1405**. This ditch also corresponded with the results of the geophysics and appeared to define the north-western side of a sub-rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 1. Ditch **1405** was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.78m wide and 0.48m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a light greyish brown clayey silt (1406) from which four sherds (76g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, three pieces of animal bone (58g) and two pieces (143g) of un-worked, highly burnt stone were recovered. From the geophysics, it appears that ditch **1508**, at the north-east end of Trench 15, is also part of Enclosure 1. However, it had a different profile and fill. Ditch **1508** was aligned E-W and measured 1.34m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (1509) which contained four sherds (50g) of Late Iron Age pottery. Approximately 7m south-east of ditch **1405,** at the junction between Trenches 14 and 15, was an unexcavated ditch that defined the eastern side of Enclosure 1 on the geophysics.

3.4.35 To the east of Enclosure 1, the geophysical survey indicated that Enclosure 2 was also sub-rectangular but narrowed towards its north-eastern end. Ditch **1503** formed part of its south-western side on a NNW-SSE alignment (Plate 16). It measured 1.48m wide by 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a light brownish grey clayey silt (1504), from which three sherds (20g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and twelve pieces of animal bone (82g) were recovered. At the south-eastern end of Trench 14 was another ditch that ran NE-SW which appeared to form part of Enclosure 2 but was not excavated.

3.4.36 A sub-circular pit (**1505**; Plate 17) corresponded to an anomaly on the geophysics inside Enclosure 1. It measured 1.66m long, 1.24m wide by 0.56m deep with vertical sides and a flat base that contained two fills (Fig. 23, Section 303). The lower fill consisted of a very dark grey silty clay (1506), 0.22m thick, which contained a high concentration of finds that included: seventy-two sherds (1619g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, forty fragments of animal bone (200g), twelve pieces (904g) of un-worked, highly burnt stone and three amorphous pieces (12g) of fired clay. An environmental sample taken from this fill proved to be sterile. The upper fill of the pit was a light brownish grey clayey silt (1507), 0.34m thick.

3.4.37 The northern part of a circular pit (**1510**) was uncovered on the outside of Enclosure 1, the south-west of Pit **1505**. It measured 1.44m wide by 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base which contained a dark grey silty clay (1511). Pit **1512** was located 9m to the south-west. It was sub-circular and measured 1m long, 0.75m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gently sloping sides, a flat base and was filled with a mid brownish grey clayey silt (1513) which produced one sherd (3g) of possible Bronze Age pottery. Pit **1512** was very close to where a CCCAFU trench was located, which contained 'a series of postholes containing Middle Iron Age ceramics' (Hinman 1999, 14).

Trench 16

3.4.38 Located at the far eastern end of Trench 16 was a single posthole (Fig. 21). Posthole **1604** was circular and had a diameter of 0.3m and a depth of 0.3m with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (1605).

3.4.39 At the eastern end of the trench was natural hollow **1606** which measured 20m wide. A 1.5m wide test pit was excavated by machine to determine the depth and fill sequence. The hollow was 0.6m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (1607) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay up to 0.2m thick. The upper fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (1608).

3.4.40 Ditch **1602** was located in the middle of the trench and was aligned NE-SW. It corresponded to a linear anomaly on the geophysics and measured 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The fill consisted of a mid brownish grey clayey silt (1603), which contained six sherds (6g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.41 At the western end of the trench lay an unexcavated ditch, 1m in width, which corresponded to a curvilinear feature on the geophysics and was interpreted as equivalent to ditch **1702** in Trench 17.

Trench 17

3.4.42 Ditch **1702** was located at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 21). It was curvilinear in plan and aligned broadly NE-SW. It measured 1.3m wide by 0.32m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay.

3.4.43 Located 2m to the north of ditch **1702** was possible grave **1708**. This feature was highly truncated but appeared to have been sub-circular in plan and measured 0.9m long by 0.38m wide. It was only 0.08m deep and had a flat, slightly uneven base. It contained the fragmented radius and ulna of an older sub-adult or adult, SK1709 (Plate 18). The feature was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (1710). The environmental samples taken from this feature did not contain any further remains.

3.4.44 In the middle of the trench was a 25m wide natural hollow that was cut by a ditch corresponding to Boundary 1 on the geophysics. The ditch was not excavated in this trench as it appeared to be a south-eastern continuation of ditch **1315**.

3.4.45 At the southern end of the trench were two intercutting ditches. Ditch **1704** was aligned NE-SW and **1706** was aligned NW-SE. Ditch **1704** measured 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep. Ditch **1706** measured 0.46m wide and 0.36m deep. Both ditches were filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay (1705 and 1707) with no relationship discerned between them.

Trench 18

3.4.46 Ditch **1802** was located towards the northern end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment (Fig. 21). It measured 1.3m wide by 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill which consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay (1803).

3.4.47 At the southern end of the trench were ditches **1800** and **1801** (Fig. 22). These were both aligned NE-SW and corresponded to Boundary 1 on the geophysics. Ditch **1800** was cut by **1801** on its southern side. Ditch **1800** was 1.4m wide by 0.6m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey clayey silt (1810). Ditch **1801** measured 2m wide and 0.5m deep. It had moderate sides, a flat base and contained two fills. The primary fill (1806) was identical to the fill of ditch **1800** suggesting that these two ditches were possibly contemporary features.

Trench 19

3.4.48 Trench 19 was targeted over a rectangular enclosure, Enclosure 3, identified on the geophysics (Fig. 22). Ditch **1907**, aligned NW-SE**,** was located at the far north-eastern end of the trench and appears to have formed the north-eastern side of Enclosure 3 (Plate 19). It had a pronounced V-shaped profile and measured 2.98m wide and 1.49m deep. It contained a series of three fills. The main fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1908), 0.98m thick, which contained three sherds (147g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and twenty-four fragments of animal bone (438g). There was then a tip fill, 0.21m thick, present only on the south-west side (1909). This consisted of a dark brownish grey sandy silt containing thirteen sherds (126g) of Late Iron Age pottery, two fragments of animal bone (6g) and one amorphous piece of fired clay (9g). Wheat, barley and oat grains along with chaff were recovered from the environmental sample. The uppermost fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1910), 0.47m thick, which contained three fragments of animal bone (41g).

3.4.49 Inside Enclosure 3, 1.5m south-west of ditch **1907**, lay pit **1913**. This pit extended beyond the limit of the trench but appeared to be sub-circular. It measured 2.03m wide and 0.29m deep. It contained two fills, the basal fill (1914) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.19m thick. The upper fill (1915) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.18m thick, which contained four sherds (43g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit **1913** lay close to a number of similar sized features shown on the geophysical survey that possibly represent a short pit alignment parallel to ditch **1907**. To the south-west lay sub-rectangular pit **1911** that extended beyond the trench limit. The visible part measured 1.7m long, 1.44m wide by 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1912) which contained nine sherds (203g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and an unidentified iron artefact (SF108).

3.4.50 Adjacent to pit **1911**, on the south-west side, was ditch **1902** (Fig. 23, Section 41). This ditch corresponded to a linear feature on the geophysics which appeared to be part of a double-ditched trackway, Trackway 1 of the geophysical survey. The parallel trackway ditch may have been truncated by the northern side of Enclosure 3. Ditch **1902** measured 1.34m wide by 0.74m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained four fills. The basal fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1903), 0.07m thick. This was successively overlain by a light brownish grey sandy silt (1904), 0.14m thick, and mid greyish brown sandy silt (1905), 0.43m thick. The uppermost fill was a light greyish brown sandy silt (1906), 0.2m thick.

3.4.51 In the middle of the trench was an unexcavated natural hollow. At the south-western end of the trench were ditches **1916** and **1917,** both aligned NW-SE, and corresponding with Boundary 1 on the geophysics. Ditch **1916** measured 1.75m wide

and 0.22m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (1924). Ditch **1917** was immediately to the south-west of **1916.** It measured 2.8m wide and was not excavated in this trench as it was thought to be equivalent to ditch **1801** in Trench 18.

3.4.52 On the south-west side of ditch **1917** was ditch **1918** and well **1922** (Plate 20). Ditch **1918** was cut over the well. Ditch **1918** was aligned NW-SE and measured 2.08m wide by 0.7-0.96m deep, the deepest part having truncated well **1922**. The sides of the ditch were steep and the base was concave, which sloped down to the north-west. It contained three fills. The basal fill was a light grey clayey silt (1919), 0.26m thick, which contained nine sherds (168g) of Late Iron Age pottery and eleven pieces of animal bone (99g). A hawthorn seed was recovered from the environmental sample. The secondary fill was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (1920) which measured 0.4m thick. This fill was akin to an artefact-rich midden-like deposits containing a high concentration of finds: seventy-two sherds (2552g) of Late Iron Age pottery, twenty-eight pieces of animal bone (88g) and four amorphous pieces (10g) of fired clay. The environmental samples taken from this fill contained frequent charred grains of wheat and barley and occasional peas and seeds of grasses. The uppermost fill was a mid brownish grey sandy silt (1921), 0.42m thick, which contained one sherd (31g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.4.53 Stratified beneath ditch **1918** was well shaft **1922**, this was sub-circular and measured 1m wide (Fig. 23, Section 103). It was excavated to a depth of 1.22m but the base was not reached. It was filled by a mid-grey clay (1923) and which did not produce any preserved remains.

Trench 20

3.4.54 Four ditches (**2019**, **2017**, **2011** and **2002**) truncated a natural hollow on a roughly NW-SE alignment (Fig. 23, Section 140).

3.4.55 Ditch **2019** measured 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown chalky silt (2020) and was cut by ditch **2017** on its western side. Ditch **2017** measured 0.45m wide by 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill consisted of mid brownish grey chalky silt (2018).

3.4.56 Ditches **2011** and **2002** ran parallel to each other on a NW-SE alignment, 6m apart. They corresponded to the linear anomalies shown on the geophysics interpreted as Trackway 1 by the geophysical survey. Ditch **2011** measured 1.7m wide by 0.58m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained four fills. The basal fill was dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick (2012), from which one sherd (4g) of probable Early Iron Age pottery, one sherd (3g) of probable Middle Iron Age pottery, one sherd (1g) of possible Neolithic pottery and one fragment of animal bone (18g) was recovered. This fill was overlain by a light brownish grey clayey silt containing frequent chalk pieces that measured 0.1m thick (2014). This fill was overlain by a mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick (2015), which contained two sherds (3g) of probable Iron Age pottery and two sherds (2g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The uppermost fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, containing occasional chalk flecks, which measured 0.15m thick (2016). Ditch **2002** measured 1.1m wide by

0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained five fills. The basal fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.05m thick (2003). This was successively overlain by a chalky slump from the western side (2004), 0.1m thick, and a dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick (2005). Above this lay a thin layer of chalk, 0.05m thick (2006). The uppermost fill consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick (2013) which contained one sherd (3g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.4.57 At the far south-western end of the trench, lay feature **2021**, which was only partially exposed in the trench. It measured at least 2m wide and 0.2m deep and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. On the north-eastern edge of the feature was a small patch of small to medium, sub-rounded cobbles (2023), the concentration of these stones made it seem unlikely that they had been washed into the feature naturally and more probable that they had been deliberately placed (Plate 21). Overlying the cobbles was a light brownish grey clayey silt (2022), 0.15m thick. It is possible that this feature is the very edge of Boundary 1. In this area, the geophysics did not give a clear reading, but the projected course of Boundary 1 suggests it would run very close to the south-western end of Trench 20.

Trench 21

3.4.58 At the eastern end of Trench 21, there were two roughly parallel ditches, **2100** and **2103**, which were aligned NW-SE. The geophysics suggests that these are a continuation of Trackway 1 (Fig. 22). Ditch **2100** (equivalent to **2011**), measured 2.1m wide and 0.69m deep (Fig. 23, Section 43). It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The primary fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (2102), 0.4m thick. The secondary fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (2101), 0.29m thick, which contained eight sherds (43g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch **2103** (equivalent to **2002** and **1902**) was located 5.5m to the west of **2100**. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a series of three fills. The basal fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (2106), 0.15m thick. The secondary fill was a light greyish yellow clayey silt (2105), 0.1m thick. The upper fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (2104), 0.3m thick.

3.4.59 Towards the western end of the trench, a modern service was located. This service caused too much interference for clear geophysics in this area. At this end of the trench lay four ditches (**2113**, **2111**, **2109**, **2107**) on approximate NW-SE alignments that corresponded with the trajectory of Boundary 1.

3.4.60 Ditch **2113** was the easternmost of the four ditches and terminated within the trench. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.1m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light brownish grey clayey silt (2114). Ditch **2111** was located immediately to the west of ditch **2113.** It measured 1m wide and 0.37m deep. The break of slope of the sides was undetermined as it extended beyond the trench limit and, to the south-west, it was truncated by ditch **2109**. It had a flat base and was filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (2112). Ditch **2109** measured 1.1m wide and 0.46m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (2110) was identical to that of **2111** to suggest these ditches were contemporary features. Fill 2110 contained two sherds (6g) of Roman pottery and fifteen fragments of animal bone (22g).

3.4.61 Ditch **2107** (**2115**) was curvilinear in plan although broadly still aligned NW-SE. It measured 1.7m wide by 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill which consisted of a light brownish grey chalky silt (2108, 2116). Fill 2108 contained one piece of Roman pottery (4g), eight fragments of animal bone (46g) and one piece (2081g) of moderately burnt, unworked stone. On its south-western side, ditch **2107** (**2115**) cut pit **2117.** Pit **2117** appeared sub-circular in plan and measured 1.1m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.7m but the shape of slot prevented further investigation. It contained a light brownish grey silty clay (2118).

Trench 22

3.4.62 At the southern end of the trench lay pit **2205**, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 22). It was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills. The primary fill consisted of a mid yellowish grey chalky silt, 0.08m thick. This was overlain by a very dark brownish grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick. Evidence of rooting and the slightly uneven sides suggests this was a natural feature.

3.4.63 At the southern end of the trench lay a partially uncovered ditch on the same alignment as ditch **2100** in Trench 21, which was not excavated.

Trench 23

3.4.64 There were no clear archaeological features uncovered in this trench. The ground had been disturbed by a previous evaluation trench and the large, amorphous features visible have been interpreted as natural hollows (Fig. 22). The CCCAFU evaluation Trench 23 contained only undated features of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date (Hinman 1999, 16).

3.5 Field 3: Trenches 24-28 (Fig. 24)

3.5.1 Field 3 was located to the south-east of Granham's Road, to the north of Great Shelford. The trenches were located in arable farmland, close to the southern edge of the field and at the base of a gradual slope.

3.5.2 The geology was chalk marl, which was overlain by a subsoil/colluvial layer on average 0.3m thick and a ploughsoil/topsoil 0.3m thick. There were five trenches excavated and two contained archaeological features.

3.5.3 Field 3 had some potential for surviving archaeological remains (Fig. 5). Trenches had been opened in this field during the 1999 CCCAFU evaluation but the only archaeological features discovered were located outside of the current development area, further to the south. The geophysics for this field indicated some possible archaeological features but the majority turned out to be natural in origin. Trenches 25, 27 and 28 were devoid of archaeology and shall not be discussed further. Four natural hollows were discovered in this field and two were investigated.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
24	3	NW-SE	50	0.55	Y
25	3	NNE-SSW	50	0.40	
26	3	NNW-SSE	50	0.70	Y
27	3	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
28	3	NNE-SSW	50	0.65	

Table 5: Trench information for Field 3

Trench 24

3.5.4 In the middle of the trench was a linear feature (**2402**). This was aligned NE-SW and corresponded to a modern drainage ditch shown on the geophysical survey. It measured 0.52m wide by 0.32m deep with vertical sides and concave base. It contained a light greyish brown silty clay.

3.5.5 To the south-east of the drainage ditch a slot (**2404**) was excavated into a natural hollow which proved to be sterile.

Trench 26

3.5.6 Towards the south-eastern end of this trench lay ditch **2602**, which terminated within the trench. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay. To the south of ditch **2602** lay pit **2604**. This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a mid greyish brown silty clay.

3.6 Field 4: Trenches 29-51 (Figs 25-29)

3.6.1 Field 4 was located towards the middle of the scheme, to the north-east of the village of Great Shelford (Fig. 1). This field was on the side of a hill and sloped down towards the south and south-west (Plate 22). It was bordered by Hinton way to the north-west and Haverhill Road to the south-east.

3.6.2 The natural geology of the field was a combination of sandy chalk and silty sand which was overlain by subsoil and plough soil. The subsoil varied in depth from 0.03m at the brow of the hill to 0.20m at the base of the slope. The topsoil was consistent across the field with an average depth of 0.25m. A 17th century coin of Charles I was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 32 (3200) and a 16th-17th century jetton was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 43 (4300).

3.6.3 Trench 29, situated adjacent to Hinton Way, was not opened due to an issue with land access. Geophysics had been undertaken in this field but did not cover some of the trenches at its northern end. The results suggested the presence of only sparse archaeological features that would mainly consist of agricultural field boundaries.

3.6.4 Four natural hollows were uncovered in this field and three were investigated.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
29	4	Not opened	-	-	-
30	4	NW-SE	50	0.46	Y
31	4	NW-SE	50	0.50	Y
32	4	E-W	50	0.38	N
33	4	NE-SW	50	0.35	N
34	4	NW-SE	50	0.46	Y
35	4	NE-SW	50	0.35	N

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
36	4	NW-SE	50	0.42	Y
37	4	E-W	50	0.33	N
38	4	S-N	50	0.36	N
39	4	E-W	50	0.42	N
40	4	N-S	50	0.34	N
41	4	E-W	50	0.32	N
42	4	N-S	50	0.25	Y
43	4	N-S	50	0.40	Y
44	4	E-W	50	0.34	N
45	4	NE-SW	50	0.40	N
46	4	NW-SE	50	0.35	N
47	4	E-W	50	0.36	Y
48	4	N-S	50	0.42	Y
49	4	NE-SW	50	0.30	N
50	4	NW-SE	50	0.38	Y
51	4	SW-NE	50	0.54	Y

Table 6: Trench information for Field 4

Trench 30

3.6.5 This trench contained three features: a large ditch (**3002**), a natural hollow (**3006**) and a ditch terminus (**3008**). An unidentified iron artefact (SF 101) was recovered from the topsoil (3000) using a metal detector.

3.6.6 Located at the north-western end of the trench, ditch **3002** appeared to correspond to an anomaly on the geophysics (Plate 23). It was aligned NE-SW and measured 4.4m wide and 1.64m deep (Fig. 29, Section 277). It had steeply sloping sides, a concave base and contained a series of six fills. The basal fill (3010) was a light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions, 0.2m thick. An environmental sample taken from this fill did not contain any preserved remains. This was overlain by a light brownish grey clayey silt (3011), 0.3m thick, and a light grey clayey silt (3012), 0.16m thick. Above these fills was a mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (3004), 0.2m thick, which contained one piece (43g) of highly burnt, unworked stone. This fill underlay a mid greyish brown clayey silt (3003), 0.8m thick, that contained a 4th century Roman coin of Constantine I (SF100), three sherds (7g) of early Roman pottery and a burnt (possibly prehistoric) hammerstone (362g). The uppermost fill consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick.

3.6.7 Located towards the middle of the trench and cut into natural hollow **3006** was ditch **3008** which measured 0.7m wide by 0.32m deep**.** It was aligned NE-SW and terminated at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides, a concave base and was filled with a mid brown chalky silt (3009).

Trench 31

3.6.8 This trench contained two broadly parallel ditches. Ditch **3104=3110** was located towards the north-western end of the trench and was aligned NE-SW. It appeared to be a continuation of ditch **3002** in Trench 30 and also corresponded to a linear anomaly

shown of the geophysics. It measured 5m wide and 1.25m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a series of five fills; the basal fill was a dark brown clayey silt (3105), 0.1m thick. This was overlain by a dark brown clayey silt (3107), 0.4m thick, which contained one sherd (2g) of Roman pottery and a small unworked burnt pebble (7g). The overlying fill was a slump of material along the south-eastern side consisting of a light yellowish brown silt (3106), 0.10m thick. This was overlain by a light brown clayey silt (3108), measuring 0.6m thick. The uppermost fill was a light greyish brown clayey silt (3109), 0.15m thick which contained one piece (21g) of post-medieval tile.

3.6.9 Ditch **3102** was located less than 1m to the north of ditch **3104** (**3110**) and was also aligned NE-SW. It was 1m wide by 0.26m deep with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (3103).

Trench 34

3.6.10 WW2 anti-tank ditch **3402** was the only feature present in this trench (Fig. 29, Section 270) and could clearly be seen on the geophysical survey. It was located mid-way along the trench and was aligned NNE-SSW. It measured 5.2m wide and 2.5m deep. Due to its size, this feature was excavated by machine. It had steep sides and a concave base. Five tip lines of sandy silt (3409 to 3413) were noted at the base of the ditch, on the north-western side. These fills varied from light to dark greyish brown and on average measured 0.6m thick. They were overlain by a redeposited fill of light greyish brown sandy silt (3403), 0.4m thick. The next fill was a light greyish brown sandy silt (3404), 0.28m thick, which was followed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (3405), 0.4m thick. The next fill was a slump from the south-eastern side, which consisted of light grey sandy silt material (3406), 0.6m thick. This was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (3407), 0.40m thick. The final fill was a light grey sandy silt mixed with redeposited chalk, 0.90m thick.

Trench 36

3.6.11 This trench contained a single linear natural feature (**3602**) towards the centre of the trench (Fig. 26). It was aligned NE-SW and measured 5.1m wide. This feature was not excavated but the fill was recorded as a reddish brown clayey sand (3603) akin to the subsoil.

3.6.12 A medieval copper alloy buckle (SF 103) was recovered from the topsoil (3600) using a metal detector.

Trench 42

3.6.13 Ditch/remnant lynchet **4202** was located towards the middle of the trench and was aligned NW-SE. It measured 1.7m wide by 0.3m deep and corresponded to a linear feature shown on the geophysics (Fig. 27). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with light greyish brown clayey silt (4203).

Trench 43

3.6.14 Ditch/remnant lynchet **4302** was aligned E-W and measured 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill was a light greyish brown clayey silt (4303).

3.6.15 Approximately 5m to the south lay ditch/remnant lynchet **4304** on a NW-SE alignment which was probably a continuation of feature **4202** in Trench 42. It was 1.3m wide by 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat that was filled with a light greyish brown clayey silt (4305).

Trenches 47 and 48

3.6.16 Both of these trenches contained the continuation of the WW2 anti-tank ditch (Fig. 28). This feature was not excavated in either trench but was assigned cut numbers (**4703** and **4803**).

3.6.17 Part of a copper alloy Roman brooch (SF 105) was recovered using a metal detector from the topsoil of Trench 47 (4700).

Trench 50

3.6.18 This trench contained a large pit or pond mid-way along the trench (Fig. 28). Pit **5002** was not fully exposed within the trench but appeared to be sub-circular. It measured 11m wide and 0.9m deep. It had an irregular cut that contained three fills. The basal fill was a light greyish brown silt (5003), 0.4m thick. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (5004), 0.15m thick. The uppermost fill (5005) was a light yellowish brown silt, 0.4m thick.

Trench 51

3.6.19 This trench contained a single ditch located at the south-western end (Fig. 28). It was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.3m wide and 0.54m deep. It had steep sides and an irregular base that contained a series of three fills. The primary fill was a light grey silt (5104), 0.1m thick, which was overlain by a light grey silt (5104), 0.1m thick. The uppermost fill was a dark brown clayey silt (5106), 0.16m thick.

3.7 Field 5: Trenches 52-56 (Fig. 30)

3.7.1 Field 5 was located to the east of Haverhill Road, on the outskirts of the village of Stapleford. The trenches were located in arable farmland and concentrated in the south-western corner of the field. The geology was chalk marl, which was overlain by a subsoil on average 0.15m thick and a ploughsoil/topsoil, 0.3m thick.

3.7.2 Of the five trenches excavated, only Trench 55 contained any archaeological features. Geophysics had been undertaken which indicated a possible circular enclosure at the southern edge of the field which was targeted by Trench 55 (Fig. 7, Enclosure 4). Natural features were present in every trench and investigated but proved to be sterile features (see Section 3.2, Table 2; Fig. 28). The natural hollow in Trench 52, **5200**, was particularly large and deep. It measured at least 24m wide and 1m deep and was

partially excavated by machine. An early Neolithic flint flake (7g) was recovered from its fill (5201).

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
52	5	NE-SW	50	0.35	
53	5	E-W	50	0.50	
54	5	NW-SE	50	0.50	
55	5	NE-SW	50	0.45	Y
56	5	ESE-WNW	50	0.50	

Table 7: Trench information for Field 5

Trench 55

3.7.3 This trench contained a ditch and two natural features which were tested but not recorded. Ditch **5500** was located at the south-western end of the trench (Plate 24). It was aligned approximately N-S and was curvilinear in plan. It corresponded to the eastern side of c.25m diameter Enclosure 4 of the geophysical survey. Ditch **5500** measured 1.9m wide and 0.37m deep. It had steep, slightly stepped sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill (5501) was a light greyish brown chalky silt, 0.05m thick. The secondary fill (5502) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.32m thick. Fill (5502) contained three broken flint flakes (8g) dating from the Early Neolithic period. The environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.8 Field 6: Trenches 57-68 (Figs 31-32)

3.8.1 Field 6 was located on the eastern outskirts of the village of Stapleford, on land to the north-east of Bury Farm. The field was fairly flat and the trenches were situated in arable farmland. The conditions remained fairly dry throughout this part of the evaluation. The natural geology in these trenches was chalk marl with some patches of reddish brown silty clay. This was overlain by a subsoil which varied in depth, between 0.15 and 0.7m. The reason for this might be the presence of several natural hollows, over which a thicker layer of subsoil had accumulated. A worked flint was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 57 (5701). The topsoil was fairly uniform across all the trenches which measured between 0.3-0.45m.

3.8.2 Twelve trenches were opened in this field and six contained archaeological features. Geophysical survey had been undertaken in this field, however, the busway route shifted to the west after the survey had been carried out and therefore the surveyed area does not correspond to the location of the evaluation trenches. The geophysical results indicated a rectangular enclosure c.70m to the east of Trench 60 and the WW2 anti-tank ditch can be seen crossing this field on aerial photographs.

3.8.3 The archaeological features in this field (excluding the WW2 ditch) were concentrated towards the southern end and consisted of two ditches and three possible pits. A total of seven natural hollows were uncovered of which six were investigated (see Section 3.2, Table 2; Fig. 28; Plate 25). Trenches 57-61 and Trench 65 did not contain any archaeological features and will not be discussed further.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
57	6	NW-SE	50	0.80	
58	6	NNW-SSE	50	1.00	
59	6	NE-SW	50	0.50	
60	6	ESE-WNW	50	0.35	
61	6	NE-SW	50	0.35	
62	6	NE-SW	50	0.45	Y
63	6	NW-SE	50	0.70	Y
64	6	NE-SW	50	0.70	Y
65	6	NW-SE	50	0.45	
66	6	NNW-SSE	40	0.65	Y
67	6	E-W	50	0.70	Y
68	6	NNW-SSE	50	0.55	Y

Table 8: Trench information for Field 6

Trenches 62 and 63

3.8.4 Trenches 62 and 63 both contained the remains of a WW2 defence earthwork (Fig. 31). This feature can clearly be seen on aerial photographs and had been picked up in the geophysical survey to the north. The anti-tank ditch (**6300**) measured approximately 5m wide and was partially excavated in Trench 63 (Plate 26). It had steep, almost vertical sides and was excavated to a depth of 1m but the base was not reached. Trench 62 only contained the continuation of ditch **6300,** which was not excavated.

Trench 64

3.8.5 This trench contained one ditch and several natural features (Fig. 31). Ditch **6407** was aligned NW-SE and measured 2.2m wide and 0.39m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The primary fill (6408) was a light orangey brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick. The secondary fill (6409) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.29m thick, which contained four fragments of animal bone (3g).

Trench 66

3.8.6 Trench 66 only contained one feature (Fig. 32). Pit **6600** was not fully exposed in the trench but appeared to be sub-circular. It measured 0.95m wide by 0.33m deep with moderate sides and a concave, slightly irregular base. It contained two fills. The primary fill slumped from both sides and consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt (6601). The secondary fill was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (6602).

Trench 67

3.8.7 This trench contained two small pits towards its western end (Fig. 32). Pit **6700** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45m long, 0.3m wide and 0.02m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (6701). Located 16m to the west was pit **6702**. This feature was also sub-circular and measured 1.05m long, 0.33m wide and 0.23m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange grey sandy silt (6703).

Trench 68

3.8.8 Trench 68 contained a single ditch (**6800**) near the centre of the trench. It was aligned NW-SE and potentially corresponds with a linear feature shown on the geophysics to the east. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (6801) which contained seven pieces of flint (12g): five complete flakes, one broken flake, and one piece of irregular waste. These pieces probably date to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period.

3.9 Field 7a: Trenches 69-71 (Fig. 33)

3.9.1 This field was separated from Field 6 to the north by a farm track and from Field 7b to the south by a modern drainage ditch. There were several badger sets on the edge of the drainage ditch, therefore, in order to keep the required distance from the sets, Trench 70 was shortened and Trench 71 was shifted slightly to the north. The natural geology was chalk marl mixed with sand and gravel. The fields topography undulated due to the uneven nature of underlying gravel deposits and the presence of natural hollows. The subsoil/colluvium infilling these hollows was between 0.1 and 0.3m thick. The geology and natural features were overlain by a topsoil/ploughsoil, 0.25m thick.

3.9.2 Three trenches were opened in the field and two of them contained archaeological features. No geophysical survey had been undertaken in this part of the site. Natural hollows were revealed and tested by interventions in each trench. The hollow in Trench 69 (**6906**) measured at least 16m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m with the base not reached. The upper fill (6910) produced sherds (26g) of medieval pottery, five pieces of iron slag (372g), two pieces of animal bone (15g) and a retouched flint flake (10g). The hollow in Trench 70 (**7002**) was 12m wide and 0.4m deep. The uppermost fill (7003) yielded a piece of animal bone (18g) and a flint flake (6g). The environmental sample taken from this fill did not contain any artefacts or ecofacts. The hollow (**7102**) partly revealed in Trench 71 contained a similar deposit to that excavated in hollow **7002**.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
69	7a	NW-SE	50	0.60	
70	7a	N-S	30	0.70	Y
71	7a	E-W	50	0.50	Y

Table 9: Trench information for Field 7a

Trench 70

3.9.3 On the southern side of hollow **7002**, lay postholes **7005** and **7007** (Fig. 33). Posthole **7005** was sub-circular and had moderate sides and concave base. It measured 0.2m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt (7006). Located 2m to the south-west was posthole **7007**. This was also sub-circular and had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.2m wide by 0.05m deep and contained a dark greyish brown sandy silt (7008).

Trench 71

3.9.4 Towards the eastern end of the trench was a cluster of five sub-circular quarry pits (**7104**, **7107**, **7112**, **7115**, **7120**), none of which were fully exposed (Fig. 33). Each pit measured between 1m and 1.9m wide. The deepest pit was **7112**, which measured 1.5m deep with the others between 0.5-0.6m deep. All the pits had a similar profile with steep sides and concave bases. Each pit contained between two and four fills consisting of redeposited sand and gravel and layers of reddish brown sandy silt.

3.10 Field 7b: Trenches 72-73 (Figs 34-35)

3.10.1 This field lay just to the north of the River Granta (Plate 27). On its northern side, the field was fairly level but to the south it sloped downwards towards the river. Trench 72 was shortened and moved south to avoid badger sets on the edge of the modern drainage ditch bordering the north of the field. The geology here was mixed sand and gravel and was overlain by a 0.1m thickness of subsoil and a 0.35m thickness of topsoil. One sherd (5g) of Early to Middle Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 72 (7221) along with three struck flints. Three sherds (13g) of Early Roman pottery were retrieved from the subsoil of Trench 73.

3.10.2 Trench 73 was located on the sloping part of the field and its southernmost end was approximately 50m north of the river. The water table in this area was extremely high with the north-western end of the trench, located on the gravel terrace, remaining dry but the south-eastern end flooded after a few days of the trench opened (Plate 28).

3.10.3 The two trenches in this field both contained quite a high concentration of archaeological features which included ditches, quarry pits and a pond-like feature. A natural feature (**7218**) was also uncovered and excavated in Trench 72. No geophysical survey had been undertaken in this area.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
72	7b	E-W	35	0.50	Y
73	7b	NW-SE	50	0.70	Y

Table 10: Trench information for Field 7b

Trench 72

3.10.4 At the westernmost end of the trench lay pit/hollow **7204** (Fig. 34). Approximately 4m of this feature was exposed in the trench which measured up to 0.8m in depth. It had stepped sides and an irregular base and contained four fills. The basal fill (7205) was a dark grey silty clay, 0.2m thick, which contained approximately 100 refitting fragments (2535g) of highly burnt, unworked stone. This fill was overlain by a mid grey silty clay (7206), 0.28m thick, with abundant gravel inclusions and three fragments of animal bone (23g). This fill underlay a dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.25m thick. The upper fill was a mid orange brown silty clay, 0.22m thick.

3.10.5 To the east of pit/hollow **7204**, lay ditch **7209** which was aligned NE-SW (Plate 29). Ditch **7209** measured 1.75m wide and 0.58m deep. It had steeply sloping sides, a concave base and contained three fills. The basal fill (7210) was a slump deposit of light yellowish grey, gravelly silt, 0.2m thick. The secondary fill was a mid brownish

grey sandy, gravelly silt (7211), 0.3m thick. The upper fill was a mid orange brown sandy silt (7212), 0.2m thick.

3.10.6 Pit **7200** was located at the eastern end of the trench that probably represents a gravel quarry pit measuring 6m in length and up to 0.64m deep (Plate 30). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a series of eight fills of redeposited gravels and silt (7217, 7215, 7216, 7201, 7214, 7213, 7202, 7203).

Trench 73

3.10.7 A possible gravel extraction pit (**7319**) was uncovered at the junction between Trenches 72 and 73 (Fig. 34). It was irregular in plan and measured 4m wide by 0.5m deep with irregular sides and base. Its fill consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy silt mixed with light yellowish orange silty sand (7320).

3.10.8 Approximately 5m to the south-east of pit **7319** was ditch **7306** which was aligned NE-SW (Fig. 35, Section 35). It measured 2.4m wide by 0.95m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a series of six fills. The primary fill was a slump from the north-west side (7309) consisted of a light yellowish brown clayey sand, 0.6m thick. There was also a thinner slump on the south-east side (7310) of light brownish red clayey sand, 0.18m thick. The next fill in the sequence (7311) was a light brownish grey silty sand, 0.3m thick, which contained moderate gravel inclusions. Overlying this fill was a mid reddish brown silty sand (7312), 0.32m thick. The next fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent gravel inclusions (7313). Two sherds (13g) of Early Roman pottery and two oyster shells (34g) were recovered from this fill. The uppermost fill (7314) was a mid brownish grey clayey sand from which eleven sherds (67g) of Early Roman pottery, two flint flakes (6g) and two oyster shells (28g) were recovered. The environmental sample from this fill did not produce any preserved remains. Cut into the upper fill of ditch **7306**, was pit **7302**. This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.44m wide by 0.18m deep with steep sides and concave base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey clayey sand (7303) which contained four unworked, burnt flints (186g). The environmental sample did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.10.9 Ditch **7307** lay 6m to the south-east of ditch **7306** on a similar alignment. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.28m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (7308), which contained seven fragments of animal bone (61g). Cut into the top of **7307** was pit **7304**. This pit was sub-circular and had a diameter of 0.38m. It had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.24m deep. It was filled by a dark grey sandy silt (7305) which produced highly fragmented bone fragments. The environmental sample from this fill contained frequent charred wheat grains and occasional barley.

3.10.10 At the southernmost end of the trench, closest to the river, lay a very large feature that measured at least 30m in width (Plate 31). Due to the high-water table, only two test pits could be excavated into this feature which appeared to be a pond-like feature. Pond **7315** (Fig. 35, Section 39) had gradually sloping sides and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, but the base was not reached. It had multiple fills and possibly represented multiple features rather than a single pond feature. At its north-western

side the pond contained eight excavated fills. The primary fill encountered above the side of the cut was a slump of light reddish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions (7316), 0.15m thick. The lowest excavated fill was a possibly waterlogged dark greyish brown clayey silt (7322) which contained five sherds (97g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. The environmental sample taken from this fill produced a small amount of waterlogged root material. Above this fill was a greenish grey clayey silt (7323), 0.07m thick. The next fill in the sequence was a very dark grey clayey silt (7317), 0.4m thick. This fill contained thirty-five sherds (332g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and one flint flake. A single cereal grain fragment was recovered from the environmental sample of this deposit. This fill was overlain by a mid reddish grey clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions (7324), 0.2m thick. This fill underlay a dark grey clayey silt (7325), at least 0.3m thick. Above this was a mid brownish grey clayey silt, (7328), 0.3m thick. The final fill in this sequence was a mid reddish brown sandy silt (7318), 0.35m thick. This uppermost fill was probably a colluvial deposit and contained five sherds (98g) of Early Roman pottery.

3.10.11 Towards the south-eastern end of the feature only the upper fills could be recorded due to flooding of the interventions and some of these may be equivalent to the fills excavated at the north-western end of this feature. The lowest excavated fills in these interventions (7326) and (7327) consisted of very dark grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions (at least 0.2m thick) which produced 32 sherds (103g) of Early Roman pottery and a flint flake. Above these deposits were a dark brownish grey silty clay (7329) and a thin dark grey layer containing frequent gravel inclusions (7331). The next fill in this sequence was a light grey clayey silt (7332), at least 0.3m thick. The uppermost fill was a mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick.

3.11 Field 8: Trenches 174-178 (Fig. 36)

3.11.1 This field was located to the south of the River Granta and to the east of the proposed bus route (Plate 32). Three of the five planned trenches were opened. Trenches 176 and 177 were not excavated because of poor ground conditions. Due to the proximity of the river and the time of year the water-table was very high. The geology consisted of gravel and alluvial clay and silt which was overlain by subsoil (0.15m thick) and topsoil (0.15m thick). An Anglo-Saxon knife (SF106) was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 175 (17501) using a metal detector.

3.11.2 Only two trenches contained a single ditch each with a natural hollow uncovered in the remaining trench. Geophysical survey had not been undertaken in this field. Trench 178 only partly uncovered a natural hollow and will not be discussed further.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
174	8	WNW-ESE	40	0.40	Y
175	8	WNW-ESE	40	0.30	Y
176	8	E-W	50	Not opened	
177	8	NE-SW	50	Not opened	
178	8	NW-SE	50	0.30	

Table 11: Trench information for Field 8

Trench 174

3.11.3 This trench contained a single ditch at its eastern end. Ditch **17403** was aligned ENE-WSW and measured 1m wide by 0.4m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay (17404).

Trench 175

3.11.4 Trench 175 contained ditch **17503** at its eastern end. The ditch was aligned approximately N-S and measured 0.95m wide by 0.4m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It had two fills, the lower fill (17504) consisted of a mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.25m thick. The upper fill (17505) was a dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick.

3.12 Field 9: Trenches 74-79, 172-173, 179-183 (Figs 37-40)

3.12.1 Field 9 was located to the south of the River Granta and ground conditions were quite poor due to the proximity of the river. Some trenches had to be partially backfilled immediately after opening to prevent them from flooding. The geology in this field consisted of a mixture of sand and gravel close to the river. Further south the geology changed to chalk and clay. The subsoil was patchy and measured on average 0.2m thick. Subsoil was overlain by a 0.3m thickness of topsoil.

3.12.2 Of the fourteen trenches opened in this field, 12 contained archaeological features. Geophysics had not been undertaken in this field, but Trenches 74-76, 172, 173 and 184 were targeted over cropmarks identified by aerial photography. Other than natural hollows, Trenches 79 and 181 were archaeologically blank and shall not be discussed further.

3.12.3 Thirteen natural hollows were uncovered in this field and all of them were investigated. In Trench 172, hollow **17211** was one of the only natural features on the site which contained finds and environmental remains. It measured 10m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained three fills. Its middle fill of dark grey sandy silt (17213) produced a sherd (6g) of mid-Roman pottery and its environmental sample yielded occasional wheat and barley grains.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
74	9	NNE-SSW	50	0.35	Y
75	9	NE-SW	50	0.50	Y
76	9	NW-SE	40	0.30	Y
77	9	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	Y
78	9	NE-SW	40	0.40	Y
79	9	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	
172	9	NW-SE	50	0.35	Y
173	9	NE-SW	40	0.35	Y
179	9	NW-SE	50	0.40	Y
180	9	NW-SE	50	0.35	Y
181	9	SW-NE	50	0.35	
182	9	N-S	50	0.35	Y

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
183	9	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	?
184	9	WNW-ESE	30	0.4	

Table 12: Trench information for Field 9

Trench 74

3.12.4 This trench contained one ditch and several natural features which were tested but not recorded (Fig. 37). Ditch **7402** was located near the centre of the trench and was aligned E-W. It measured 2.3m wide and 0.5m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled a dark reddish brown silty sand (7403). This ditch did not appear in Trench 173 to the east, so therefore must turn or terminate somewhere between the two trenches.

Trench 75

3.12.5 Trench 75 contained multiple pits and ditches. Ditch **7502** was located at the south-western end of the trench (Fig. 37; Fig. 40, Section 245). It was aligned broadly N-S and measured 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained two fills. An initial silting (7503) of dark greyish brown silty sand containing frequent angular gravel inclusions, 0.07m thick. The upper fill (7504) was a dark reddish brown silty sand, 0.15m thick, which contained seven sherds (450g) of Early Roman pottery. The environmental sample did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.12.6 Towards the middle of the trench lay pit **7505** (Plate 33). This feature was not fully exposed within the trench but appeared sub-circular in plan and measured 1.53m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a wide, shallow profile with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (7506) was a mid brownish orange silty sand of redeposited natural, 0.17m thick. The upper fill (7507) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.17m thick, and only present on the south-western side of the feature. It contained five sherds (83g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 18 fragments of animal bone (610g). Sparse wheat and barley grains were recovered from the environmental sample.

3.12.7 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench was a series of four ditches. Ditches **7519** and **7521** were aligned N-S. Ditch **7519** measured 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a light greyish brown sandy silt (7520). Ditch **7521** measured 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The lower fill (7522) consisted of a dark reddish brown, 0.25m thick. The upper fill (7523) was a light reddish brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick, and contained four sherds (38g) of Early Roman pottery. An environmental sample was taken from this fill but contained no artefacts or ecofacts.

3.12.8 Immediately to the north-east of ditches **7519** and **7521** lay ditches **7517**=**7526** and **7524**. These were both on a broadly E-W alignment and ditch **7517**=**7526** appeared in plan to cut ditches **7519** and **7521**. Ditch **7517**=**7526** measured 1.7m wide and 0.65m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and contained two fills. The lower fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (7527), 0.25m thick. The upper fill was a

mid greyish brown sandy silt (7518, 7528), 0.4m thick. Fill (7518) contained four sherds (117g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a flint flake (9g). An environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts. Ditch **7524** cut ditch **7517**=**7526** on the northern side. Ditch **7524** measured 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep. Its single fill was a light greyish brown sandy silt (7524).

3.12.9 Approximately 3m to the north-east of ditch **7524** were intercutting pits **7508** and **7510.** Pit **7508** measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey sandy silt (7509). Pit **7510** slightly cut **7508** on its eastern side. It measured 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It was also filled with a dark brownish grey sandy silt (7511).

Trench 76

3.12.10 This trench contained a ditch at its north-western end (Fig. 38). Ditch **7601** was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep. It had moderate sides, a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill was a dark greyish brown silty sand (7602), 0.25m thick, which was overlain by a dark brownish grey silty sand (7603), 0.15m thick.

Trench 77

3.12.11 Located at the south end of this trench were multiple intercutting ditches aligned E-W (Fig. 39; Fig. 40, Section 256). The earliest of the ditches appear to be **7701**, **7703** and **7708**. Ditch **7701** was approximately 0.6m wide and 0.75m deep. It had steep sides and a V-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy clay (7702) and was truncated to the east by ditch **7710** and to the west by ditch **7705**. The small, excavated portion of ditch **7703** was also truncated by **7705**. Its fill (7704) was a light greyish brown sandy clay and contained 12 fragments of animal bone (40g). Ditch **7708** was heavily truncated but appeared to have had a concave base. It was at least 0.4m wide by 0.35m deep and was filled with a light orange grey silty clay (7709).

3.12.12 The next ditch in the sequence appeared to be **7705**. This feature was 1.45m wide and 0.68m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill (7706) was a light brownish grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick, overlain by a mid brownish grey clayey sand (7707), 0.50m thick. This ditch was truncated by ditch **7710** on its northern side and in the centre by a post-medieval field drain. Ditch **7710** measured 1.75m wide and 0.65m deep. It had steep sides and an irregular, concave base. It had two fills, the primary fill consisting a light orange grey sandy clay (7711), 0.19m thick. The secondary fill was a mid brownish grey sandy clay (7712), 0.46m thick.

3.12.13 Ditch **7710** was truncated on its northern side by ditch **7713.** This ditch measured 0.9m wide by 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (7714) was a light brownish grey silty clay. It was truncated on its northern side by another post-medieval field drain (**7717**).

Trench 78

3.12.14 The trench contained a single ditch at the south-western end (Fig. 39). Ditch **7803** was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid yellowish brown sandy clay (7804).

Trench 172

3.12.15 This trench contained two natural hollows (**17211,** described in Section 3.12.3 above) and three ditches (Fig. 37).

3.12.16 Ditch **17203**=**17216** was located at the north-western end of the trench, between the two natural hollows. It was aligned E-W and terminated within the trench. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep and had steep sides with a flat base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay (17204, 17217). An environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.12.17 Approximately 10m to the east of **17203**=**17216** was ditch **17208**. This was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.6m wide by 0.3m deep. It contained two fills. The primary fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (17209), 0.1m thick. The secondary fill was a light reddish brown sandy silt (17210), 0.2m thick. Immediately to the east of ditch **17208** lay ditch **17205** which was aligned N-S. It appeared in plan that ditch **17208** cut ditch **17205**. Ditch **17205** measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its lower fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay (17206), 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown silty clay (17207), 0.3m thick.

Trench 173

3.12.18 Ditch **17300** was located at the north-eastern end of the trench on a WNW-ESE alignment (Fig. 37). It measured 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep. It had vertical, slightly undercutting sides and a flat base which measured 1.4m wide by 0.5m deep. Its single fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt (17301) which contained three sherds (25g) of post-medieval pottery and three pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem (9g).

3.12.19 This trench also contained two natural features which were investigated but not recorded.

Trench 179

3.12.20 This trench contained a single, large pit towards the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 38). Pit **17901** was not fully exposed within the trench but appeared sub-circular in plan. It measured 5.2m wide and 0.8m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills. Its basal fill was a light greyish brown clayey silt (17902), 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a dark brownish grey clayey silt (17903), 0.3m thick, which contained three flint flakes (4g). Environmental samples taken from pit **17901** did not produce and artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 180

3.12.21 This trench contained two broadly parallel ditches (**18001** and **18003**) and a possible pit or ditch terminus **18006** which was heavily truncated by ploughing (Fig. 38).

3.12.22 Ditch **18001** was situated towards the middle of the trench on a N-S alignment. It had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (18002) which produced six sherds (66g) of Early Roman pottery. The environmental sample from this fill produced only sparse charcoal.

3.12.23 Ditch **18003** was located to the west of ditch **18001** on a similar N-S alignment. It had steep, almost vertical, sides and a flat base. Its square profile measured 0.8m wide by 0.7m deep and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (18005). This feature was truncated by a possible animal burrow or a small pit (**18008**). This feature measured 0.3m wide and 0.5m deep. It had vertical sides and a concave base and was filled with a dark greyish brown clayey silt (18004).

3.12.24 Immediately east of ditch **18001** was a possible pit or ditch terminus (**18006**). It measured 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (18007).

Trench 182

3.12.25 At the northern end of the trench were two parallel ditches (**18217** and **18214**) which were on diverging, broadly E-W alignments (Fig. 39). Both ditches were cut by pit **18220**. Ditch **18217** was approximately 3.4m wide and 0.8m deep. It had steep, stepped sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (18318) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.2m thick. The upper fill (18219) was a light brownish grey clayey sand, 0.7m thick. Ditch **18214** lay on the southern side of ditch **18217**. However, the relationship between the two ditches could not be determined as both features were truncated by pit **18220**. Ditch **18214** measured approximately 2.3m wide by 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had two fills. The lower fill (18215) was a light yellowish grey silty sand, 0.16m thick. The upper fill (18216) was a mid orange grey silty clay, 0.3m thick. Pit **18220** was not fully exposed within the trench but appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It measured 2.3m wide and 0.44m deep and contained three fills. The basal fill was a light yellowish grey silty sand (18221), 0.14m thick. The secondary fill was a dark brownish grey sandy silt (18222), measuring 0.06m. The environmental sample from this fill contained no artefacts or ecofacts. The uppermost fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (18223), 0.24m thick, and contained three pieces of animal bone (49g).

3.12.26 Towards the centre of the trench lay a series of intercutting post-medieval ditches (**18205**, **18207**, **18209**), aligned E-W**.** The earliest feature was field drain **18205**, which had been truncated by ditch **18207**. Ditch **18207** measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (18208) which produced 13 pieces (428g) of post-medieval tile and one piece of animal bone (18g). Ditch **18209** was the latest feature in this sequence and cut ditch **18207**. It was 2.4m wide by 0.36m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light greyish brown clayey sand (18210), which contained five pieces (640g) of post-medieval tile.

3.12.27 Approximately 2.5m to the south of ditch **18209** lay E-W aligned ditch **18211**. It measured 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (18212), 0.2m thick. The upper fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (18213), 0.5m thick, which produced three pieces (121g) of Roman tile.

3.12.28 Located at the southern end of the trench was NNW-SSE aligned ditch terminus **18201**=**18203**. It measured up to 1m wide by 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill was a mid reddish brown clayey sand (18202=18204).

Trench 183

3.12.29 Located at the northern end of the trench was an unexcavated eastward continuation (**18302**) of ditch **18211** (Fig. 39).

3.12.30 Towards the centre of the trench was ditch **18303**. This was aligned E-W and measured 1m wide and 0.7m deep. It had steep sides with a V-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (18304).

Trench 184

3.12.31 This trench contained three broadly parallel N-S ditches (**18408**, **18405**, **18402**) and a possible pit or ditch terminus (Fig. 37).

3.12.32 Located at the western end of the trench was pit **18410** (Plate 34). This was not fully exposed within the trench and could potentially be a ditch terminus rather than a pit. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt (18411) which contained one sherd (36g) of mid-Roman pottery.

3.12.33 Immediately to the east of pit **18410** lay ditch **18408**. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt (18409). Approximately 4m to the east was ditch **18405** which measured 1.6m wide by 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (18406), 0.2m thick, which contained four sherds (95g) of Early Roman pottery. The upper fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (18407), 0.3m thick.

3.12.34 Ditch **18402** was located towards the middle of the trench. It was 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (18403), 0.2m thick. The upper fill consisted of a light greyish brown sandy silt (18404), 0.4m thick. This fill contained a piece (366g) of Roman brick and a sherd (16g) of Early/mid-Roman pottery.

3.13 Field 10: Trenches 80-86

3.13.1 Field 10 was located to the north of the village of Sawston, on land adjacent to the Cambridge Science Park (Fig. 1). A total of seven trenches were originally intended to be opened within the field but owing to access issues it was decided that the evaluation of this field could not proceed. Archaeological monitoring instead took take place when geological survey company Tetra-Tec opened their five test pits (Test Pits 32-36) within this field (Fig. 10).

3.13.2 Geophysical survey had not been undertaken in this field and previous works carried out at Dales Manor Business Park suggested that the potential for archaeological remains was low as the local area had been disturbed by modern features (Graham 2018). The geology consisted of chalk marl which was overlain by layers of made

ground, possibly associated with the construction of the railway, and then a 0.3m thickness of topsoil.

3.13.3 Archaeological features were visible within two of the machine-excavated test pits (Test Pits 34 and 35). All finds from the test pits were modern and none were retained.

Test pit	Nearest trench	Field	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
TP 32	80	10	1	1	1	
TP 33	81	10	1	1	0.4	
TP 34	82	10	3	1	0.3	
TP 35	83	10	3	1	0.3	
TP 36	85	10	1	1	0.6	

Table 13: Trench information for Field 10

Test Pit 32

3.13.4 Test pit 32 was hand excavated to a depth of 1m but the natural geology was not reached. The test pit contained two layers beneath the topsoil. The lower layer (8002) consisted of a mid-grey clayey silt, 0.4m thick, which produced fragments of modern ceramic and clinker. This layer was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (8001), 0.4m thick that yielded fragments of brick and modern slipped pottery.

Test Pit 33

3.13.5 This test pit was hand excavated to a depth of 0.4m but did not reach the natural geology. It contained two layers beneath the topsoil. The lower layer (8102) consisted of re-deposited chalk and measured 0.1m thick. The overlying fill (8101) was a dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick, which contained some fragments of brick.

Test Pit 34

3.13.6 Test pit 34 was excavated by machined to approximately 3m in depth but the natural geology was reached at 1.2m below ground level. The cut of a probable pit (**8205**) was visible in section. This feature measured at least 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep. Pit **8205** appeared to have moderately sloping sides and contained four fills. The lowest excavated fill (8204) was a light greyish brown clayey sand, 0.5m thick. The next fill was a light grey layer of redeposited chalk (8203), 0.4m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silt (8202), 0.12m thick. The uppermost fill was a further layer of light grey redeposited chalk (8201), 0.1m thick.

Test pit 35

3.13.7 Test pit 35 was also opened by machine and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, where the natural geology was reached (Plate 35). This test pit also cut into a probable pit (**8304**) which measured at least 3m wide and 0.8m deep and contained three fills. The lowest excavated fill consisted of a light blueish grey clay (8303), 0.4m thick. This was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt (8302), 0.2m thick. The uppermost fill was another layer of mid blueish grey clay (8301), 0.2m thick.

Test Pit 36

3.13.8 Test pit 36 contained three layers. The lower layer (8503) consisted of a mid yellowish brown clayey sand, 0.1m thick. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt (8502), 0.07m thick. Overlying this was a layer of light yellowish brown clayey sand (8501), 0.18m thick, which contained fragments of brick and modern pottery.

3.14 Field 11: Trenches 87-91 (Fig. 41)

3.14.1 This field was located to the north of Sawston Road and east of the village. The trenches were situated in arable farmland with the field gradually sloping down towards the road. The geology consisted of chalk marl with patches of sand. This was overlain by a subsoil which varied between in 0.08m thickness at the top of the slope to a thickness of 0.4m at the bottom. The topsoil was on average 0.3m thick.

3.14.2 Of the five trenches in this field, only Trench 89 contained archaeological features. Geophysical survey had been undertaken but no possible archaeology was identified. On the southern edge of the field the line of a former railway could be observed.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
87	11	NW-SE	50	0.30	
88	11	NNW-SSE	50	0.30	
89	11	NW-SE	50	0.25	Y
90	11	NE-SW	50	0.30	
91	11	NW-SE	50	0.50	

Table 14: Trench information for Field 11

Trench 89

3.14.3 Trench 89 contained two ditches on a common NE-SW alignment. Ditch **8902** was located at the north-western end of the trench. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.12m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark reddish brown sandy clay (8903). Ditch **8904** was located 14m to the south-east of **8902**. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown sandy clay (8904).

3.15 Field 12: Trenches 92-98, 155-158 (Fig. 42)

3.15.1 This field was located to the south of Sawston Road and to the east of the village. The trenches were located in arable farmland with the field sloping down from the road. The geology consisted of chalk marl with sandy patches. The thickness of subsoil and topsoil was fairly consisted across the field, measuring on average 0.15m and 0.3m respectively.

3.15.2 Eleven trenches were opened in this field, but all were archaeologically blank. A potential feature was excavated in Trench 157 (**15701**) which corresponded to an anomaly on the geophysics but was found to be a natural feature. The geophysics indicated only some tentative agricultural features and detected the course of the former railway line to the south of the trenches.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
92	12	WNW-ESE	50	0.5	
93	12	NW-SE	50	0.5	
94	12	E-W	50	0.5	
95	12	NW-SE	50	0.5	
96	12	ENE-WSW	50	0.5	
97	12	NE-SW	50	0.5	
98	12	ENE-WSW	50	0.5	
155	12	NW-SE	50	0.3	
156	12	NE-SW	50	0.3	
157	12	E-W	40	0.3	
158	12	NNW-SSE	50	0.3	

Table 15: Trench information for Field 12

3.16 Field 13: Trenches 99-102, 159-163 (Figs 43-44)

3.16.1 Field 13 was bordered to the north by Sawston Road and to the east by High Street. The geology was chalk marl with patches of sand. This was overlain by an intermittent subsoil on average 0.1m thick but up to 0.4m thick over the natural hollows. The topsoil was consistent across the field, measuring 0.3m thick.

3.16.2 At this point in the scheme, the route split into two separate potential routes, one in the south of the field (Fig. 43) and one in the north of the field (Fig. 44). Geophysical survey had been undertaken on only the southern part of the field which indicated the presence of possible agricultural features and the continuation of the former railway. Of the nine trenches, only Trenches 100 and 161 contained archaeological features along the northern and southern routes respectively. Trench 100 contained part of a possible enclosure and Trench 161 contained an inhumation burial.

3.16.3 A total of nine natural features were revealed, of which one (**10102**; 10103) was investigated. This feature produced a sherd (8g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and two flakes of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
99	13	N-S	50	0.35	
100	13	WNW-ESE	50	0.5	Y
101	13	NNE-SSW	50	0.6	
102	13	NE-SW	50	0.3	
159	13	WNW-ESE	50	0.3	
160	13	NE-SW	50	0.3	
161	13	NE-SW	50	0.45	Y
162	13	NE-SW	50	0.45	
163	13	NW-SE	50	0.45	

Table 16: Trench information for Field 13

Trench 100

3.16.4 Trench 100 was located on the northern branch of the route (Fig. 44). It contained two perpendicular ditches (**10002** and **10006**) at the eastern end, possibly having formed part of an enclosure. Ditch **10002** measured 2.9m wide and 1.34m deep (Fig. 23,

Section 100). It had steep sides and concave base and contained three fills. The basal fill was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (10003), 0.32m thick, from which sparse charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample. This was overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt which contained frequent gravel inclusions (10004) up to 0.46m thick. The upper fill was a mid greyish brown silty sand (10005), 0.7m thick, which produced two sherds (10g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, 20 animal bone fragments (273g) and eight flint flakes (70g). Ditch **10006** measured 3m wide and 1.1m deep. It had the same profile as **10002** and the same fill sequence. Its uppermost fill (10009) contained a further flint flake (4g).

Trench 161

3.16.5 This trench was located on the southern branch of the route (Fig. 43). It contained a single grave (**16101**) located mid-way along the trench. The grave was only partially exposed and was aligned NW-SE, with the south-east end visible in the trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.3m wide. Its length within the trench was 1.4m. Part of a human skull (SK16102) was visible towards the south-eastern end of the feature (Plate 36). The grave was filled with a dark reddish brown sandy clay (16103) and lay directly beneath a 0.3m thickness of topsoil. This feature was not excavated and none of the HSR was retrieved.

3.17 Field 14: Trenches 103-109, 164-171 (Figs 45-48)

3.17.1 Field 14 was located to the south of the village of Babraham and was bordered to the east by the High Street and to the west and north by the River Granta. The trenches were located in an area of water meadows and the field gradually sloped down towards the river. In this field the footprint of the scheme was also split into northern (Figs 45 and 47-8) and southern (Fig. 46) routes. The geology was a combination of chalk and silty sand which was overlain by a 0.15m thickness of subsoil and a 0.3m thickness of topsoil. A flint flake was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 169 (16901).

3.17.2 Geophysical survey was undertaken in an area south of the trenches which only partially overlapped with Trenches 168 and 169. The results indicated that a group of three sub-rectangular enclosures were present to the south of Trenches 168-170. OS maps from between 1887 and 1940 show a drainage ditch running across the water meadows on an approximate NW-SE alignment through Trenches 109 (Fig. 48).

3.17.3 Of the fifteen trenches opened in this field, six contained archaeological features. On the northern branch of the route the archaeology was concentrated at the eastern and western edges of the field. Three graves were uncovered in Trench 103 (at the eastern side of the field) and two pits and a ditch were uncovered in Trenches 108 and 109 (on the western side). On the southern branch, the archaeology was concentrated in Trenches 168-170 and mainly consisted of ditches associated with the enclosures shown on the geophysical survey.

3.17.4 Five of the six natural hollows identified in this field were investigated. The hollow in Trench 109 (**10908**) measured 30m wide by 1.1m deep and contained four fills. The basal fill (10910) produced five pieces of unworked, burnt flint (103g) but the environmental sample taken from this fill did not yield any further remains. The uppermost fill (10912) contained a fragment (4g) of post-medieval pottery or CBM.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
103	14	NW-SE	50	0.35	Y
104	14	ENE-WSW	50	0.50	
105	14	NW-SE	50	0.50	
106	14	NE-SW	50	0.50	
107	14	E-W	50	0.50	?
108	14	E-W	50	0.40	Y
109	14	NW-SE	50	0.55	Y
164	14	NE-SW	50	0.40	
165	14	E-W	50	0.40	
166	14	NW-SE	50	0.35	
167	14	NE-SW	50	0.35	
168	14	NW-SE	75	0.55	Y
169	14	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
170	14	WNW-ESE	50	0.55	?
171	14	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	

Table 17: Trench information for Field 14

Trench 103

3.17.5 Trench 103 was located on the northern branch of the route and contained three graves, of which two were fully excavated (Fig. 45). Grave **10302** was located close to the middle of the trench which was partially extended so that the full grave could be exposed. The grave was aligned N-S and measured 1.96m long, 0.94m wide and 0.18m deep. It was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The grave contained the skeleton of an approximately 30-34 years old adult (SK10303), possibly male**.** The burial was supine, with the head at the southern end. The skeleton was approximately 60% complete, the torso and a large part of the pelvis were absent (probably truncated by ploughing). An Anglo-Saxon knife (SF110) had been placed in the burial. There were no other grave goods associated with the skeleton. The backfill of the grave (10304) consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey sand and yielded two sherds (3g) of mid-Roman pottery. The environmental samples taken from the grave produced no further artefacts or ecofacts.

3.17.6 Approximately 13m to the south-east of grave **10302**, lay grave **10305** on a NW-SE alignment. It was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.58m long, 0.62m wide and 0.26m deep. The grave contained the skeleton of a sub-adult (approximately 10-12 years old; SK10306). The burial was supine with the head at the north-west end. A small Anglo-Saxon knife (SF50) was found at the left side of the ribcage. The grave was filled with a mid reddish brown clayey sand (10307). None of the environmental samples taken from this grave produced any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.17.7 A third grave was partially revealed at the far south-eastern end of the trench. Grave **10308** lay approximately 13m to the south-east of grave **10305.** It appeared sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.75m wide and at least 1.5m long. The skull was partially exposed at the western end in order to confirm that the feature was a grave, however, it was not excavated, and no skeletal remains were retrieved.

Trench 107

3.17.8 This trench contained a curvilinear ditch at the eastern end (Fig. 47). Ditch **10703** was aligned broadly NW-SE and measured 1.2m wide by 0.3m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown silty sand (10704).

Trench 108

3.17.9 Trench 108 contained two sub-circular pits (Fig. 47). Pit **10804** measured 1.95m long, 1.46m wide and 0.16m deep. It had shallow sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown clayey sand (10805) and contained two sherds (49g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Pit **10802** (Plate 37) was located 19m to the east of pit **10804.** It measured 1.16m long, 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a slightly irregular base. It was filled by a mid brownish grey clayey sand (10803) which contained fragments of burnt stone, 18 sherds (273g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, five fragments of animal bone (20g) and two flint flakes (3g) dating from Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. The environmental sample taken from this fill did not contain any artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 109

3.17.10 Ditch **10902** was located at the far north-western end of the trench (Fig. 48). It was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.58m wide by 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base and was filled with a mid reddish brown sandy clay (10903). Just 3m to the south of the **10902** was ditch **10904** (Plate 38) which was also aligned NW-SE. Ditch **10904** corresponds to the water meadow ditch marked on 19th-20th century OS maps. It measured 2.8m wide by 0.6m deep with stepped sides and flat base. It contained three fills. The primary fill was a slump on the northern side (10905) consisted of a light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.32m thick. Th fill underlay a mid brownish grey clayey silt (10906), 0.5m thick, which produced two pieces of animal bone (19g) and a clam/mussel shell fragment (1g). The uppermost fill was a light brownish grey clayey silt (10907), 0.36m thick, which yielded two sherds (24g) of post-medieval pottery, a piece of post-medieval brick (251g) and some iron wire.

3.17.11 Ditch **10902** was located at the far north-western end of the trench (Fig. 48). It was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.58m wide by 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base and was filled with a mid reddish brown sandy clay (10903). Just 3m to the south of the **10902** was ditch **10904** (Plate 38) which was also aligned NW-SE. Ditch **10904** corresponds to the water meadow ditch marked on 19th-20th century OS maps. The ditch measured 2.8m wide and was partially excavated by a 2.5m wide slot. The ditch was 0.6m deep with a stepped norther side and flat base. It contained three fills. The primary fill was a pale yellowish brown silty clay (10905), 0.32m thick, located along the stepped side of the ditch cut. This may be slump or edge erosion caused by rooting. Alternatively, it may represent the fill of an earlier ditch cut (K. Gdaniec pers. comm). The main fill of the ditch comprised a mid brownish grey clayey silt (10906), 0.5m thick, which produced two pieces of animal bone (19g) and a clam/mussel shell fragment (1g). The uppermost fill was a light brownish grey clayeysilt (10907), 0.36m thick, which yielded two sherds (24g) of post-medieval pottery, a piece of post-medieval brick (251g) and some iron wire.

Trench 168

3.17.12 Towards the north-western end of the trench was ditch **16813** (Fig. 46). It was aligned NE-SW and measured 2.2m wide by 0.28m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (16814). Approximately 20m to the south-east of ditch **16813** lay parallel ditch **16811.** This feature was also 2.2m wide and 0.3m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave, slightly irregular base. It was filled with a mid yellowish brown silty sand (16812).

3.17.13 South-east of ditch **16811** lay pit **16808**. This feature was only partially exposed in the trench but appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It measured 1.9m wide by 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (16809), was a primary slump on the northern side of mid reddish brown silty sand containing frequent gravel inclusions. The upper fill (16810) was a mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.17.14 Towards the south-eastern end of the trench lay ditches **16804** and **16802**. Ditch **16804** was aligned NE-SW and appeared to correspond to a linear anomaly on the geophysics. It measured 2.9m wide by 0.54m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. The basal fill was a slump on the north-western side consisted of a mid reddish brown silty sand (16805), 0.1m thick. This was overlain with a mid greyish brown silty sand (16806), 0.25m thick. The upper fill was a mid reddish brown silty sand (16807), 0.2m thick. Ditch **16802** appeared to be part of the possible Roman D-shaped enclosure and associated ditches listed in the CHER (see Section 1.3.18; Fig. 2c, CHER 09353). This enclosure was also identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch **16802** was 2.1m wide and 0.48m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (16803).

Trench 169

3.17.15 Ditch **16903** was located towards the south-western end of the trench and appeared to be part of the same possible Roman group of features encountered by Trench 168 (see above). However, its profile and fill were different from ditch **16802**. It measured 2.08m wide and 1.08m deep. It had steep sides and a V-shaped profile and was filled with a dark orange brown silty sand (16904). An environmental sample taken from this fill did not contain any artefacts or ecofacts.

3.17.16 Approximately 7m to the north-east of ditch **16903** lay ditch **16905** on an E-W alignment. This feature is possibly a continuation of a linear feature shown on the geophysics to the east. It measured 0.92m wide by 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill which consisted of a dark reddish brown clayey sand (16906).

3.17.17 Located at the far north-eastern end of the trench was ditch terminus **16907.** The section exposed in the trench was 0.75m long and appeared to be aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand (16908) which produced two flint flakes (6g). The environmental sample taken from this ditch contained no artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 170

3.17.18 Pit **17003** was located towards the western end of the trench (Fig. 46). It was not fully exposed but appeared sub-circular in plan. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.44m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown sandy silt (17004). Ditch **17005** was located in the middle of the trench and was aligned NNE-SSW. It measured 1.14m wide by 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a pale grey silty sand (17006).

3.18 Field 15: Trenches 110-128 (Figs 49-52)

3.18.1 Field 15 was located in the area of water meadows south-east of Babraham, north of the River Granta. It was bordered on the eastern side by the A11 and on the southern side by the river. The land gradually sloped down towards the river. The geology consisted of chalk with patches of sand and gravel which was overlain by a 0.15m thickness of subsoil and a 0.3m thickness of topsoil. A total of 16 of the 19 planned trenches were opened. Trenches 123-125 were not excavated as they were located in environmental stewardship land.

3.18.2 Geophysical survey had only been undertaken in the western half of the field and indicated the presence of possible ditches and agricultural features. The historic OS maps from 1887-1940 show a drainage ditch c.130m north of the river which ran broadly E-W across the water meadow and through Trenches 111-3 (Fig. 49) before turning south through Trenches 118 and 123 (Figs 50-1).

3.18.3 The archaeology was concentrated in the southern half of the field, between the river and the water meadow ditch. The water meadow ditch itself was excavated in Trenches 111-113 and 118. The rest of the archaeological features in this field consisted of pits, ditches and an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB).

3.18.4 Of the nine natural hollows uncovered in this field, seven were excavated.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
110	15	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
111	15	N-S	50	0.60	Y
112	15	NE-SW	50	0.50	Y
113	15	NNW-SSE	50	0.50	Y
114	15	NE-SW	50	0.40	Y
115	15	NNW-SSE	50	0.30	
116	15	NE-SW	50	0.80	
117	15	NE-SW	50	0.70	
118	15	NW-SE	50	0.55	Y
119	15	NNE-SSE	50	0.45	
120	15	NE-SW	50	0.55	Y
121	15	NW-SE	40	0.40	Y
122	15	SE-SW	50	0.50	Y
123	15	Not opened	-	-	-
124	15	Not opened	-	-	-
125	15	Not opened	-	-	-
126	15	NW-SE	50	0.40	
127	15	NW-SE	50	0.40	

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
128	15	NW-SE	50	0.40	

Table 18: Trench information for Field 15

Trench 110

3.18.5 A large quarry pit (**11010**=**11016**) lay at the western end of the trench (Fig. 49). It measured 13m wide and 0.32m deep. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Pit **11010** contained two fills. The lower fill (11011=11017) was a slump of redeposited natural consisted of a mid brownish yellow clayey sand, 0.2m thick. The upper fill (11012=11018) was a dark yellowish brown silty sand, 0.35m thick, which produced six sherds (80g) of Early Roman pottery. To the east of pit **11010**=**11016** lay pit **11006** (Plate 40). This feature was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 1.8m long, 0.92m wide and 0.56m deep. It was filled with a dark yellowish brown clayey sand (11007).

3.18.6 Located at the eastern end of the trench were three linear features, **11004**, **11008** and **11002** that may represent ditches or shallow linear quarries. Feature **11004** was aligned N-S and measured 3.66m wide and 0.42m deep. It had gentle sides and an irregular base that contained four fills. The basal fill was a compacted, dark brownish orange silty sand (11005), 0.08m thick, which yielded three sherds (55g) of mid-Roman pottery. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown, clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions (11013), 0.3m thick. Above this was a mid greyish brown clayey sand, 0.17m thick. The uppermost fill was a dark greyish brown clayey sand (11015), 0.2m thick, which produced a sherd (27g) of mid-Roman pottery. To the east of feature **11004**, lay feature **11008** on a WNW-ESE alignment which measured 1.43m wide and 0.3m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single dark greyish brown, clayey sand fill (11009). Feature **11002** was located to the east of **11008** on a NW-SE alignment. It measured 1.94m wide and 0.32m deep. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown clayey sand (11003) which contained seven fragments (104g) of a possible Iron Age-type triangular loom weight and four pieces (1755g) of late medieval/post-medieval floor tile.

Trench 111

3.18.7 Towards the southern end of the trench was ditch **11104** (Fig. 49). This ditch was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.36m wide and 0.46m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orangey grey silty sand (11105) which contained five sherds (125g) of Late Iron Age pottery and a single flint flake (4g). The environmental sample from this fill produced a cereal grain fragment.

3.18.8 In the centre of the trench lay SFB **11100** (Fig. 52, Section 66; Plate 39) which extended east and west of the trench but appeared sub-rectangular in plan. It measured 3.76m wide and 0.3m deep. It had gentle sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey silty sand (11101) which produced: a small Anglo-Saxon brooch (SF4), an iron pin (SF5), an iron nail (SF107), 46 sherds (723g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery, a doughnut-shaped loom weight (149g), two amorphous pieces of fired clay (14g), a burnt fragment of lava quern (73g), two pieces (17g) of iron slag (vitrified hearth lining) and a fragment of human skull (SF3; left parietal skull bone). The latter is in good condition with only slight, patchy erosion to the cortical surface (see Ui Choileáin

Appendix C). The skull fragment is assumed to be residual and is likely to have derived from a disturbed Saxon or pre-Saxon grave in the vicinity (see discussion paragraph 4.3.23). In addition, the fill also yielded residual fragments (246g) of possible Iron Age-type triangular loom weight and three intrusive fragments (122g) of post-medieval CBM. Furthermore, a cereal grain fragment and sparse hammerscale were recovered from the environmental sample. Posthole **11102** was located on the southern edge of the SFB. It was sub-circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.7m. It was 0.34m deep and had steep sides and concave base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey clayey sand (11103).

3.18.9 The subsoil (11114) in the vicinity of SFB **11100** yielded two Roman coins which had been pierced near the edge and reused as pendants (SF6 and SF21) and four sherds (31g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery. These finds probably originated from the fill of the SFB.

3.18.10 Approximately 3m to the north of SFB **11100**, were intercutting ditches **11106** and **11110**, which both cut the subsoil (Fig. 52, Section 65). These ditches were aligned E-W and correspond to the course of the former water meadow drainage ditch. The southern ditch (**11106**) was the earlier of the two features and measured 1.8m wide by 0.55m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained three fills. The basal fill was a mid orange brown silty sand (11107), 0.2m thick. The environmental sample from this fill did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts. This was overlain by a layer of mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions (11108), 0.08m thick. The uppermost fill was a dark brownish grey sandy clay (11109), 0.27m thick. Ditch **11110** cut ditch **11106** and measured 3.8m wide by 0.52m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base and contained four fills. The lowest fills (11111, 11116) were slumps into both sides of the feature consisted of light greyish brown silty clay, 0.3m thick. These slumps were overlain by a dark brownish grey silty clay (11112), 0.2m thick. The environmental sample from this fill was found to contain seeds of hedgerow plants such as rose, elder and bramble. It also contained two pieces (758g) of post-medieval CBM and a piece of barbed wire. The uppermost fill was a dark greyish brown silty clay (11113), 0.32m thick, which yielded a fragment of human skull (right parietal skull bone). The fragment is in good condition with only slight, patchy erosion to the cortical surface (see Ui Choileáin Appendix C). The bone fragment is assumed to be residual and is likely to have derived from a disturbed Saxon or pre-Saxon grave in the vicinity (see discussion paragraph 4.3.23).

Trench 112

3.18.11 This trench contained three ditches and two pits (Fig. 49). Ditch **11212** was located at the south-western end of the trench and was aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (11213).

3.18.12 Near to the middle of the trench was ditch **11208**, which was aligned E-W and corresponded to the former water meadow drainage ditch. It measured 3.7m wide and 0.84m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base which contained three fills. The basal fill (12210) was a mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick. The secondary fill was a dark grey silty clay (11209), 0.2m thick, which yielded two shards of 19th-20th century glass (32g) and a probably a piece of modern agricultural

machinery (SF8). The upper fill was a mid yellowish brown sandy silt (11211), 0.12m thick.

3.18.13 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench were pits **11206** and **11204.** Pit **11206** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6m long, 0.45m wide and 0.09m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a light yellowish brown sandy clay (11207). Pit **11204** was located 6.5m to the north-east of pit **11206**. It was circular in plan and measured 0.9 m wide and 0.3 deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy clay (11205), which produced two fragments of animal bone (11g).

3.18.14 At the north-eastern end of the trench lay ditch **11202**. This ditch was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (11203).

Trench 113

3.18.15 Ditches **11300**, **11302** and **11303** were located towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 49). Intercutting ditches **11300** and **11302** were on an E-W alignment. They corresponded to the course of the former water meadow drainage ditch. The earlier ditch was **11300** that measured approximately 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty sand (11301), which contained 68 sherds (696g) of Early Roman pottery and three fragments of animal bone (70g). The environmental sample taken from this fill was waterlogged but did not contain any artefacts or ecofacts. Ditch **11302** cut ditch **11300** on its northern side. Ditch **11302** measured 3.58m wide by 0.37m wide with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained four fills. The lowest two fills were slumps of deposits from the northern (11305) and southern (11306) sides, up to 0.25m thick, which consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt. These slumps were overlain by a dark brownish grey sandy silt (11307), 0.31m thick. The uppermost fill was a mid brownish yellow silty sand (11308), 0.06m thick. Immediately to the north of these two ditches was ditch **11303** on a NW-SE alignment. It measured 0.53m wide by 0.07m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark reddish brown clayey silt (11303).

Trench 114

3.18.16 Trench 114 contained a natural hollow (**11404**) and a ditch (**11402**) at its south-western end (Fig. 50). The ditch was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a mid reddish brown silty sand (11403).

Trench 118

3.18.17 This trench contained a natural hollow at the south eastern end and a ditch at the north-western end. Ditch **11802** was aligned broadly N-S and corresponded to the course of the former water meadow drainage ditch. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt (11805).

Trench 120

3.18.18 This trench contained two ditches, a pit and a modern field drain (Fig. 51). Ditch **12000** was aligned NNE-SSW. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep with moderate sides and a flat base. It contained a mid orange brown silty sand (12001).

3.18.19 Approximately 2m north-east of ditch **12000** lay pit **12004.** This feature was not fully exposed in the trench but appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It measured 1.7m long, 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand (12005) which contained a moderate amount of charcoal.

3.18.20 Immediately east of pit **12004** lay ditch **12002** on a NNW-SSE alignment which may correspond to a possible linear feature shown on the geophysical survey. It measured 2.56m wide and 0.35m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (12003) which yielded 107 fragments of animal bone (1301g).

Trench 121

3.18.21 Trench 121 contained two ditches (Fig. 51). On a SW-NE alignment, ditch **12100** measured 2.32m wide and 0.59m deep. It had moderate sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (12101) which produced a piece of iron slag (173g) and three fragments of animal bone (35g). Located 8m to the south-east of **12100** was SSW-NNE aligned ditch **12102** that measured 2.16m wide by 0.59m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained four fills. The lowest two fills were slumps of material from the east (12103) and west (12104) sides of the feature. These were 0.15m thick and consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty sand. The secondary fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand (12105), 0.44m thick. The uppermost fill (12106) was a 0.16m thickness of mid greyish brown silty sand which contained frequent gravel inclusions which yielded 19 fragments of animal bone (336g).

Trench 122

3.18.22 This trench contained three pits and the southward continuation of the former water meadow drainage ditch (Fig. 51). Pit **12211** was located at the south-western end of this trench and was cut into the fill of a natural hollow. It was circular in plan and measured 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey sandy clay (12212). The environmental sample from this fill contained occasional charred wheat grains and a charred bean along with some charcoal.

3.18.23 Also at the south-western end of the trench was a linear feature (**12206**) that represented the water meadow drainage ditch. It measured 4.2m wide and 0.35m deep and contained four fills. The basal fill (12207) was a mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick. This was overlain by a dark grey sandy clay (12208), 0.16m thick. This underlay a mid reddish brown silty clay (12209), 0.18m thick. The uppermost fill consisted of a mid yellowish brown silty clay (12210), 0.2m thick, which produced a fragment (4g) of clay tobacco pipe stem.

3.18.24 Pits **12202** and **12203** were located towards the middle of the trench. Pit **12203** was not fully exposed but appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It was 1.75m wide and 0.3m deep. It had steep sides and a base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay (12205) which contained an iron nail (SF7), possibly from a horseshoe. Pit **12202** was located 3m to the north-east of pit **12203**. It was sub-circular and measured 1.8m wide by 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay (12204) from which two sherds (57g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered.

3.19 Field 16: Trenches 129-154 (Figs 53-55)

3.19.1 Field 16 lay at south-eastern end of the scheme, east of the village of Babraham. It was bordered to the east by the A11 and to the north by the A1307. The trenches were situated in relatively flat arable farmland. The geology consisted of silty chalk marl overlain by an intermittent subsoil, c.0.15m thick. On average, the topsoil measured 0.3m thick. Bucket sampling produced a sherd (3g) of post-medieval redware or CBM from the subsoil of Trench 134 (13401).

3.19.2 Geophysical survey had been undertaken in this field but had detected only sparse archaeological remains consisting of a few possible ditch alignments. The results of the evaluation confirmed there was few archaeological remains in this field. Of the 26 trenches opened, only five contained archaeology, which consisted of field boundary ditches and one pit. Trenches 129-134, 137-141, 143-150, 153 and 154 were all archaeologically sterile and shall not be discussed further.

3.19.3 Five natural hollows were uncovered in this field and investigated. The fill of hollow **13102**, (13103) contained a sherd (19g) of Neolithic pottery and two retouched flint flakes (22g).

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
129	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	
130	16	NW-SE	50	0.40	
131	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	
132	16	NE-SW	50	0.30	
133	16	NNE-SSW	50	0.30	
134	16	NE-SW	50	0.55	
135	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.50	Y
136	16	NW-SE	50	0.35	Y
137	16	NW-SE	50	0.65	
138	16	NE-SW	50	0.35	
139	16	NE-SW	50	0.30	
140	16	NE-SW	50	0.35	
141	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	
142	16	NE-SW	50	0.40	Y
143	16	NE-SW	50	0.35	
144	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	
145	16	NE-SW	50	0.30	
146	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.40	
147	16	NE-SW	50	0.40	
148	16	NE-SW	50	0.35	

Trench	Field	Orientation	Length (m)	Average depth (m)	Archaeology
149	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	
150	16	NW-SE	50	0.45	
151	16	N-S	50	0.30	Y
152	16	NE-SW	50	0.40	Y
153	16	NNW-SSE	50	0.45	
154	16	NNE-SSW	50	0.45	

Table 19: Trench information for Field 16

Trench 135

3.19.4 Located at the north-western end of the trench, ditch **13502** was aligned NW-SE (Fig. 53). It measured 0.7m wide by 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (13503) was a mid orange brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick. An environmental sample taken from this fill produced no artefacts or ecofacts. The upper fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt (13504), 0.15m thick, which produced an iron nail and a piece (44g) of post-medieval tile.

Trench 136

3.19.5 Located towards the western end of the trench was ditch **13602** (Fig. 53). Its NE-SW alignment corresponded with a linear anomaly on the geophysics that continued north-east where it was excavated as ditch **14202** in Trench 142. The ditch measured 1m wide and 0.26m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (13603) which consisted of a light orange brown sandy silt.

Trench 142

3.19.6 Ditch **14202** was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 53). It was aligned NE-SW and corresponded to a linear feature shown on the geophysics. It measured 1.72m wide and 0.5m deep with a V-shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill (14203) of mid orange brown sandy silt which contained four pieces (1110g) of post-medieval CBM.

Trench 151

3.19.7 A large sub-circular pit (**15102**) was partially exposed near the centre of the trench (Fig. 54; Fig. 55, Section 2). The pit was 2.34m wide and 0.83m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained four fills, the earliest of which was a primary fill (15103) of dark grey-brown clay silt, 0.17m thick. The environmental sample from this fill produced a small amount of charcoal. The next fill was a dark reddish brown clay silt (15104), 0.32m thick. Above this was a light grey clay sand (15105), 0.24m thick. The uppermost fill was a dark reddish brown clay silt (15106), 0.26m thick that produced a sherd (3g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.19.8 Ditch **15107** was located 10m south of pit **15102**. It was aligned NW-SE and measured 2.6m wide and 0.16m deep. It had an uneven in profile with gentle sides and a broadly concave base. This ditch contained a single fill (15108) of mid orange brown clay silt from which five pieces (225g) of lava quern were recovered. The environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 152

3.19.9 Ditch **15202** was located at the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 54). It was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt (15303).

3.20 Finds summary

Coins

3.20.1 Four copper-alloy coins and a jetton were recovered from: the topsoil and subsoil of Trenches 32, 43 and 111; and the fill of ditch **3002** in Trench 30 (Field 4) which date between the Roman and post-medieval periods. The 4th century Roman coin (SF100) recovered from ditch **3002** is possibly a residual item. The Roman coins (SF6 and SF21) from subsoil in Trench 111 (Field 15) were pierced near the edge and reused as pendants, a common Early Anglo-Saxon practice. A grave and an SFB belonging to the Anglo-Saxon period were excavated in Trenches 103 and 111 respectively.

Metalwork

3.20.2 The metalwork assemblage consists of 66 artefacts recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features including ditches, layers, pits and an Anglo-Saxon SFB. A total of 53 artefacts (predominantly post-medieval or modern iron nails with fragments of horseshoe, agricultural equipment and barbed wire) were recovered by metal detector from the topsoil, subsoil and other modern features. Nine items were recovered from excavated contexts which include: a small-long brooch (SF4), a pin (SF5) and a nail (SF107) from SFB **11100** in Trench 111 (Field 15); and iron knives (SF50 and SF110) from Early Anglo-Saxon graves **10302** and **10305** in Trench 103 (Field 14).

Iron slag

3.20.3 A total of eight pieces (562g) of iron smithing slag was recovered from the evaluation. Five broken-up fragments of smithing hearth base (SHB) were recovered from a Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon hollow (**6906**) in Trench 69 (Field 7). An Early Anglo-Saxon SFB (**11100**; Trench 111) and ditch (**12100**; Trench 121) in Field 15 produced a fragment of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) and a small smithy hearth base (SHB) respectively.

Flint

3.20.4 A relatively incoherent, small, and thinly spread assemblage of 53 struck flints and nine fragments (0.289kg) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from a total of 14 trenches during the evaluation. Thirty-one of the struck flints and four of the unworked burnt flints were derived from the fills of cut features. Most contexts contained between one and four flints, but slightly larger assemblages were recovered from ditch **6800** in Trench 68, Field 6 (seven flints) and ditch **10002** in Trench 100, Field 13 (eight flints). Much of the assemblage is comprised of small thin flakes and blade-based material, the majority of which is probably Early Neolithic (c.4000-3300BC) in date, although a later Mesolithic date cannot be precluded for some of the material. There is also a possibility that the unworked burnt flint and potentially some of the strictly non-diagnostic, struck flint is later prehistoric and may be contemporary with the

features from which they were recovered. However, the majority of the flint represents residual material caught up in later features and signifies small background flint scatters within the landscape through which the road scheme runs.

Glass

3.20.5 Two fragments of 19th-20th century bottle glass were recovered from ditch **11208** in Trench 112 (Field 15).

Prehistoric pottery

3.20.6 The evaluation yielded 321 sherds (6381g) of prehistoric pottery from 18 trenches in Fields 2, 7b, 9, and 13-15. Two sherds (20g) of probably residual Neolithic pottery were recovered from ditch **2011** (Trench 20, Field 2) and from natural hollow **13102** (Trench 13, Field 16). Twenty sherds (322g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from two pits (**10802** and **10804**) in Trench 108 (Field 14) which included re-fitting sherds from a small Deverel-Rimbury type vessel. In addition, 20 sherds (195g) of probably residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were widely dispersed in features excavated in Trenches 11, 12, 20, 21, 75, 100 and 101 (Fields 2, 9 and 13). The Middle (156, 2707g) and Late (123 sherds, 3137g) Iron Age pottery assemblage is typical of groups found in Southern Cambridgeshire. It was recovered from ditches, pits and a pond-like feature in Trenches 11-12, 13-16, 19-20, 72-73, 75, 111 and 151 (Fields 2, 7b, 9, 15 and 16). The vast majority of the Middle Iron Age (109 sherds, 2171g) and Late Iron Age (123 sherds, 3137g) components derived from the Iron Age settlement complex in Field 2.

3.20.7 The few sherds of Neolithic pottery attest to a background presence in the evaluation corridor, complementing the picture emerging from the worked flint. By contrast the recovery of Middle Bronze Age pottery from two pits in Trench 108 (Field 14) probably suggests a settlement presence in this area of the scheme, adjacent to the River Granta. Aside from the obvious focus of Iron Age activity in Field 2, where the main pottery-yielding contexts were located in Trenches 11-20, two other clusters can be identified on the gravels beside the River Granta: on either side of the river in Fields 7b and 9 (Trenches 72-73 and 75); and in Field 15 (Trench 111) in close proximity to the watercourse.

Roman pottery

3.20.8 The evaluation recovered an assemblage of 169 sherds (2325g) of Roman pottery. The material is predominantly earlier Roman in date (AD50-100) with several contexts containing mid-Roman pottery (AD150-250). Coarseware fabrics dominate the assemblage, representing 80.5% of the assemblage by sherd count (136 sherds, 1805g), of which unsourced sandy grey, reduced, oxidised and black-slipped wares are the most common (92% of coarsewares by count). The only sourced coarseware comprises a single Horningsea greyware base sherd from pit **11004** (Trench 110, Field 15). Romano-British finewares represent a further 13% of the assemblage (22 sherds, 155g), occurring in a similar range of fabrics as the coarsewares. Imported pottery (almost exclusively samian along with an amphora sherd) accounts for the remaining 6.5% of the pottery assemblage by count, totalling eleven sherds weighing 365g. The

largest assemblages derive from Fields 7b (54 sherds, 699g) and 15 (78 sherds, 848g) with a focus on Trenches 73 and 113. Ditch **11300** (Trench 113, Field 15) contained the largest single assemblage (68 sherds, 696g). Pond-like feature **7315** (Trench 73, Field 7b) contained the second largest assemblage (31 sherds, 498g). Both these assemblages indicate a peak of activity between AD50-100. The pottery from both these fields suggests this early focus continued until the mid-2nd century AD and possibly into the early 3rd century in Field 15. Overall, the pottery is domestic in nature, dominated by coarseware jars, most of which are likely to have been locally produced.

Anglo-Saxon pottery

3.20.9 A total of 50 fragments (754g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.AD450-750) was recovered from subsoil and SFB **11100** in Trench 111. The assemblage is composed of globular domestic vessels such as jars or bowls used for storage/cooking activity.

Post-medieval pottery

3.20.10 A small assemblage (11 sherds, 0.160kg) of 16th-20th century pottery was recovered from Trenches 109 (ditches **10905** and **10908**), 122 (pit **12202**), 134 (subsoil) and 173 (ditch **17300**). The assemblage is fragmentary and probably the result of general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing. It represents background noise, indicating post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

Clay tobacco pipe

3.20.11 Four fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem (0.013kg) was recovered from Trenches 122 (ditch **12206**) and 173 (ditch **17300**). The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c.1600.

Worked stone and burnt stone

3.20.12 A total of 7428g (138 pieces) of stone were examined from the evaluation, of which 1129g (seven pieces) consisted of worked stone and 6299g (131 pieces) were burnt stone. Most of the small amount of worked stone (767g) was composed of burnt, weathered and undiagnostic Roman/Anglo-Saxon lava quern redeposited in post-medieval features (posthole **620** and ditch **15108**) in Trenches 6 (Field 2) and 151 (Field 16) with just 73g from Early Anglo-Saxon SFB **11100** in Trench 111 (Field 15). The fragment from posthole **620** shows some evidence for having been used opportunistically as a whetstone. In addition, a single flint or chert hammerstone (362g) was recovered from Roman ditch **3002** in Trench 30 (Field 4). The burnt stone was largely composed of burnt and cracked cobbles which for the most part is likely to be prehistoric in origin but re-deposited in Middle-Late Iron Age features in Trenches 14, 15 and 21 (Field 2) and Roman ditches in Trenches 31 (Field 4) and 72 (Field 7b).

Ceramic building material

3.20.13 A total of 38 fragments (5616g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the evaluation. The earliest material is a small amount of Roman material from

Trenches 182 (ditch **18207**) and 184 (ditch **18402**) in Field 9, which included a brick fragment and 'flat' fragments which were probably derived from Tegula. This would appear to be Roman rural scatter, where material has been bought into a site for uses other than a building construction. The remaining group of largely 17th century or later material derived from features in Trench 31 in Field 4 and Trenches 110, 111, 135 and 142 in Fields 14-16.

Fired clay

3.20.14 The evaluation yielded 20 pieces (544g) of fired clay from three Iron Age ditches (**1907**, **1918** and **11002**) and a pit (**1506**) in Fields 2 and 15 and an Early Anglo-Saxon SFB (**11100**) in Trench 111, Field 15. Apart from the small amorphous fragments which may represent pieces of daub or oven lining, the majority of the fired clay (11 fragments, 507g) derives from loom weights. Seven of the fragments recovered from ?Iron Age ditch **11002** were probably part of a triangular weight. The fragments with similar, Iron Age, characteristics from SFB **11100** may therefore be residual items. However, the SFB also produced a single large fragment of a typical Saxon doughnut-shaped loom weight.

3.21 Environmental summary

Human skeletal remains

3.21.1 Three inhumations and two deposits of disarticulated human bone were discovered during the evaluation. The prime adult (possible) male individual in grave **10302** and the burial of a sub-adult between 10-12yrs old in grave **10305** (Trench 103, Field 14) contained small early Anglo-Saxon knifes (SF50). The older sub adult/adult individual in grave **1708** (Trench 17, Field 2) is represented by fragments of ulna, radius and a single maxillary incisor. The disarticulated fragments of skull from ditch **11110** and pit **11101** in Trench 111 (Field 15) possible belong to the same individual. Trench 161 (Field 13) and Trench 6 (Field 2) also contained single, unexcavated burials **16101** and **610** respectively.

Animal bone

3.21.2 The evaluation recovered a total of 312 recordable fragments of animal bone, of which 212 fragments were identifiable to six taxa (cattle, chicken, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat). The remaining fragment can be identified as large or medium mammal. This assemblage probably represents domestic waste associated with the later Iron Age, Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon rural settlement activity uncovered by the evaluation. Cattle and sheep/goat make up the greatest percentages of this assemblage at 33% and 38% respectively with bone and teeth indicative of the presence of both juvenile and older animals. Neonate sheep/goat metapodials are also recorded, suggestive of rearing animals on site. The presence of older animals suggests that both cattle and sheep/goat were utilised for secondary products such as milk or wool as well as for meat consumption. Seven fragments display butchery marks.

Marine mollusca

3.21.3 A total of 10 shell fragments (0.108kg) were collected by hand from ditch **7306** and pond-like feature **7315** (Trench 73, Field 7b) and from ditch **10904** (Trench 109, Field 14). The shells recovered are edible species, mostly oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) from estuarine and shallow coastal waters.

Environmental remains

3.21.4 A total of 58 samples were taken during the evaluation. Plant remains are preserved in 15 samples, mainly as charred cereals and with variable density and diversity. There is evidence of a few deposits having originally been waterlogged but there are no surviving identifiable plant remains. Within Field 2, Trench 19 was most productive with samples taken from ditches **1907** and **1918** producing frequent charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with occasional peas (*Pisum sativum*) and seeds of grasses (Poaceae). These plant remains are consistent with the Late Iron Age date of the features. Within Field 7b, pit **7304** in Trench 73 produced frequent charred grain, predominantly wheat with occasional barley and weed seeds that are likely to be cereal crop contaminants. A single charred tuber of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subspecies bulbosus) is indicative of the burning of turf. Pond-like feature **7315** produced ostracods as evidence that it did indeed contain water. Within Field 9, Middle Iron Age pit **7505** (Trench 75) and Romano-British pit **17211** (Trench 172) both produced small quantities of wheat and barley grains. In Field 15, SFB **11100** produced only a single cereal grain fragment and sparse hammerscale. Furthermore, within this field pits **12004** (Trench 120) and **12211** (Trench 122) both produced charcoal as evidence of the burning of wood. This was particularly abundant in pit **12211** which also produced occasional charred wheat grains and a charred bean (Fabaceae).

4 DISCUSSION

with Matt Brudenell

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 In general, site conditions were reasonable throughout most of the evaluation and features could be clearly observed in the chalk, marl, and gravel geologies crossed by the scheme. Consequently, the results of the investigation are thought to have a high level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project's aims and objectives are set out above in Section 2.1.1.

4.2.2 The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved in so far that the presence, character and distribution of archaeological remains across the scheme has been established and the results of the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence have been tested and confirmed.

4.3 Interpretation

Natural hollows

4.3.1 Periglacial hollows were encountered throughout the scheme. They were identified in every field except Fields 1 and 8, with over 30 investigated by hand, or a combination of machine and hand, during the course of the evaluation. The hollows varied enormously in size, from relatively shallow scoops to large, deep depressions over 40m wide and 1.2m deep. On fields with chalk and marl geologies, in the northern half of the scheme, the hollows had a basic two-fold fill sequence: a basal deposit of dark brown humic silt, suggesting formation in slightly damp conditions, overlain by a homogenous mid brown silt with occasional flecks of chalk. By contrast fields on the gravels, particularly at the Brabraham end of the scheme, had reddish brown sandy silt fills.

4.3.2 Despite widespread excavation (and environmental sampling), very few finds were recorded from the hollows. Some yielded the occasional piece of work flint or prehistoric pottery dating from the Early Neolithic to Bronze Age (discussed below) but, with the exception of hollow **10908**, Trench 109 (discussed below), none were intensively utilised.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.3.3 Whilst no features of Neolithic date were identified in the evaluation, sporadic finds of work flint and pottery attest to a background presence at several locations in the investigation corridor. Although the worked flint assemblage is small (53 struck flints) and somewhat heterogenous in nature, it largely comprises flakes and blades more characteristic of the earlier Neolithic. These were recovered from a range of (later) feature fills and natural deposits across Fields 2, 5-7, 9 and 13-16, and never in any significant quantities. However, the distribution by trench is instructive and does indicate some spatial patterning, with most of the worked flint deriving from trenches around the River Granta, both at the Stapleford and Babraham (Fields 6, 7, 9 and 14)

crossing points (Figs 56 and 57). These are all on the lower valley slopes and gravel geologies, which are typically favoured locations for earlier prehistoric activity.

4.3.4 Excavations c.300m east of the Brabraham crossing, on the south side of the River Granta at Bourn Bridge, provide important insights into the nature of occupation and activity in these settings, with a scatter of pits, a ring-ditch and two hollows revealed (CHER 11317; 11317A; Pollard 2002). These yielded a range of Neolithic to Bronze Age finds, notably large quantities of worked and burnt flint, and smaller groups of pottery and animal bone. Parallels can be drawn between the burnt flint filled hollows exposed in this excavation, and the large hollow **10908** revealed in Trench 109. This contained a 0.3m thick band of dark brownish grey clay silt flecked with burnt flint, reminiscent of deposits revealed toward the base of the hollows to the east. These witness at least two phases of activity in the earlier Neolithic and mid-late Bronze Age, with over 300 worked flints recovered alongside pottery and animal bone.

4.3.5 Elsewhere in the evaluation evidence for Neolithic activity was sporadic, with the odd flint and residual sherd of pottery recovered from trenches beyond river-side settings; on the chalks and marls of the northern half of the scheme (Fields 2 and 5), and on higher ground along the 30m contour in the south (Fields 13 and 16). Early Bronze Age activity was scarcer still, with the only feature assigned to this period being the ring-ditch exposed in Trench 55 (ditch **5500**). Located along the field boundary between Fields 5 and 6, the ring-dich was first revealed by the geophysical survey (Enclosure 4) and measures c.22m in diameter (from the centre point of the ditch). The ditch itself is relatively slight (1.9m wide, 0.37m deep) and yielded three earlier Neolithic flakes. There were no surviving mound deposits or buried soils, and no internal or external burials in the area exposed (nor in the surrounding trenches). The ring-ditch, however, belongs to a group of possible monuments in the immediate vicinity, all located on the threshold between the Granta Valley to the south and the chalk downland of the Gog Magog hills to the north. These include a cropmark ring-ditch 120m to the south (visible on Google Earth at TL 57860 51944), a second possible cropmark ring-ditch c.200m to the south (CHER 08344), and one c.500m to the south-east (CHER MCB20542).

4.3.6 Two pits recorded in Trench 108, Field 14 (pits **10802** and **10804**) attest to Middle Bronze Age activity in the scheme corridor along the Granta Valley, overlapping with the scatter of earlier prehistoric finds in this zone (see above). The pits included fragments of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone, flint flakes and burnt stone: a matrix of material characteristic of refuse generated in the course of sustained occupation. Given that settlements of this period can be difficult to locate, especially when unenclosed, and particularly in the context of evaluation, their identification here should be considered significant. The dating again ties in well with the results of the Bourn Bridge excavations to the east, where sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were also recovered from feature fills (Pollard 2002). This suggests that activity along the floodplain edge of the river was probably extensive in the mid to late 2nd millennium BC.

4.3.7 Another zone of probable Middle/later Bronze Age activity was located in Trench 100, Field 13. This exposed two large perpendicular aligned ditches, interpreted as forming the corner of a rectilinear enclosure, the northern half of which is visible as a cropmark

on Google Earth (c.75m wide, centred on TL 50612 49939; Fig. 44). The ditches were around 3m wide and over 1m deep. Although no finds were forthcoming from the lower fills, the tertiary silts of the ditches yielded small fragments of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone and worked flint. The enclosure was therefore likely to have been dug earlier, probably in the mid to late 2nd millennium BC.

4.3.8 On morphological grounds, in terms of the overall size and form of the compound, plus the magnitude of its ditches, the closest local parallel is the later Bronze Age enclosure at Lynton Way, Sawston, c.1.2km to the west (CHER MCB16829; Weston *et al*. 2007). This is one of three other rectilinear/D-shaped enclosures now recorded in Sawston (CHER MCB17152, 04118 and 09743), and are a distinctive component of the settlement geography on the local chalkland 'plateau' between the Cam and Granta Valleys here. How these tie into wider systems of land division in this period is still unclear. However, some form of contemporary ditched field system may be envisaged, based on parallels elsewhere, and undated ditches in Field 14, such as ditch **16804** and **17005** in Trenches 168 and 170, may well be land divisions of this period. Certainly, both align with anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey in this zone and, superficially, appear to underlie the enclosure complex revealed here. Unfortunately, the date of this complex was not confirmed by the evaluation (no finds were recovered from ditches **16802** and **16903**), though in general, the form is more characteristic of a later Iron Age site.

Iron Age

4.3.9 Leaving aside the undated enclosure complex from Field 14 discussed above, which possibly dates to the later 1st millennium BC, remains of definite Iron Age origin were confined to features in Fields 2, 7b, 9, 15 and 16. Although this list suggests a fairly wide scatter of features, these were primarily concentrated in Field 2, with a more dispersed swathe across Fields 7b and 9 on the floodplain fringes of the River Granta at Stapleford, with single dated features in Fields 15 and 16 at the Babraham end of the scheme (Figs 56 and 57).

4.3.10 Scattered sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery in Fields 2, 9 and 13 – most of which are probably residual – attest a low-level earlier 1st millennium BC presence in the landscape. In general, their distribution lacks a clear focus, though sporadic finds across Field 2 hint at low-density settlement potentially masked by the later Iron Age complex in this zone. The pit and posthole cluster in Trench 11, which includes a possible ring-gully (**1128** and **1114**), are certainly in keeping with the character of earlier Iron Age settlement, though unfortunately, finds were scarce from this trench.

4.3.11 More easily comprehensible are the ditched boundaries, enclosures, and trackway visible from the geophysical survey in Field 2, which appear to have been laid out from the Middle Iron Age. One of the most striking revelations from the investigation is the recognition that the long-ditched boundary line (Boundary 1; Figs 4, 18-22) corresponding with a medieval headland (still visible) in Field 2 probably has Iron Age origins. Aligned north-west to south-east, this slightly sinuous boundary can be traced over 700m, and seems to have been laid out along the break of slope between ground

rising towards Chalk Hill to the north-east, and the flatter terrace plain leading south-west to Hobson's Brook. The boundary line is formed by several different ditches of varying magnitude, indicative of multiple phases of redefinition and recutting. The fills from each are remarkably clean/sterile, but features that appear to be tacked onto this boundary line, such as Enclosure 3 exposed in Trench 19, are of definite Iron Age date. In fact, this boundary seems to form the southern limits of the settlement complex to the north, which spread between Trench 11 in the west to Trench 22 in the east.

4.3.12 Although the complexity of this settlement cannot be fully unpicked by evaluation, the trenching has provided some insights into its development. Based on the pottery recovered, Middle Iron Age activity appears to have been centred upon Trenches 14 and 15 and is associated with the two small rectilinear enclosures (Enclosure 1 and 2, both c.20m x 15m in size), encircled by a large curvilinear compound (c. 55m x 35m in size). Pits were found inside the circuit of this larger enclosure, with three exposed in the current scheme (**1505**, **1510** and **1512**) and a further eight in the earlier CCCAFU phase of trenching (CHER CB11540; Hinman 1999). Of note is pit **1505** which yielded a large dump of pottery (74 sherds, 1630g), including fragments of at least 13 different Middle Iron Age vessels; one a near complete pot.

4.3.13 Trenches 16 and 17 also revealed a further curvilinear ditch (**1702**) which may be connected to the compounds in Trenches 14 and 15. This ditch seem to be tacked onto Boundary 1, and partially encircles a heavily truncated burial (**1709**), represented by fragments of ulna, radius and a single maxillary incisor.

4.3.14 The ceramics also suggest a Middle Iron Age date for the north-west to south-east aligned trackway (Trackway 1) recorded in Trenches 19, 20, 21 and 22. As with Boundary 1, the trackway is defined by several parallel-aligned recut ditches set between c. 8-9m apart. This track can bet traced for at least 375m in the geophysical survey and is projected to head towards the Nine Wells springs to the north-west, c.600m from the site (Fig. 4). This would have been an important fresh water source and was no doubt a draw for prehistoric settlement. Importantly, the line of Trackway 1 and Boundary 1 provided a frame for the construction of a Late Iron Age rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 3, 30m x 55m in size) investigated by Trench 19, and clearly visible from the geophysical survey results (Fig. 4). The enclosure is defined by a deep V-shaped ditch, up to c.3m wide and 1.5m deep (ditches **1907** and **1918**). These both yielded groups of Late Iron Age pottery, with a large assemblage recovered from ditch **1918**. Samples from these fills contained frequent charred grains of wheat and barley, with occasional peas and seeds of grasses (one of only a few productive samples from the evaluation). There are also hints that the series of north-east to south west aligned ditches in Trenches 11, 12, 16, 18 (**1102**, **1204**, **1602**, **1802**) may be of Late Iron Age date, based on the limited pottery finds. These seem to follow the axis of Enclosure 3 (and possibly the west arm of the Middle Iron Age curvilinear compound), blocking out a ladder-like arrangement of paddocks north of Boundary 1.

4.3.15 Overall, the evaluation has confirmed the presence of an extensive Iron Age settlement complex in Field 2, spanning both the Middle and Late Iron Age. Interestingly, there is no obvious 'transitional' or Roman phase to activity between Trenches 11-22 (though five Roman sherds were recovered from ditches **1304**, **2107** and **2109** in Trenches 13 and 21), presumably because the focus of occupation shifted

to the area of the scheduled cropmark complex to the west of Field 2, on the opposite side of the railway line (SAM 1006891).

4.3.16 The character of Iron Age activity elsewhere along the evaluation corridor is more difficult to pinpoint. Pottery recovered from Trenches 72, 73 and 75 in Fields 7b and 9 suggest occupation either side of the River Granta, along the low-lying gravel terraces beside the floodplain. However, it is not clear whether the odd pit or ditch in this zone attests to permanent settlement or simply the periodic/seasonal utilisation of floodplain pastures. Occupation was certainly not of the same order of intensity or longevity as that evident in Field 2, though the quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the waterlogged deposits of pond **7315** does suggest a sustained, if localised, settlement presence. The same may be true of the single dated Late Iron Age ditch in Trench 11, Field 15 (ditch **11104**), which occupies a similar topographic setting on the floodplain margins of the River Granta. This was the only Late Iron Age dated feature in the field, though fragments of triangular Iron Age loom weights were recovered from a neighbouring Saxon SFB (**11100**) and ditch **11002** (Trenches 110 and 111) and may attest to a wide swathe of activity beyond the evaluation corridor (perhaps in association with the rectilinear cropmark c. 40m to the north).

Roman

4.3.17 Archaeology of Roman date was primarily concentrated on the gravel terraces beside the River Granta in Fields 7b, 9 and 15 (Figs 56 and 57). Although features and finds of Roman date, or possible Roman date, were also recovered from Fields 2, 4 and 14 (residual sherds in Saxon graves; see below), it was the zones immediately adjacent to the river, on ground just above the floodplain, that attracted the main settlement-related activity.

4.3.18 At Stapleford, a concentration of Roman features was exposed in Trenches 72 and 73 (Field 7b). These trenches fell across a small gravel rise surrounded to the west, east and south by a series of undulations belonging to the floodplain margin and a probable palaeochannel of the River Granta. Indeed, this and other similar gravel 'peninsulas' can be seen on both sides of the river in Fields 7b and 9 on air photographs on Google Earth, flanked by a former meandering line of the Granta. These gravel rises are clearly visible in the fields, and air photographs from this zone show fragmented cropmarks across their crests. The archaeology in Trenches 72 and 73 comprised a series of closely spaced ditches (mainly north-east to south-west aligned), pits and a large, waterlogged pond-like feature (**7315**, which also contains Iron Age material – see above) on the southern edge of the gravel terrace, dipping into the palaeochannel zone. Though it is impossible to identify what these features relate to in the context of evaluation, and whether they form small settlement enclosures, riverside paddocks or elements of a wider field system, the density is certainly indicative of sustained activity and probably represents several phases of occupation. Pottery from these features suggests a focus in the early Roman period (AD 50-100), with activity continuing until the mid-2nd century AD.

4.3.19 Cropmarks are more extensive on the opposite side of the River Granta across Field 9, but are far from straightforward to interpret (CHER MCB27669). Where visible, these have been plotted in Figures 37-38, and show a fair degree of correlation with the

archaeology exposed, especially around Trenches 74, 75, 172, 173 and 184. The cropmarks seem to form part of a rectilinear boundary system with possible trackways. However, some those close to the river are curvilinear in segments and may trace the edges of the floodplain/wet-ground contours. None of the features in this zone were especially rich in finds and it is debatable whether these represent components of settlement *per se*, or simply attest to the drainage and agricultural use of these terraces during the Roman period. Based on the distribution of features and dated finds (pottery and CBM), any settlement is likely to have been adjacent the river here, similar to the setting in Field 7b, perhaps with a network of field ditches extending back from this edge. The pottery recovered suggests a focus on the earlier Roman period, though activity continued into the earlier 3rd century AD.

4.3.20 The third focus of Roman activity was in Field 15 in a similar riverside setting, but at the Babraham end of the scheme. This was focused upon Trenches 110-113, all of which lay within c.80m of a large rectilinear cropmark enclosure (c.75m x75m). The Roman archaeology in this zone comprised ditches and quarry pits, not unlike that in Fields 7b and 9. These may represent activity areas on the periphery of the cropmark to the north, although there was no direct correlation and ditch alignments were slightly different. However, sufficient material was recovered from these features to suggest settlement in this zone, with ditch **11300**, Trench 113, yielding 68 sherds of Roman pottery (696g). Overall, the dating is also similar to Field 9 with earlier and later Roman pottery represented, suggesting occupation between the mid-1st to early-3rd century AD. This also makes the site broadly contemporary with some of the phases of activity on the major Roman settlement complex at the Babraham Institute, c.1km downstream from Field 15 (CHER MCB17547; MCB17429; MCB17449; MCB16827; MCB20314; MCB20252; MCB17434).

4.3.21 Sporadic traces of Roman activity were encountered elsewhere on the scheme, namely in Fields 2 and 4. In Field 2, two Roman sherds (16g) were recovered from two of the five ditches located toward the centre of Trench 6 (ditch **601** and **611**). These were on a broadly similar north-east to south-west alignment and seem to correspond with ditches emanating from the scheduled Roman cropmark complex, c.200m to the west (SAM 1006891). An inhumation burial (**610**) was uncovered between this group of ditches. This was not excavated but could be Roman in date.

4.3.22 In Field 4 a large boundary ditch (**3002/3104**) was exposed in Trenches 30 and 31, corresponding with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch was up to c.5m wide and 1.64m deep, with lower weathering fills containing chalk (possibly suggesting the presence of a bank on its western side) capped by thick deposits of silt. The silts contained scraps of Roman pottery (three sherds, 7g) and a 4th century AD Roman coin (SF 100). Whilst these finds do not necessarily date the origins of the ditch (which may have Iron Age ancestry), they certainly attest to it being an open and 'active' feature of the later Roman landscape. Interestingly the alignment of this ditch broadly follows the axis of the north section of Hinton Way road; an orientation also echoed in the medieval furlong boundaries across this area of chalkland (see discussions below).

Saxon

4.3.23 The evaluation exposed a Saxon cemetery (Trench 103, Field 14) and a Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB; Trench 111, Field 15; Figs 56 and 57). The SFB (**11100**) was only partially exposed in Trench 111, but was of classic sub-rectangular form (3.76m wide and 0.3m deep), with gently sloping sides, a flat base and a posthole (**11102**) located on the southern edge. The building was filled with dark artefact-rich silty sand containing finds typically associated with Early Saxon settlement: handmade pottery, animal bone, slag, hammer scale (from the environmental sample), a loom weight fragment, pieces of fired clay, burnt lava quern, a long brooch, iron pin and nail. Two pierced Roman coins (SF6 and SF21), probably used as pendants in the Saxon period, were also recovered from the contact zone between the SFB upper fill and the subsoil (1114) and was presumably ploughed out of the building fill. Overall, this mix of artefacts is characteristic of a generalised settlement-related refuse, which often includes lost items of personal adornment. More unusual is the recovery of a human skull fragment from this context. This is probably an incidental inclusion, possibly from a disturbed grave in the vicinity. On this point it is worth highlighting that another fragment of human skull was recovered from post-medieval ditch **11110,** c.8m to the north, suggesting other intact or disturbed graves of Roman or Saxon date might lie in this area.

4.3.24 The topographic position of the SFB is typical of the period, with Early Saxon settlements tending to favour the lighter soils and lower gravel terraces of the region's watercourses and river valleys. Of immediate significance is the small settlement exposed at excavations on the opposite side of the river at Bourn Bridge, just 300m to the south-east (CHER 13044; Pollard 2002). Here seven SFBs were uncovered together with a scatter of pits; the building yielding relatively large and varied artefact assemblages, complementary to those from SFB **11100**. The buildings here were largely spaced between 10-30m apart and provide a good indication of the scale and density of settlement likely to be found around Trench 111 and the gravel terraces in this zone. Combined, the findings suggest extensive Early Saxon settlement, meaning further buildings and features should be anticipated.

4.3.25 The cemetery discovered in Trench 103, Field 14, was located on higher ground overlooking the River Granta to the north-east, between 750-900m from the settlement remains in Trench 111 and those at Bourn Bridge. A total of three graves were exposed in the central and southern half of the trench (**10302**, **10305** and **10308**), two of which were excavated (**10302** and **10305**). They comprise an adult (Skeleton 10303, grave **10302**; possibly male, 30-34 years old) and sub-adult (Skeleton 10306, grave **10305**), with moderate bone preservation. Skeletons 10303 and 10306 were accompanied by iron knives of Early Saxon date (SF110 and SF50 respectively). This was the only secure dating evidence (the two small fragments of Roman pot (3g) in the backfill of grave **10302** being considered residual), though the location of the cemetery is typical of the period. Though it is difficult to anticipate the scale of the cemetery, no graves were uncovered in Trench 104, 45m to the east.

4.3.26 At this juncture it is appropriate to mention a further grave was revealed in Trench 161, Field 13 (16101), 300m south-west from the cemetery. This was not fully exposed nor lifted in the evaluation. The remains are undated and seemingly isolated.

Medieval and post-medieval

4.3.27 Various features of medieval and post-medieval date were exposed by the evaluation, all of which relate to the agricultural utilisation and management of the landscape. These comprised field boundary ditches, water meadow and drainage ditches, possible lynchets, and remnants of earthen headlands and furlong boundaries. Some of the features are still visible in the landscape today and can be clearly seen in LIDAR imagery.

4.3.28 Of note is the low earthen headland in Field 2 that sealed the Iron Age boundary line (Boundary 1). This is visible as a cropmark, over 700m long. The headland was revealed as a thickened colluvial subsoil in Trenches 8-10, 12-13, 17-18 and was up to c.30m wide and between 0.2-0.4m thick at its peak (being most prominent in Trench 8). No finds other than part of a post-medieval buckle (SF30) were recovered from the feature but it is presumed to have formed in the medieval period along a boundary with a much earlier (Iron Age) ancestry. The long-term maintenance or use of boundaries such as this are often hard to demonstrate, but significantly, there is clear evidence for persistence here, probably because the boundary is topographically sensitive and references a natural break of slope in the landscape.

4.3.29 Other broadly contemporary agricultural features that registered in the geophysical survey, and are clearly visible on LIDAR, scarcely had an earth-fast imprint in the trenching. In Field 4 a series of north-east to south-west aligned anomalies were recorded by the geophysical survey, and were crossed by Trenches 36, 38, 40, 42 and 48. Only in Trenches 36, 38 and 42 were any corresponding 'features' visible; these being furrow-looking features that were really surviving skims of red-brown subsoil associated with a slight thickening of the soil profile in the trench section. However, viewed from afar using LIDAR imagery, these present as low earthen banks forming long, evenly spaced furlong boundaries traversing the slopes of the Gog Magog Downs down to the lower lying terraces toward the River Granta (Fig. 58). Their patterning is remarkably consistent, and the line of earthworks can be traced between Granham's Road and across fields east of Haverhill Road (parts of Granham's Road, Hinton Way and Haverhill Road all being in line with the dominant axis of these features).

4.3.30 Also warranting special mention are the water meadow features in Field 14 and 15 at the Babraham end of the scheme. In Field 15, former water meadow drainage ditch – the *Head Main* – (Fig. 2c, CHER 15995; Figs 49-51) cut a sinuous path that flanked the river, c.90-160m north of its current course. A total of five slots were excavated through the ditch line in Trenches 111, 112, 113, 118 and 122 (**11106**, **11100**, **11208**, **11302**, **11802**, **12206**). These interventions showed that the ditch had at least one major episode of re-cutting, with the earlier line (only recorded in Trench 111 (**11106**)) being at least 1.8m wide and 0.55m deep. The re-cut line was between 1.8-4.2m wide and 0.2-0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. This had between one and four silt fills, with the upper deposits yielding a range of post-medieval finds, some possibly dating back to the 17th or 18th centuries (the CBM), though these were mixed amongst material of 19th or early 20th century origin, including glass, a fragment of agricultural machinery and barbed wire. An environmental sample from ditch **11110** contained seeds of hedgerow plants such as rose, elder and bramble.

4.3.31 On the south side of the river in Field 14, the ditch delineating the former water meadow lay within 30m of the river course in places and was excavated in Trench 109 (Fig. 48, **10904**). This was of comparable size and shape, having been 2.8m wide, 0.6m deep, yielding a similar suite and date range of post-medieval finds. Overall, the line of the ditches matches that of cropmarks visible in the area and corresponds directly with first edition OS mapping (the results also matching findings from the CSET Phase 1 evaluation; CHER ECB 5967; Booth 2019). The meadow boundaries are also visible on Google Earth air photographs from 1945, with Taylor (2002, 114) recording that the Head Main in this section was ploughed-out and converted to agricultural land around the mid 1970s. Historical documents indicate that the Babraham water meadows were constructed by the Bennet family in two phases in the 1650s (CHER MCC15995; Taylor 2002). This broadly corresponds with the archaeological findings, with the earliest artefacts from the ditch potentially dating back to the 17th century.

4.3.32 In his discussion of the Babraham water meadows Taylor also mentions other ditches and features between the Head Main and the river visible on air photographs from 1946, tentatively labelled 'catch drains' (2002, 114-115, fig. 6). These occur in the area around Trenches 110-113, and may broadly align with ditches **11002** and **11212**. If, as Taylor suggests, these were later additions to the original scheme, it is plausible that these and other undated ditches in this zone are connected to the water meadow and its drainage, potentially including features in Trench 120, 121 and 122. Certainly, the few datable finds recovered from this zone were post-medieval in origin (a nail and horseshoe from pit **12203**).

4.3.33 Other ditches interpreted as medieval or post-medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches are summarised in Table 20 below

Field	Trench	Feature	Interpretation
1	1-3	Ditches 101 and 103	19th century. Same N-S aligned ditch, parallel with railway to the east. Contained glass, brick and CBM.
1	1	Ditch 106	Medieval/post-medieval? Dark fill broadly corresponding with a cropmark. Possibly a drainage ditch relating to Hobson's conduit (K. Gdaniec pers comm.)
3	24	Ditch 2402	Medieval/post-medieval? NE-SW aligned, parallel with existing filed boundary and roadside.
4	42-43	Ditches 4202 and 4304	Medieval/post-medieval? Same NW-SW aligned ditch, corresponding to geophysical anomaly. Perpendicular to hillslope. Possible field lynchets (K. Gdaniec pers. comm)
7a	69	Ditches 6902, 6904	Post-medieval (?). Parallel with the field boundary to the west.
9	173	Ditch 17300	Post-medieval floodplain drainage ditch. Contained post-medieval pottery, CBM and clay pipe.
9	182	Intercutting ditches 18205, 18206, 18209	Post-medieval drainage ditches. Contained post-medieval pottery
15	135	Ditch 13502	Post-medieval field boundary ditch. Extends from existing NW-SE align field boundary to the west and contains a nail and a one piece of post-medieval tile. Perpendicular to ditch 13602 and 14202 (see below)
15	136, 142	Ditches 13602 and 14202	Post-medieval (?) field boundary ditch. Same NE-SW aligned ditch, corresponding to geophysical anomaly. Parallel with

Field	Trench	Feature	Interpretation
			Newmarket Road to the west, and perpendicular to ditch 13502, Trench 135 (see above).
15	152	Ditch 15202	Post-medieval? NE-SW aligned, similar to ditches 13602 and 14202 in Trenches 136 and 142 (see above)

Table 20: Summary of medieval or post-medieval ditches

Second World War

4.3.34 The evaluation corridor crossed the line of a backfilled machine excavated Second World War (WWII) anti-tank ditch that formed part of the defensive barrier known as the GHQ line (General Headquarters Line), constructed in June 1940 (Fig. 58). The ditch line was crossed in Trenches 34 (**3402**), 47 (**4703**), 48 (**4803**), 62 and 63 in Fields 4 and 6. A complete slot was machine excavated and recorded in Trench 34. The ditch measured 5.2m wide, 2.5m deep, and had a very steep, near-vertical western side and a more gradual sloping eastern side. The ditch displayed some weathering deposits at the base but was otherwise infilled with large tips of loose 'clean' chalk rubble, probably pushed in by machine from the eastern side shortly after the end of the war.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has revealed extensive multi-period remains across the scheme. Concentrated areas of activity have been identified on the lower gravel terraces either side of the River Granta in Fields 7, 9, 14 and 15 in Stapleford and Babraham, with a large later Iron Age settlement complex revealed in Field 2 on the western side of Granham's Road, Stapleford, above Hobson's Brook.

4.4.2 Riverside settings were evidently the favored locations for activity and settlement within the scheme corridor. Whilst there is a background of earlier prehistoric activity in this zone beside the River Granta, more sustained forms of settlement start to come into focus from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. These become more prevalent in the Iron Age, and from the Early Roman period, the gravel terraces in these zones appear to have been densely occupied with areas of settlement sitting within a network of ditches and paddocks. Importantly, remains of earlier Saxon settlement have also been uncovered on the northern banks of the River Granta in Field 15, with a contemporary cemetery site in Field 14 on the opposite side of the valley on higher ground.

4.4.3 The spaces between the river valleys and watercourses appear to have been sparsely settled. Features in this zone were primarily related to the medieval and later agricultural use of the land. Some of these earthwork features are still visible in the landscape today and follow earlier boundaries such as the Iron Age ditch line in Field 2 and possibly the large Roman (or prehistoric) dich exposed at the western end of Field 4. Significantly, the alignment of some of these medieval earthen boundaries are fossilized in the present-day pattern of roads and hedged field divisions, demonstrating how early features structured, and continue to structure, the character of the landscape south of the Gog Magog hills.

APPENDIX A TRENCH OVERBURDEN DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

A.1 Trench overburden descriptions

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
1	1	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, humic, peaty silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	2	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, humic, peaty silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	3	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, humic, peaty silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
2	4	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	5	Topsoil	0.4	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	6	Topsoil	0.45	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	7	Topsoil	0.4	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil directly overlies natural
	8	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies colluvial layer, which is only present near the middle of the trench. At the far end of the trench topsoil overlies the natural
		Colluvium	0.2	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	9	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by colluvial layer, present all along the trench, overlain by topsoil
		Colluvium	0.25	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	10	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by colluvial layer, present all along the trench, overlain by topsoil
		Colluvium	0.25	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	11	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by thin layer of subsoil, which is overlain by topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
	12	Topsoil	0.28	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Layer (1213) only present above ditches at the W end of the trench. Colluvial layer overlies layer (1213), is present all the way along the trench but thickest at W end. This is overlain by the topsoil
		Colluvium	0.22	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Layer (1213)	0.1	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
	13	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Colluvium overlies the geology and is thickest at the NE end of the trench (max 0.4m). Topsoil overlies colluvium.
		Colluvium	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	14	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil which is overlain by topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
	15	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil (depth varies
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
					between 0.15 and 0.25). Subsoil overlain by topsoil
	16	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Colluvium only present at far ends of the trench. Subsoil only present near the middle of the trench.
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.25	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	17	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Colluvium not present and far south end, here the topsoil overlies the natural.
		Colluvium	0.3	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	18	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	At far northern end of trench, subsoil overlies the geology and is in turn overlain by topsoil. From the middle to the south end, layer (1807) is overlain by colluvium which is overlain by topsoil.
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Layer (1807)	0.15	Mid brownish grey silty clay, with mod stones	
	19	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	At the far south end of the trench, subsoil overlies the geology. From the middle of the trench to the northern end the colluvial layer overlies the geology and is thickest near the middle.
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	20	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Colluvium present all the way along the trench, overlain by topsoil.
		Colluvium	0.2	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
	21	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	At far western end, subsoil overlies geology. From the middle to the eastern end colluvial layer starts to build. Layer under colluvium only present at far eastern end.
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.3	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Layer	0.1	Mid brownish grey silty clay, with mod stones	
	22	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Only at the far NE end is the geology is overlain by subsoil and then topsoil. Colluvium is present across most of the trench, the layer beneath the colluvium is only at the SW end.
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.2	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Layer	0.1	Mid brownish grey silty clay, with mod stones	
	23	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Only at the far E end is the geology is overlain by subsoil and then topsoil. Colluvium is present across most of the trench, the
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
		Colluvium	0.23	Dark reddish brown, clayey silt	
		Layer	0.1	Mid brownish grey silty clay, with mod stones	

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
					layer beneath the colluvium is only at the W end.
3	24-28	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Trenches in Field 3 were at the base of a hill so contained a colluvium/hillwash deposit beneath the topsoil. In Trenches 25 and 27 it was not as thick as in the other trenches (only approx. 0.15m).
		Colluvium/hillwash	0.4	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
4	30	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Trench slopes up towards the eastern end. Subsoil/hillwash thicker at western end (max 0.29m), not really present at eastern end.
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid reddish brown, sandy silt	
	31	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Trench slopes up towards the southern end. Subsoil/hillwash thicker at northern end (max 0.2)
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown, sandy silt	
	32-33	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	34	Topsoil	0.28	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.18	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt	
	35	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	36	Topsoil	0.28	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil. Subsoil depth varies.
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown, sandy silt	
	37-38	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	39	Topsoil	0.28	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil only present at far western end of trench
		Subsoil	0.18	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	40-41	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	42	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.25	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	43	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil only present in the northern half of the trench
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	44-47	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	48	Topsoil	0.32	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil only present at north end of trench, elsewhere the topsoil directly overlies the natural
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	49	Topsoil	0.2	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	50	Topsoil	0.30	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
	51	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.25	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
5	52	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil only present at SE end
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	53	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil only present at NE end
		Subsoil	0.25	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	54-56	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
6	57-58	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Thick layer of subsoil accumulated in the middle of the trenches over natural hollows
		Subsoil	0.5	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	59-62	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	63	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Subsoil thicker at SE end
		Subsoil	0.3	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	64	Topsoil		Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil		Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	65-66	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	67-68	Topsoil	0.45	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil deeper due to furrows for potato crop
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
7a	69	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	70	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
		Colluivium	0.4	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
	71	Topsoil	0.2	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.3	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
7b	72-73	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt	
8	174, 175, 178	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
9	74-75	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	76-77	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
	78-79	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown, clayey silt	
	172-173	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	179-183	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	184	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
10	Test Pits 32-36	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies modern disturbance
11	87	Topsoil	0.25	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil
		Subsoil	0.1	mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
	88-90	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	91	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
		Subsoil	0.2	mid greyish brown, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
12	92-98	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil. No subsoil at the SW end of trenches 97 and 98.
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
	155-158	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
13	99	Topsoil	0.35	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
	100-101	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	
	102	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	
	159-160	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Topsoil overlies natural geology
	161-163	Topsoil	0.3	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	
14	103-109	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown silty sand	
	164 – 167	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil patchy, only present in small areas across this part of the field
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown silty sand	
	168-171	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown silty sand	
15	110-111	Topsoil	0.4	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid reddish brown clayey sand	
	112-114	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
	115	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
	116	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.30	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
		Colluvium	0.15	Light reddish brown sand	
	117	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.30	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
		Colluvium	0.2	Light yellow brown sand	
	118	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.2	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
	119-122	Topsoil	0.35	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.15	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
	126-128	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown, sandy clay	
		Subsoil	0.1	Mid orangey brown, silty clay	
16	129-133	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	
		Subsoil	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey sand	
	134	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Geology overlain by colluvium, overlain by subsoil and topsoil
		Subsoil	0.2	Dark reddish brown, clayey sand	
		Colluvium	0.15	Mid reddish brown clayey sand	
	135-137	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil
		Subsoil	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey sand	
	138-139	Topsoil	0.25	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil not present at southern end of either trench
		Subsoil	0.1	Dark reddish brown, clayey sand	
	140-54	Topsoil	0.3	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	

Field	Trench	Soil layer	Average depth (m)	Description	Comments
		Subsoil	0.15	Dark reddish brown, clayey sand	Geology overlain by subsoil and then topsoil

Table 21: Trench overburden descriptions

A.2 Context inventory

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
100	-	1	1	layer	topsoil
101	101	1	1	cut	ditch
102	101	1	1	fill	ditch
103	103	1	1	cut	pit/natural feature
104	103	1	1	fill	pit/ natural feature
105	105	1	1	cut	ditch
106	105	1	1	fill	ditch
107	105	1	1	fill	ditch
200	-	2	1	layer	topsoil
201	201	2	1	cut	ditch
202	201	2	1	fill	ditch
203	203	2	1	cut	ditch
204	203	2	1	fill	ditch
205	205	2	1	cut	natural feature
206	205	2	1	fill	natural feature
300	-	3	1	layer	topsoil
301	301	3	1	cut	ditch
302	301	3	1	fill	ditch
303	301	3	1	fill	ditch
304	301	3	1	fill	ditch
600	-	6	2	layer	topsoil
601	601	6	2	cut	ditch
602	601	6	2	fill	ditch
603	601	6	2	fill	ditch
604	601	6	2	fill	ditch
605	605	6	2	cut	ditch
606	605	6	2	fill	ditch
607	605	6	2	fill	ditch
608	608	6	2	cut	ditch
609	608	6	2	fill	ditch
610	610	6	2	cut	grave
611	611	6	2	cut	ditch
612	611	6	2	fill	ditch
613	611	6	2	fill	ditch
614	611	6	2	fill	ditch
615	615	6	2	cut	ditch
616	615	6	2	fill	ditch
617	615	6	2	fill	ditch
618	615	6	2	fill	ditch
619	619	6	2	cut	post hole
620	619	6	2	fill	post hole
621	621	6	2	cut	post hole
622	621	6	2	fill	post hole
623	621	6	2	fill	post hole
800	-	8	2	layer	topsoil
801	801	8	2	cut	ditch
802	801	8	2	fill	ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
803	803	8	2	cut	ditch
804	804	8	2	cut	natural feature
805	804	8	2	fill	natural feature
806	803	8	2	fill	ditch
807	803	8	2	fill	ditch
808	803	8	2	fill	ditch
809	809	8	2	cut	pit/ natural feature
810	809	8	2	fill	pit/ natural feature
811	-	8	2	layer	other layer
812	812	8	2	cut	pit?
813	812	8	2	fill	pit?
814	814	8	2	cut	pit?
815	814	8	2	fill	pit?
816	-	8	2	layer	Colluvial layer
900	-	9	2	layer	topsoil
901	-	9	2	layer	subsoil
902	-	9	2	layer	natural
903	903	9	2	cut	post hole
904	903	9	2	fill	post hole
905	905	9	2	cut	post hole
906	905	9	2	fill	post hole
907	905	9	2	fill	post hole
1100	-	11	2	layer	topsoil
1101	-	11	2	layer	subsoil
1102	1102	11	2	cut	ditch
1103	1102	11	2	fill	ditch
1104	1104	11	2	cut	ditch
1105	1104	11	2	fill	ditch
1106	1106	11	2	cut	post hole
1107	1106	11	2	fill	post hole
1108	1108	11	2	cut	natural
1109	1108	11	2	fill	natural
1110	1110	11	2	cut	natural feature
1111	1110	11	2	fill	natural feature
1112	1112	11	2	cut	pit (hearth)
1113	1112	11	2	fill	pit (hearth)
1114	1114	11	2	cut	ring gully
1115	1114	11	2	fill	ring gully
1116	1116	11	2	cut	pit
1117	1116	11	2	fill	pit
1118	1118	11	2	cut	pit
1119	1118	11	2	fill	pit
1120	1120	11	2	cut	pit
1121	1120	11	2	fill	pit
1122	1122	11	2	cut	stake hole
1123	1122	11	2	fill	stake hole
1124	1124	11	2	cut	stake hole
1125	1124	11	2	fill	stake hole
1126	1126	11	2	cut	stake hole
1127	1126	11	2	fill	stake hole
1128	1128	11	2	cut	ring gully
1129	1128	11	2	fill	ring gully
1130	1130	11	2	cut	natural?
1131	1130	11	2	fill	natural?
1132	1112	11	2	fill	pit (hearth)
1200	1200	12	2	cut	pit

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
1201	1200	12	2	fill	pit
1202	1202	12	2	cut	pit
1203	1202	12	2	fill	pit
1204	1204	12	2	cut	ditch
1205	1204	12	2	fill	ditch
1206	1206	12	2	cut	ditch
1207	1207	12	2	cut	ditch
1208	1207	12	2	fill	ditch
1209	1207	12	2	fill	ditch
1210	1207	12	2	fill	ditch
1211	1206	12	2	fill	ditch
1214	-	12	2	layer	colluvium
1213	1206	12	2	fill	ditch
1300	-	13	2	layer	topsoil
1301	-	13	2	layer	subsoil
1302	1302	13	2	cut	ditch
1303	1302	13	2	fill	ditch
1304	1304	13	2	cut	ditch
1305	1304	13	2	fill	ditch
1306	1304	13	2	fill	ditch
1307	1307	13	2	cut	ditch
1308	1307	13	2	fill	ditch
1309	1309	13	2	cut	ditch
1310	1309	13	2	fill	ditch
1311	1311	13	2	cut	ditch
1312	1311	13	2	fill	ditch
1313	1313	13	2	cut	ditch
1314	1313	13	2	fill	ditch
1315	1315	13	2	cut	ditch
1316	1315	13	2	fill	ditch
1317	1315	13	2	fill	ditch
1318	1318	13	2	cut	ditch
1319	1318	13	2	fill	ditch
1320	1320	13	2	cut	ditch
1321	1320	13	2	fill	ditch
1322	1320	13	2	fill	ditch
1323	1315	13	2	fill	ditch
1400	-	14	2	layer	topsoil
1401	-	14	2	layer	subsoil
1402	-	14	2	layer	natural
1403	1403	14	2	cut	ditch
1404	1403	14	2	fill	ditch
1405	1405	14	2	cut	ditch
1406	1405	14	2	fill	ditch
1500	-	15	2	layer	topsoil
1501	-	15	2	layer	subsoil
1502	-	15	2	layer	natural
1503	1503	15	2	cut	ditch
1504	1503	15	2	fill	ditch
1505	1505	15	2	cut	pit
1506	1505	15	2	fill	pit
1507	1505	15	2	fill	pit
1508	1508	15	2	cut	ditch
1509	1508	15	2	fill	ditch
1510	1510	15	2	cut	pit
1511	1510	15	2	fill	pit

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
1512	1512	15	2	cut	pit
1513	1512	15	2	fill	pit
1600	-	16	2	layer	topsoil
1601	-	16	2	layer	subsoil
1602	1602	16	2	cut	ditch
1603	1602	16	2	fill	ditch
1604	1604	16	2	cut	post hole
1605	1604	16	2	fill	post hole
1606	1606	16	2	cut	natural feature
1607	1606	16	2	fill	natural feature
1608	1606	16	2	fill	natural feature
1700	-	17	2	layer	topsoil
1701	-	17	2	layer	subsoil
1702	1702	17	2	cut	ditch
1703	1702	17	2	fill	ditch
1704	1704	17	2	cut	ditch
1705	1704	17	2	fill	ditch
1706	1706	17	2	cut	ditch
1707	1706	17	2	fill	ditch
1708	1708	17	2	cut	grave
1709	1708	17	2	fill	skeleton
1710	1708	17	2	fill	grave
1800	1800	18	2	cut	ditch
1801	1801	18	2	cut	ditch
1802	1802	18	2	cut	ditch
1803	1802	18	2	fill	ditch
1804	1804	18	2	cut	natural feature
1805	1804	18	2	fill	natural feature
1806	1804	18	2	fill	natural feature
1807	1807	18	2	layer	Other Layer
1808	1808	18	2	layer	Colluvial Layer
1809	1809	18	2	layer	topsoil
1810	1800	18	2	fill	ditch
1811	1801	18	2	fill	ditch
1900	-	19	2	layer	topsoil
1901	-	19	2	layer	subsoil
1902	1902	19	2	cut	ditch
1903	1902	19	2	fill	ditch
1904	1902	19	2	fill	ditch
1905	1902	19	2	fill	ditch
1906	1902	19	2	fill	ditch
1907	1907	19	2	cut	ditch
1908	1907	19	2	fill	ditch
1909	1907	19	2	fill	ditch
1910	1907	19	2	fill	ditch
1911	1911	19	2	cut	pit
1912	1911	19	2	fill	pit
1913	1913	19	2	cut	pit
1914	1913	19	2	fill	pit
1915	1913	19	2	fill	pit
1916	1916	19	2	cut	ditch
1917	1917	19	2	cut	ditch
1918	1918	19	2	cut	ditch
1919	1918	19	2	fill	ditch
1920	1918	19	2	fill	ditch
1921	1918	19	2	fill	ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
1922	1922	19	2	cut	well
1923	1922	19	2	fill	well
1924	1916	19	2	fill	ditch
1925	1917	19	2	fill	ditch
2000	-	20	2	layer	topsoil
2001	-	20	2	layer	subsoil
2002	2002	20	2	cut	ditch
2003	2002	20	2	fill	ditch
2004	2002	20	2	fill	ditch
2005	2002	20	2	fill	ditch
2006	2002	20	2	fill	ditch
2007	2007	20	2	cut	natural feature
2008	2007	20	2	fill	natural feature
2009	2009	20	2	cut	natural feature
2010	2009	20	2	fill	natural feature
2011	2011	20	2	cut	ditch
2012	2011	20	2	fill	ditch
2013	2002	20	2	fill	ditch
2014	2011	20	2	fill	ditch
2015	2011	20	2	fill	ditch
2016	2011	20	2	fill	ditch
2017	2017	20	2	cut	ditch
2018	2017	20	2	fill	ditch
2019	2019	20	2	cut	ditch
2020	2019	20	2	fill	ditch
2021	2021	20	2	cut	ditch?
2022	2021	20	2	fill	ditch?
2023	2021	20	2	fill	ditch?
2024	2021	20	2	fill	ditch?
2100	2100	21	2	cut	ditch
2101	2100	21	2	fill	ditch
2102	2100	21	2	fill	ditch
2103	2103	21	2	cut	ditch
2104	2103	21	2	fill	ditch
2105	2103	21	2	fill	ditch
2106	2103	21	2	fill	ditch
2107	2107	21	2	cut	ditch
2108	2107	21	2	fill	ditch
2109	2109	21	2	cut	ditch
2110	2109	21	2	fill	ditch
2111	2111	21	2	cut	ditch
2112	2111	21	2	fill	ditch
2113	2113	21	2	cut	ditch
2114	2113	21	2	fill	ditch
2115	2115	21	2	cut	ditch
2116	2115	21	2	fill	ditch
2117	2117	21	2	cut	ditch
2118	2117	21	2	fill	ditch
2119	2117	21	2	fill	ditch
2200	-	22	2	layer	topsoil
2201	-	22	2	layer	subsoil
2202	2202	22	2	cut	natural feature
2203	2202	22	2	fill	natural feature
2204	2202	22	2	fill	natural feature
2205	2205	22	2	cut	pit/natural feature
2206	2205	22	2	fill	Pit/ natural feature

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
2207	2205	22	2	fill	Pit/ natural feature
2400	-	24	3	layer	topsoil
2401	-	24	3	layer	subsoil
2402	2402	24	3	cut	ditch
2403	2402	24	3	fill	ditch
2404	2404	24	3	cut	natural feature
2405	2404	24	3	fill	natural feature
2600	-	26	3	layer	topsoil
2601	-	26	3	layer	subsoil
2602	2602	26	3	cut	ditch
2603	2602	26	3	fill	ditch
2604	2604	26	3	cut	pit
2605	2604	26	3	fill	pit
3000	-	30	4	layer	topsoil
3001	-	30	4	layer	subsoil
3002	3002	30	4	cut	ditch
3003	3002	30	4	fill	ditch
3004	3002	30	4	fill	ditch
3006	3006	30	4	cut	Natural Feature
3007	3006	30	4	fill	Natural feature
3008	3008	30	4	cut	ditch
3009	3008	30	4	fill	ditch
3010	3002	30	4	fill	ditch
3011	3002	30	4	fill	ditch
3012	3002	30	4	fill	ditch
3100	-	31	4	layer	topsoil
3101	-	31	4	layer	subsoil
3102	3102	31	4	cut	ditch
3103	3102	31	4	fill	ditch
3104	3104	31	4	cut	ditch
3105	3104	31	4	fill	ditch
3106	3104	31	4	fill	ditch
3107	3104	31	4	fill	ditch
3108	3104	31	4	fill	ditch
3109	3104	31	4	fill	ditch
3110	3110	31	4	cut	ditch
3111	3110	31	4	fill	ditch
3112	3110	31	4	fill	ditch
3113	3110	31	4	fill	ditch
3400	-	34	4	layer	topsoil
3401	-	34	4	layer	subsoil
3402	3402	34	4	cut	ditch
3600	-	36	4	layer	topsoil
3601	-	36	4	layer	subsoil
3602	3602	36	4	cut	ditch
3603	3602	36	4	fill	ditch
4200	-	42	4	layer	topsoil
4201	-	42	4	layer	subsoil
4202	4202	42	4	cut	Ditch/remnant lynchet
4203	4202	42	4	fill	Ditch/remnant lynchet
4300	-	43	4	layer	topsoil
4301	-	43	4	layer	subsoil
4302	4302	43	4	cut	Ditch/remnant lynchet
4303	4302	43	4	fill	Ditch/remnant lynchet
4304	4304	43	4	cut	Ditch/remnant lynchet
4305	4304	43	4	fill	Ditch/remnant lynchet

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
5000	-	50	4	layer	topsoil
5001	-	50	4	layer	subsoil
5002	5002	50	4	cut	Natural feature
5003	5002	50	4	fill	Natural feature
5004	5002	50	4	fill	Natural feature
5005	5002	50	4	fill	Natural feature
5100	-	51	4	layer	topsoil
5101	-	51	4	layer	subsoil
5102	-	51	4	layer	natural
5103	5103	51	4	cut	Natural feature
5104	5103	51	4	fill	ditch
5105	5103	51	4	fill	ditch
5106	5106	51	4	layer	Other layer
5200	5200	52	5	cut	natural feature
5201	5200	52	5	fill	natural feature
5400	-	54	5	layer	topsoil
5401	-	54	5	layer	subsoil
5402	5402	54	5	cut	natural feature
5403	5402	54	5	fill	natural feature
5404	5404	54	5	cut	natural feature
5405	5404	54	5	fill	natural feature
5500	5500	55	5	cut	ditch
5501	5500	55	5	fill	ditch
5502	5500	55	5	fill	ditch
5600	-	56	5	layer	topsoil
5601	5601	56	5	cut	natural feature
5602	5601	56	5	fill	natural feature
5603	-	56	5	layer	subsoil
5604	5604	56	5	cut	natural feature
5605	5604	56	5	fill	natural feature
5606	5606	56	5	cut	natural feature
5607	5606	56	5	fill	natural feature
5608	5608	56	5	cut	natural feature
5609	5608	56	5	fill	natural feature
5610	5610	56	5	cut	natural feature
5611	5610	56	5	fill	natural feature
5700	-	57	6	layer	topsoil
5701	-	57	6	layer	subsoil
5702	5705	57	6	fill	natural feature
5703	5705	57	6	fill	natural feature
5705	5705	57	6	cut	natural feature
5800	5800	58	6	cut	natural feature
5801	5800	58	6	fill	natural feature
5802	5800	58	6	fill	natural feature
5803	-	58	6	layer	subsoil
5804	-	58	6	layer	topsoil
5805	5805	58	6	cut	natural feature
5806	5805	58	6	fill	natural feature
5807	5805	58	6	fill	natural feature
5900	5900	59	6	cut	natural feature
5901	5900	59	6	fill	natural feature
6000	6000	60	6	cut	natural feature
6001	6000	60	6	fill	natural feature
6300	6300	63	6	cut	ditch
6301	6300	63	6	fill	ditch
6302	6300	63	6	fill	ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
6303	6300	63	6	fill	ditch
6304	-	63	6	layer	subsoil
6305	-	63	6	layer	topsoil
6400	6400	64	6	cut	natural feature
6401	6400	64	6	fill	natural feature
6402	6400	64	6	fill	natural feature
6403	6403	64	6	cut	natural feature
6404	6403	64	6	fill	natural feature
6405	6405	64	6	cut	natural feature
6406	6405	64	6	fill	natural feature
6407	6407	64	6	cut	ditch
6408	6407	64	6	fill	ditch
6409	6407	64	6	fill	ditch
6410	6410	64	6	cut	natural feature
6411	6410	64	6	fill	natural feature
6412	6410	64	6	fill	natural feature
6413	6410	64	6	fill	natural feature
6600	6600	66	6	cut	ditch
6601	6600	66	6	fill	ditch
6602	6600	66	6	fill	ditch
6700	6700	67	6	cut	pit
6701	6700	67	6	fill	pit
6702	6702	67	6	cut	pit
6703	6702	67	6	fill	pit
6800	6800	68	6	cut	ditch
6801	6800	68	6	fill	ditch
6900	-	69	7a	layer	topsoil
6901	-	69	7a	layer	subsoil
6902	6902	69	7a	cut	natural feature
6903	6902	69	7a	fill	natural feature
6904	6904	69	7a	cut	natural feature
6905	6904	69	7a	fill	natural feature
6906	6906	69	7a	cut	natural feature
6907	6906	69	7a	fill	natural feature
6908	6906	69	7a	fill	natural feature
6909	6906	69	7a	fill	natural feature
6910	6906	69	7a	fill	natural feature
7000	-	70	7a	layer	Topsoil
7001	-	70	7a	layer	Subsoil
7002	7002	70	7a	cut	natural feature
7003	-	70	7a	layer	Other layer
7004	7002	70	7a	fill	natural feature
7005	7005	70	7a	cut	posthole
7006	7005	70	7a	fill	posthole
7007	7007	70	7a	cut	posthole
7008	7007	70	7a	fill	posthole
7100	-	71	7a	layer	topsoil
7101	-	71	7a	layer	subsoil
7102	7102	71	7a	cut	Natural feature
7103	7102	71	7a	fill	Natural feature
7104	7104	71	7a	cut	Quarry pit
7105	7104	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7106	7104	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7107	7107	71	7a	cut	Quarry pit
7108	7107	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7109	7107	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
7110	7107	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7111	7107	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7112	7112	71	7a	cut	Quarry pit
7113	7112	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7114	7112	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7115	7115	71	7a	cut	Quarry pit
7116	7115	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7117	7115	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7118	7115	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7119	7115	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7120	7120	71	7a	cut	Quarry pit
7121	7120	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7122	7120	71	7a	fill	Quarry pit
7200	7200	72	7b	cut	Quarry pit
7201	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7202	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7203	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7204	7204	72	7b	cut	Pit/natural feature?
7205	7204	72	7b	fill	Pit/natural feature?
7206	7204	72	7b	fill	Pit/natural feature?
7207	7204	72	7b	fill	Pit/natural feature?
7208	7204	72	7b	fill	Pit/natural feature?
7209	7209	72	7b	cut	ditch
7210	7209	72	7b	fill	ditch
7211	7209	72	7b	fill	ditch
7212	7209	72	7b	fill	ditch
7213	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7214	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7215	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7216	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7217	7200	72	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7218	7218	72	7b	cut	Natural Feature
7219	7218	72	7b	fill	Natural Feature
7220	7218	72	7b	fill	Natural Feature
7221	-	72	7b	layer	subsoil
7300	-	73	7b	layer	topsoil
7301	-	73	7b	layer	subsoil
7302	7302	73	7b	cut	Pit
7303	7302	73	7b	fill	pit
7304	7304	73	7b	cut	Pit
7305	7304	73	7b	fill	pit
7306	7306	73	7b	cut	ditch
7307	7307	73	7b	cut	ditch
7308	7307	73	7b	fill	ditch
7309	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7310	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7311	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7312	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7313	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7314	7306	73	7b	fill	ditch
7315	7315	73	7b	cut	Pond
7316	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7317	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7318	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7319	7319	73	7b	cut	Quarry pit
7320	7319	73	7b	fill	Quarry pit

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
7321	7319	73	7b	fill	Quarry pit
7322	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7323	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7324	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7325	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7326	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7327	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7328	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7329	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7330	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7331	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7332	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7333	7315	73	7b	fill	Pond
7400	-	74	9	layer	topsoil
7401	-	74	9	layer	subsoil
7402	7402	74	9	cut	Ditch
7403	7402	74	9	fill	ditch
7500	-	75	9	layer	Topsoil
7501	-	75	9	layer	Subsoil
7502	7502	75	9	cut	Ditch
7503	7502	75	9	fill	Ditch
7504	7502	75	9	fill	Ditch
7505	7505	75	9	cut	Pit
7506	7505	75	9	fill	Pit
7507	7505	75	9	fill	pit
7508	7508	75	9	cut	Pit
7509	7508	75	9	fill	pit
7510	7510	75	9	cut	Pit
7511	7510	75	9	fill	pit
7517	7517	75	9	cut	Ditch
7518	7517	75	9	fill	Ditch
7519	7519	75	9	cut	Ditch
7520	7519	75	9	fill	Ditch
7521	7521	75	9	cut	Ditch
7522	7521	75	9	fill	Ditch
7523	7521	75	9	fill	Ditch
7524	7524	75	9	cut	Ditch
7525	7524	75	9	fill	Ditch
7526	7526	75	9	cut	Ditch
7527	7526	75	9	fill	Ditch
7528	7526	75	9	fill	Ditch
7600	-	76	9	layer	Topsoil
7601	7601	76	9	cut	Ditch
7602	7601	76	9	fill	Ditch
7603	7601	76	9	fill	Ditch
7604	7604	76	9	cut	Natural feature
7605	7604	76	9	fill	Natural feature
7606	7604	76	9	fill	Natural feature
7700	-	77	9	layer	Topsoil
7701	7701	77	9	cut	Ditch
7702	7701	77	9	fill	Ditch
7703	7703	77	9	cut	Ditch
7704	7703	77	9	fill	Ditch
7705	7705	77	9	cut	Ditch
7706	7705	77	9	fill	Ditch
7707	7705	77	9	fill	Ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
7708	7708	77	9	cut	Ditch
7709	7708	77	9	fill	Ditch
7710	7710	77	9	cut	Ditch
7711	7710	77	9	fill	Ditch
7712	7710	77	9	fill	Ditch
7713	7713	77	9	cut	Ditch
7714	7713	77	9	fill	Ditch
7715	7715	77	9	cut	Ditch
7716	7715	77	9	fill	Ditch
7717	7717	77	9	cut	Ditch
7718	7717	77	9	fill	Ditch
7800	-	78	9	layer	Topsoil
7801	-	78	9	layer	Subsoil
7802	-	78	9	layer	Natural
7803	7803	78	9	cut	Ditch
7804	7803	78	9	fill	Ditch
7805	7805	78	9	cut	Natural Feature
7806	7805	78	9	fill	Natural feature
8000	-	80	10	layer	topsoil
8001	-	80	10	Layer	pit
8002	-	80	10	layer	pit
8100	-	81	10	layer	topsoil
8101	-	81	10	Layer	pit
8102	-	81	10	layer	pit
8200	-	82	10	layer	topsoil
8201	8205	82	10	fill	pit
8202	8205	82	10	fill	pit
8203	8205	82	10	fill	pit
8204	8205	82	10	fill	pit
8205	8205	82	10	cut	pit
8300	-	83	10	layer	topsoil
8301	8304	83	10	fill	pit
8302	8304	83	10	fill	pit
8303	8304	83	10	fill	pit
8304	8304	83	10	cut	pit
8500	-	85	10	layer	topsoil
8501	-	85	10	Layer	pit
8502	-	85	10	Layer	pit
8503	-	85	10	layer	pit
8900	-	89	11	layer	Topsoil
8901	-	89	11	layer	Subsoil
8902	8902	89	11	cut	Ditch
8903	8902	89	11	fill	ditch
8904	8904	89	11	cut	Ditch
8905	8904	89	11	fill	ditch
8900	-	89	11	layer	Topsoil
8901	-	89	11	layer	Subsoil
8902	8902	89	11	cut	Ditch
8903	8902	89	11	fill	ditch
8904	8904	89	11	cut	Ditch
8905	8904	89	11	fill	ditch
8900	-	89	11	layer	Topsoil
8901	-	89	11	layer	Subsoil
8902	8902	89	11	cut	Ditch
8903	8902	89	11	fill	ditch
8904	8904	89	11	cut	Ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
8905	8904	89	11	fill	ditch
10000	-	100	13	layer	Topsoil
10001	-	100	13	layer	Subsoil
10002	10002	100	13	cut	Ditch
10003	10002	100	13	fill	ditch
10004	10002	100	13	fill	ditch
10005	10002	100	13	fill	ditch
10006	10006	100	13	cut	Ditch
10007	10006	100	13	fill	ditch
10008	10006	100	13	fill	ditch
10009	10006	100	13	fill	ditch
10100	-	101	13	layer	Topsoil
10101	-	101	13	layer	Subsoil
10102	10102	101	13	cut	Natural feature
10103	10102	101	13	fill	Natural feature
10104	10104	101	13	cut	Natural feature
10105	10104	101	13	fill	Natural feature
10106	10106	101	13	cut	Natural feature
10107	10106	101	13	fill	Natural feature
10300	-	103	14	layer	Topsoil
10301	-	103	14	layer	Subsoil
10302	10302	103	14	cut	Grave
10303	10302	103	14	fill	Skeleton
10304	10302	103	14	fill	Grave
10305	10305	103	14	cut	grave
10306	10305	103	14	fill	Skeleton
10307	10305	103	14	fill	grave
10308	10308	103	14	cut	grave
10309	10308	103	14	fill	Skeleton
10310	10308	103	14	fill	grave
10700	-	107	14	layer	Topsoil
10701	-	107	14	layer	Subsoil
10702	-	107	14	layer	Natural
10703	10703	107	14	cut	Ditch
10704	10703	107	14	fill	ditch
10705	10705	107	14	cut	Natural Feature
10706	10705	107	14	fill	Natural Feature
10800	-	108	14	layer	Topsoil
10801	-	108	14	layer	Subsoil
10802	10802	108	14	cut	Pit
10803	10802	108	14	fill	pit
10804	10804	108	14	cut	Pit
10805	10804	108	14	fill	pit
10900	-	109	14	layer	Topsoil
10901	-	109	14	layer	Subsoil
10902	10902	109	14	cut	Ditch
10903	10902	109	14	fill	ditch
10904	10904	109	14	cut	Ditch
10905	10904	109	14	fill	ditch
10906	10904	109	14	fill	ditch
10907	10904	109	14	fill	ditch
10908	10908	109	14	cut	Natural feature
10909	10908	109	14	fill	Natural feature
10910	10908	109	14	fill	Natural feature
10911	10908	109	14	fill	Natural feature
10912	10908	109	14	fill	Natural feature

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
11000	-	110	15	layer	Topsoil
11001	-	110	15	layer	Subsoil
11002	11002	110	15	cut	Ditch
11003	11002	110	15	fill	ditch
11004	11004	110	15	cut	Ditch
11005	11004	110	15	fill	ditch
11006	11006	110	15	cut	Pit
11007	11006	110	15	fill	pit
11008	11008	110	15	cut	Ditch
11009	11008	110	15	fill	ditch
11010	11010	110	15	cut	Quarry pit
11011	11010	110	15	fill	Quarry pit
11012	11010	110	15	fill	Quarry pit
11013	11008	110	15	fill	Ditch
11014	11008	110	15	fill	Ditch
11015	11008	110	15	fill	ditch
11016	11016	110	15	cut	Quarry pit
11017	11016	110	15	fill	Quarry pit
11018	11016	110	15	fill	Quarry pit
11100	11100	111	15	cut	SFB
11101	11100	111	15	fill	SFB
11102	11102	111	15	cut	Posthole
11103	11102	111	15	fill	posthole
11104	11104	111	15	cut	Ditch
11105	11104	111	15	fill	ditch
11106	11106	111	15	cut	Ditch
11107	11106	111	15	fill	Ditch
11108	11106	111	15	fill	Ditch
11109	11106	111	15	fill	ditch
11110	11110	111	15	cut	Ditch
11111	11110	111	15	fill	Ditch
11112	11110	111	15	fill	Ditch
11113	11110	111	15	fill	ditch
11114	-	111	15	layer	Subsoil
11115	-	111	15	layer	Topsoil
11200	-	112	15	layer	Topsoil
11201	-	112	15	layer	Subsoil
11202	11202	112	15	cut	Ditch
11203	11202	112	15	fill	ditch
11204	11204	112	15	cut	Pit
11205	11204	112	15	fill	pit
11206	11206	112	15	cut	Pit
11207	11206	112	15	fill	pit
11208	11208	112	15	cut	Ditch
11209	11208	112	15	fill	Ditch
11210	11208	112	15	fill	Ditch
11211	11208	112	15	fill	ditch
11212	11212	112	15	cut	Ditch
11213	11212	112	15	fill	ditch
11300	11300	113	15	cut	Ditch
11301	11300	113	15	fill	ditch
11302	11302	113	15	cut	Ditch
11303	11303	113	15	cut	Ditch
11304	11303	113	15	fill	Ditch
11305	11302	113	15	fill	Ditch
11306	11302	113	15	fill	Ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
11307	11302	113	15	fill	Ditch
11308	11302	113	15	fill	Ditch
11309	-	113	15	layer	Subsoil
11310	-	113	15	layer	Topsoil
11400	-	114	15	layer	Topsoil
11401	-	114	15	layer	Subsoil
11402	11402	114	15	cut	Ditch
11403	11402	114	15	fill	ditch
11404	11404	114	15	cut	Natural Feature
11405	11404	114	15	fill	Natural feature
11600	-	116	15	layer	Topsoil
11601	-	116	15	layer	Subsoil
11602	-	116	15	layer	Other layer
11700	-	117	15	layer	Topsoil
11701	-	117	15	layer	Subsoil
11702	-	117	15	layer	Other layer
11703	-	117	15	layer	Other layer
11800	-	118	15	layer	Topsoil
11801	-	118	15	layer	Subsoil
11802	11802	118	15	cut	Ditch
11803	-	118	15	layer	Other layer
11804	-	118	15	layer	Other layer
11805	11802	118	15	fill	ditch
11900	-	119	15	layer	Topsoil
11901	-	119	15	layer	Subsoil
11902	-	119	15	layer	Other layer
11903	-	119	15	layer	Other layer
12000	12000	120	15	cut	Ditch
12001	12000	120	15	fill	ditch
12002	12002	120	15	cut	Ditch
12003	12002	120	15	fill	ditch
12004	12004	120	15	cut	Pit
12005	12004	120	15	fill	pit
12006	-	120	15	layer	Subsoil
12007	-	120	15	layer	Topsoil
12100	12100	121	15	cut	Ditch
12101	12100	121	15	fill	ditch
12102	12102	121	15	cut	Ditch
12103	12102	121	15	fill	Ditch
12104	12102	121	15	fill	Ditch
12105	12102	121	15	fill	Ditch
12106	12102	121	15	fill	Ditch
12107	-	121	15	layer	Subsoil
12108	-	121	15	layer	Topsoil
12200	-	122	15	layer	Topsoil
12201	-	122	15	layer	Subsoil
12202	12202	122	15	cut	Pit
12203	12203	122	15	cut	Pit
12204	12202	122	15	fill	pit
12205	12203	122	15	fill	pit
12206	12206	122	15	cut	Ditch
12207	12206	122	15	fill	Ditch
12208	12206	122	15	fill	Ditch
12209	12206	122	15	fill	Ditch
12210	12206	122	15	fill	Ditch
12211	12211	122	15	cut	pit

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
12212	12211	122	15	fill	pit
12213	12213	122	15	cut	Natural feature
12214	12213	122	15	fill	Natural feature
12215	12213	122	15	fill	Natural feature
12900	-	129	16	layer	Topsoil
12901	-	129	16	layer	Subsoil
12902	-	129	16	layer	Other layer
13100	-	131	16	layer	Topsoil
13101	-	131	16	layer	Subsoil
13102	13102	131	16	cut	Natural Feature
13103	13102	131	16	fill	Natural feature
13400	-	134	16	layer	Topsoil
13401	-	134	16	layer	Subsoil
13402	-	134	16	layer	Other layer
13500	-	135	16	layer	Topsoil
13501	-	135	16	layer	Subsoil
13502	13502	135	16	cut	Ditch
13503	13502	135	16	fill	Ditch
13504	13502	135	16	fill	ditch
13600	-	136	16	layer	Topsoil
13601	-	136	16	layer	Subsoil
13602	13602	136	16	cut	Ditch
13603	13602	136	16	fill	ditch
14100	-	141	16	layer	Topsoil
14101	-	141	16	layer	Subsoil
14102	-	141	16	layer	Other layer
14200	-	142	16	layer	Topsoil
14201	-	142	16	layer	Subsoil
14202	14202	142	16	cut	Ditch
14203	14202	142	16	fill	ditch
15100	-	151	16	layer	Topsoil
15101	-	151	16	layer	Subsoil
15102	15102	151	16	cut	Pit
15103	15102	151	16	fill	Pit
15104	15102	151	16	fill	Pit
15105	15102	151	16	fill	Pit
15106	15102	151	16	fill	pit
15107	15107	151	16	cut	Ditch
15108	15107	151	16	fill	ditch
15200	-	152	16	layer	Topsoil
15201	-	152	16	layer	Subsoil
15202	15202	152	16	cut	Ditch
15203	15202	152	16	fill	ditch
15700	-	157	12	layer	Topsoil
15701	15701	157	12	cut	Ditch
15702	15701	157	12	fill	ditch
16100	-	161	13	layer	Topsoil
16101	16101	161	13	cut	grave
16102	16101	161	13	fill	Skeleton
16103	16101	161	13	fill	grave
16300	-	163	13	layer	Topsoil
16301	16303	163	13	fill	Natural feature
16302	16303	163	13	fill	Natural feature
16303	16303	163	13	cut	Natural Feature
16800	-	168	14	layer	Subsoil
16801	-	168	14	layer	Topsoil

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
16802	16802	168	14	cut	Ditch
16803	16802	168	14	fill	ditch
16804	16804	168	14	cut	Ditch
16805	16804	168	14	fill	Ditch
16806	16804	168	14	fill	Ditch
16807	16804	168	14	fill	ditch
16808	16808	168	14	cut	Pit
16809	16808	168	14	fill	Pit
16810	16808	168	14	fill	pit
16811	16811	168	14	cut	Ditch
16812	16811	168	14	fill	ditch
16813	16813	168	14	cut	Ditch
16814	16813	168	14	fill	ditch
16900	-	169	14	layer	Topsoil
16901	-	169	14	layer	Subsoil
16902	-	169	14	layer	Natural
16903	16903	169	14	cut	Ditch
16904	16903	169	14	fill	ditch
16905	16905	169	14	cut	Ditch
16906	16905	169	14	fill	ditch
16907	16907	169	14	cut	Ditch
16908	16907	169	14	fill	ditch
17000	-	170	14	layer	Topsoil
17001	-	170	14	layer	Subsoil
17002	-	170	14	layer	Natural
17003	17003	170	14	cut	Pit
17004	17003	170	14	fill	pit
17005	17005	170	14	cut	Ditch
17006	17005	170	14	fill	ditch
17200	-	172	9	layer	Subsoil
17201	-	172	9	layer	natural
17202	-	172	9	layer	ditch
17203	17203	172	9	cut	ditch
17204	17203	172	9	fill	ditch
17205	17205	172	9	cut	ditch
17206	17205	172	9	fill	ditch
17207	17205	172	9	fill	ditch
17208	17208	172	9	cut	ditch
17209	17208	172	9	fill	ditch
17210	17208	172	9	fill	natural
17211	17211	172	9	cut	natural
17212	17211	172	9	fill	natural
17213	17211	172	9	fill	natural
17214	17211	172	9	fill	natural
17215	17211	172	9	fill	ditch
17216	17216	172	9	cut	ditch
17217	17216	172	9	fill	ditch
17300	17300	173	9	cut	ditch
17301	17300	173	9	fill	ditch
17400	-	174	8	layer	topsoil
17401	-	174	8	layer	subsoil
17402	-	174	8	layer	natural
17403	17403	174	8	cut	ditch
17404	17403	174	8	fill	ditch
17500	-	175	8	layer	topsoil
17501	-	175	8	layer	subsoil

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
17502	-	175	8	layer	natural
17503	17503	175	8	cut	ditch
17504	17503	175	8	fill	ditch
17505	17503	175	8	fill	ditch
17900	-	179	9	layer	Topsoil
17901	17901	179	9	cut	Pit
17902	17901	179	9	fill	Pit
17903	17901	179	9	fill	pit
18000	-	180	9	layer	Topsoil
18001	18001	180	9	cut	Ditch
18002	18001	180	9	fill	ditch
18003	18003	180	9	cut	Ditch
18004	18003	180	9	fill	Ditch
18005	18003	180	9	fill	ditch
18006	18006	180	9	cut	Natural Feature
18007	18006	180	9	fill	Natural feature
18008	18008	180	9	cut	Natural Feature
18200	-	182	9	layer	Topsoil
18201	18201	182	9	cut	Ditch
18202	18201	182	9	fill	ditch
18203	18203	182	9	cut	Ditch
18204	18203	182	9	fill	ditch
18205	18205	182	9	cut	Ditch
18206	18205	182	9	fill	ditch
18207	18207	182	9	cut	Ditch
18208	18207	182	9	fill	ditch
18209	18209	182	9	cut	Ditch
18210	18209	182	9	fill	ditch
18211	18211	182	9	cut	Ditch
18212	18211	182	9	fill	ditch
18213	18211	182	9	fill	ditch
18214	18214	182	9	cut	Ditch
18215	18214	182	9	fill	Ditch
18216	18214	182	9	fill	ditch
18217	18217	182	9	cut	Ditch
18218	18217	182	9	fill	Ditch
18219	18217	182	9	fill	ditch
18220	18220	182	9	cut	Pit
18221	18220	182	9	fill	Pit
18222	18220	182	9	fill	Pit
18223	18220	182	9	fill	pit
18224	18224	182	9	cut	Ditch
18225	18224	182	9	fill	ditch
18300	-	183	9	layer	Topsoil
18301	-	183	9	layer	Subsoil
18302	-	183	9	layer	Natural
18303	18303	183	9	cut	Ditch
18304	18303	183	9	fill	ditch
18400	-	184	9	layer	Topsoil
18401	-	184	9	layer	Subsoil
18402	18402	184	9	cut	Ditch
18403	18402	184	9	fill	Ditch
18404	18402	184	9	fill	ditch
18405	18405	184	9	cut	Ditch
18406	18405	184	9	fill	Ditch
18407	18405	184	9	fill	ditch

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Category	Feature Type
18408	18408	184	9	cut	Ditch
18409	18408	184	9	fill	ditch
18410	18410	184	9	cut	Ditch
18411	18410	184	9	fill	ditch

Table 22: context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coins

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Four copper-alloy coins and a jetton were recovered from the topsoil, the subsoil and the fill of a ditch (**3002**) in Trench 30 (Table 23). The small assemblage dates from the Roman to the post-medieval period.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Description
6	1114	111	Subsoil	Coin
100	3003	30	Ditch	Coin
21	1114	111	Subsoil	Coin
102	3200	32	Topsoil	Coin
104	4300	43	Topsoil	Jetton

Table 23: Coins and Jetton by trench and feature

B.1.2 Coin SF100 is in good condition but the remaining items are poorly preserved with coin SF102 and jetton SF104 almost unreadable. Coin SF6 shows wear and patina but it was possible to identify it to a reference standard.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.4 *The Roman Imperial Coinage* volumes 2 and 8 were used in the identification of SF6 and 100, while *The English Hammered Coinage* volume 2 by North (1991) was used to identify coin SF102. Jetton SF104 was described according to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Recording Guide.

B.1.5 The items were catalogued, and the details are presented at the end of this section in Table 24.

B.1.6 The finds were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context-by-context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.7 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Discussion

B.1.8 The earliest coin of the assemblage is a sestertius of Trajan dating from AD 103 to 111 (SF6). Both coins SF6 and SF21 were pierced near the edge and reused as pendants.

This practice is common and well documented in early Anglo-Saxon period where Roman coins were often integrated into necklaces with glass beads.

B.1.9 Although from subsoil, these two coins, together with the metalwork and pottery dating to the Early Anglo-Saxon period (see assessment on pottery and metalwork) support the idea of a possible post-Roman settlement and cemetery in the area between Trenches 103 and 111 with particular focus on the latter.

B.1.10 A 4th century (possibly residual) coin SF100 was recovered from ditch **3002** in Trench 30.

B.1.11 The post-medieval coin SF102 and jetton SF104 recovered from the topsoil contribute very little to the assessment of the evaluated area.

Context	sf no.	Trench no.	Min Date	Max Date	Reece	Authority	Obv description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam	Thickness	Mintmark r.	Bibliografia
3003	100	30	330	340	17	Constantine I	Crested, helmeted bust of Roma left wearing imperial mantle	VRBS ROMA	She-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, two stars in field above. Wreath/TRP	0	2.29	12	1.4	TRP	RIC.561
11114	6	111	103	111	5	Trajan	Laureate head right, drapery on left shoulder	IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP	S-C Fortuna standing left holding rudder before prow, and cornucopiae	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI	25.18	32.2	3.8	0	RIC II 500
3200	102	32	1625	1649	0	Charls I	illegible	illegible	illegible	illegible	0.45	15.4	0.3	0	0
4300	104	43	1586	1635	0	Hans Krauwinckel II	illegible	illegible	illegible	illegible	0.9	22.8	0.3	0	0

Table 24: Catalogue of coins and jetton

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B.2 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.2.1 The assemblage consists of 74 metal fragments relating to a total of 68 artefacts recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features including ditches, layers, pits and an Anglo-Saxon SFB and grave. The metalwork includes copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe) and lead (Pb) artefacts and it is used here to develop further understanding of the character, chronology and concentration of metal artefacts in the evaluated area (Table 25).

Metal	No. Fragment	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	No. Artefact
CuA	7	9.46%	6	8.82%
Fe	65	87.84%	60	88.24%
Pb	2	2.70%	2	2.94%
Total	**74**	100.00%	**68**	100.00%

Table 25: Quantity of artefacts by metal

B.2.2 Of the whole assemblage, a total of 56 fragments, related to 55 artefacts, were recovered by metal detector from the topsoil, subsoil and other modern features. These items are predominantly incomplete nails, but also included part of a horseshoe, agricultural machinery and barbed wire which are of no importance to the site research objectives. A summary catalogue for these artefacts is provided in Table 26.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	Condition
25	99999	0	topsoil	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete
42	4203	0	ditch/remnant lynchet	Fe	unidentified	1	1	
70	99999	0	subsoil	Fe	nail	4	4	
71	99999	0	subsoil	Fe	unidentified	1	1	
73	99999	0	topsoil	Fe	nail	31	31	
109	10907	10905	ditch	Fe	barbed wire	4	1	incomplete
111	11112	11110	ditch	Fe	barbed wire	1	1	incomplete
172	17200	0	topsoil	Fe	nail	7	7	incomplete
174	17400	0	topsoil	Fe	unidentified	1	1	incomplete
174	17400	0	topsoil	Fe	chain	1	1	complete
174	17400	0	topsoil	Fe	nail	1	1	incomplete
175	17500	0	topsoil	Fe	nail	10	10	incomplete
175	17500	0	topsoil	Pb	unidentified	1	1	incomplete
175	17501	0	subsoil	Fe	horseshoe	1	1	incomplete

Table 26: Summary quantification of modern artefacts from the topsoil and subsoil

Methodology

B.2.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England

2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.2.4 Vera Evison's work on Anglo-Saxon knifes from Dover (1987) was used in the identification of the knives and the small-long brooch.

B.2.5 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The items were catalogued, and the details are presented at the end of this section in Table 29.

B.2.6 Finds from both the excavation and samples were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact; this database was analysed to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed where relevant and classified on a context-by-context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.2.7 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Character

B.2.8 The majority of the metalwork was recovered by metal detector from the topsoil and subsoil while only 12 items were recovered from excavated contexts (Table 27).

Row Labels	No. Artefact	% Artefact
ditch	3	4.41%
furrow	1	1.47%
grave	2	2.94%
Layer	1	1.47%
pit	2	2.94%
SFB	4	5.88%
subsoil	7	10.29%
TBC	1	1.47%
topsoil	47	69.12%
Total	68	**100.00%**

Table 27: Quantity of artefacts by feature

B.2.9 The assemblage includes dress accessories (brooch, buckle and pin) and multifunctional practical items (nail and knives). Eight artefacts remain unidentified at this stage (Table 26).

Row Labels	No. Artefact	% Artefact
18	1	1.47%
19	1	1.47%
25	1	1.47%
30	1	1.47%
36	1	1.47%
42	1	1.47%
47	1	1.47%
70	4	5.88%
71	1	1.47%
73	22	32.35%
103	2	2.94%
109	1	1.47%
111	5	5.88%
112	1	1.47%

Row Labels	No. Artefact	% Artefact
122	1	1.47%
172	7	10.29%
174	3	4.41%
175	13	19.12%
TBC	1	1.94%
Total	**68**	**100.00%**

Table 28: Quantity of metal artefacts by trench

Chronology

B.2.10 The earliest datable item is a 1st century AD Colchester derivative brooch (SF103) recovered from the topsoil. From the fill of Anglo-Saxon SFB **11100** in Field 15 are four artefacts: small-long brooch (SF4), pin (SF5), a folded metal sheet (SF20) and nail (SF107). Three knives: SF50 and SF110 from graves **10305** and **10302** respectively in Field 14; and SF106 from subsoil in Trench 175 (Field 8) also date to the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

B.2.11 The remaining items are post medieval or modern in date and were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.

Discussion

B.2.12 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to speculate on the character or date of activities on the site.

B.2.13 The presence of an Early Anglo-Saxon SFB, a grave and six items dating to this period suggest the presence of a post-Roman settlement and possibly a cemetery in the vicinity of Trenches 103 and 111. Metal artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date from the area around Babraham have been recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme (CAM-F1FA15 and CAM-7D1DC6) supporting the potential presence of a settlement in the area.

B.2.14 Post-medieval and modern metalwork from the topsoil and subsoil is concentrated around Trenches 73 and 175, possibly indicating a focus of activities in this part of the site in more recent periods.

SF	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Spot date
4	11101	111	SFB	CuA	brooch	complete	small-long brooch with square head and a fan-shaped foot	71	26	19	4	11101	111	SFB
5	11101	111	SFB	Fe	pin	complete	A tapering shank with circular cross-section. The shank in bent to form an off-centre flat oval. X-ray are needed to investigate the head	90	9	4.5	5	11101	111	SFB
7	12205	122	pit	Fe	nail	Incompl.	A possible horse-shoe nail with rectangular cross-section and rectangular head	0	0	0	7	12205	122	pit
8	11209	112	ditch	Fe	loop	complete	A large oval loop with circular cross-section probably from a modern agricultural machinery	0	0	0	8	11209	112	ditch
20	11101	111	SFB	CuA	unidentified	Incompl.	A shapeless folded metal sheet	45	33	1.8	20	11101	111	SFB
30	1807	18	Layer	CuA	buckle	Incompl.	Part of a D shape buckle frame with circular cross-section missing the axis bar. Alternatively, this item could be an incomplete loop	20	30	0	30	1807	18	Layer
50	10307	10305	grave	Fe	knife	complete	An Anglo-Saxon knife type Evison a (1) with central tapering tang splaying into the blade. Blade length 85 mm, tang length 49 mm	134	17	4	50	10307	103	grave
56	TBC	TBC	TBC	CuA	buckle	complete	A double oval buckle	21	17	1.9	56	TBC	TBC	TBC
101	3000	30	topsoil	Fe	unidentified	Incompl.	A sub-triangular in shape incomplete artefact	31	28	3.1	101	3000	30	topsoil
103	3600	36	topsoil	CuA	buckle	complete	A double oval buckle	28	23	2.8	103	3600	36	topsoil
105	4700	47	topsoil	CuA	brooch	incomplete	Colchester derivative	0	27	0	105	4700	47	topsoil
106	17501	175	subsoil	Fe	knife	Incompl.e	An Anglo-Saxon knife missing the tip with a central tapering tang splaying into a blade with straight back. Tang length 34 mm	76	11	3.5	106	17501	175	subsoil
107	11101	111	SFB	Fe	nail	complete	A slightly curved tapering shank with square cross-section and off-centre flat and circular head	3	9	4.6	107	11101	111	SFB
108	1912	19	pit	Fe	unidentified	Incompl.	Unidentified fragment of a metal strip	40	37	9	108	1912	19	pit
110	10304	10302	grave	Fe	knife	Incompl.	A knife with tapering tang (30mm) splaying into a blade with curved back possibly of Evison type 4 (D). The blade shows heavy worn at the cutting edge making this looking curved	96	14	4	110	10302	103	grave

Table 29: Catalogue of metalwork

B.3 Iron Slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 Just 562g of iron smithing slag (eight pieces) was recovered from three different contexts. A number of other ferrous concretions from this site were identified as being natural and were therefore discarded.

Methodology

B.3.2 The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e the presence of free iron or wustite). The degrees of magnetisation were recorded on a scale of 0-4 (0 = none; 4 = v. strong).

Description of iron slag

B.3.3 The assemblage consists of five broken-up fragments from a loosely formed smithing hearth base (SHB) from 6910 (**6906**), a context which is likely to be Roman (but could in fact be later), and a fragment of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) from 11101 (**11100**) and a small dense SHB from context 12101 (**12100**), both of which come from features that are Early Anglo-Saxon in date. It is not possible to be certain here that all of this material is not Roman in origin, therefore re-deposited, yet the two SHBs are of a slightly different type, although both of these contain inclusions of strongly fired laminated clay. The full inventory is provided in Table 30 at the end of this section.

Discussion

B.3.4 The smithing hearth base (SHB) and other slag present most likely indicates iron forging of the Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon period. It is not possible to be more precise than this, except to say that the date of SFB **11100** seems most likely to be contemporary with the iron smithing activity. However, the degree of weathering of this slag might suggest re-deposition.

B.3.5 The composition of the SHB and smithing lumps is largely melted hammerscale formed during the process of forging, although based upon the degree of magnetisation present, much of this was already (or subsequently) oxidised. The fired clay and inclusions of gravel suggest the digging of smithing hearths directly into the ground, with charcoal used as the fuel for smithing.

Summary and recommendations for further work

B.3.6 Little in the way of further meaningful work on this assemblage is possible, the overall indications being that ironworking only ever was a small part of the activity taking place on this Roman/Early Saxon settlement. The other possibility remains that the industrial area of the settlement lies outside of the area excavated, although in the

absence of any further phases of work, the usefulness in retaining this for further study is slight.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam. (mm)	Comments
7	6910	6906	69	hollow	5	372	0-1	100 ?	a loosely formed low-density SHB with embedded inclusions of fired clay/ shale + rare flint
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	2	17	0		VHL with fired + vitrified clay – E Saxon?
15	12101	12100	121	ditch	1	173	1-2	80-90?	weathered example of a dense plano-convex SHB with inclusions of flint and trace charcoal – E Saxon?

Table 30: Inventory of iron slag

B.4 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction and Quantification

B.4.1 A relatively incoherent, small, and thinly spread, assemblage of 53 struck flints and nine fragments (0.289kg) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from a total of 14 trenches during the evaluation. These were recorded and catalogued for this report following standard typological and technological methods (e.g. Andrefsky 1998, Inizan 1999, Butler 2005).

B.4.2 A summary of the assemblage by context and type is given in Table 31, whilst a full catalogue is given in Table 32 at the end of this section.

B.4.3 Thirty-one of the struck flints and four of the unworked burnt flints were derived from the fills of cut features. The remainder of the assemblage comes from natural features and deposits. Most contexts contained between one and four flints, but slightly larger assemblages were recovered from ditch **6800** (seven flints) and ditch **10002** (eight flints).

B.4.4 Much of the assemblage is comprised of small thin flakes and blade-based material, the majority of which is probably Early Neolithic (c.4000-3,300) in date, although a later Mesolithic date cannot be precluded for some of the material. There is also a possibility that the unworked burnt flint and potentially some of the strictly non-diagnostic, struck flint is later prehistoric and may be contemporary with the features

from which they were recovered. A total of nine retouched pieces were also collected, eight from natural features and deposits and one from pit **10802**.

Condition and raw materials

B.4.5 The struck flint is in generally good condition, although post-depositional edge damage is a feature of two thirds of the total assemblage, whilst three quarters of the assemblage has undergone a degree of re-cortication. This is variable and ranges from pieces with incipient patination to those with a blue-grey or deep white patina. There is no indication that re-cortication correlates with any particular chronological grouping, but it is indicative of varying soil conditions along the route of the excavations.

B.4.6 The dominant raw material is good quality dark grey/black flint and semi-translucent brown flint, some of which is almost certainly derived from parent chalk near the evaluation route. However, in places the chalk is overlain by river terrace deposits and some cobbles were certainly sourced from fluvial gravels as indicated by the hard and worn cortical surfaces on some of the flakes.

Unworked burnt flint

B.4.7 Unworked burnt flint was recovered from pit **7302** (five pieces) and hollow **10908** (four pieces). The material from the pit is grey in colour with heavily crazed surfaces and may be contemporary with the feature. Burnt flint occurs in archaeological contexts, either *in situ* or from the 'sweeping up' of debris and is produced when flint is used for a number of processes, for example, to heat water or as a temper for use in pottery.

Context	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular waste	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Edge-trimmed flake	Edge-trimmed blade	Modified natural piece	Unworked burnt count	Total
1131						1							**1**
1132	1												**1**
2010					2								**2**
5201		1											**1**
5502	2		1										**3**
5701							1						**1**
6801	4		1		1		1						**7**
6910								1					**1**
7003					1								**1**
7221	2						1						**3**
7303												4	**4**
7314	2												**2**
7317	1												**1**
7326	1												**1**

Context	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Irregular waste	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Edge-trimmed flake	Edge-trimmed blade	Modified natural piece	Unworked burnt count	Total
7327											1		**1**
7518					1								**1**
10005	6				1		1						**8**
10009	1												**1**
10103				1						1			**2**
10803					1					1			**2**
10910												5	**5**
11105	1												**1**
13103	1								1				**2**
16901									1				**1**
16908	1						1						**2**
17903	3												**3**
99999		1							3				**4**
Total	**26**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**62**

Table 31: Quantification of flint by context and type

Character and Distribution

B.4.8 A total of ten fields contained trenches that produced flint assemblages.

Field 2

B.4.9 A single flake was recovered from hearth pit **1112** in Trench 11. It exhibits a small amount of crazing from its proximity to a heat source but retains its characteristic chalk cortex. The three remaining flakes recovered from natural feature **1131** (one flake) and hollow **2009** (two flakes) are characteristic of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic assemblages.

B.4.10 The topsoil (99999) in this field produced four blue-white patinated flakes, three of which are retouched. The flakes are reasonably coherent and made on blanks which are potentially Middle to Late Neolithic, but the retouch on all three flakes is made through the patination. Two have abrupt retouch on one lateral edge, whilst the third, a previously retouched flake, has semi-abrupt retouch along the opposing lateral edge.

Field 5

B.4.11 A potentially, Early Neolithic broken, narrow flake was recovered from hollow **5200** in Trench 52. Three more broken flakes of a similar date were recovered from ditch **5500** in Trench 55.

Field 6

B.4.12 Ditch **6801** produced a small assemblage of five complete flakes, one broken flake, and one piece of irregular waste. These are relatively coherent and probably late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, a supposition supported by the presence of two fine soft hammer, blade-based flakes.

Fields 7a and 7b

B.4.13 Hollow **6906** in Trench 69 produced a secondary, hard hammer flake which is abruptly retouched down one edge through incipient patination. The opposing edge is cortical which may have aided handling of the flake.

B.4.14 Nine further struck flints were recovered from four contexts in Trenches 70, 72 and 73. These are chronologically mixed and not particularly diagnostic. Only two of the flakes (one broken and one burnt) were found in a cut feature (ditch **7306**). Both of these are characteristic of early prehistoric flint working technologies.

B.4.15 However, a sub-rectangular piece of tabular flint was recovered from pond **7315** in Trench 73. The piece was cortical on both surfaces and had started to re-corticate along all its edges. Abrupt retouch was applied to a section of one edge to produce a tool, which may have functioned as a burin.

Field 9

B.4.16 Ditch **7415** in Trench 74 produced a broken, tertiary, narrow flake. Pit **17901** in Trench 179 produced a thin, lightly burnt primary flake and two unburnt flakes of similar character, one of which had cortex at its distal end.

Field 13

B.4.17 Two ditches (**1002** and **1006**) in Trench 100 produced flint. A small assemblage of seven complete flakes and an irregular piece of waste were recovered from ditch **1002**. These were chronologically mixed. A blue-grey patinated, soft hammer, blade-like flake is clearly early in date and a similarly patinated, large hard hammer flake and one small tertiary flake are probably contemporary with it. However, four of the flakes exhibiting hard hammer percussion, plain platforms, and obtuse flaking angles are more typical of later prehistoric flint work. A narrow tertiary flake, broken at the distal end, from ditch **1006** is also early prehistoric.

B.4.18 Two flakes of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date were recovered from natural feature **10102** in Trench 101. These comprised a small bladelet and an edge-trimmed tertiary blade modified to a point at its distal end.

Field 14

B.4.19 Pit **10802** in Trench 108 produced a small, secondary flake and a larger soft hammer edge-trimmed tertiary blade. Both have prepared platforms and date to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic.

B.4.20 Ditch **16907** in Trench 169 produced a small broken tertiary flake and a piece of irregular waste, whist the subsoil (16901) produced a retouched tertiary flake. Semi-

abrupt retouch forms a shallow notch at the distal end of the flake, which becomes more abrupt as the retouch extends out of the notch forming a burin-like tool.

Field 15

B.4.21 A single thin and broken tertiary flake from ditch **11104** in Trench 111, appears to have edge-damage relating to utilisation, otherwise it is not particularly diagnostic.

Field 16

B.4.22 Natural hollow **13102** produced two retouched flakes. A core rejuvenation flake was lightly edge-trimmed. A second pointed flake was abruptly retouched at the distal end of one lateral and the opposing lateral was denticulated. Both sides were heavily striated and worn.

Discussion

B.4.23 Given the relative scale of the evaluation, the worked flint assemblage is chronologically mixed, disparate, and small. The nature of the assemblage means it cannot be considered as a single entity and instead signifies small background flint scatters within the landscape through which the road scheme runs. The degree of post-depositional edge damage indicates that the majority of the flint represents residual material caught up in features, both natural and anthropogenic.

B.4.24 If further work is carried out along the evaluation route, then this assemblage, or part thereof, should be incorporated into any final report.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Description
2	99999			topsoil	4		1x narrow flake, 3x edge-trimmed flake
2	1131	1130	11	natural	1	6	Rejuvenation flake
2	1132	1112	11	Hearth/pit	1	18	Flake
2	2010	2009	20	hollow	2	4	2 x blade-like flake
5	5201	5200	52	hollow	1	7	Narrow flake
5	5502	5500	55	ditch	3	8	2 x flake, 1x blade
6	5701		68	natural	1	1	irregular waste
6	6801	6800	68	ditch	7	12	4 x flake, 1 x blade, 1 x blade-like flake, 1 x irregular waste
7	6910	6906	69	hollow	1	10	Misc. retouched flake
7	7003	7002	70	hollow	1	6	Blade-like flake
7	7221		72	subsoil	3	15	2 x flake, 1 x irregular waste
7	7303	7302	73	pit	4	186	unworked burnt
7	7314	7306	73	ditch	2	6	flake
7	7317	7315	73	pond	1	3	flake
7	7326	7315	73	pond	1	33	flake
7	7327	7315	73	pond	1	15	modified natural piece
9	7518	7517	75	ditch	1	9	Blade-like flake
9	17903	17901	179	pit	3	4	flake
13	10005	10002	100	ditch	8	70	6 x flake, 1 x blade-like flake, 1 x irregular waste
13	10009	10006	100	ditch	1	4	flake
13	10103	10102	101	natural	2	4	1x bladelet, 1x edge-trimmed blade

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Description
14	10803	10802	108	pit	2	3	1xblade-like flake, 1x edge-trimmed blade
14	10910	10908	109	hollow	5	103	unworked burnt
14	16901		169	subsoil	1		edge-trimmed flake
14	16908	16907	169	ditch	2	6	1 x flake, 1x irregular waste
15	11105	11104	111	ditch	1	4	flake
16	13103	13102	131	natural	2	22	1x flake, 1x edge-trimmed flake

Table 32: Flint catalogue

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 Two fragments of glass were recovered from Trench 112. One was clear and colourless, the other was mid olive green. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.5.2 A near-triangular fragment of curved, clear, colourless glass (0.019kg, 4.4-5.2mm thick) with few faults, from a cylindrical vessel, most probably a bottle, was recovered from ditch **11208** in Trench 112, alongside an irregular mid olive green shard of glass (0.013kg, 3.7-4.5mm thick, with some faults). The shard is also probably from a bottle. The green glass shard is slightly more weathered, with more faults within the glass and is very probably 19th-20th century. The clear, colourless glass is 20th century or later, and neither shard is significant, other than to indicate 19th-20th century rubbish deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.3 If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.6 Prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.6.1 The evaluation yielded 321 sherds of prehistoric pottery (6381g) with a high mean sherd weight (MSW) of 19.9g (Table 33). The pottery was recovered from 34 contexts relating to 30 interventions in 18 trenches across the scheme. These were located in Fields 2, 7b, 9, and 13-15, with the vast majority of the assemblage derived from the complex of Iron Age features in Field 2 (240 sherds, 5241g).

B.6.2 The pottery dates from the Neolithic to Iron Age, with spot dated context assemblages dating from the Middle Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age,

Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age. The bulk of the material belongs to the Middle and Late Iron Age and is typical of groups found in Southern Cambridgeshire.

B.6.3 This report provides a characterisation of the assemblage by period.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature Type	No. sherds	Sherd Weight (g)	Spot date
2	11	1102	1103	Ditch	1	3	LBA-EIA
2	11	1102	1103	Ditch	1	7	LIA
2	12	1200	1201	Pit	1	8	LBA-EIA
2	12	NA	1210	NA	1	8	LIA
2	13	1309	1310	Gully	1	5	MIA
2	14	1405	1406	Ditch	4	76	MIA
2	15	1503	1504	Ditch	3	20	MIA
2	15	1505	1506	Pit	74	1630	MIA
2	15	1508	1509	Ditch	4	50	LIA
2	15	NA	1513	NA	1	3	LIA
2	16	1602	1603	Ditch	6	6	MIA
2	19	1907	1908	Ditch	3	147	MIA
2	19	1907	1909	Ditch	18	141	LIA
2	19	1911	1912	Pit	9	203	MIA
2	19	1913	1915	Pit	4	43	MIA
2	19	1918	1919	Ditch	11	172	LIA
2	19	1918	1920	Ditch	80	2597	LIA
2	19	1918	1921	Ditch	1	31	LIA
2	19	NA	1900	NA	1	32	MIA
2	20	2011	2012	Ditch	1	4	LBA-EIA
2	20	2011	2012	Ditch	1	3	MIA
2	20	2011	2012	Ditch	1	1	NEO
2	20	2013	2013	Ditch	1	3	MIA
2	20	2013	2015	Ditch	2	2	LBA-EIA
2	20	2013	2015	Ditch	2	3	MIA
2	21	2100	2101	Ditch	8	43	LBA-EIA
9	75	7505	7507	Pit	5	83	MIA
9	75	7517	7518	Ditch	4	117	LBA-EIA
16	151	15102	15106	Pit	1	3	LIA
7b	72	NA	7221	NA	2	24	MIA
7b	73	7315	7317	Pond	35	332	MIA
7b	73	7315	7322	Pond	5	97	MIA
14	100	10002	10005	Ditch	2	10	LBA-EIA
13	101	10102	10103	Natural	1	8	LBA-EIA
14	108	10802	10803	Pit	18	273	MBA
14	108	10804	10805	Pit	2	49	MBA
15	111	11104	11105	Ditch	5	125	LIA
16	131	13102	13103	Natural	1	19	NEO
TOTAL					321	6381	

Table 33: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.6.4 All the prehistoric pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). This includes material from samples (27 sherds, 138g). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups

were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group using the series devised for Clay Farm, summarised in Tables 34 and 35 (Brudenell forthcoming with the addition of fabric GV1). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.6.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), whilst the Late Iron Age wheel-made 'Belgic' vessels were classified using Isobel Thompson's (1982) catalogue, and her alphanumeric codes, prefixed with TH-.

B.6.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (163 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (130 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (28 sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabric code	Fabric Group	Description
CHQ2	Chalk	Rare to sparse calcareous flecks (mainly <1mm) and sparse to moderate quartz sand
F1	Flint	Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm). The clay matrix may contain rare to sparse sand
FG1	Flint & grog	Sparse to moderate medium to coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm) and sparse medium to coarse grog (mainly 1-3mm). The clay matrix may contain rare to sparse sand
FQ1	Flint & sand	Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix
FQ2	Flint & sand	Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix
FQ3	Flint & sand	Moderate to common finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix. The fabric may contain rare pieces of burnt flint up to 2mm in size
FQ4	Flint & sand	Rare or sparse coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix
G1	Grog	Sparse to common medium to coarse grog (mainly 1-3mm). The clay matrix contains rare to moderate quartz sand. Grog may contain calcareous inclusions
G2	Grog	Sparse to common medium grog (mainly 1-2.mm). The clay matrix contains rare to moderate quartz sand. Occasional sherds contain mica flecks
G3	Grog	Sparse to common fine grog (<1.mm). The clay matrix contains rare to moderate quartz sand
GV1	Grog & voids	Sparse to common medium to coarse grog and voids (mainly 1-3mm). The clay matrix contains rare to moderate quartz sand.
Q1	Sand	Moderate to common quartz sand with rare coarse flint and/or calcareous grits (1-3mm)
Q2	Sand	Moderate to common fine quartz sand with sparse mica. Clay matrix may contain rare quartz gains up to 1mm

Fabric code	Fabric Group	Description
Q3	Sand	Moderate to common quartz sand with rare linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter
Q4	Sand	Sparse to common quartz sand
Q5	Sand	Moderate to common angular quartz sand, abrasive to touch. Clay matrix may contain rare quartz gains up to 1mm, and very rare flint (1-2mm). A distinctive fabric
S1	Shell	Moderate to common medium to very coarse shell (mainly 1-4mm)
S2	Shell	Moderate to common medium shell (1-2mm)
S3	Shell	Moderate to common fine shell and/or shell flecks (mainly <1mm)
SQ3	Shell & sand	Sparse to common medium shell (1-2mm) and moderate to common quartz sand

Table 34: Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Fabric	Fabric group	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
CHQ2	Chalk	2	33	0.5	0
F1	Flint	6	72	1.1	0
FG1	Flint & grog	1	8	0.1	0
FQ1	Flint & sand	10	53	0.8	1
FQ2	Flint & sand	3	28	0.4	1
FQ3	Flint & sand	3	57	0.9	1
FQ4	Flint & sand	1	19	0.3	0
G1	Grog	53	2295	36.0	9
G2	Grog	7	46	0.7	1
G3	Grog	6	135	2.1	2
GV1	Grog & voids	20	322	5.0	1
Q1	Sand	55	627	9.8	5
Q2	Sand	4	53	0.8	1
Q3	Sand	31	1008	15.8	6
Q4	Sand	100	1434	22.5	13
Q5	Sand	1	4	0.1	0
S1	Shell	7	111	1.7	2
S2	Shell	6	39	0.6	1
S3	Shell	1	4	0.1	0
SQ3	Shell & sand	4	33	0.5	3
TOTAL	-	321	6381	99.8	47

Table 35: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (31 rims, 15 bases and one complete vessel profile).

Neolithic pottery

B.6.7 Two sherds of Neolithic pottery (20g) were identified in the assemblage. The first is a small plain body sherd (1g) in flint fabric F1 from ditch **2011**, Trench 20, Field 2. The sherd is abraded and is assigned to the Neolithic on the basis of the fabric. The second is diagnostic and derives from natural hollow **13102**, Trench 13, Field 16 (19g, fabric FQ4). The sherd is heavily abraded, but the remnant of whipped cord impressions can still be seen on the surface. The sherd is likely to be a fragment of Peterborough Ware dating to the Middle Neolithic (c.3400-2800 BC).

Middle Bronze Age pottery

B.6.8 Twenty sherds (322g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These derived from two pits in Trench 108, Field 14: pit **10802** (18 sherds, 273g) and pit **10804** (two sherds, 49g). All the pottery was in fabric GV1 and included ten re-fitting sherds (126g) from a small Deverel-Rimbury type vessel in pit **10802** (rim diameter 16cm, 35% of circumference intact). The pottery dates c.1600-1150 BC.

Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery

B.6.9 Twenty sherds (195g) of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery were identified in the assemblage, most or all of which is probably residual. There pottery was widely dispersed and was recovered from eight contexts relating to six different ditches (**1102**, **2011**, **2013**, **2100**, **7517** and **10002**), a pit (**1200**) and a natural feature (**10002**) in Trenches 11, 12, 20, 21, 75, 100 and 101 (Fields 2, 9 and 13). Although the group includes three different base sherds, there are no diagnostic pieces (rims, partial vessel profiles or decorated sherds), and dating is primarily based on the character of the fabrics. These are dominated by flint and sand tempered wares (FQ1-3, 14 sherds, 116g), with a small number of flint tempered sherds (F1, five sherds, 71g) and a flint and grog sherd (FGQ, 3g). The material broadly belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition and can only be given a wide date range of c.1150-350 BC.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.6.10 By sherd count, the largest group of pottery from the evaluation dates to the Middle Iron Age, c.350-50 BC (156 sherds, 2707g). The material was recovered from 16 contexts relating to 12 interventions (and two finds from trenches). The features included six ditches (**1405**, **1503**, **1602**, **1907**, **2011** and **2013**), four pits (**1501**, **1911**, **1913** and **7505**), a gully (**1309**), and a pond (**7315**) in Trenches 13-16, 19-20, 72-73 and 75 (Fields 2, 7b and 9).

B.6.11 The pottery is characterised by sherds in a range of fabrics (Table 36), though sandy wares typical of Southern Cambridgeshire (Q1-5) dominate, accounting for 91% of the period assemblage by weight. Shelly wares (S1-3) make up 5% (by weight), followed by wares with chalk inclusions (CHQ2, 1%) and a small number of sherds tempered with shell and sand (SQ3, 1%), grog (G2, 1%) and flint and sand (FQ2-3, 1%). Overall, the character and frequency of fabrics is broadly typical of the period and region.

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
CHQ2	Chalk	2/33	1.2	0
FQ2	Flint & sand	1/16	0.6	1
FQ3	Flint & sand	1/6	0.2	0
G2	Grog	3/21	0.8	1
Q1	Sand	50/552	20.4	5
Q3	Sand	26/989	36.5	6
Q4	Sand	56/915	33.8	10
Q5	Sand	1/4	0.1	0
S1	Shell	6/104	3.8	2
S2	Shell	6/39	1.4	1
S3	Shell	1/4	0.1	0

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
SQ3	Shell & sand	3/24	0.9	2
TOTAL	-	*156/2707*	*99.8*	*28*

Table 36: Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (20 rims, seven bases and one complete vessel profile).

B.6.12 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 28 different vessels: 20 different rims, seven different bases and one complete vessel profile. Partial vessel profiles include a range of slack and round-shouldered jars with short upright rims (Hill Forms A, D and E), with a small number of S-profile and 'fish-bowl' shaped bowls (Forms F and N) and barrel-shaped vessels (Hill Form K). These have rim diameter ranges from 12-24cm.

B.6.13 Decoration is scarce, as is typical of sandy ware assemblages from Southern Cambridgeshire. In all, the group includes just six decorated sherds (98g). Applications comprise fingertip and nail impressions to the rim-top of two vessels and scoring on the body of five sherds (61g). The scoring is found on sandy fabrics Q3 and Q4. It is different in character to that commonly associated with shelly wares of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992) and is probably unrelated.

B.6.14 In terms of distribution, most of the pottery derives from the Iron Age settlement complex in Field 2 (109 sherds, 2171g), particularly Trench 15. Of note is the assemblage from pit **1505** which yielded a large dump of pottery (74 sherds, 1630g), including fragments of at least 13 different vessels. Amongst them was the broken remains of a slightly globular Hill Form F vessel in fabric Q3 (seven refitting sherds, 686g). This measures 16.5cm high with a rim diameter of 15cm (38% intact) and a base diameter of 9cm (100% intact).

B.6.15 With the exception of two sherds from context 7221 (24g), all the Middle Iron Age pottery from Field 7b derived from pond **7315**. This yielded 40 sherds (429g) deriving from a minimum of nine vessels. The character of fabrics is more diverse than that from features in Field 2 and includes the small number of flint and sand, chalk and grog-tempered wares record in the combined Middle Iron Age assemblage. It also includes some everted vessel rims and a fragment of an open profiled cup (Brudenell Form Q, Class V). The character of this group suggests it is earlier in date than the material from Field 2 and may belong to the Early-Middle Iron Age transition, best paralleled by the large, published assemblage from Trumpington Meadows (Brudenell 2018).

B.6.16 In Field 9 Middle Iron Age pottery was confined to a single pit (**7505**). This yielded five sherds (83g), including fragments of two Hill Form A jars.

Late Iron Age pottery

B.6.17 Pottery assigned to the Late Iron Age (c.50 BC – AD 50) comprises 123 sherds (3137g), recovered from ten contexts relating to six interventions (and two finds from trenches). The features included five ditches (**1102**, **1508**, **1907**, **1918** and **11104**) and a single pit (**15102**) located across Trenches 11-12, 15, 19, 111 and 151 in Fields 2, 15

and 16. As with the Middle Iron Age material, the vast majority of the pottery derived from the features in Field 2 (117 sherds, 3009g).

B.6.18 The Late Iron Age assemblage is essentially characterised by sherds with either grog or sand as the principal inclusion (Table 37). Combined, grog tempered fabrics (G1-3) account for 78% of the pottery by weight, whilst sandy wares (Q1-Q4) constitute 21% (the remaining 1% being made up from single sherds in shell (S1) and shell and sand (SQ3) fabrics). This balance of fabrics appears broadly typical of Late Iron Age groups south of Cambridge, with similar frequencies recorded at the Trumpington Park & Ride/Meadows complex (Brudenell 2018, 209) and Clay Farm (Brudenell forthcoming).

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
G1	Grog	53/2295	73.2	9
G2	Grog	4/25	0.8	0
G3	Grog	6/135	4.3	2
Q1	Sand	5/75	2.4	0
Q2	Sand	4/53	1.7	1
Q3	Sand	5/19	0.6	0
Q4	Sand	44/519	16.5	3
S1	Shell	1/7	0.2	0
SQ3	Shell & sand	1/9	0.3	1
TOTAL	-	*123/3137*	*100*	*16*

Table 37: Quantification of Late Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (ten rims and six bases).

B.6.19 The sandy wares in the assemblage are all handmade, whilst at least ten (222g) of the grog-tempered sherds are wheelmade/finished. Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 16 different vessels: ten different rims and six different bases. Partial vessel profiles are all from handmade forms in the Middle Iron Age-type potting tradition. These include a series of round-shouldered jars with short upright rims (Hill Form E), a vessel with no distinct neck but a well-defined rim zone (Hill Form L), and a dog-leg profiled vessel with marked shoulder and off-set neck (Hill Form B). Collectively, these have a rim diameter range of 8-17cm. Notable among the vessel bases are a foot-ring base from ditch **1918** and a wheel-made pedestal base from ditch **11104**.

B.6.20 Decoration on the Late Iron Age sherds comprises combing to the body and shoulder (24 sherds, 331g), and the moulding of cordons/corrugations to the neck (nine sherds, 228g, grog-tempered fabrics only). Both applications are typical of the region's 'Belgic-related' ceramic tradition, with combing typically found on medium and large-sized jars of the period. The treatment was found on both grog-tempered and sandy wares.

B.6.21 In terms of distribution, the vast majority of the pottery derives from the Iron Age settlement complex in Field 2 (117 sherds, 3009g). Most of this comes from Trench 19 (110 sherds, 2941g) which crosses the rectilinear enclosure revealed by the geophysical survey. The rest of the Late Iron Age assemblage derives from two features in Field 15 (Trench 11, ditch **11104**, five sherds, 125g) and 16 (Trench 151, pit **15102** one sherd, 3g). The sherd from the latter is small, abraded and possibly residual.

Discussion

B.6.22 The evaluation has yielded pottery dating from the Neolithic to Late Iron Age, with the vast majority being Middle and Late Iron Age in origin and deriving from the settlement complex in Field 2.

B.6.23 The few sherds of Neolithic pottery attest to a background presence in the evaluation corridor, complementing the picture emerging from the worked flint. By contrast the recovery of Middle Bronze Age pottery from two pits in Trench 108, Field 14, probably suggests a settlement presence in this area of the scheme, adjacent to the River Granta. More difficult to pinpoint is what the low-level recovery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age sherds represents, especially since most of these are likely to be residual. Their distribution lacks a clear focus, though the sporadic finds across Field 2 hints at low-density earlier 1st millennium BC occupation here, masked by the later Iron Age settlement complex.

B.6.24 The recovery of more substantial groups of Middle and Late Iron Age pottery undoubtedly attests to more sustained forms of settlement that are easier to delineate. Aside from the obvious focus of activity in Field 2, where the main pottery-yielding contexts were located in Trenches 11-20, two other clusters can be identified on the gravels beside the River Granta. The first is an area of Middle Iron Age activity on either side of the river in Field 7b and 9, with pottery recovered from Trenches 72-73 and 75 (that from the north bank in Trench 73 possibly dating to the Early-Middle Iron Age transition – see above). The second is in Field 15, Trench 111, again, in close proximity to the watercourse. Although only a single feature assemblage was recovered here, the material is in keeping in character to that found in settlement contexts.

B.6.25 Overall the character of the Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages are typical of the Southern Cambridgeshire region. Material of this date is now well attested in the immediate landscape with comparable assemblages recovered from Trumpington Park & Ride/Meadows (Brudenell 2018), Clay Farm (Brudenell forthcoming), the New Addenbrooke's Hospital Site (Cra'ster 1969; Brudenell and Anderson 2012) and the Addenbrooke's Hutchinson Site (Webley and Anderson 2008). Striking, however, is the scarcity of Roman material from Field 2, suggesting settlement in this complex did not extent beyond the mid 1st century AD. There is therefore no mixing of Late Iron Age and early Roman material, which is often the norm, meaning the site offers the opportunity to examine a relatively 'pristine' Late Iron Age assemblage without the complications of residuality. This is an exciting prospect, and further works in this area of the scheme are likely to yield a large and significant assemblage of later Iron Age pottery with good research potential.

B.6.26 All the pottery should be retained as part of the project archive.

B.7 Roman pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 The evaluation recovered an assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 169 sherds, weighing 2325g and representing 4.47 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 21 vessels (MNV). The Roman material was recovered from six of the fields, from a total of 14 trenches (Table 38). All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). For the purposes of the report, the material is considered as a single assemblage, although there is a discussion of pottery by Trench/Field which characterises the material by area.

Assemblage Chronology and Character

B.7.2 The pottery comprises primarily small to medium-sized sherds reflected in the relatively low assemblage mean weight of 13.8g. There are a small number of refitting sherds, however, these occur exclusively within the same context, with no examples of cross-context refitting. The material is predominantly earlier Roman in date, with most of the pottery dating AD50-100. However, there are several contexts which contain pottery that dates to the mid-Roman period (AD150-250), as well as several contexts where the pottery can only be broadly dated as Roman, due to undiagnostic fabrics and/or forms.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MNV	EVE	Spot date
2	603	601	6		1	14	0	0.21	AD50-200
2	612	611	6		1	2	0	0	AD50-400
2	1305	1304	13		2	33	0	0.2	AD150-250
2	2108	2107	21		1	4	0	0	AD50-400
2	2110	2109	21		2	6	0	0	AD50-400
4	3003	3002	30		3	7	0	0	AD50-150
4	3107	3104	31		1	2	0	0	AD50-400
7	7221	0	72		1	5	0	0	AD50-200
7	7313	7306	73		2	13	1	0	AD50-100
7	7314	7306	73		11	67	1	0	AD50-100
7	7318	7315	73		5	98	0	0	AD50-100
7	7326	7315	73		31	498	8	0.73	AD50-100
7	7327	7315	73		1	5	0	0	AD50-150
9	7301	0	73		3	13	0	0.18	AD50-100
9	7504	7502	75		7	450	2	0.4	AD70-150
9	7523	7521	75		4	38	0	0	AD50-100
9	17213	17211	172		1	6	0	0	AD150-250
9	18002	18001	180		6	66	0	0	AD50-100
9	18404	18402	184		1	16	0	0	AD50-200
9	18406	18405	184		4	95	2	0.38	AD50-100
9	18411	18410	184		1	36	1	0.1	AD120-300

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MNV	EVE	Spot date
14	10304	10302	103		2	3	0	0	AD150-200
15	11005	11004	110		3	55	1	0	AD100-200
15	11012	11010	110		3	43	1	0.11	AD50-400
15	11015	11004	110		1	27	0	0	AD120-300
15	11018	0	110		3	27	1	0.08	AD50-100
15	11301	11300	113		68	696	3	2.08	AD50-100

Table 38: Quantification of Roman pottery

B.7.3 Coarseware fabrics dominate the assemblage, representing 80.5% of the assemblage by sherd count (136 sherds, 1805g), of which unsourced sandy grey, reduced, oxidised and black-slipped wares are the most common (92% of coarsewares by count). The only sourced coarseware comprises a single Horningsea greyware base sherd from pit **11004**, Trench 110, Field 15. Two grog-tempered early Roman body sherds were recovered, fabrics QG1 and QGM1 (from ditch **7306** and pond **7315**, both Trench 73, Field 7b) as well as one shell-tempered body sherd.

B.7.4 Romano-British finewares represent a further 13% of the assemblage (22 sherds, 155g), occurring in a similar range of fabrics as the coarsewares, though generally consisting of finer sandy fabrics in fineware forms. Fine sandy greywares are the most common of the fineware fabrics (11 sherds, 58g). There are no sourced finewares within the assemblage, however given the date of the material, this is perhaps unsurprising since occupation pre-dates the large regional fineware industries such as the Nene Valley and Hadham. Fourteen of the fineware sherds derive from beakers, including two rim sherds and one sherd with tooled diagonal line decoration on the rim (ditch **11300**, Trench 113, Field 15), as well as a rim sherd from a beaded rim bowl/dish sherd (pit **11017**, Trench 110, Field 15) and a further beaded bowl (ditch **18410**, Trench 184, Field 9). The remainder of the fineware sherds are undiagnostic.

B.7.5 Imported pottery accounts for the remaining 6.5% of the pottery assemblage by count, totalling eleven sherds weighing 365g. Within this group samian sherds are the most common, totalling ten sherds weighing 73g. These comprise sherds from South Gaul (four sherds, 21g), including sherds from two Dragendorff 18 dishes (both from pond **7315**, Trench 73, Field 7b), one Central Gaulish body sherd (3g from pit **11010**, Trench 110, Field 15) and five sherds (49g) from East Gaul, including two sherds from a Dr31 dish (ditch **1304**, Trench 13, Field 2), one sherd from a Dr27 cup and one body sherd from a bowl with medallion decoration (both from pit **11004**, Trench 110, Field 15). The final imported sherd comprises a body sherd from a Baetican Dr20 amphora, recovered from ditch slot **7502**, Trench 75, Field 9.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BAET	Baetican amphora	1	292	0	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	20	349	5	1.26
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	3	32	1	0
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	2	9	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	33	561	6	0.53

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	7	93	0	0.21
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	45	369	1	0.85
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	3	18	0	0
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	18	211	4	0.51
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	3	28	0	0
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	5	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	8	24	0	0.18
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	3	47	1	0.33
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	1	45	0	0
QF1	Fine sandy ware with rare large flint, poorly sorted	8	137	0	0.4
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog inclusions	1	11	0	0
QGM1	As Q1 but with common silver mica	1	6	0	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	1	3	0	0
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	5	49	1	0.2
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	4	21	2	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	1	15	0	0

Table 39: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.7.6 Approximately 55% of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic body sherds (by sherd count), with an estimated 21 vessel forms recovered. Of the sherds which could be assigned a vessel form, jars are the most commonly occurring, representing a minimum 11 vessels (MNV), with beakers and dishes representing a minimum of two vessels each and a single bowl. Decoration was noted on 35.5% of the assemblage (by count), with tooling, rilled and cordons the most comply used techniques. Usewear evidence was limited to six sherds, five of which had exterior sooting and one with interior limescale, which is not unsurprising given the size and general condition of the bulk of the pottery.

Distribution of pottery

B.7.7 Pottery was recovered from 27 contexts, from 14 evaluation trenches, across six fields (Table 40). The largest assemblages derive from Fields 7b (54 sherds, 699g) and 15 (78 sherds, 848g) with a focus on Trenches 73 and 113. The majority of the contexts contain small assemblages of pottery (1-30 sherds, twenty-five contexts in total), with the remaining two contexts containing medium-sized assemblages (31-99 sherds). Ditch **11300**, Trench 113, Field 15, contained the largest single assemblage, totalling 68 sherds weighing 696g, dating AD50-100. Pond fill **7315**, Trench 73, Field 7b contained the second largest assemblage at 31 sherds, weighing 498g, with an additional five sherds (98g) from fill (7318) and one sherd (5g) from (7327). The material from all three fills dates AD50-100.

B.7.8 The pottery recovered from trenches within Fields 2, 4 and 9 is too small to determine if there were any peaks in activity. However, the material from Field 7b suggests a focus in the early Roman period (AD50-100), continuing until the mid-2nd century AD. The pottery from Field 15 shows a similar pattern, although there is some material which indicates activity may have continued into the earlier 3rd century AD. A similar date range is noted for Field 9, although the overall quantity of pottery is smaller.

Trench	Field	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Date Range
6	2	2	16	0	0.21	AD50-200
13	2	2	33	0	0.2	AD150-250
21	2	3	10	0	0	AD50-400
30	4	3	7	0	0	AD50-150
31	4	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
72	7b	1	5	0	0	AD50-200
73	7b	53	694	10	0.91	AD50-100/150
75	9	11	488	2	0.4	AD50-150
103	14	2	3	0	0	AD150-200
110	15	10	152	3	0.19	AD50-100 and AD120-300
113	15	68	696	3	2.08	AD50-100
172	9	1	6	0	0	AD150-250
180	9	6	66	0	0	AD50-100
184	9	6	147	3	0.48	AD50-100 and AD120-300

Table 40: Distribution of Roman pottery

Discussion

B.7.9 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that activity occurred predominately in the earlier-mid Roman period (c.AD50-150), although there is some limited evidence from features within Fields 9 and 15 that activity potentially continued into the 3rd century AD. The pottery is domestic in nature, dominated by coarseware jars, most of which are likely to have been locally produced, although there are no wares that were recognised as coming from nearby kilns at Duxford (Anderson and Woolhouse 2016), Cherry Hinton (Evans, 1990) or Addenbrooke's (Webley with Anderson 2008). Trenches within Fields 7b and 15 produced the largest quantities of Roman pottery, indicative of both being focuses of activity, appearing to have peaked in the mid-late 1st century AD.

B.8 Anglo-Saxon pottery

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 50 fragments (754 g) of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon (E/MAS) ceramic material was recovered from trenching (Table 41). The assemblage is composed of undiagnostic sherds from undecorated vessels dating to the period spanning the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon era (c.AD450-750). The condition of the overall assemblage is good with sherds moderately abraded and with an average sherds weight of 15.08 g.

Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
E/MAS(CA)	1	19
E/MAS(GR)	12	280
E/MAS(Q)	30	378
E/MAS(Qi)	2	29
E/MAS(S)	5	48
Total	**50**	**754**

Table 41: Quantification of Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric

Methodology

B.8.2 Finds were assessed according to the OA East finds standard, following the 2016 document A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (SPSA) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) document A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998).

B.8.3 Hand-made fabrics of the Early Anglo-Saxon period are not directly described in Paul Spoerry's (2016) volume *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire*, however, a scheme for defining and describing such material is presented for Middle Anglo-Saxon hand-made pottery. This scheme has been applied here in the fabric description to conform to previous published schemes. Previous work on hand-made Anglo-Saxon pottery in the Eastern region includes Alan Vince's petrological analysis of Anglo-Saxon ceramics from Kilverstone (AVAC 2003) and Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (AVAC 2003).

B.8.4 All the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic material both from excavation and samples was quantified using an Access database. A single Excel database was used to enter details and measurements of each single sherd and to compile statistics. All sherds were counted, weighted and classified on a context-by-context basis. The catalogue is organized by context number. Fabric, feature description and weight are reported in the catalogue together with an in-house dating system based on Spoerry's 2016 scheme.

B.8.5 The pottery and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition. A summary of pottery data is provided in Table 43.

Assemblage Character and Chronology

B.8.6 Sherds were recovered from subsoil (11114) and SFB **11100** both in Trench 111.

B.8.7 The assemblage is composed of globular domestic vessels such as jars or bowls for storage/cooking activity.

B.8.8 Fragments were produced in a variety of fabrics all well documented in the region:

Fabric	Fabric group	Description
E/MAS(CA)	calcite	grey to dark grey surface and core. Hard fired sandy fabric with sparce inclusions of calcite.
E/MAS (GR)	granitic	grey to dark grey core and surface. Hard fired fabric with abundant inclusions of crushed biotite granite up to 3 mm. Rare iron stone fragments and bronze mica are also visible in some sherds.
E/MAS(Q)	quartz	grey to dark grey core and surface. Hard fired. Abundant to moderate presence of polycrystalline crushed quartz. In some sherds rounded quartz is visible.
E/MAS (Qi)	quartz and ironstone	grey to brown surface and dark grey to black core. Hard fired quartz tempered fabric with moderate presence of ironstone and rare oolites
E/MAS (S)	sand	grey to dark grey surface and core. Hard fired, few small inclusions of polycrystalline quartz and calcite in a sandy matrix.

Table 42: Anglo-Saxon pottery fabric descriptions

B.8.9 The production and use of quartz and biotite granite tempered fabrics in East Anglia was constant through the Early and the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (Spoerry 2016, 8).

Given the undiagnostic nature of this small assemblage a more defined chronological frame cannot be determined.

Distribution

B.8.10 Early to Middle Saxon pottery is concentrated in the area of Trench 111 suggesting the presence of a domestic settlement in the area.

B.8.11 Further excavation in the area of this trench is most likely to produce additional Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic material.

Discussion

B.8.12 An assemblage of this size provides only basic and very limited information about the chronology of the excavated deposits and the potential occupation by a settlement in in the Early Anglo-Saxon period around Trench 111.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Description
15	11114		111	subsoil	2	15	E/MAS(Q)	wall
15	11114		111	subsoil	2	16	E/MAS(GR)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	20	E/MAS(GR)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	2	49	E/MAS(GR)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	12	E/MAS(Q)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	36	E/MAS(GR)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	2	29	E/MAS(Qi)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	46	E/MAS(Q)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	11	E/MAS(Q)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	31	E/MAS(Q)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	23	256	E/MAS(Q)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	7	E/MAS(Q)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	6	159	E/MAS(GR)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	19	E/MAS(CA)	wall
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	1	17	E/MAS(S)	rim
15	11101	11100	111	SFB	4	31	E/MAS(S)	wall

Table 43: Quantification of Anglo-Saxon pottery by feature

B.9 Post-medieval pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.9.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of 16th-20th century pottery from Trenches 109, 122, 134 and 173, in addition pottery was recovered from the topsoil (Tables 44 and 45). In total, 11 sherds, weighing 0.160kg, were recovered. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at 15g.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	No. of sherds	Weight (g)
2	99999	-	-	Topsoil	2	47
9	17301	17300	173	Ditch	3	25
15	12204	12202	122	Pit	2	57
16	13401	-	134	Subsoil	1	3

Table 44: Quantification of post-medieval pottery by feature

B.9.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.9.3 Rapid 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 post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics.

B.9.4 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and recorded in the table at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.9.5 In Trench 109, two features produced post-medieval pottery. Ditch **10905** produced a single abraded rim sherd from a transfer-printed Refined White earthenware plate or dish, and a small section of the rim from a Slipped Red ware. Both sherds date to the 19th century. The second feature, **10908**, produced a small, abraded fragment of poorly made red earthenware that may be heavily abraded Post-medieval Redware or may be fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) or field drain.

B.9.6 Trench 122, pit **12202**, produced two heavily abraded sherds from a Post-medieval Redware bowl c.1550-1800.

B.9.7 In Trench 134, the subsoil 13401 produced an abraded fragment of poorly made red earthenware, which may be heavily abraded Post-medieval Redware, or possibly fragments of CBM or field drain.

B.9.8 Trench 173, ditch **17300**, produced an abraded micaceous rim sherd from a Post-medieval Redware bowl and two small, abraded sherds, which may be heavily abraded Post-medieval Redware, or perhaps fragments of CBM or field drain.

B.9.9 From the topsoil of Field 2, two sherds of pottery were recovered, an abraded rim from a Post-medieval Redware bowl and part of an engine-turned lid from a mid-late 18th century Red Stoneware with engine-turned decoration.

B.9.10 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents low levels of pottery distribution and is probably the result of general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing. It represents background noise, indicating post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
109	10907	**10905**	Refined White Earthenware Transfer-printed	Abraded, simple rounded rim sherd from a scallop-edged plate or dish with internal transfer-printed decoration, most of which has been lost as the glaze has been abraded	1	1	0.008	1780-1900
			Late Slipped Kitchen ware	Moderately abraded, externally thickened and rounded rim sherd from a bowl. Internal white slip covered by clear colourless glaze. The sherd is too small to establish the diameter of the vessel	1	1	0.016	19th-20th century
	10912	**10908**	Post-medieval redware or CBM	Irregular abraded fragment	0	1	0.004	*c.*1550-1800+
122	12204	**12202**	Post-medieval redware	Abraded externally beaded rim and joining body sherd from a flared bowl, the rim sherd is too small to establish the diameter. The sherds are glazed internally with a clear glaze	1	2	0.057	*c.*1550-1800
134	13401		Post-medieval redware or CBM	Irregular abraded fragments	0	1	0.003	*c.*1550-1800+
173	17301	**17300**	Post-medieval redware	Abraded near square rim from a bowl with clear internal glaze and traces of glaze surviving on the rim	1	1	0.022	*c.*1550-1800
			Post-medieval redware or CBM	Irregular abraded fragments	0	2	0.003	*c.*1550-1800+
N/A	99999		Post-medieval redware	Abraded externally thickened almost flanged rim sherd from a flared bowl, the sherd is too small to establish the diameter. The sherd is glazed internally with a clear, somewhat pitted glaze	1	1	0.039	*c.*1550-1800
			Red Stoneware with engine-turned decoration	Moderately abraded to abraded sherd from a flanged teapot lid with engine turned decoration	1	1	0.008	*c.*1765-1780

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
				(fine wavey annular lines) on the upper surface				
Total					**6**	**11**	**0.160**	

Table 45: Catalogue of post-medieval pottery

B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.10.1 During the excavation, four fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.013kg, were recovered from Trenches 122 and 173. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.10.2 A single fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem was recovered from ditch **12206** in Trench 122; the stem fragment is clean and unstained.

B.10.3 Three fragments of undecorated stem were recovered from ditch **17300** with two fragments from the same pipe. The third fragment is from a different pipe and slightly encrusted.

Discussion

B.10.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe, recovered from ditches, represent what were most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c.1600.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.10.5 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The previous statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

B.11 Worked Stone and Burnt Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.11.1 A total of 7428 g (138 pieces) of utilised stone were examined from this site, of which 1129g (seven pieces) consisted of worked stone (Table 46) and 6299g (131 pieces) of burnt stone (Table 47). The differentiated burnt stone was largely composed of burnt and cracked cobbles which for the most part is likely to be prehistoric in origin, but re-deposited. Most of the small amount of worked stone was composed of burnt, weathered and undiagnostic Roman/Saxon lava quern.

Methodology

B.11.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. Quern sizes were calculated using a chart.

Description of worked stone

B.11.3 A total of 1129g of worked stone was identified and recorded from amongst the stone recovered from this site. This was made up of 767g of fragments of poorly preserved rotary lava quern (MNI=3) (one piece of which appears to have been subsequently used as secondary whetstone (469g)) and a single hammerstone made of flint (362g).

Lava quern

B.11.4 Nothing particularly useful can be said about the small assemblage of imported lava quern recovered from the evaluation on account of its very poor preservation. A total weight of 767g was recorded (seven pieces), which in all probability represents fragments derived from a minimum of three different querns. None of these fragments, however, showed useful diagnostic features; all appeared to have been weathered and intensely burnt, with some of them surviving just as amorphous-looking crumbs of rock. Only one poorly preserved rim piece from ditch **15108** suggested a former diameter for this quern of approx. 530 mm +. What we can say is that most of this quern was extremely worn down at the point it was discarded – the average final thickness of these stones being between 20-40mm.

B.11.5 Lava quern was imported from the quarries at Mayen in the Eifel region of Germany, from whence it was traded via the port of Andernach on the Rhine across the North Sea to Colchester and London. Lava quern (as opposed to millstone) was imported from here during Roman times as a regular commodity from around AD 70 to AD 200. However, almost all of the small amount of lava quern recovered from here must be re-deposited, given that 694g of this came from the fills of post-medieval features (posthole **620** and ditch **15108**) and just 73g from an Early Saxon SFB. Given that the quern was poorly preserved and undiagnostic, it is just possible that this quern is Saxon rather than Roman in date. Saxon querns were made in similar sizes (400 to 530 mm in diameter and 40-65mm thick), although the form of these centrally-collared quern stones was slightly different (Watts 2002, 39). The thickness of the worn stone in this case is not so dissimilar from that of the manufactured Saxon types, although given their fragmentary condition, it is impossible to say with any certainty. Saxon lava quern from the same source was being traded across the North Sea (i.e. from Utrecht to York, Ipswich, London and Southampton) from the 8th century AD onwards (Pohl 2010, 150 Fig.3)

Secondary whetstone

B.11.6 The best-preserved fragment of lava quern from posthole **620** shows some evidence for having been used opportunistically as a whetstone in its discarded, fragmentary, and already weathered state. This has resulted in a certain unevenness and additional

smoothness to one of the flat faces (the original grind surface), with some work upon the other face (with indications of parallel knife cuts) and to its edges. Almost certainly this was whetstone-use relating to the sharpening of small iron knives. Although this came from the fill of a post-medieval posthole, this re-use of old, burnt and broken-up quern as opportunistic whetstone is more reminiscent of Early Saxon than Roman-period use (even if the quern itself was Roman).

Hammer stone

B.11.7 A single flint or chert hammerstone weighing 362g and probably fashioned from a glacial erratic/waterworn cobble was recovered from context (3003) – the fill of a Roman ditch. This palm-sized small hammerstone had been intensely burnt, leading to the spalling-away of most of the external surfaces. Thus, just a small area of the original (rounded) hammer surface remained. A prehistoric date for this object seems likely, although it may subsequently have been burnt then discarded within the fill of this later ditch.

Description of burnt stone

B.11.8 Amongst the burnt stone from this site is a category of burnt and sometimes water-quenched and cracked cobble evidently collected intentionally from the local gravels or boulder clay and used domestically, most probably for the purposes of cooking. Such stone is found at almost all archaeological sites, and in South Cambridgeshire this is typically a product of Bronze Age - Iron Age domestic activity and settlement. The burnt stone recorded here (Table 47) is of this type and excludes all of the burnt and broken-up Roman lava quern. 3128g was recovered from Middle-Late Iron Age contexts (the fills of a MIA ditch **1406**, a MIA pit **1506** and a LIA ditch **2108**) and 2585g came from possible Roman ditch **3107**. It is probable that some of the burnt stone is residual – this being a commonly re-deposited find within later features.

B.11.9 Given its use for burning (and perhaps also for boiling) there is a bias here towards the harder and denser crystalline igneous rocks (such as dolerite) and the hard sandstones and quartzites rather than limestone – a rock which usually calcines on heating then reacts with water. Of this assemblage, c.90% was made up of dolerite and quartzitic sandtone with the slightly softer sandstones making up most of the rest. Just 1.5% of this was composed of limestone.

Summary

B.11.10 There is little potential here for further work on this assemblage, the lava quern being in far too poor a condition (and too fragmentary) for further analysis.

Context	Nos	Wt (g)	Dimens. (mm)	Identity	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
620	1	469	90x95x35-40	rotary lava quern	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman/ Early Saxon	weathered fragment – possibly from a lower stone. Fairly undiagnostic – but appears to have been re-used as a **whetstone** perhaps in E Saxon
3003 Tr 30	1	362	90x65x50	hammerstone?	flint or chert	erratic - local	prehistoric	palm-size flint hammer – now extensively burnt with spalled edges – just 1 rounded orig percuss surface surviving
11101	1	73	35x40x40	rotary lava quern	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman/E Saxon	undiagnostic burnt frag – prob a worn stone c.40mm thick
15108	5	225	60x70x20 +30-40	rotary lava quern	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman/ E Saxon	burnt and worn stone – fairly undiagnostic but c.20mm thick and prob > 530mm diam orig

Table 46: Catalogue of worked stone

Context	nos pieces	shape cobble	dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
1132	14	round – sub-square	25-70	586	granite(37) + lmstn(97) + ORS gritstone(139) + sstn(247) + micac sstn(66)	glacial erratic	high	
1406	2	sub-round	50 + 60	143	white vein quartz	glacial erratic	high	cracked surface
1506	12	sub-round	20-95	904	dolerite(82) + quartzitic sstn(146) + sandstone(665)	glacial erratic	high	
2108	1	sub-square	170x115x45	2081	micac quartzitic sstn	glacial erratic	moderate	
3004 Tr 30	1	sub-round?	35	43	sandstone	glacial erratic	high	part of water-quenched cobble
3107 Tr 31	1	flat	20	7	micac sstn	glacial erratic	high	v small gravel pebble
7205	c.100	round	10-110 (80x110?)	2535	dolerite	glacial erratic	high	re-fit pieces ; wrongly labelled as slag

Table 47: Catalogue of burnt stone

B.12 Ceramic Building Material

By Phil Mills

Introduction and Methodology

B.12.1 There were 38 fragments, 5616g of ceramic building material (CBM) presented for study.

B.12.2 The stratified material was examined by context and recorded using a fabric series already in use in the area (Table 48). Forms were identified were possible or recorded as 'B/T' for unidentifiable fragments of brick or tile. The term 'flat' was used for Roman flat fragments which could be form tegula, flue tile or brick.

Fabric code	Date	Description
T01	Roman	This is a pale reddish yellow fabric with a fine facture and slightly sandy feel. It has inclusions of moderate subrounded quartz at c. 0.3mm and occasional flint. The fabric is too clean for Horningsea, but may be related.
TZ11	Medieval and Later	This is a very hard light red (2.5YR6/6) fabric with an occasional black core. It has moderate rounded inclusions of clear quartz at 0.3mm and common fine silver mica.
TZ42.2	Medieval and Later	A very pale brown with pale yellow margins (Munsell: 10YR8/4 2.5YR7/3) hard granular feel irregular fracture, with inclusions of abundant moderately sorted medium sub angular shell and moderate moderately-sorted medium angular voids (Mills 2006 ELY2; Ely Gault clay Lucas 1993)
TZ42.3	Medieval and Later	This is a buff tile fabric. It is hard with a fine fracture and sandy feel. It has inclusions of abundant sub angular quartz and red iron stone at 0.3mm. Ely Gault clay (Lucas 1993)
TZ42.5	Medieval and Later	A light red core with very pale brown surface (Munsell: 2.5YR6/8 10YR7/5) hard smooth feel fine fracture, with inclusions of moderate moderately-sorted medium rounded mica, sparse moderately-sorted medium sub angular quartz, moderate moderately-sorted medium sub rounded shell and moderate poorly-sorted medium angular voids (Mills 2006 ELY5; Ely Alluvial Clay Lucas 1993).
TZ54	Medieval and Later	This is a high fired purple fabric with common subangular blacked quarts at 0.4-0.5mm and moderate lime inclusions at 0.3mm

Table 48: CBM fabric descriptions

Discussion

B.12.3 The earliest material is a small amount of Roman material from Trenches 182 and 184, which included a brick fragment and 'flat' fragments which were probably derived from Tegula. This would appear to be Roman rural scatter, where material has been bought into a site for uses other than a building construction.

B.12.4 There is a small group of largely 17th century or later material. The fabrics are typical of the range normally found in Cambridgeshire with Ely region sources being important. The range of material is consistent with rural scatter of the post-medieval or later period.

B.13 Fired Clay

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.13.1 The evaluation yielded 20 pieces of fired clay (544g) in a range of fabrics. The material was recovered from five contexts in Fields 2 and 15, relating to three ditches (**1907**, **1918** and **11002**), a pit (1506) and an SFB (**11100**).

B.13.2 The material is dated by its diagnostic features and pottery associations to the Iron Age and Saxon periods (Table 49). Diagnostic pieces include fragments from two possible Iron Age triangular loom weights and a Saxon doughnut-form loom weight.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Context date	Fabric type	No/Wt. (g)	Comments
2	15	1505	1506	Pit	MIA	2	2/5	Amorphous pieces
2	15	1505	1506	Pit	MIA	3	1/7	Amorphous piece
2	19	1907	1909	Ditch	LIA	4	1/9	Amorphous piece
2	19	1918	1920	Ditch	LIA	1	2/7	Amorphous pieces
2	19	1918	1920	Ditch	LIA	2	2/3	Amorphous pieces
15	110	11002	11003	Ditch	IA?	3	7/104	Frags. Of IA-type triangular loom weight?
15	111	11100	11101	SFB	AS	3	2/14	Amorphous pieces
15	111	11100	11101	SFB	AS	5	1/149	Saxon doughnut loom weight
15	111	11100	11101	SFB	AS	6	2/246	Frag. Of IA-type triangular loom weight?
TOTAL							20/544	

Table 49: Quantification of fired clay

Methodology

B.13.3 All the material has been recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). This includes material from samples (four fragments, 10g). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size.

Fired Clay fabrics

1. Sparse sand in a powdery clay matrix
2. Sparse sand and sparse medium to coarse chalk and rare quartzite
3. Sparse fine sand and moderate to common voids
4. Common subangular quartz sand. Abrasive
5. Sparse sand with shell flecks
6. Moderate to common sand and rare flint

Composition and discussion

B.13.4 The assemblage is split between small amorphous fragments of fired clay in Fabrics 1-4 (nine pieces, 37g) and larger pieces with diagnostic features in Fabrics 3, 5 and 6, all of which belong (or probably belong) to loom weights (11 fragments, 507g). Ditch **11002** yielded seven fragments of fired clay, three of which (63g) have rounded edge-angles and flat surfaces akin to that displayed by Iron Age triangular loom weights (though no fragments with perforated holes were recovered). Fragments with similar characteristics (three pieces, 254g) were recorded from SFB **11100**, and if Iron Age in origin, must be residual. These were found alongside a large fragment of a typical Saxon doughnut-shaped loom weight in Fabric 5 (SF1, 149g). The weight is c.35% complete, hard-fired and buff to dark grey in colour. The weight is 120mm in diameter, 41mm thick, with a central hole 43mm wide. It is similar in size to a Saxon weight published from Dernford Farm, Sawston (Crummy 2018, 99-100, Fig. 53, no. 31).

B.13.5 Little further can be said about the amorphous fired clay fragments in the assemblage, other than they may be pieces of daub or oven lining. These could be considered for deselection from the project archive.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

C.1.1 Three inhumations were recorded from Trench 103 at the site (Table 50). Three features containing disarticulated human bone were also recorded during excavations. These represent part of a burial ground which extends beyond the limits of the evaluation. Burials **10302** and **10305** both contained Anglo-Saxon knives. Burial **10308** was unexcavated. Burial **10308** was unexcavated. Of the disarticulated bone burial **1708** is represented by fragments of ulna, radius and a single maxillary incisor. Two fragments of adult skull from ditch **11110** and SFB **11100** were also recorded**.** Trench 161 (Field 13) and Trench 6 (Field 2) also contained a single burial, **16101** and **610** respectively. These have not been mentioned in detail within this report as they were not excavated but they must be considered as evidence for the scale of funerary activity present across the site.

Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

C.1.2 All three excavated or partially exposed burials were within Trench 103 and represent a burial ground of unknown size.

C.1.3 Grave **10302** was close to the middle of the trench and the trench was extended in order to expose the whole grave. The grave was shallow - 0.18m deep. The torso of skeleton 10303 was entirely missing.

C.1.4 Grave **10302** was close to the middle of the trench and the trench was extended in order to expose the whole grave. The grave was shallow - 0.18m deep. The torso of skeleton 10303 was entirely missing.

C.1.5 Grave **10305** was 13m to the south-east of **10302**. The burial was slightly deeper at 0.26m and skeleton 10306 is better preserved.

C.1.6 A third grave **10308** was situated approximately 13m to the South-East of grave **10305**. Although the skull was partially exposed this was not excavated.

C.1.7 Probable grave **1708** was 0.08m deep and only a partial radius and ulna were recorded.

Methodology

C.1.8 Excavation, processing and analysis of the skeletons was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al.* 2004).

C.1.9 Condition of the cortical bone was graded using the scale developed by McKinley (2004).

C.1.10 Age estimations were based on epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al*., 2009) and tooth wear (Miles 2001).

C.1.11 Sex estimations were based upon standard markers (Buiksta and Ubelaker 1994).

Preservation of the material

C.1.12 The preservation of both skeletons within graves **10302** and **10305** was moderate. Both were over 60% complete and fragmentation was moderate. The condition of the cortical bone was best comparable with Grade 3 on McKinley's scale (McKinley 2004) where most of the surface is affected by some degree of erosion.

Results and Discussion

C.1.13 Skeleton 10303, in grave **10302**, represents a prime adult (possible) male. This was a supine burial, and the skeleton was approximately 60% complete. The torso and a large portion of the pelvis are noticeably absent. Although the pelvis is not complete enough for standard aging techniques to be applied there is no sign of joint disease or other age-related conditions. The long bones are robust with strong muscle attachments. All dentition is present and tooth wear suggests the individual is between 30-34yrs old. A small abscess is present below the left mandibular canine. A knife found with the skeleton dates it to the Anglo-Saxon period.

C.1.14 Skeleton 10306, in grave **10305**, represents a sub-adult between 10-12yrs old. The burial was supine, and the skeleton was 75% complete. A small knife was found with the bones dating the burial to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. Moderate pitting and porosity were clearly apparent on both orbits and on the neck of both femora. This is highly indicative of cribra orbitalia and cribra femoralis. These are developmental conditions with multiple contributing factors (Walker *et al*. 2009).

C.1.15 Skeleton 1709 is represented by a single fragmented and un-sided ulna and radius. The bone is in poor condition (McKinley grade 3). It is determined to represent an older sub adult/adult based largely on size and robustness. As the ulna and radius appears to belong to the same individual they have been recorded as a skeleton rather than disarticulated material.

Trench	Cut	Skeleton	Period	Age	Sex	Comments
103	1708	1709	?	Older subadult/adult	-	Frags of ulna, radius and maxillary incisor.
103	10302	10303	Saxon	30-34	M?	Small abcess below left mandibular canine, buried with knife.
103	10305	10306	Saxon	10-12	-	Cribra orbitalia and Cribra femoralis. Buried with small knife.

Table 50: Summary of the skeletal human remains from graves

C.1.16 The remaining disarticulated bone was recovered from ditch **11110** and pit **11103** and observations are displayed in Table 51. As these fragments were recovered within the same trench and are left and right parietal skull bones it is possible that they belong to the same individual however as a refit was not possible this cannot be confirmed.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Skeletal element	Side	condition	Comments
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Parietal	R	1	
111	11101	11103	Pit	Parietal	L	1	Sf3

Table 51: Summary of the disarticulated skeletal human remains

C.1.17 The burial ground represented by the graves found in Trench 103 is presumed Saxon based upon the knives found with burials. An Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB **11100**) was uncovered in Trench 111, 720m to the east of the burial ground, on the opposite bank of the River Granta. One of the disarticulated skull fragments came from the fill of the SFB. The graves may be related to activity or settlement in the vicinity of the SFB or related to Saxon activity which has been recorded at the Babraham research campus (Wills 2004; see also Section 1.3.18). There is no way at this time to date the unexcavated features within Trenches 6 and 161. The grave in Trench 161 was located in the neighbouring field to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, c.270m to the south-west, and therefore could potentially be from the same period. The grave in Trench 6 was located only just across the railway line from a series of cropmarks believed to represent a Roman villa complex and therefore might be tentatively dated as Roman. It would appear likely that there will be high levels of funerary activity in multiple areas within the footprint of the scheme.

C.1.18 Due to the limits of the evaluation, there is no way to quantify the number of probable burials and the recorded graves could represent either a small burial ground or full-size cemetery. Cambridgeshire has a rich Anglo-Saxon funerary record, and it is highly possible that further furnished graves lie outside the evaluation trenches.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 Excavations at the site uncovered a total of 312 recordable fragments of animal bone. Of these 212 fragments were identifiable to taxon (Table 53). The remaining fragment can be identified as large or medium mammal. There are six taxa recorded in this assemblage: cattle, chicken, dog, horse, pig and sheep goat. Large and medium sized bird bone has been simply recorded as unidentified bird and included in the NISP and MNI table (Table 52).

C.2.2 This assemblage dates to the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. Only hand collected material has been recorded. The material is from ditches, pits and a large pond.

C.2.3 The method used to quantify this assemblage was a modified version of that devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all bone was attempted but only those that could be clearly narrowed to species were used for NISP (Number of identifiable species) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 The surface condition of the bone was assessed using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, fig. 6).

Results

C.2.5 The surface condition of the cortical bone from this assemblage best represents a 2-3 on the McKinley scale (2004, 16, fig. 6), meaning that a moderate to large level of erosion can be observed masking the surface of the bone.

Taxon	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Bird	22	20.75	2	12.5
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	70	33.02	4	25
Chicken (Gallus)	1	0.47	1	6.25
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	3	1.41	1	6.25
Horse (*Equus callabus*)	15	7.08	2	12.5
Pig (*Sus sus*)	20	9.43	2	12.5
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	81	38.21	4	25
Total	**212**	**100**	**16**	**100**

Table 52: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals)

C.2.6 Cattle and sheep/goat make up the greatest percentages of this assemblage at 33.02% and 38.21% respectively. A single chicken bone was identified. It is possible that some of the badly fragmented medium sized bird bone is also domestic fowl.

C.2.7 Both fused and unfused bone is present for cattle and sheep/goat. Tooth wear analysis similarly suggests the presence of juvenile and older animals. Neonate sheep/goat metapodials are recorded, suggestive of rearing animals on site.

C.2.8 Seven fragments with butchery marks are recorded and 12 fragments of burnt bone.

C.2.9 The assemblage is highly fragmented and only two bones are complete enough for biometric measurements.

Discussion

C.2.10 This assemblage best represents domestic waste and would not be unusual in either Roman or Early Saxon settlements. The presence of older animals suggests that both cattle and sheep/goat were utilised for secondary products such as milk or wool as well as for meat consumption.

C.2.11 In total, this is a small assemblage suggestive of rural settlement. Sheep/goat at least were reared on site and the burnt bone is suggestive of cooking for food consumption rather than any ritual activity.

C.2.12 While this assemblage is not of itself significant it is representative of the growing corpus of evidence for diet and economy in both Roman and Saxon East Anglia.

Summary catalogue

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
6	605	606	Ditch	Horse	Humerus	1
11	1102	1103	Ditch	Large mammal	Indet	1
13	1302	1303	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
13	1320	1321	Gully	Cattle	Metapodial	1
14	1405	1406	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1
15	1503	1504	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1
15	1503	1504	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular row	1
15	1503	1504	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1
15	1505	1506	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
18	1804	1805	natural feature	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Cattle	Loose maxillary row	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Cattle	Skull	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Bird	Femur	1
19	1907	1908	Ditch	Pig	Maxilla	1
19	1907	1909	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	1

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
19	1907	1910	Ditch	Horse	Metacarpus	1
19	1907	1910	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
19	1918	1919	Ditch Terminus	Cattle	Metacarpus	1
19	1918	1919	Ditch Terminus	Cattle	Fibula	1
19	1918	1919	Ditch Terminus	Large mammal	Scapula	1
19	1918	1919	Ditch Terminus	Cattle	PH1	1
19	1918	1919	Ditch Terminus	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Large mammal	Humerus	1
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Medium mammal	Femur	1
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	4
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Medium mammal	Long bone	4
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
19	1918	1920	Ditch Terminus	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1
20	2011	2012	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1
21	1207	2108	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
21	1207	2108	Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1
21	2109	2110	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	16
30	3002	3003	Ditch	Large mammal	Indet	6
30	3002	3003	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
31	3104	3107	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
64	6407	6409	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	4
69	6906	6910	natural feature	Bird	Tibiotarsus	1
70	0	7003	buried soil	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
72	7204	7206	natural feature	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1
72	0	7221		Cattle	Calcaneus	1
73	7307	7308	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Horse	Scapula	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
73	7306	7313	Ditch	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1
73	7306	7314	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
73	7306	7314	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	2
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	2
73	7315	7317	Pond	Cattle	PH1	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Large mammal	Humerus	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
73	7315	7317	Pond	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
73	7315	7318	Pond	Cattle	Scapula	1
73	7315	7318	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
73	7315	7322	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
73	7315	7322	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
73	7315	7326	Pond	Cattle	Femur	1
73	7315	7326	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
73	7315	7326	Pond	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
73	7315	7327	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1
73	7315	7327	Pond	Horse	Metacarpus	1
75	7502	7504	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1
75	7505	7507	Pond	Horse	Pelvis	1
75	7505	7507	Pond	Horse	Pelvis	1
75	7505	7507	Pond	Cattle	Maxilla	1
75	7505	7507	Pond	Large mammal	Scapula	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Horse	Mandible	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Cattle	PH2	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
75	7517	7518	Ditch	Dog	Metapodial	2
75	7519	7520	Ditch	Dog	Skull	1
75	7521	7523	Ditch	Horse	Metacarpus	1
75	7521	7523	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
75	7526	7528	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
75	7526	7528	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
77	7703	7704	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Large mammal	Radius	1
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Large mammal	Tibia	1
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	2
100	10002	10005	Ditch	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1
100	10006	10009	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3
100	10006	10009	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1
108	10802	10803	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
108	10802	10803	Pit	Large mammal	Vertebra	1
108	10802	10803	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
109	10904	10906	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
109	10904	10906	Ditch	chicken	Humerus	1
110	11004	11005	Pit	Large mammal	Femur	1
110	11004	11005	Pit	Medium mammal	Radius	1

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	PH2	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Medium mammal	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Medium mammal	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Metatarsus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Maxilla	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Scapula	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Radius	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	PH1	3
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Maxilla	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Maxilla	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Horncore	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Radius	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Tibia	2
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	horse	Metapodial	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Large mammal	Ulna	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Medium mammal	Rib	6
111	11100	11101	Pit	Medium mammal	Atlas	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Scapula	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Femur	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Tibia	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Fibula	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Mandible	1

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Flat/cubic bone	5
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Long bone	4
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Tibia	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Coracoid	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Ulna	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Ulna	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Skull	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Long bone	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Rib	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Rib	9
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Cattle	Calcaneus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Pig	Scapula	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	large bird	Tibia	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1
111	11100	11101	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1
111	11110	11112	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1
111	11110	11112	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1
111	11110	11112	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Cattle	Maxilla	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Large mammal	Femur	1
111	11110	11113	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Large mammal	Rib	4
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Medium mammal	Rib	4
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Large mammal	Rib	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Large mammal	Radius	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Medium mammal	Long bone	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Large mammal	Scapula	1
111	11114	11114	Subsoil	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
112	11204	11205	Pit	Large mammal	Vertebra	1
113	11300	11301	Ditch	Large mammal	Vertebra	1
113	11300	11301	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	3
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Horse	Astragalus	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Cattle	PH2	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1

Trench	Cut	Context	feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1
120	12002	12003	Ditch	Medium mammal	Pelvis	1
121	12100	12101	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1
121	12100	12101	Ditch	Medium mammal	Femur	1
121	12102	12106	Ditch	Horse	Femur	1
121	12102	12106	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1
121	12102	12106	Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1
121	12102	12106	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1
179	17901	17903	Pit	Large mammal	Mandible	1
179	17901	17903	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1
179	17901	17903	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	1
179	17901	17903	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1
182	18201	18208	Ditch	Large mammal	Caudal	1
182	18222	18223	Pit	Cattle	Metacarpus	1
184	18405	18406	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1
		Total				**312**

Table 53: A catalogue of the recordable bone

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 Shell was collected by hand from ditch **7306** and pond **7315** in Trench 73 and from ditch **10904** in Trench 109 (Table 54). The shells recovered are edible species, mostly oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is well preserved but has suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right or left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

Assemblage

C.3.3 The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Trench 73, from two features, ditch **7306**, which produced four oyster shells, in relatively good condition, from two contexts. A further five oyster shells in poor condition were recovered from pond **7315**.

C.3.4 Trench 109, ditch **10904** produced a single fragment of shell of uncertain species possibly a fragment of a clam or a freshwater mussel. The fragment is too small to be certain of the exact identification.

Discussion

C.3.5 The shell assemblage is one of moderately damaged to damaged shell in varying condition dependant on the feature. There is no definitive evidence of 'shucking' the

oyster, prior to its consumption, suggesting the oysters were probably cooked prior to consumption. Both the oyster and the unidentified shell represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in itself, the shell may be dated by its association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.6 If further work is undertaken, the shell report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No Shells	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	Description	Total Weight (kg)
73	7313	**7306**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	0	2	Two medium near-complete right valves, with minor damage to the ventral margin. There are slight marks on shell edge, but these appear to be too shallow shucking marks	0.034
			Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	0	2	One medium-large near-complete right valve, with damage to the posterior-dorsal margin. One small-medium incomplete right valve, with damage to the ventral-posterior and dorsal margins	0.028
	7326	**7315**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	5	3	2	One medium near-complete right valve, heavily damaged along the ventral margin. There is a possibility that some of the marks on the posterior side of the ventral margin could be shucking marks, however, the extent of the damage to the margin makes this uncertain. Partial small-medium incomplete right valve, damaged heavily on the ventral-anterior margin. Incomplete medium left valve in poor condition, heavily damaged on ventral and anterior margins and some loss of the internal shell structure. The shell is slightly powdery, with some evidence of marine worm boring damage. Incomplete small-medium left valve with extensive damage to the ventral margin and the almost complete loss of the posterior margin. The shell is slightly powdery. Incomplete small right valve, missing its entire ventral margin and much of the posterior and anterior margins. The shell is powdery and shows damage from marine worm boring	0.044
109	10906	**10904**		?Clam or freshwater mussel		1	0	0	Fragment from the ventral margin of a shell	0.002
Total						**10**				**0.108**

Table 54: Mollusca catalogue

C.4 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 58 samples were taken during the evaluation of 12 of the fields within the proposed footprint of a new public transport route. The bulk samples were processed to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.4.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.4.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 55. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. 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).

Quantification

C.4.4 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.4.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Key to tables:

F=fragment

Results

C.4.6 Plant remains are preserved in 15 samples, mainly as charred cereals and with variable density and diversity. There is evidence of a few deposits having originally been waterlogged but there are no surviving identifiable plant remains. The shells of snails are present in most of the samples, most likely reflecting the calcareous geology.

C.4.7 The results are summarised by field.

Field 1

C.4.8 Undated ditch **105** in Trench 1 contains only occasional wood charcoal.

Field 2

C.4.9 Samples taken from features within Trenches 8, 11, 13, 15 and 17 were either devoid of preserved plant remains or contain insignificant charred fragments. Trench 19 was most productive with samples taken from ditches **1907** and **1918** producing frequent charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with occasional peas (*Pisum sativum*) and seeds of grasses (Poaceae). These plant remains are consistent with the Late Iron Age date of the features.

Fields 4, 5 and 6

C.4.10 Samples taken from features within Trenches 130 (Field 4), 55 (Field 5) and 57, 64 (Field 6) did not produce any preserved plant remains.

Fields 7a and 7b

C.4.11 Trench 69 (Field 7a) is unproductive. Within Trench 73, pit **7304** contains frequent charred grain, predominantly wheat with occasional barley and occasional seeds of wheat that are likely to be cereal crop contaminants such as black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single charred tuber of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subspecies *bulbosus*) is indicative of the burning of turf. Highly fragmented calcined bone was recovered which, if identified as animal bone, would be consistent with the interpretation of the deposit being comprised of culinary refuse. If the calcined bone is human, the charred plant remains could possibly represent an offering.

C.4.12 Also within Trench 73 is pond **7315** which contains ostracods as evidence that it did indeed contain water, but the only preserved plant remains is a buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) seed.

Field 8

C.4.13 There is no preservation within Trench 179.

Field 9

C.4.14 Samples from ditch fills within Trenches 75, 172 and 180 did not produce preserved plant remains although animal bone is present. Middle Iron Age pit **7505** (Trench 75) and Romano-British pit **17211** (Trench 172) both produced small quantities of wheat and barley grains. Trench 182 did not have any preserved remains.

Field 13

C.4.15 Middle Bronze Age ditch **10002** in Trench 100 produced a single untransformed elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seed which, as a single specimen cannot be considered significant, but untransformed elderberry seeds are frequently found within Middle Bronze Age ditches in the area such as at Clay Farm (Phillips and Mortimer 2012).

Field 14

C.4.16 There is no preservation of plant remains from any of the features samples within Trenches 103, 108, 109 or 169.

Field 15

C.4.17 Features sampled from Trench 111 include Saxon SFB **11100** which produced a single grain fragment and sparse hammerscale and post-medieval water meadow ditch **11110** which contains seeds of hedgerow plants such as rose (*Rosa* sp.), elder and bramble. The mode of preservation of the seeds is not obvious and they may be untransformed or waterlogged.

C.4.18 Romano-British ditch **11300** within Trench 113 did not produce preserved remains. Pits **12004** (Trench 120) and **12211** (Trench 122) both produced charcoal as evidence of the burning of wood. This was particularly abundant in pit **12211** which also produced occasional charred wheat grains and a charred bean (Fabaceae).

Field 16

C.4.19 Samples from Trenches 135 and 151 were unproductive for preserved plant remains. Hammerscale is present within post-medieval pit **13502**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Field	PHASE	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Flot charcoal volume	Flot Comments
4	106	105	1	Undated	Ditch	16	125	0	0	0	0	++++	<1	sparse charcoal only
119	620	619	2	Undated	Posthole	8	10	0	0	0	#	+++	0	no preservation
136	808	808	2	?IA	Subsoil	16	5	#	0	0	0	+++	0	single wheat grain
120	802	801	2	Undated	Ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation
122	1105	1104	2	?IA	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
125	1113	1112	2	?IA	Pit	4	1	#f	0	0	0	++	0	single grain fragment
126	1308	1307	2	No dating	Ditch	18	10	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	sparse charcoal only
127	1306	1304	2	No dating	Ditch	8	20	#	0	0	0	+++	0	1x wheat grain
121	1506	1505	2	MIA	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Field	PHASE	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Flot charcoal volume	Flot Comments
117	1710	1708	2	No dating	Grave Cut	4	1	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation
118	1710	1708	2	No dating	Grave Cut	6	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
106	1909	1907	2	LIA	Ditch	14	15	###	#	0	##	+++/*+B	<1	wheat, barley and oats with barley and hulled wheat chaff
107	1919	1918	2	LIA	Ditch	14	10	#	0	0	#	+++	0	hawthorn seed
114	1920	1918	2	LIA	Ditch	18	50	###	0	#	##	+++	<1	frequent wheat and barley and grasses
115	1920	1918	2	LIA	Ditch	16	100	### #	#	##	##	+++	0	abundant wheat, barley and frequent grasses, bromes and large peas
116	1923	1922	2	M-LIA	Well	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation
144	3010	3002	4	RB	Ditch	?	5	0	0	0	0	++		no preservation
131	5502	5500	5	BA	Ditch	16	50	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
7	5702		6	0-Natural		16	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
5	6411	6410	6	0-Natural	Other Cut	16	20	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
128	17902	17901	8	Pre?	Pit	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Field	PHASE	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Flot charcoal volume	Flot Comments
129	17903	17901	8	Pre?	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
132	7507	7505	9	MIA	Pit	20	50	#	0	0	#	+	<1	sparse wheat and barley grains
140	7528	7526	9	RB	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	+++		no preservation
139	7523	7521	9	RB AD 50-100	Ditch	16	50	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
138	7504	7502	9	RB AD 70-150	Ditch	12	30	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
130	17213	17211	9	RB AD 150-250	Pit	16	50	##	0	0	#	+++	<1	occasional wheat and barley grains
141	17217	17216	9	RB?	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	+++		no preservation
137	18002	18001	9	RB AD 50-100	Ditch	12	30	0	0	0	0	++++	<1	sparse charcoal only
142	18222	18220	9	Undated	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	++		no preservation
112	10003		13	MBA?		16	15	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	sparse charcoal only
113	10004	10002	13	MBA?	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	untransformed elderberry seed
23	10304	10302	14	Saxon	Grave Cut	16	20	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
24	10304	10302	14	Saxon	Grave Cut	16	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Field	PHASE	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Flot charcoal volume	Flot Comments
25	10304	10302	14	Saxon	Grave Cut	18	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
108	10307	10305	14	Saxon	Inhumation Cut	4	10	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
109	10306	10305	14	Saxon	Inhumation Cut	10	10	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
110	10306	10305	14	Saxon	Inhumation Cut	6	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
28	10803	10802	14	MBA	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
26	10910	10908	14	BA (EBA?)	Pond	16	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
104	16904	16903	14	Undated	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation
105	16908	16907	14	Undated	Ditch	6	5	0	0	0	0	++	<1	no preservation
17	11105	11104	15	LIA	Ditch	16	10	#f	0	0	0	+++	0	single grain fragment
18	11107	11106	15	Pmed	Ditch	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation
19	11112	11110	15	Pmed	Ditch	8	50	0	0	##	0	++	40	charred and w/l hedgerow plants (Rose, elder, bramble). Insects
14	11101	11100	15	Saxon	Pit	20	50	#f	0	0	0	+++	1	single grain fragment
22	11301	11300	15	RB AD 50-100	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	+++	0	w/l – poor preservation

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Field	PHASE	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Flot charcoal volume	Flot Comments
21	12005	12004	15	Undated	Pit	8	30	0	0	0	0	++	20	charcoal only
20	12212	12211	15	Undated	Cremation Cut	59	260	#	0	#	0	++	250	2x wheat grains, 1x bean. Charcoal rich
3	13503	13502	16	Pmed	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
1	15103	15102	16	LIA?	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	sparse charcoal only
2	15108	15107	16	Undated	Ditch	16	25	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
10	6910	6906	7a	0-Natural (Pot is med)	Pit	16	35	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation
11	7303	7302	7b	IA or RB	Pit	4	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	no preservation
13	7305	7304	7b	IA or RB	Pit	10	20	###	#	0	##	+++	3	frequent wheat grains, occasional barley, tuber
15	7322	7315	7b	MIA	Pond	16	5	0	0	0	#	++	0	w/l root material. Poor preservation
16	7317	7315	7b	MIA	Pond	16	5	#f	0	0	0	+++	<1	single grain fragment
12	7314	7306	7b	RB 50-100 AD	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	+++	0	no preservation

Table 55: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.4.20 The recovery of charred plant remains including cereal grains and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the areas represented by Trenches 2, 7b and 9. The presence of these remains suggests that there may be the potential for further recovery of larger assemblages that will provide information on the types of crops that were exploited along with cereal processing techniques.

C.4.21 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-420941
Project Name	Cambridge South-East Transport Phase 2

Start of Fieldwork	23/11/20	End of Fieldwork	16/04/21
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMSET20	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ECB 6349	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Road scheme
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Post hole	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Post hole	Roman (43 to 410)
Grubenhaus	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

Object	Period
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Coin	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Jeton	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Brooch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Pin	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Nail	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Knife	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Nail	Modern (1901 to present)
Unidentifiable	Modern (1901 to present)

Grave	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Iron slag	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)	Flint	Early Prehistoric (- 500 000 to - 4000)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Lynchet	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Glass	Modern (1901 to present)
Headland	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
	Choose an item.	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
	Choose an item.	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Worked stone	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Worked stone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
	Choose an item.	Burnt stone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
	Choose an item.	CBM	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Fired clay	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
	Choose an item.	Fired clay	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
	Choose an item.	Human remains	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Human remains	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Choose an item.	Animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
	Choose an item.	Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
	Choose an item.	Animal bone	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Multiple
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	133ha
National Grid Ref	TL 4599 5439 to TL 5205 5003

Address (including Postcode)

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CHET)
Project Design Originator	Peter Dearlove (OA East)
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Steve Graham and Emily Abrehart (OA East)

Project Archives

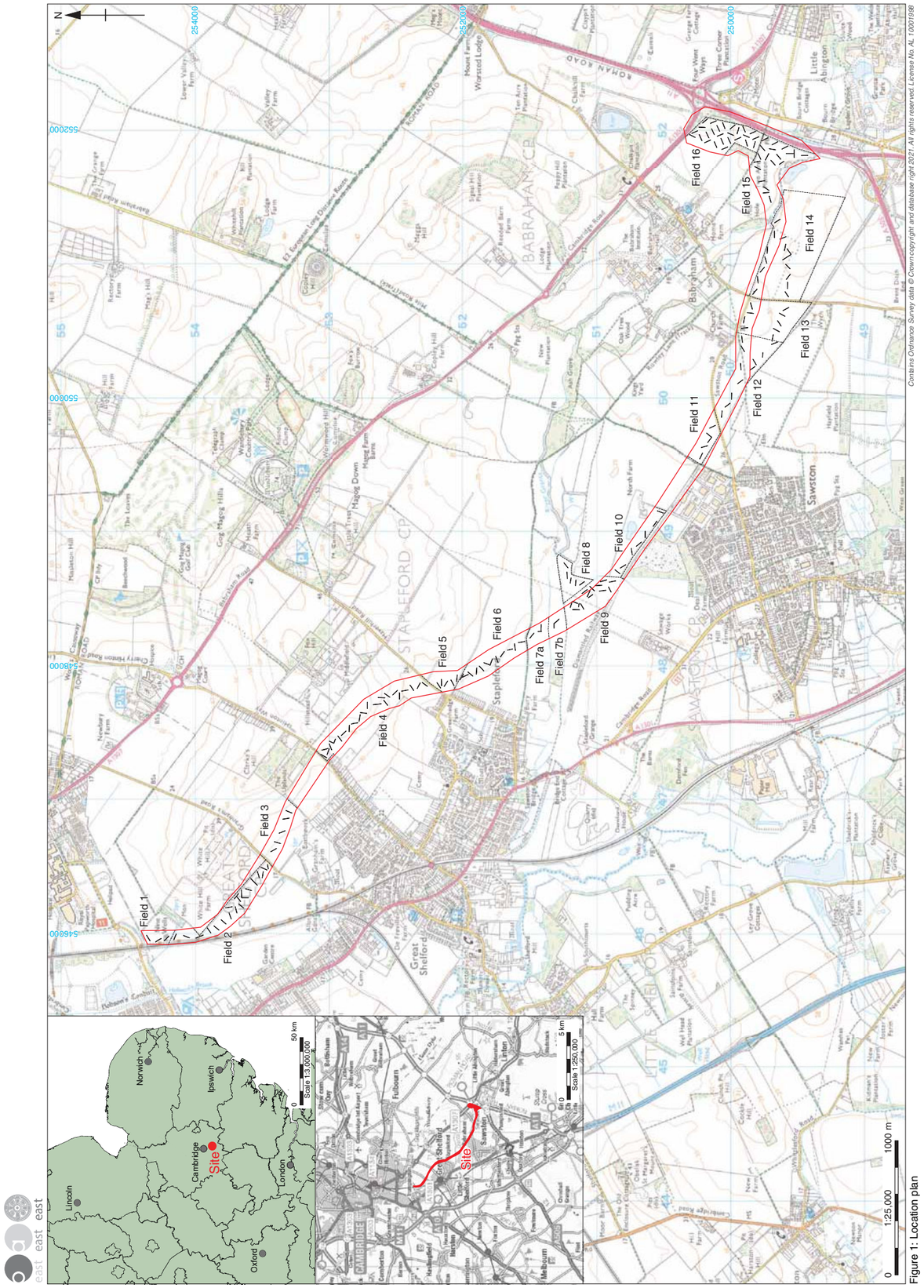
	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC	ECB 6349
Digital Archive	OA East	CAMSET20
Paper Archive	CCC	ECB 6349

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☒	☒	☒
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☒
		Plans	☒

Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☒

Further Comments



Report Number 2506

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Figure 1: Location plan

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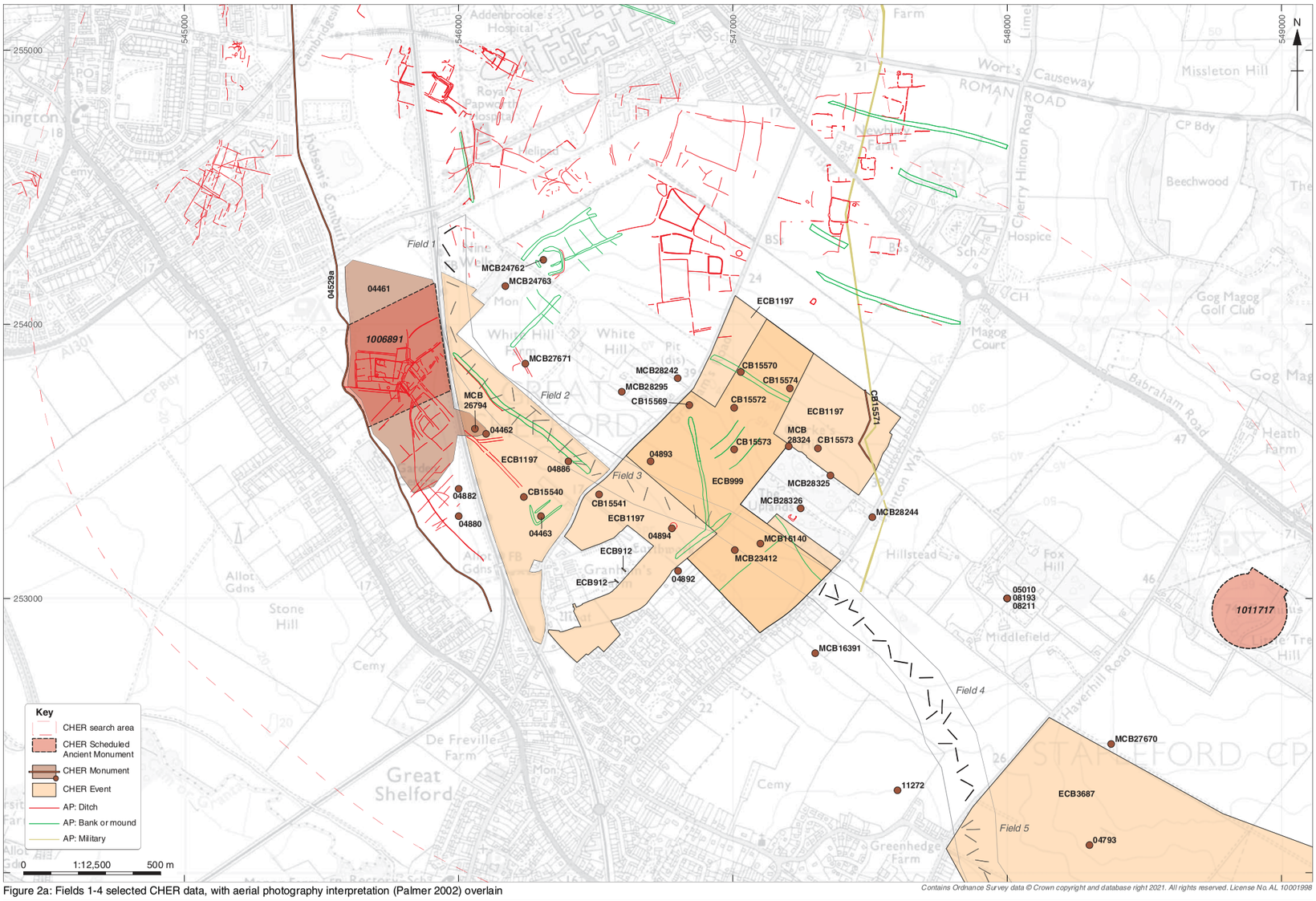

Figure 2a: Fields 1-4 selected CHER data, with aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002) overlain

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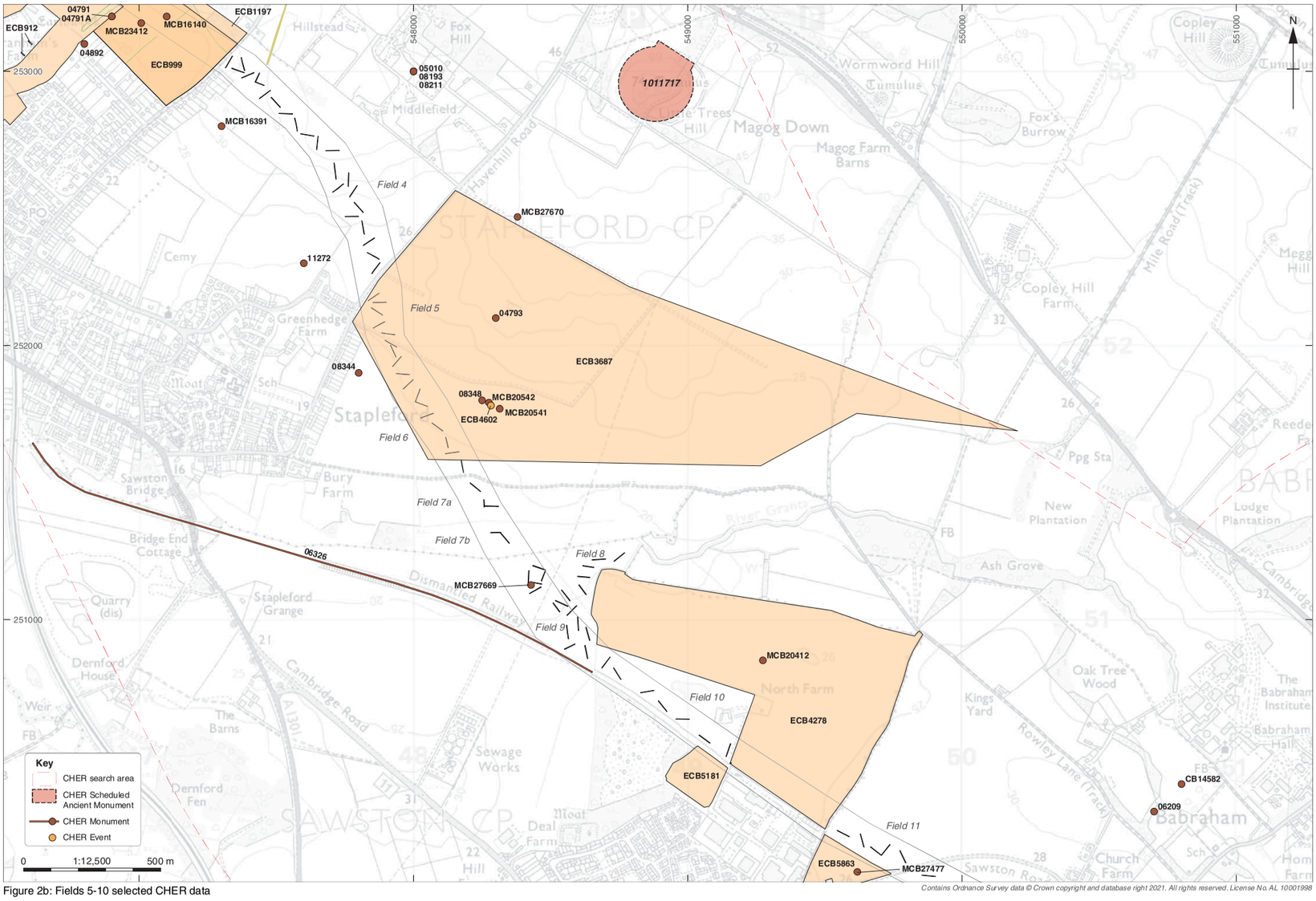

Figure 2b: Fields 5-10 selected CHER data

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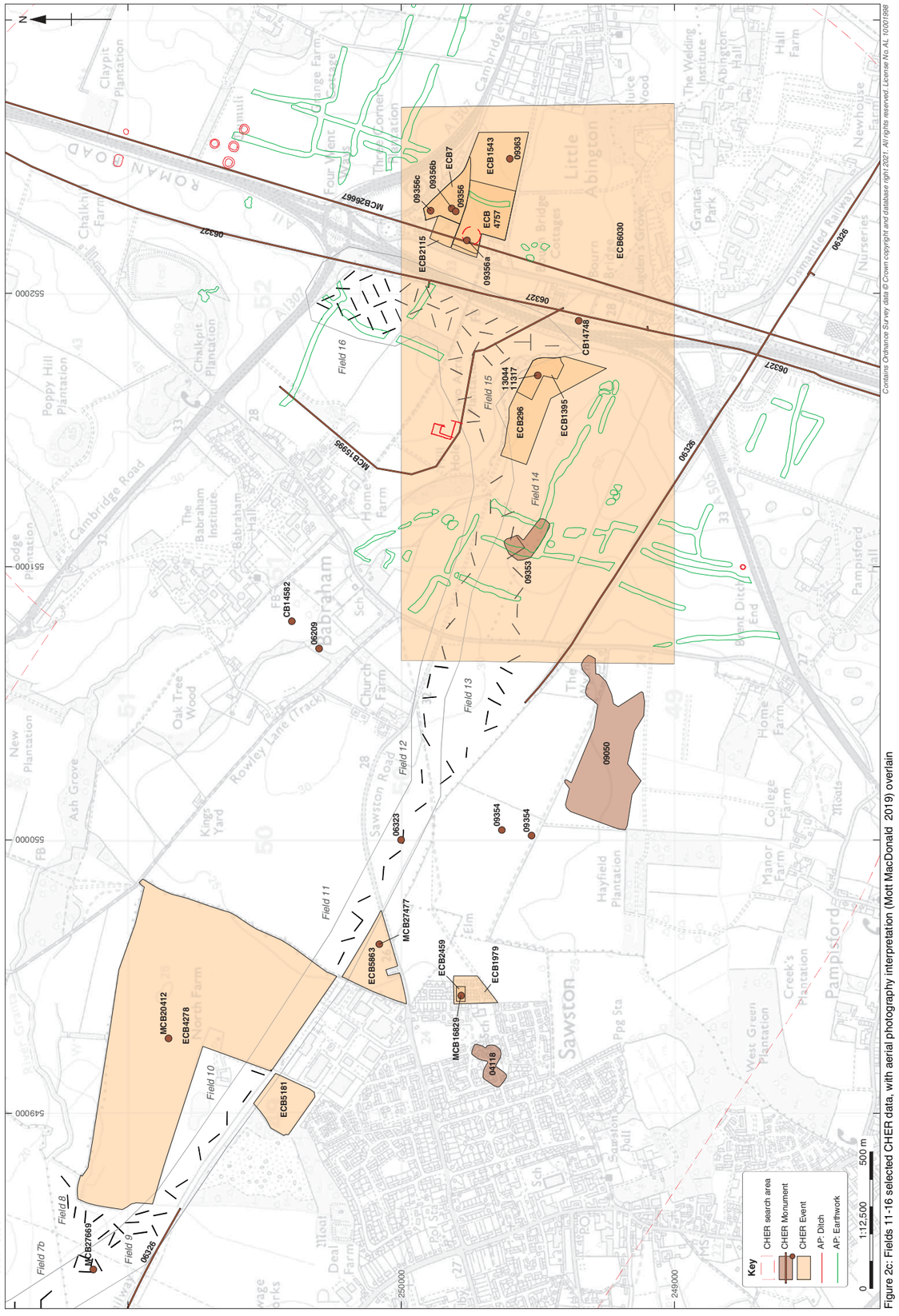

Figure 2c: Fields 11-16 selected CHER data, with aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019) overlain

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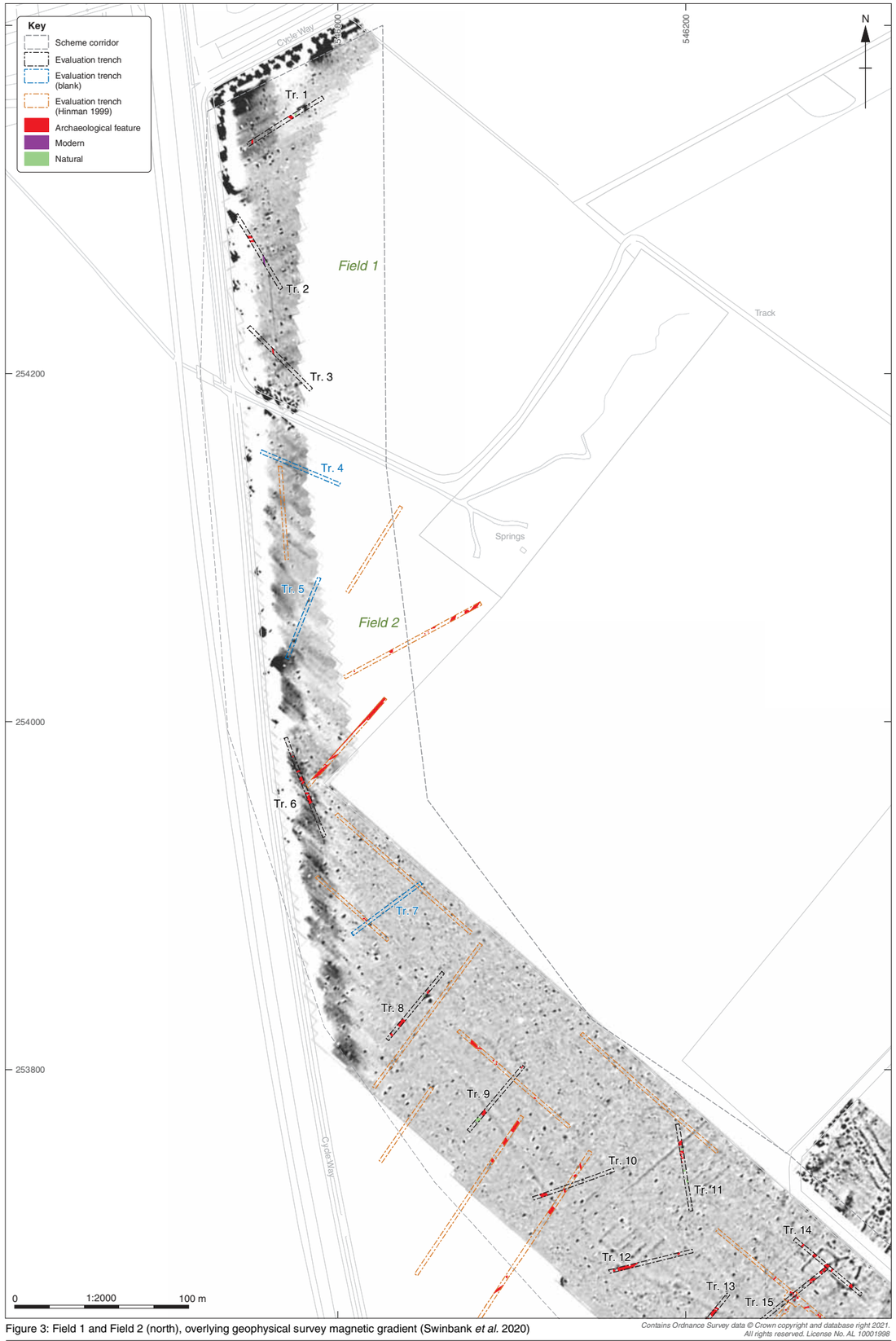

Figure 3: Field 1 and Field 2 (north), overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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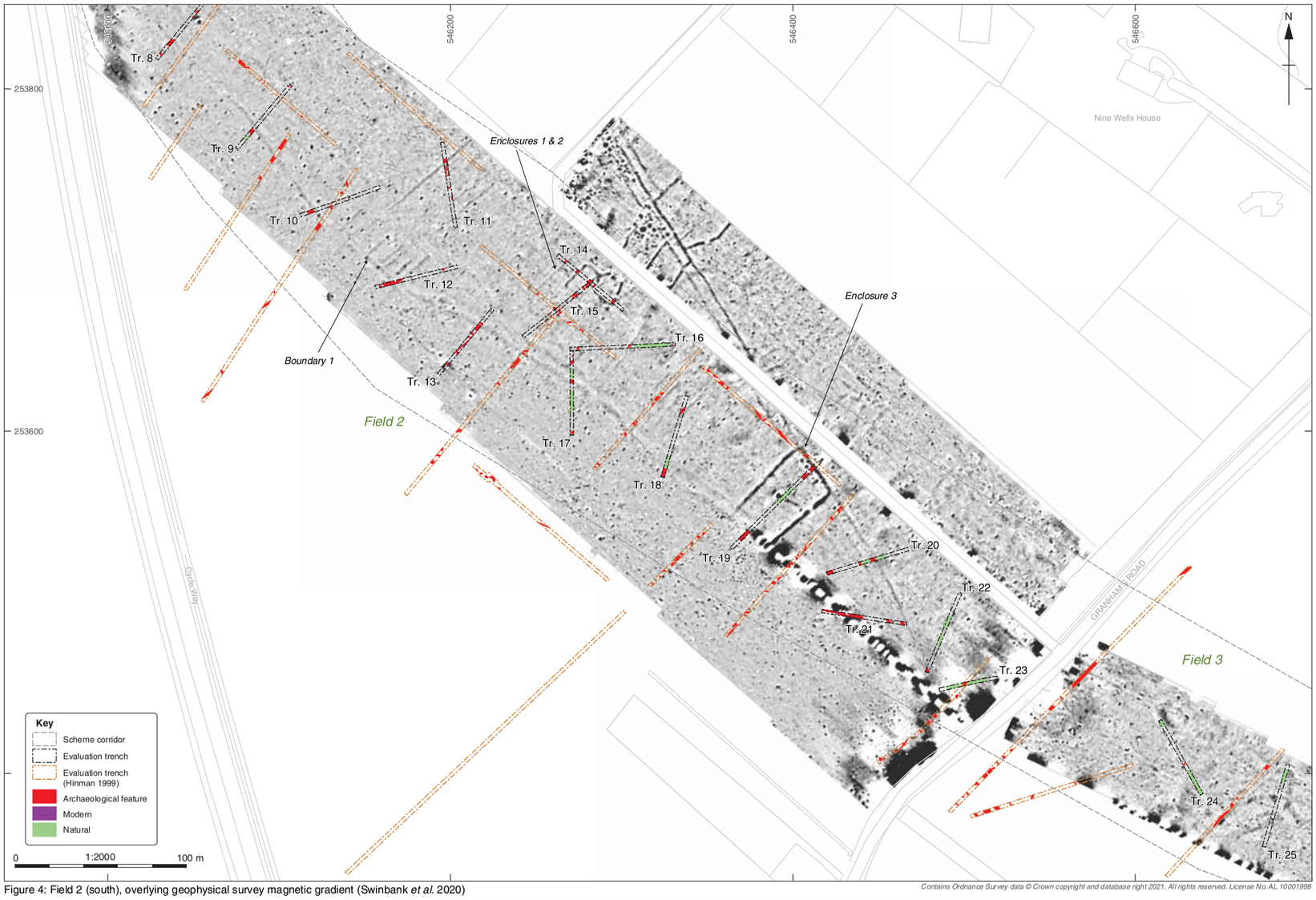

Figure 4: Field 2 (south), overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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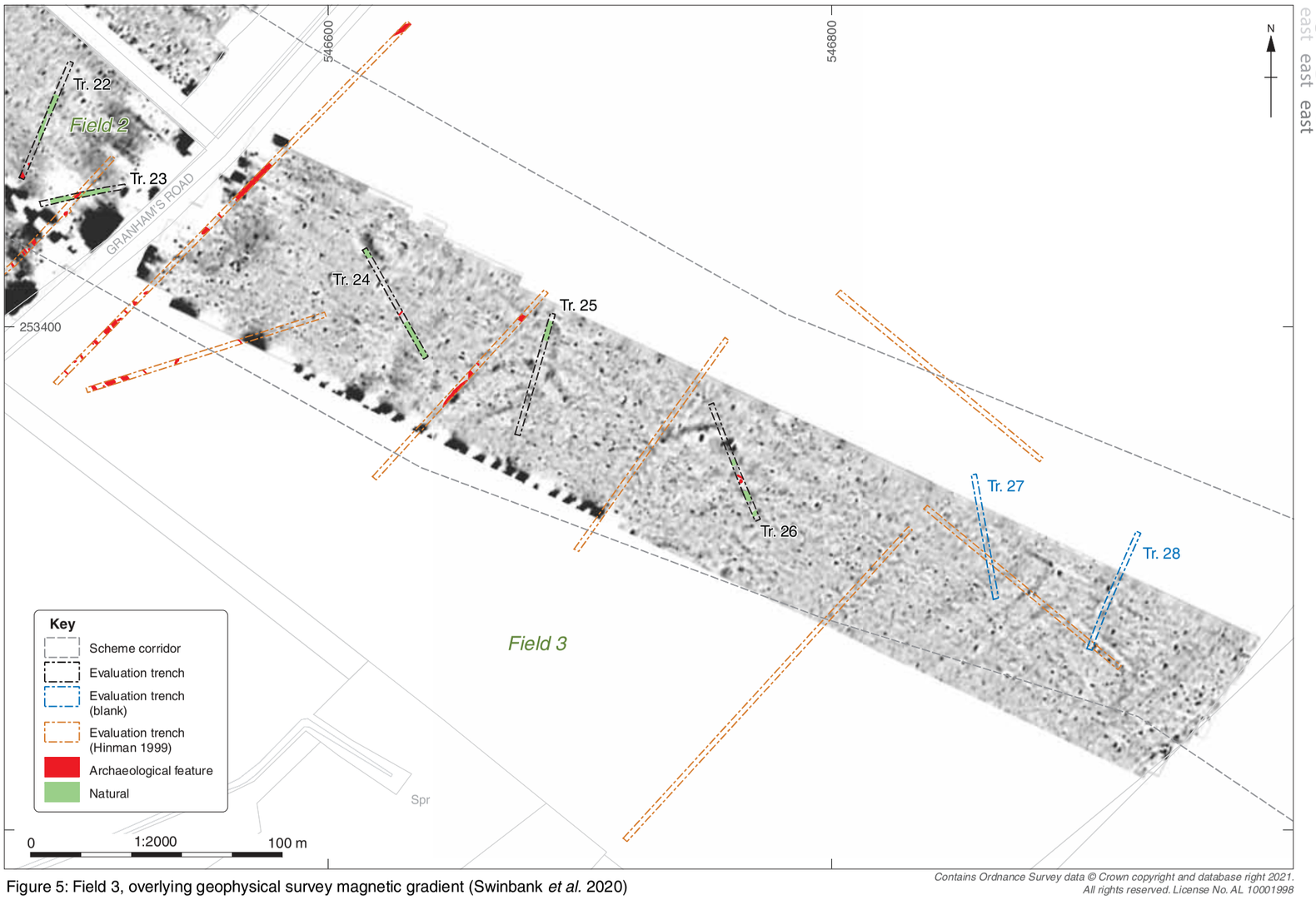

Figure 5: Field 3, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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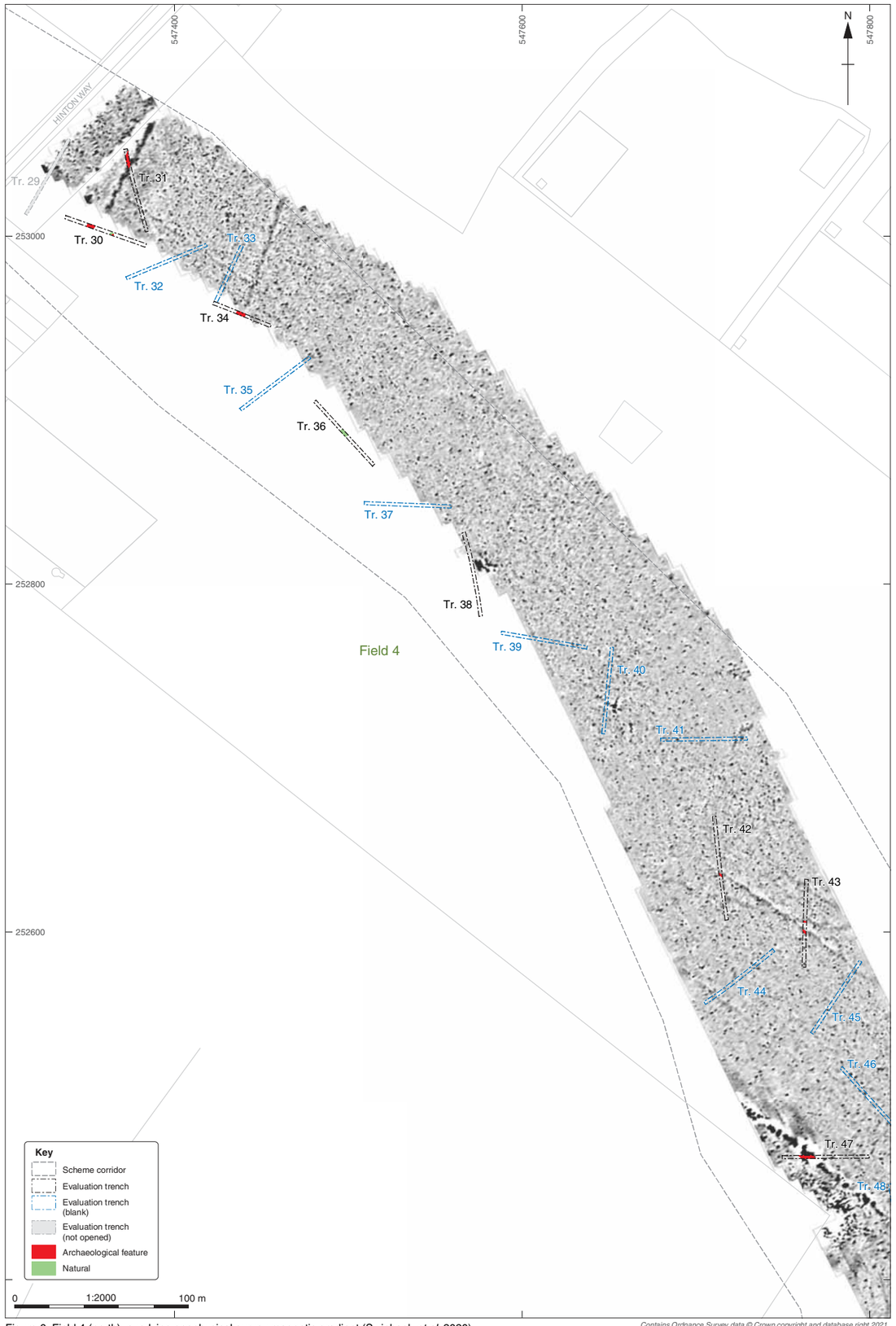

Figure 6: Field 4 (north), overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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east east east

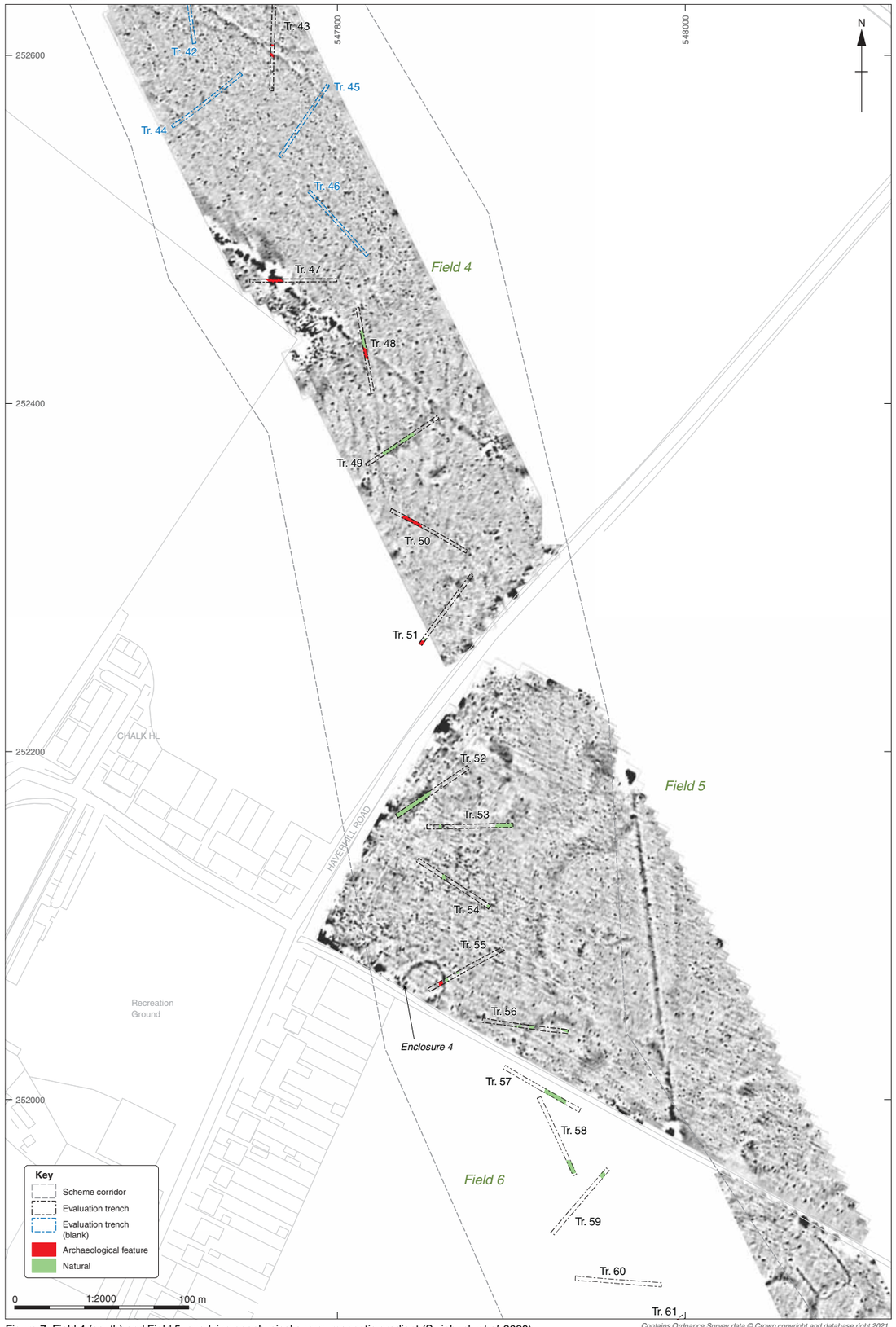

Figure 7: Field 4 (south) and Field 5, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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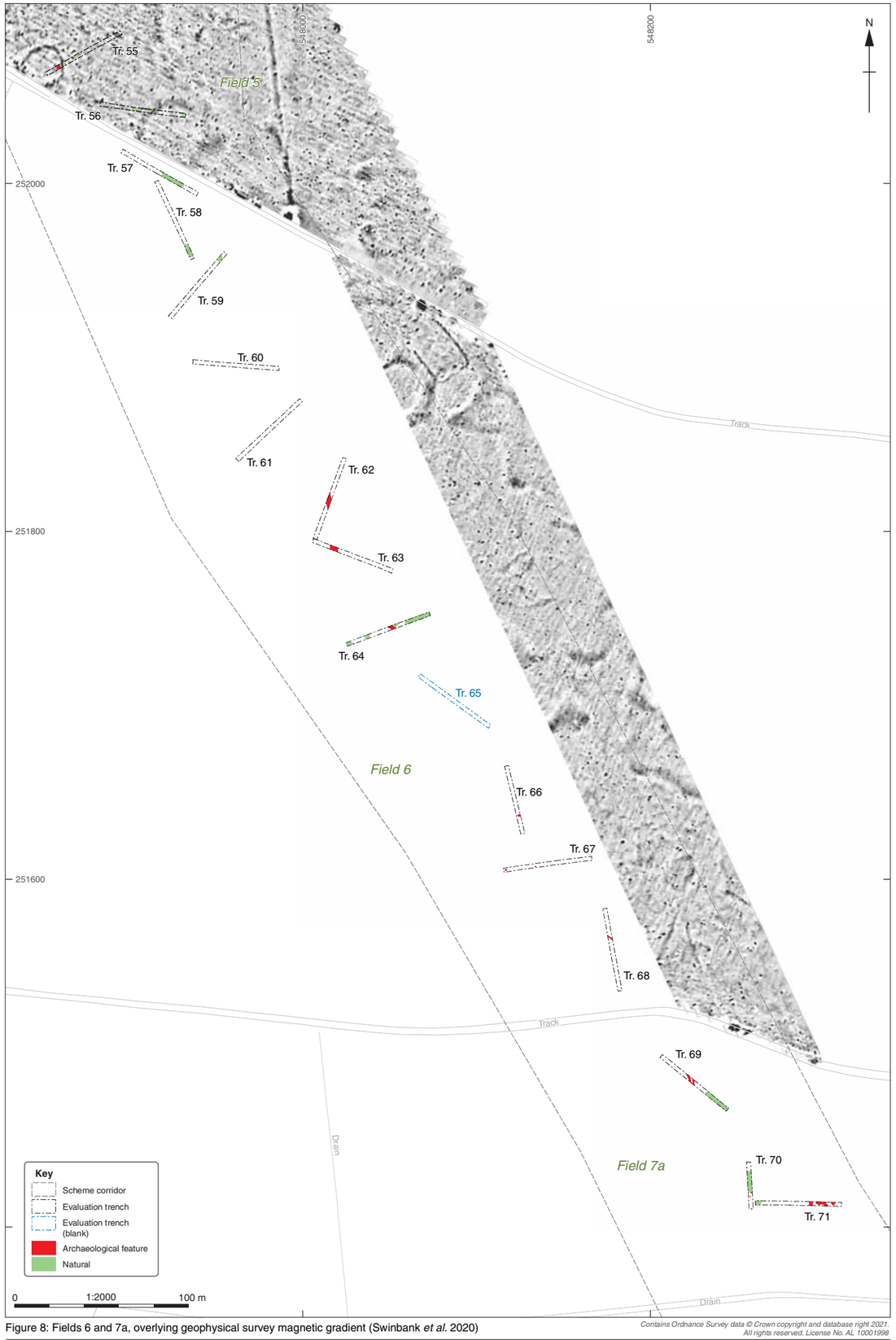

Figure 8: Fields 6 and 7a, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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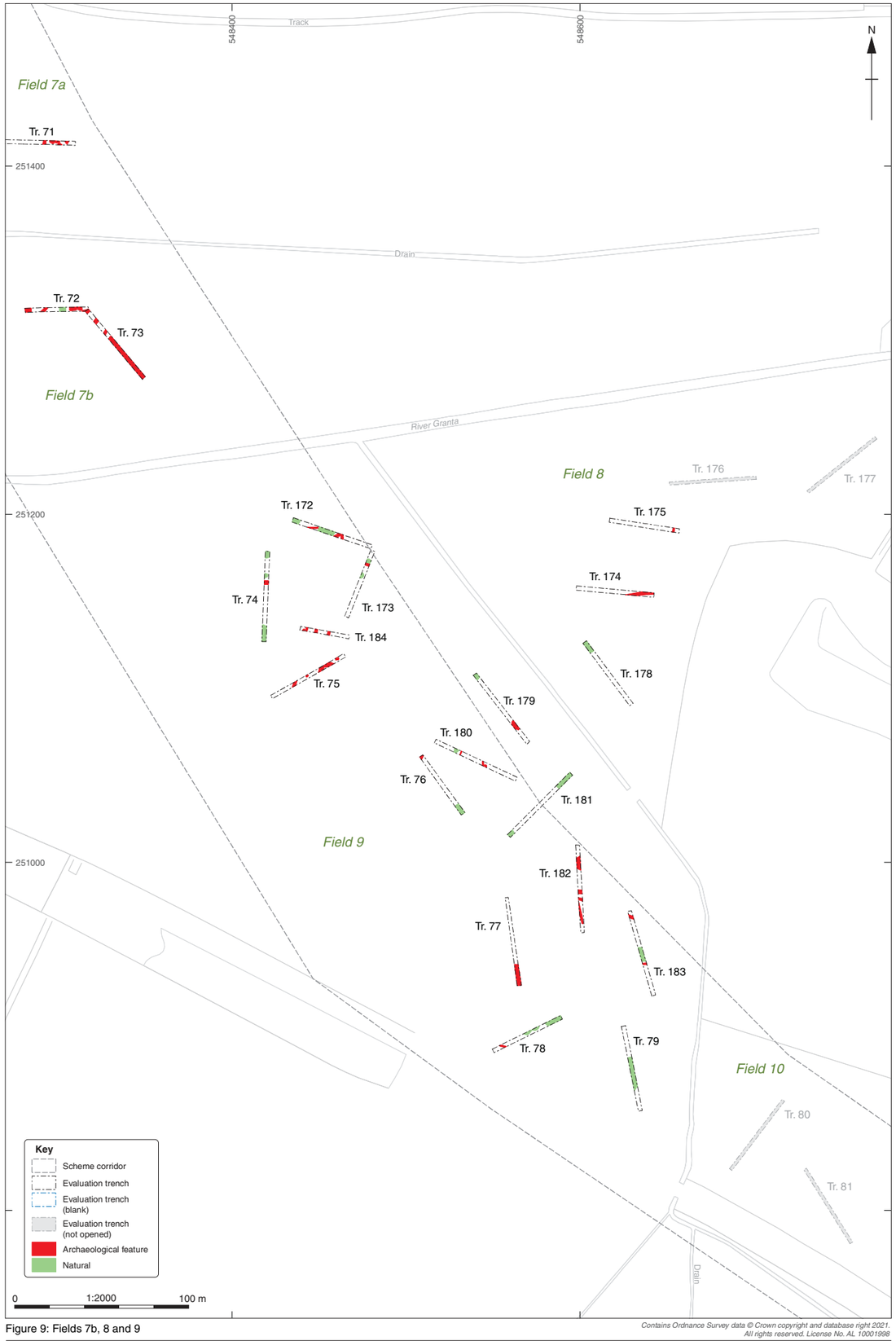

Figure 9: Fields 7b, 8 and 9

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Figure 10: Field 10 showing locations of monitored test pits (trenches not excavated)

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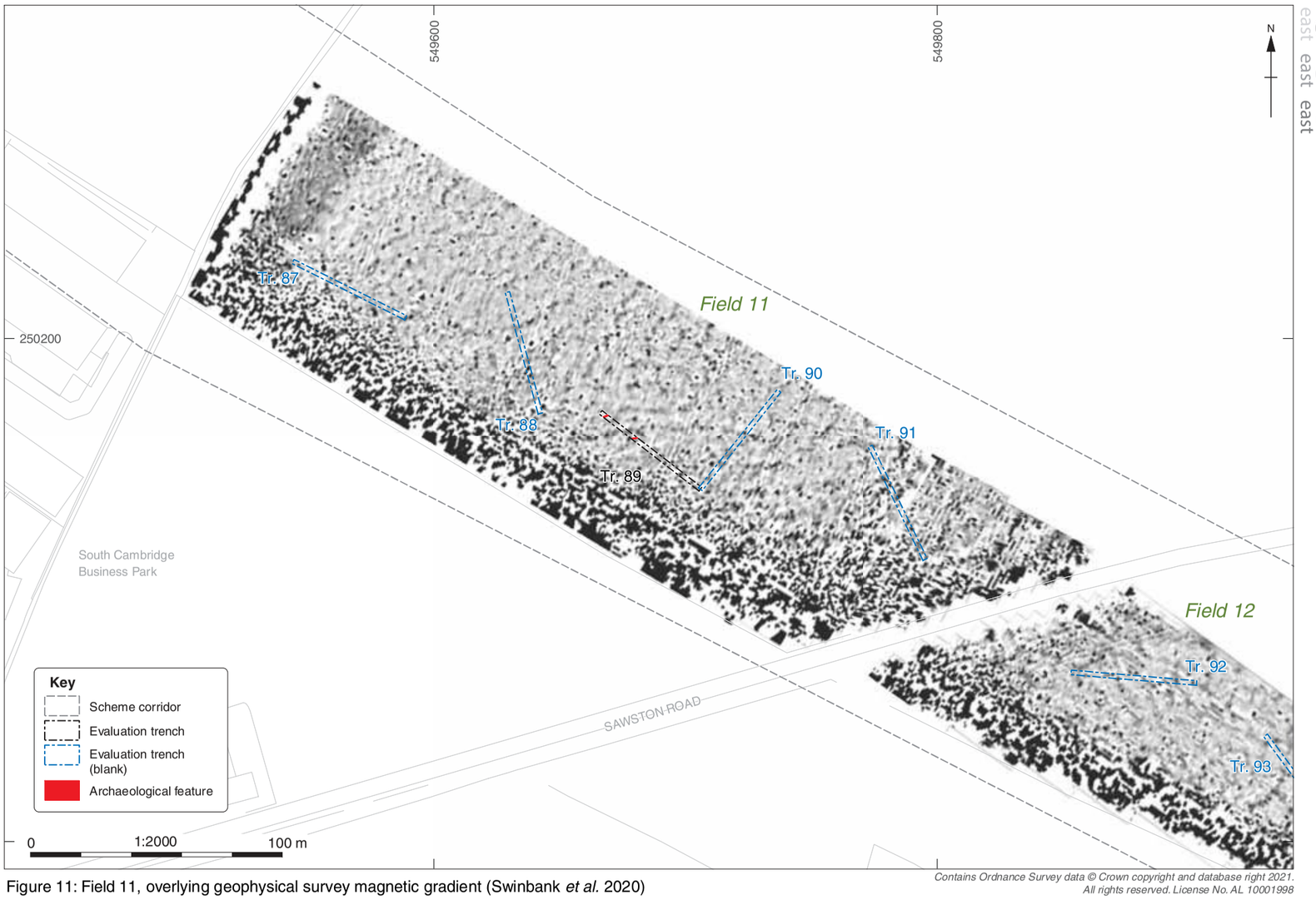

Figure 11: Field 11, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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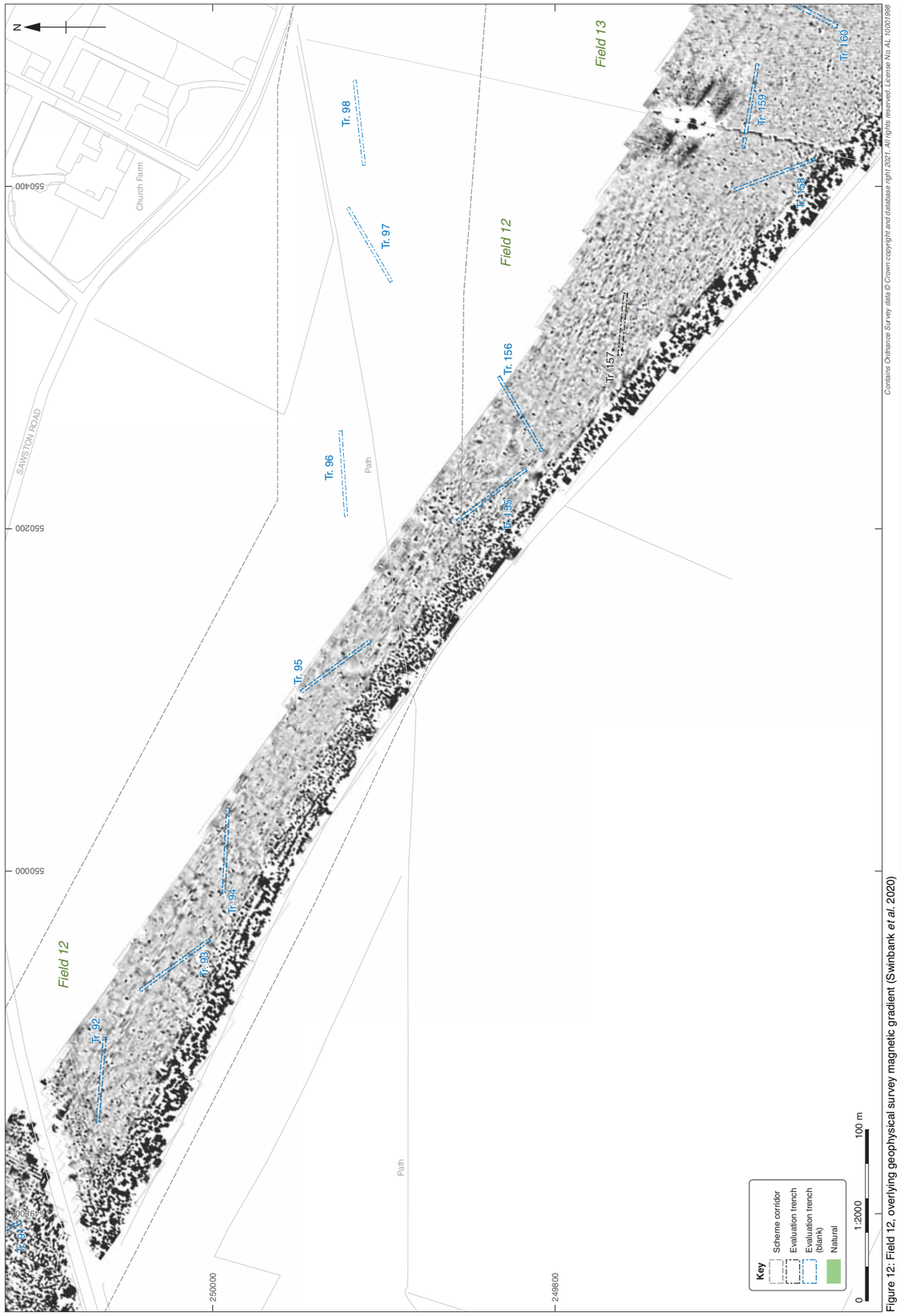

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Figure 12: Field 12, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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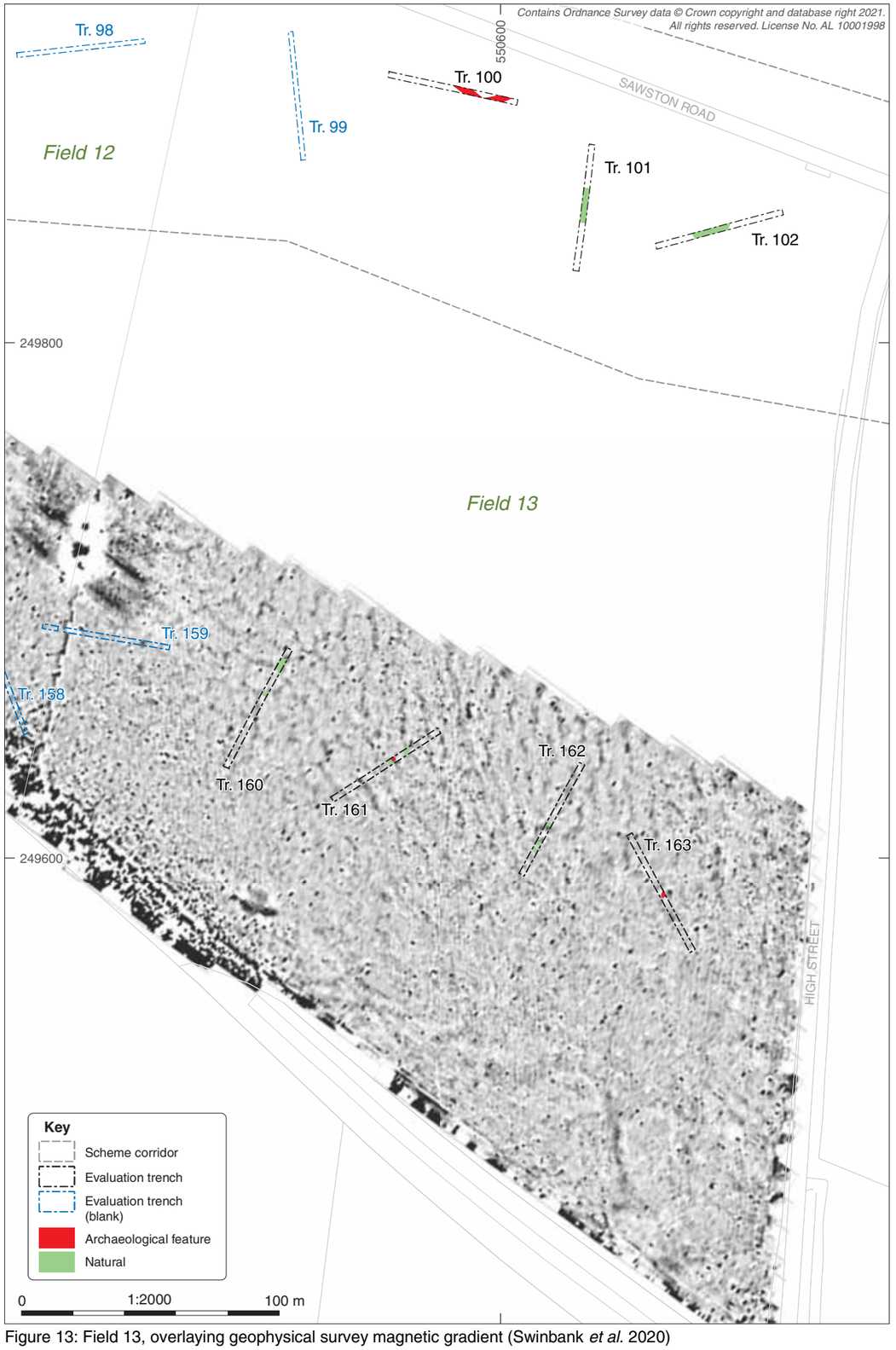

Figure 13: Field 13, overlaying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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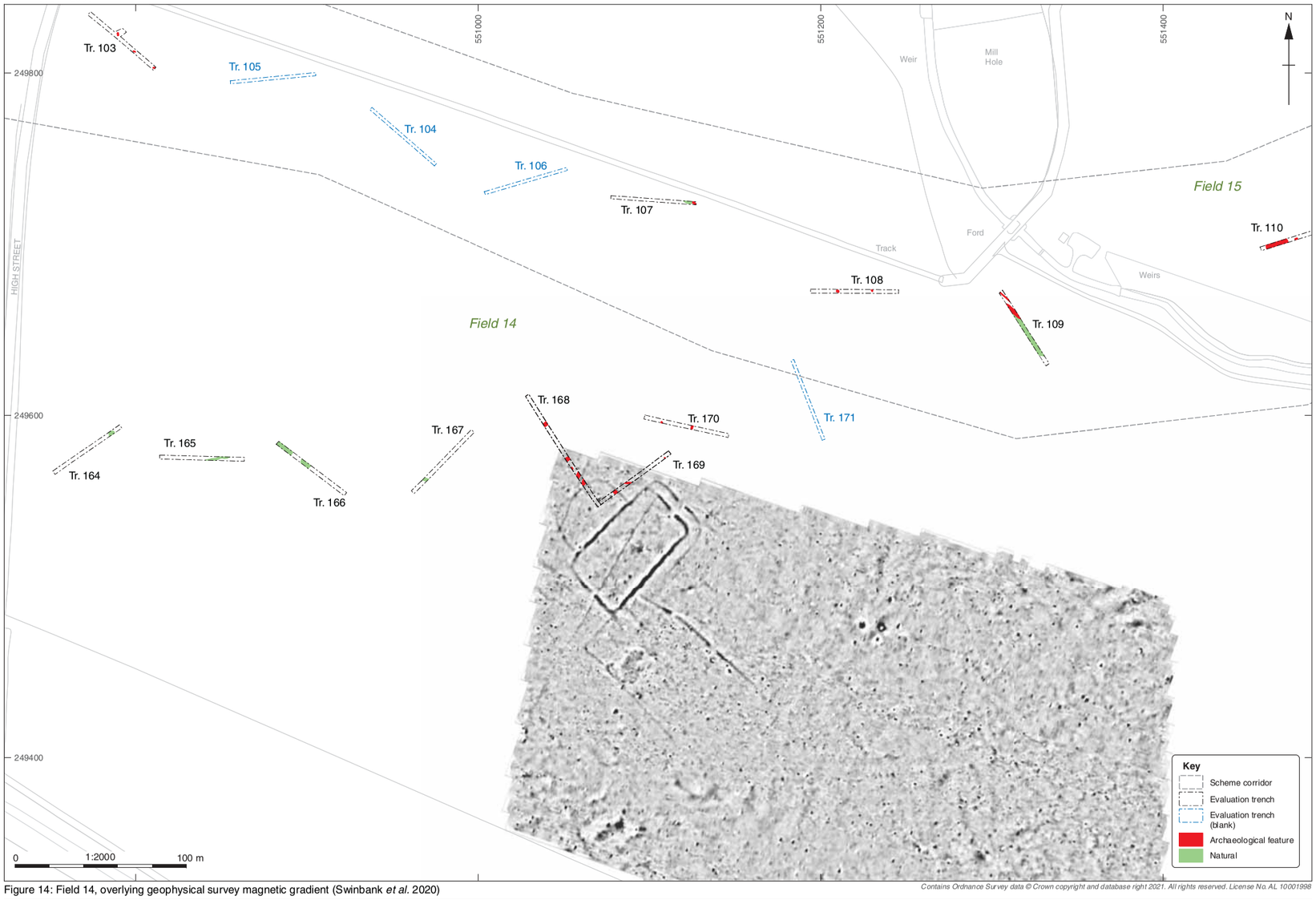

Figure 14: Field 14, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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east east east

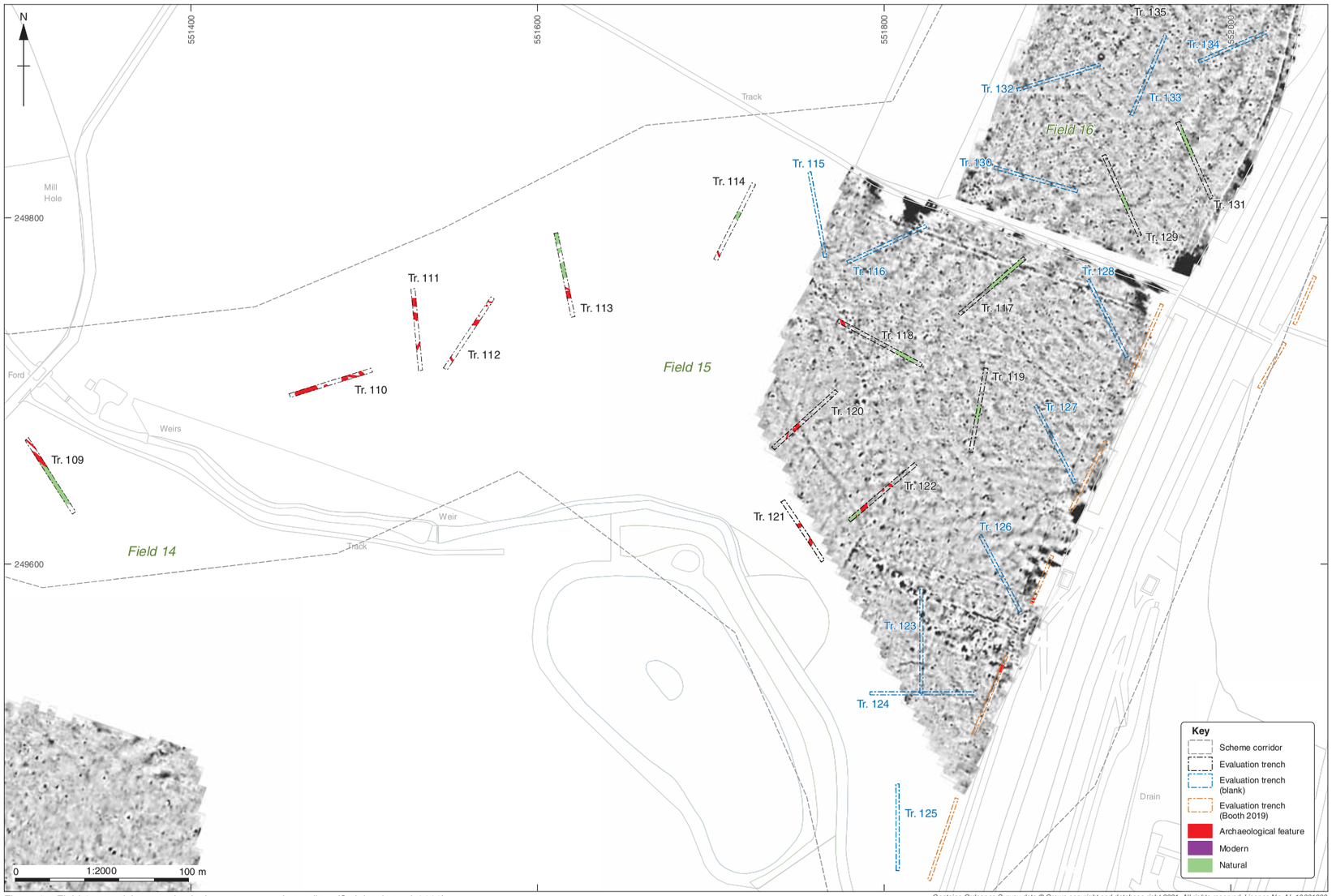

Figure 15: Field 15, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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Figure 16: Field 16, overlying geophysical survey magnetic gradient (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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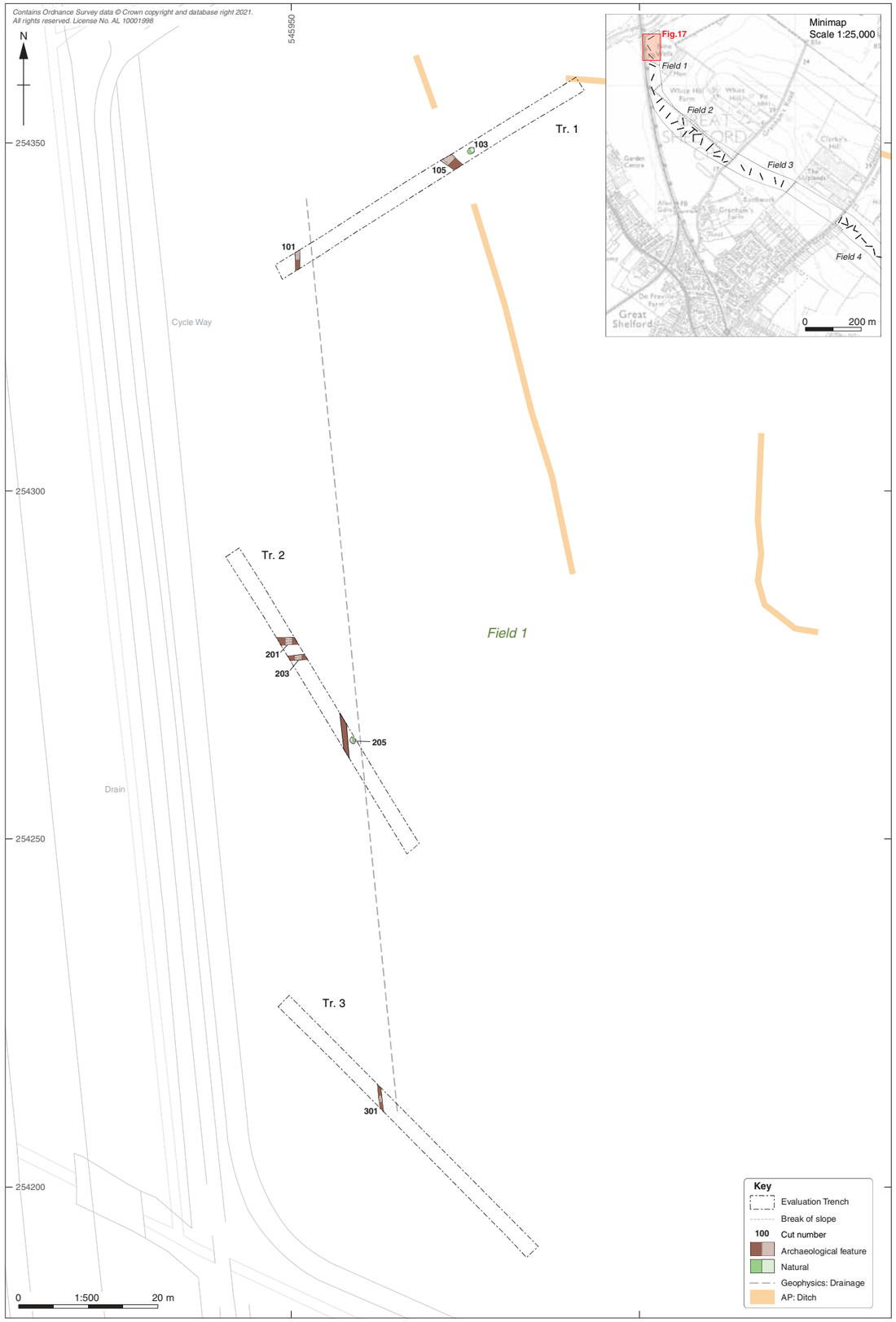

Figure 17: Field 1, Trenches 1-3 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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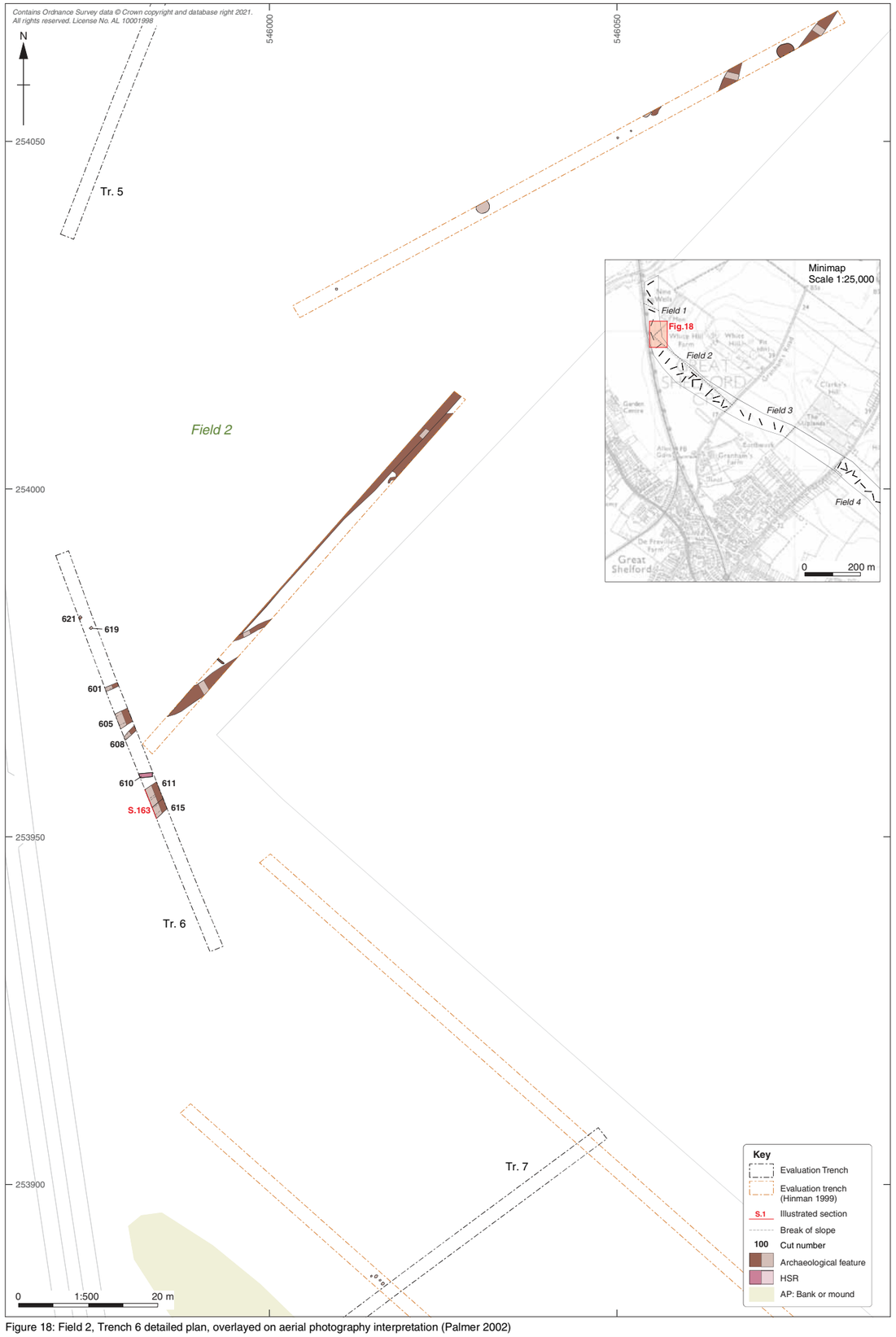

Figure 18: Field 2, Trench 6 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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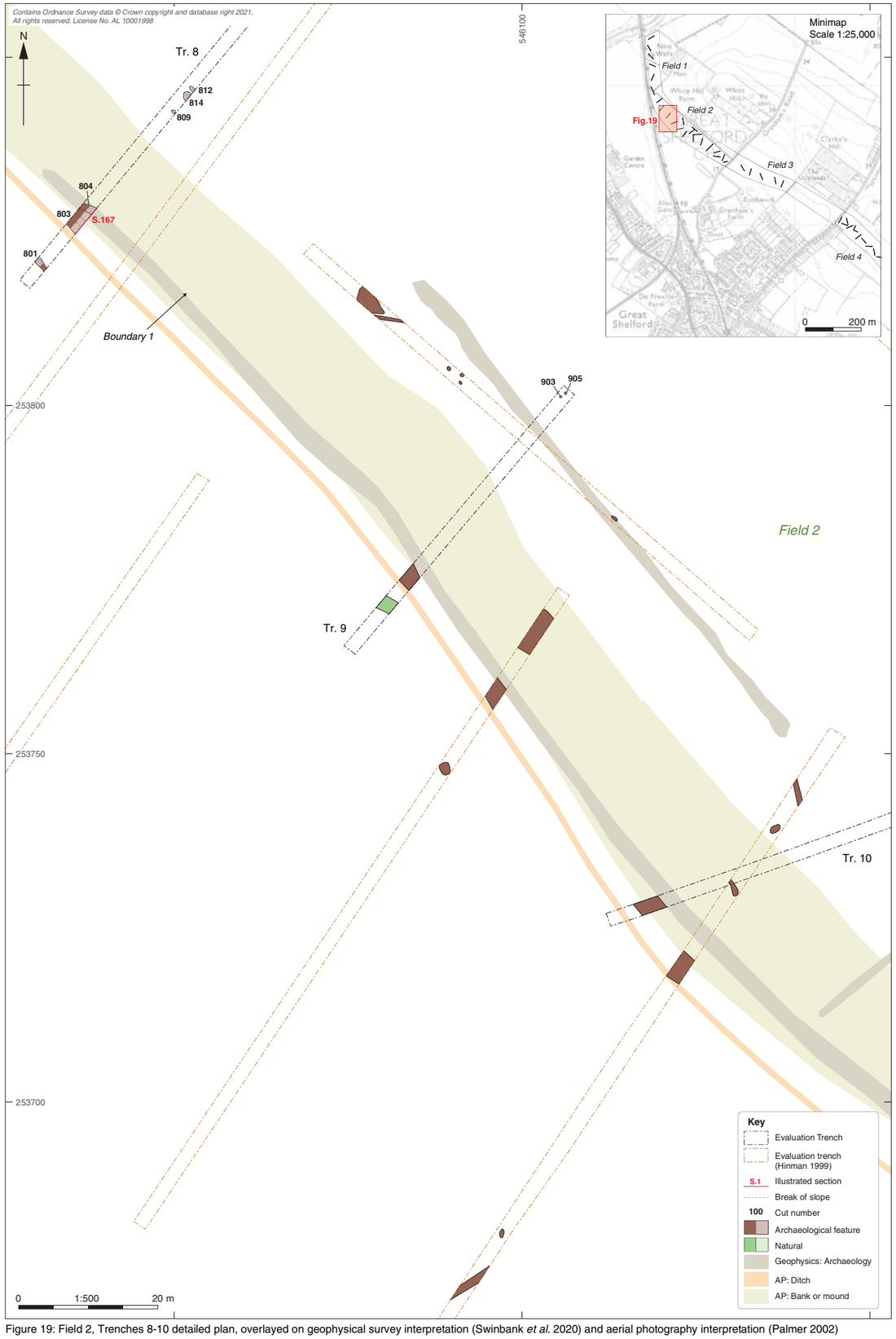

Figure 19: Field 2, Trenches 8-10 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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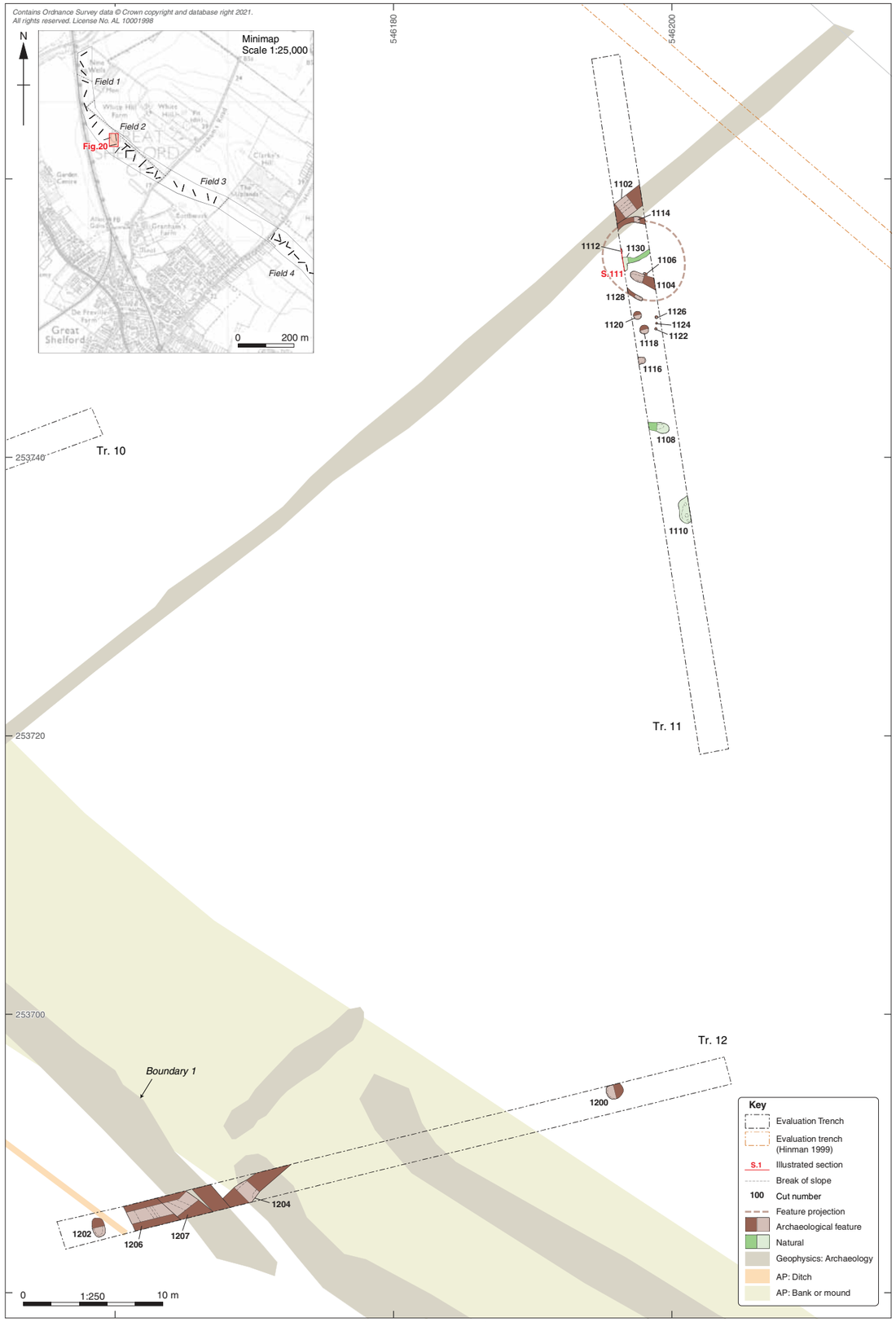

Figure 20: Field 2, Trenches 11-12 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

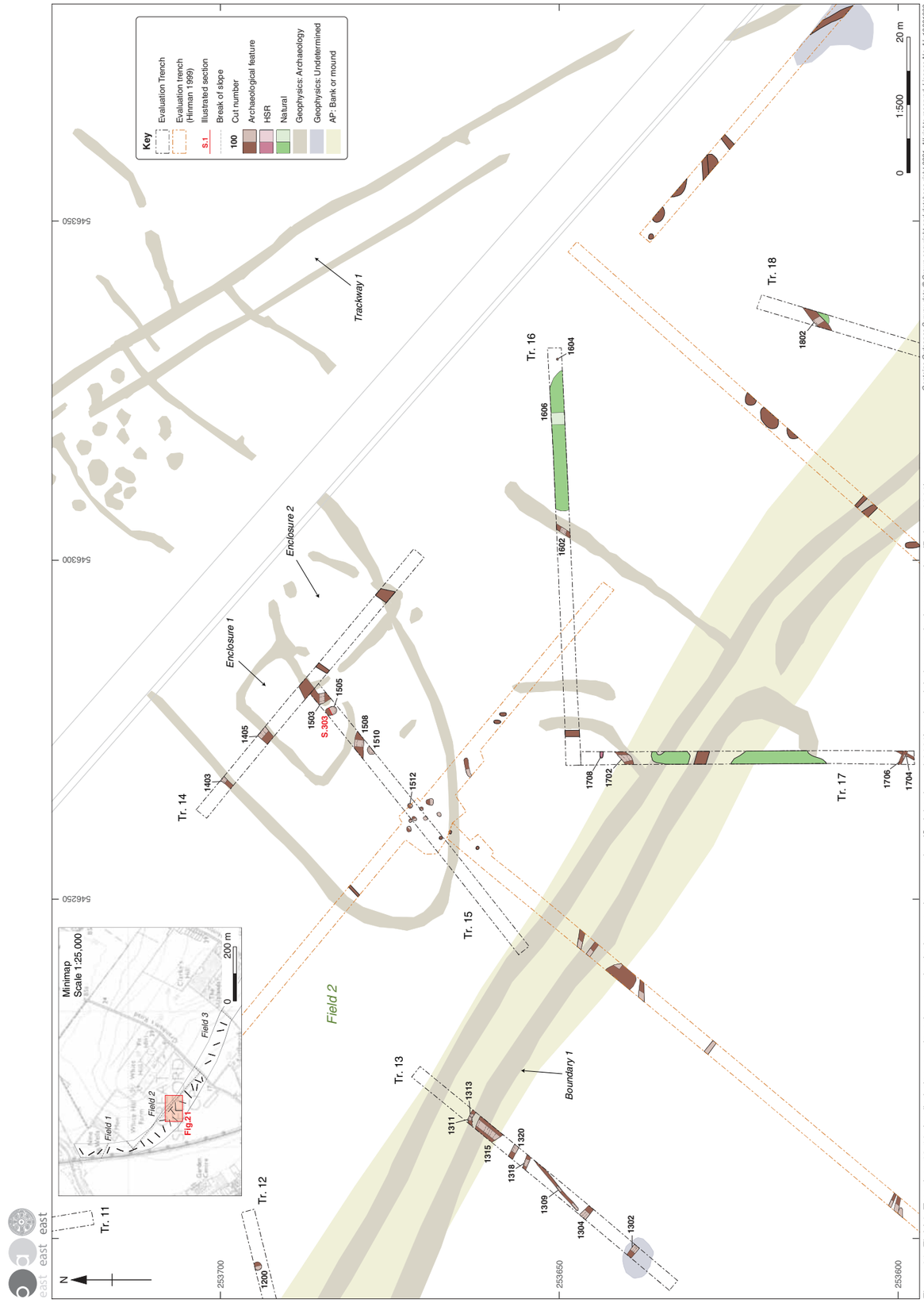

Figure 21: Field 2, Trenches 13-18 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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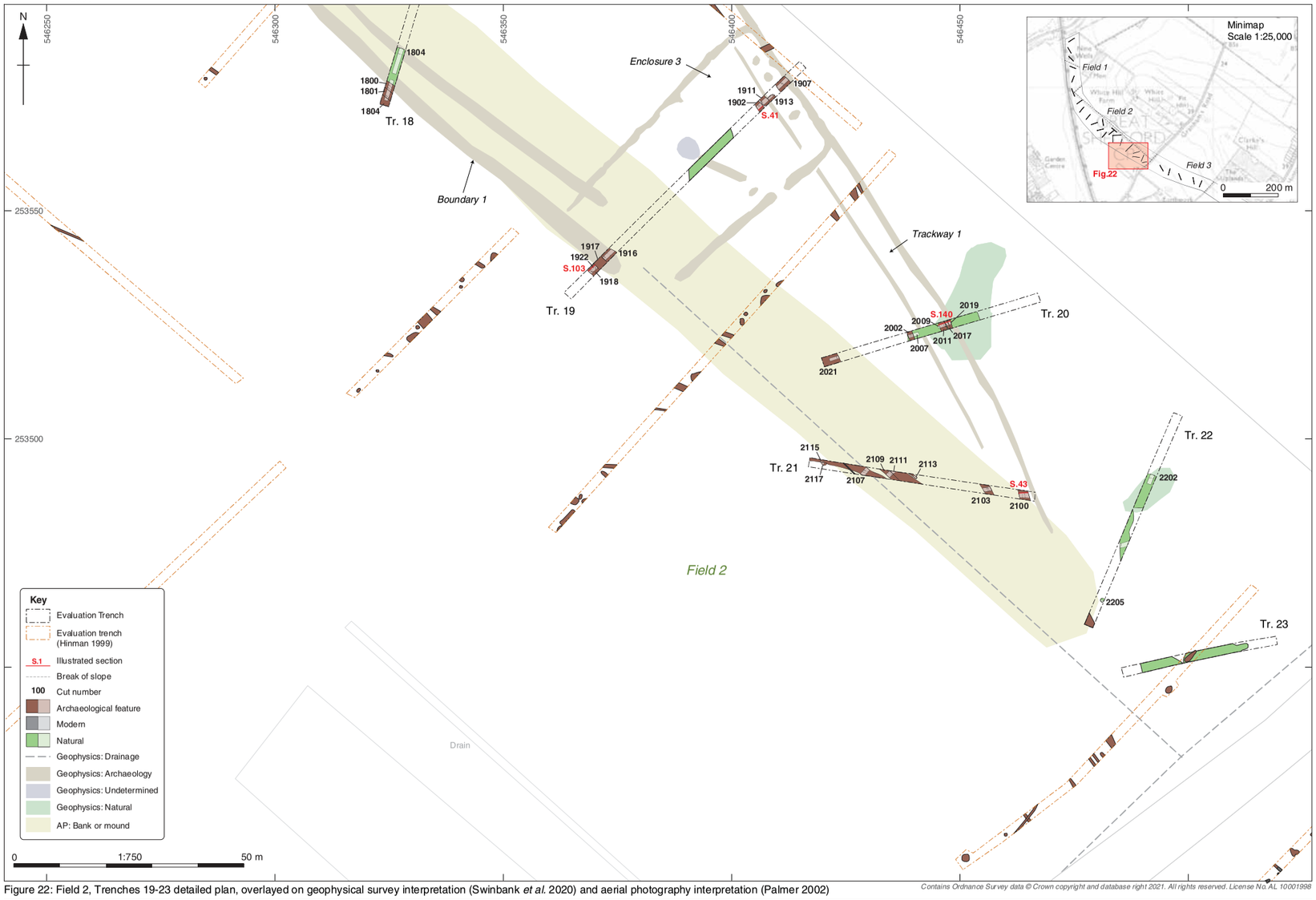

Figure 22: Field 2, Trenches 19-23 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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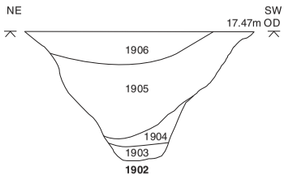
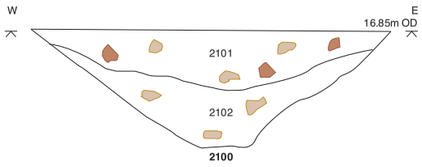
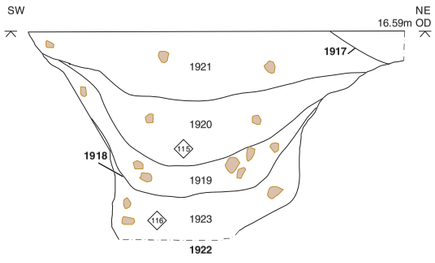
Section 41 - *Trench 19*



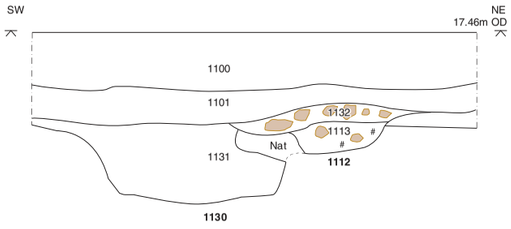
Section 43 - *Trench 21*



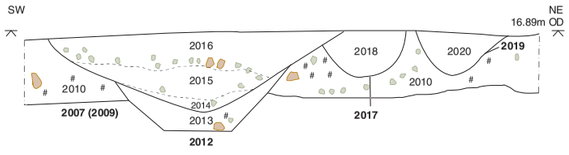
Section 103 - *Trench 19*



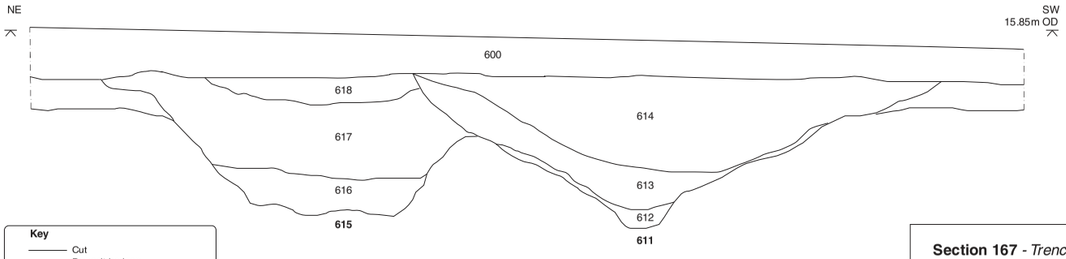
Section 111 - *Trench 11*

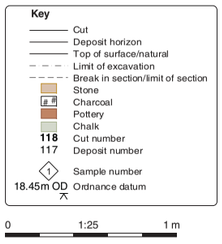


Section 140 - *Trench 20*

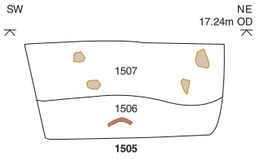


Section 163 - *Trench 6*





Section 303 - *Trench 15*



Section 167 - *Trench 8*

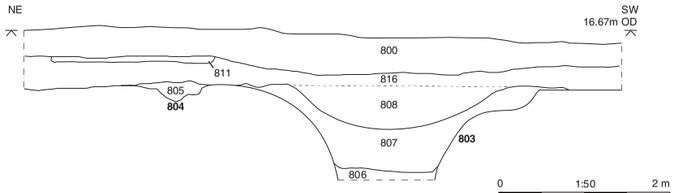


Figure 23: Field 2 selected sections

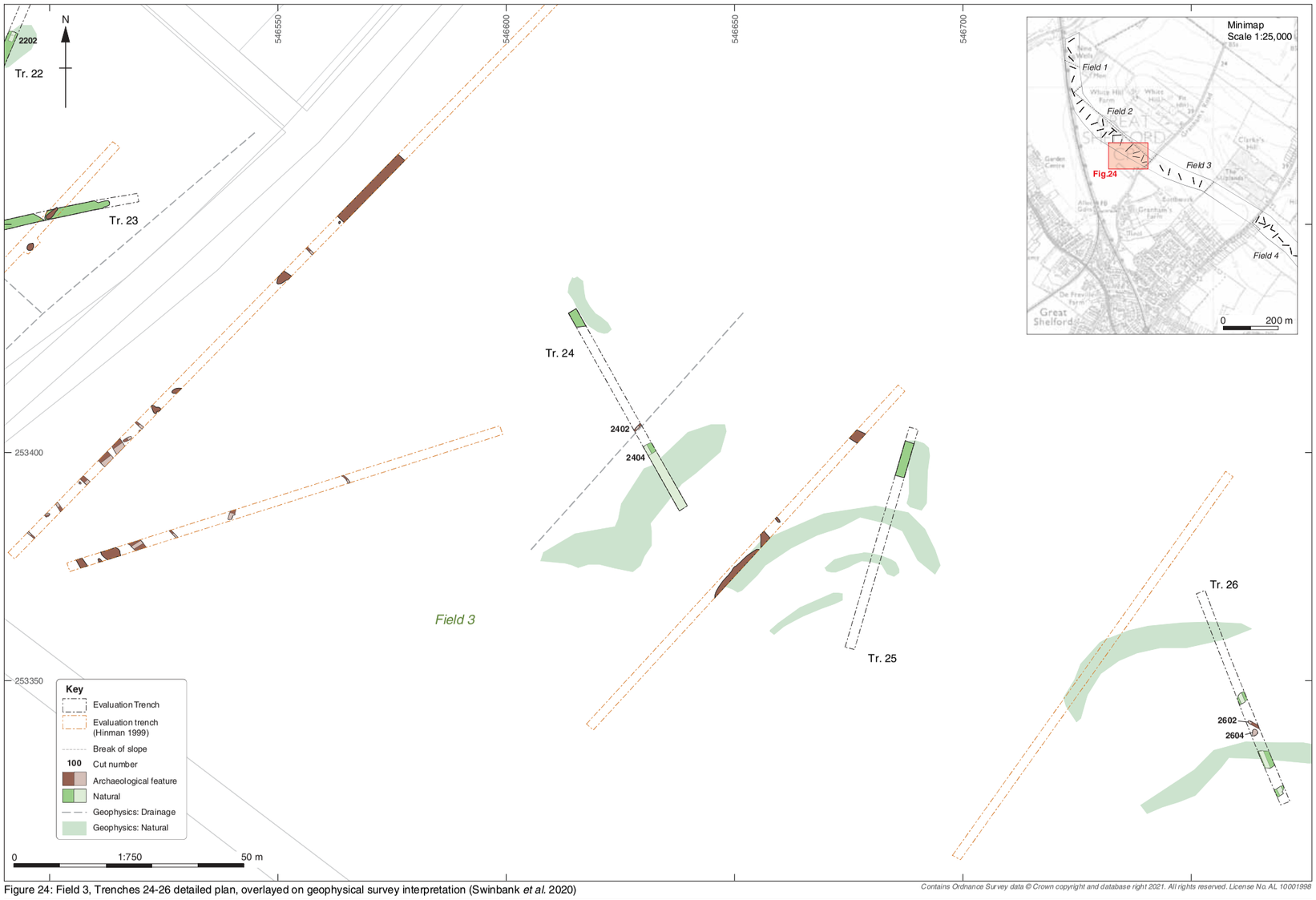


Figure 24: Field 3, Trenches 24-26 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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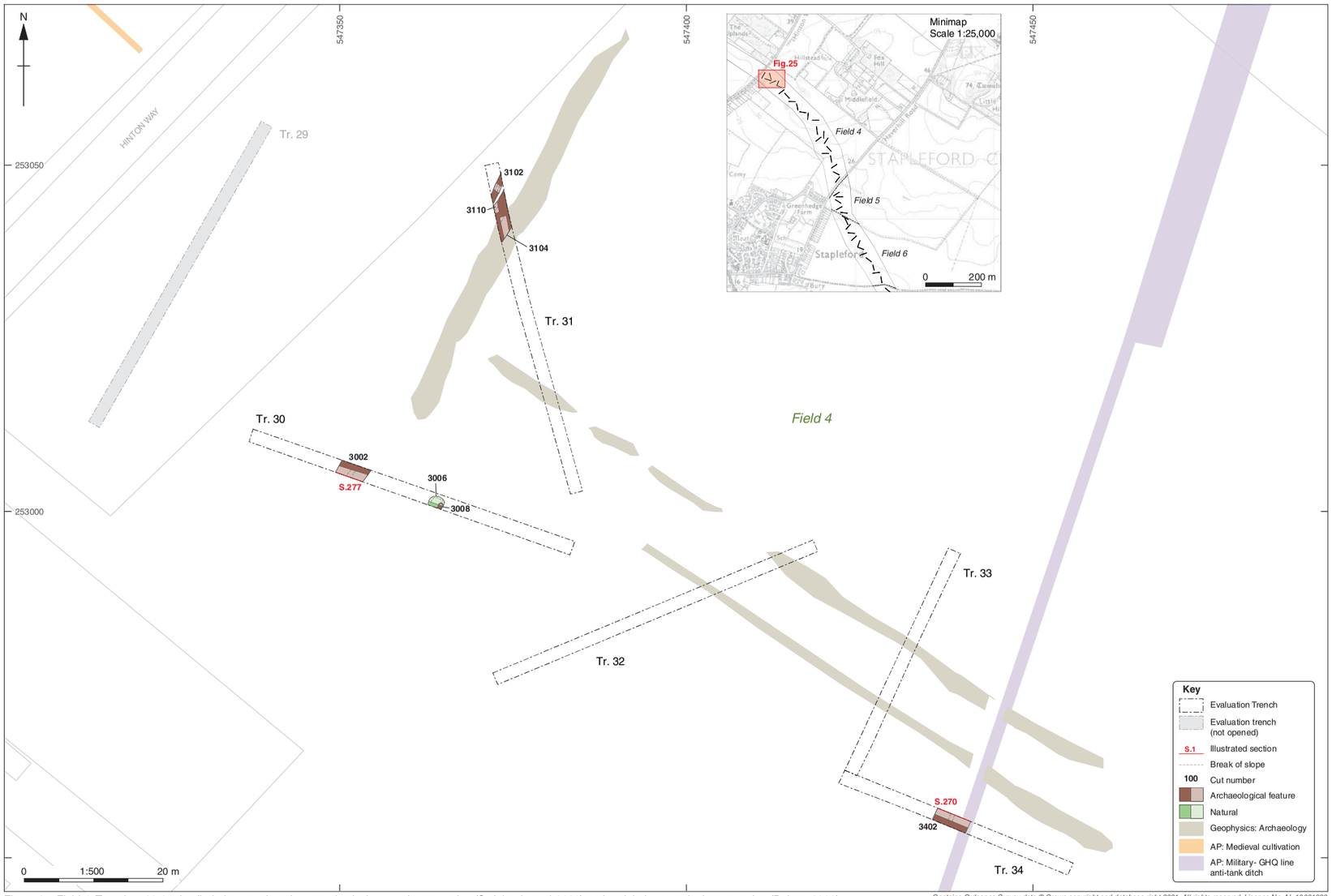

Figure 25: Field 4, Trenches 29-34 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Palmer 2002)

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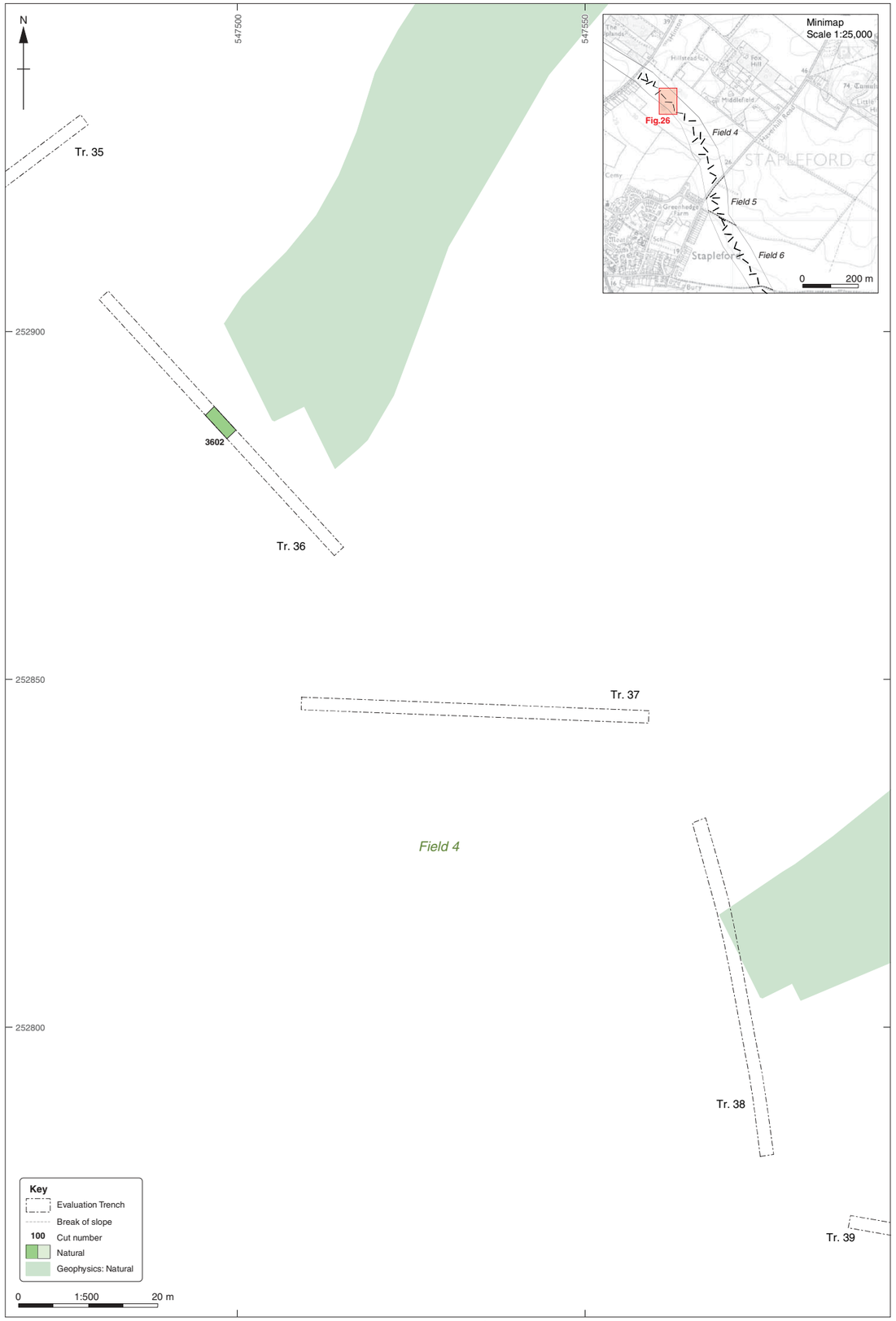

Figure 26: Field 4, Trenches 36-39 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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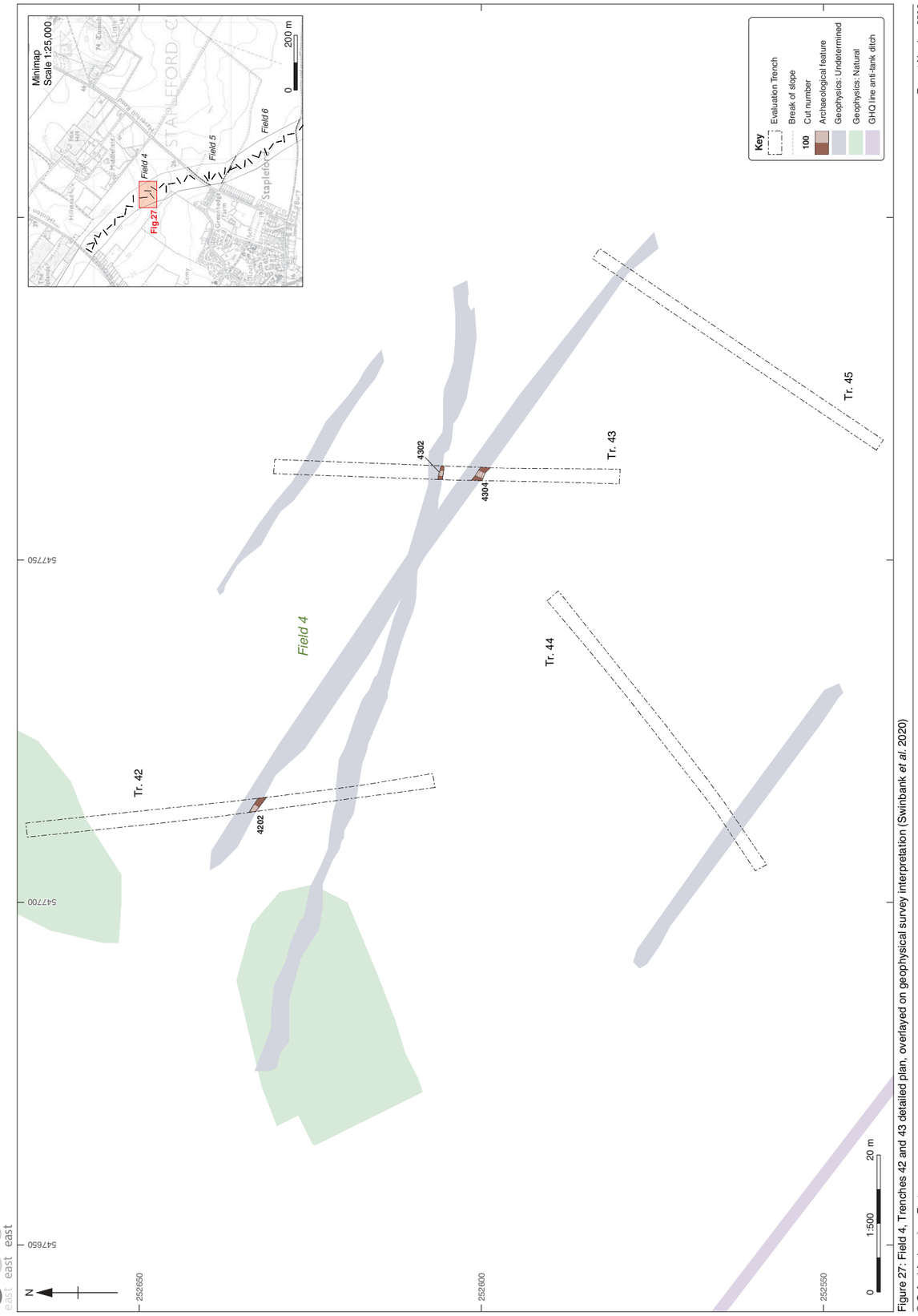

Figure 27: Field 4, Trenches 42 and 43 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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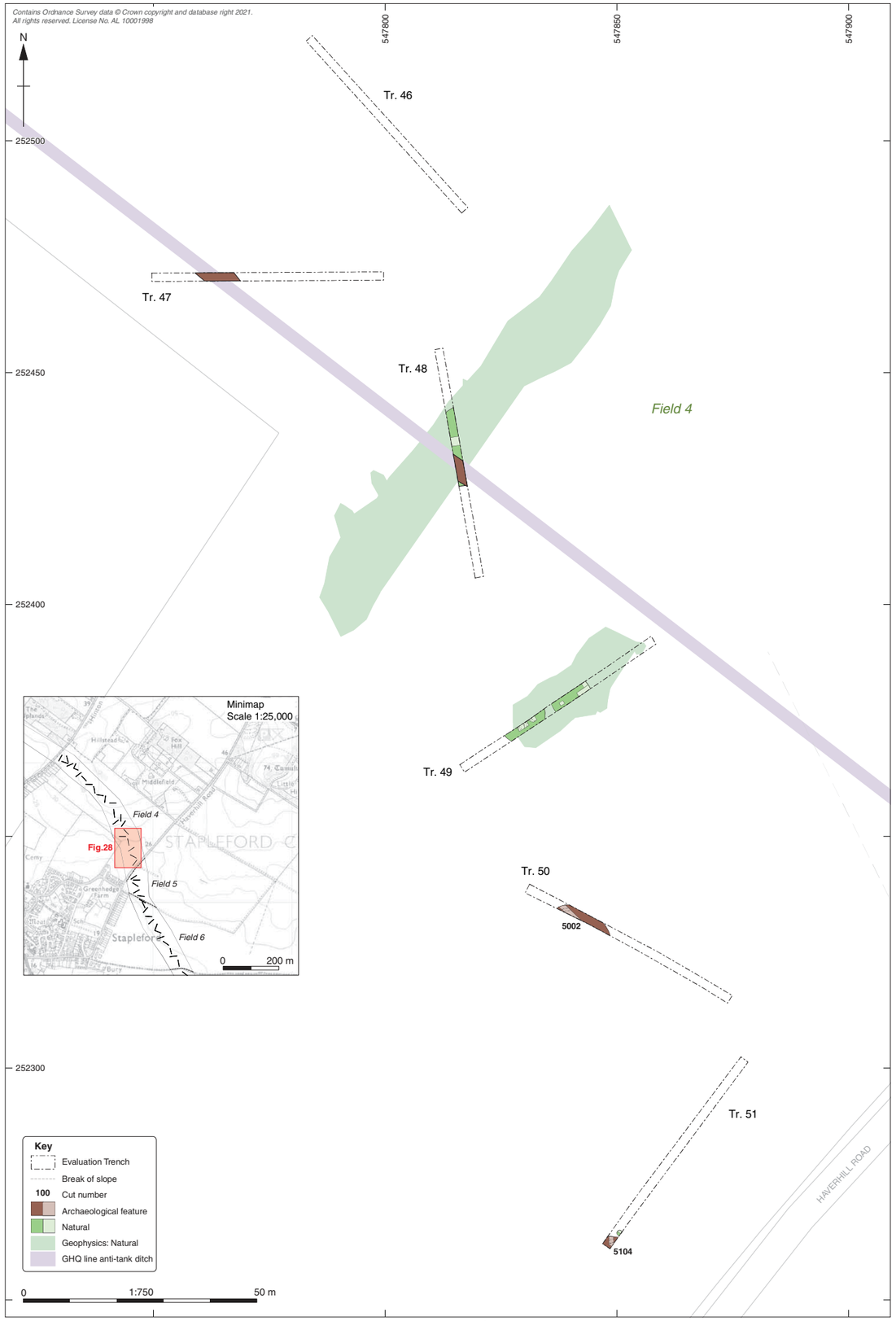

Figure 28: Field 4, Trenches 47-51 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

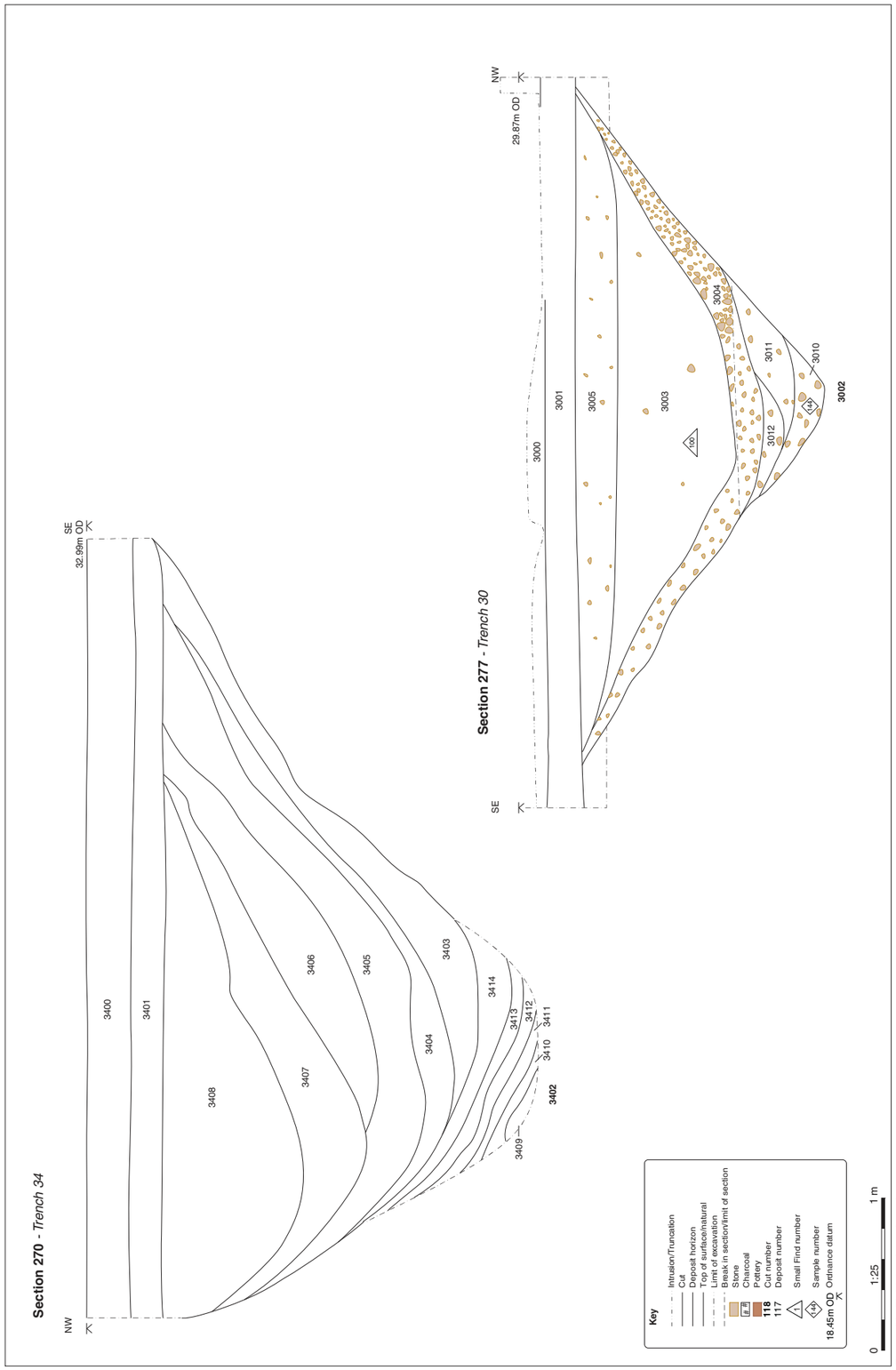

Figure 29: Field 4 selected section

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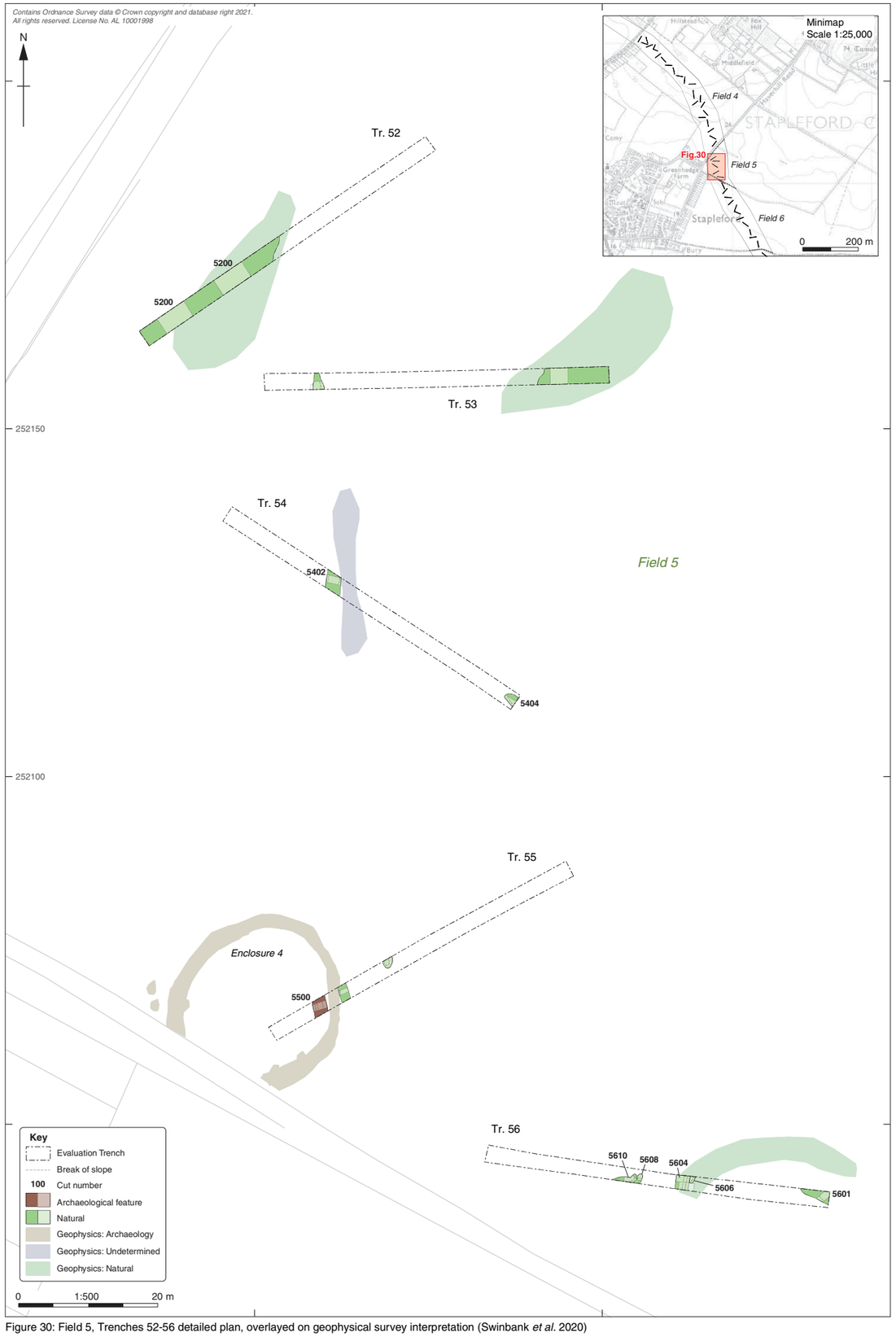

Figure 30: Field 5, Trenches 52-56 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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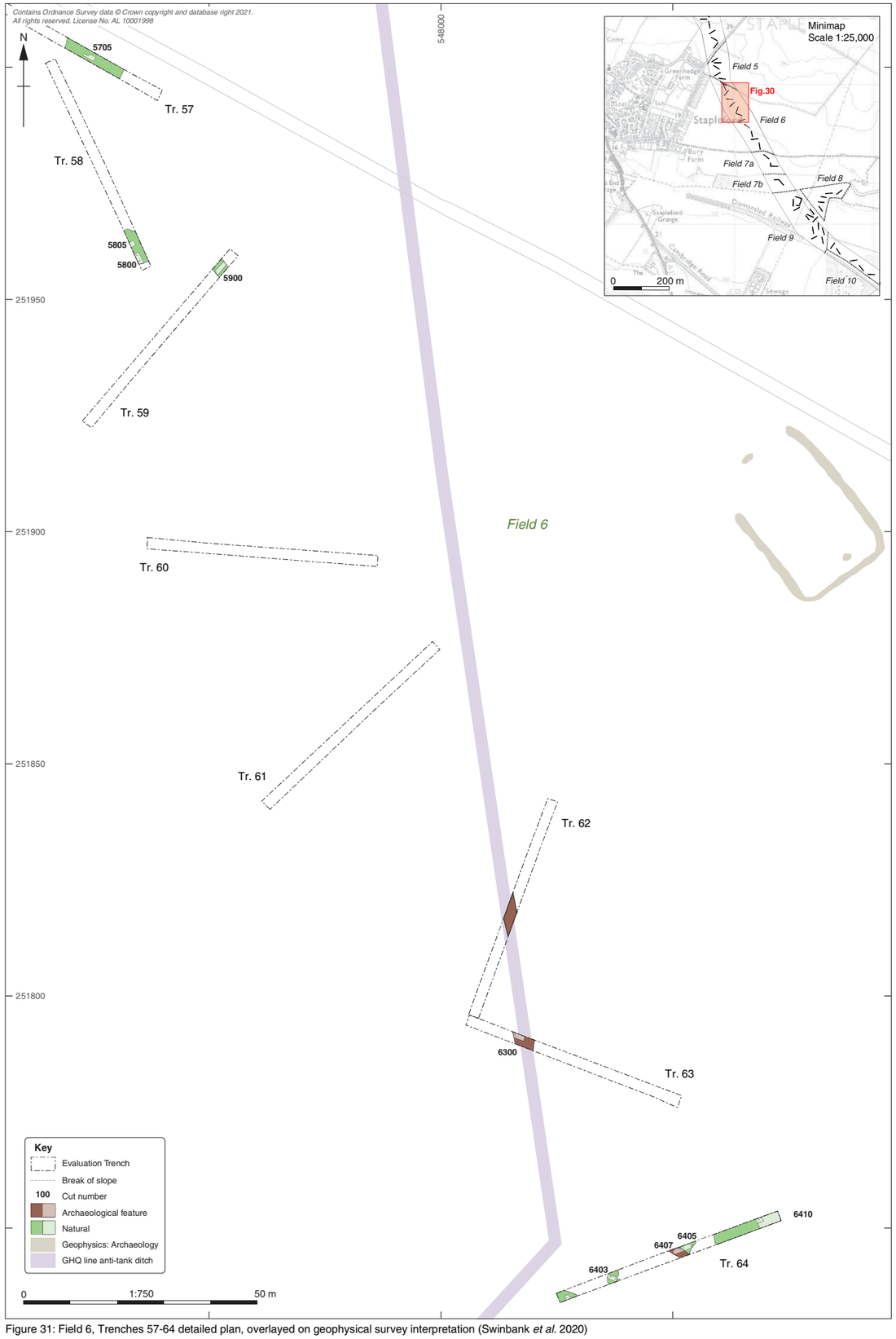

Figure 31: Field 6, Trenches 57-64 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

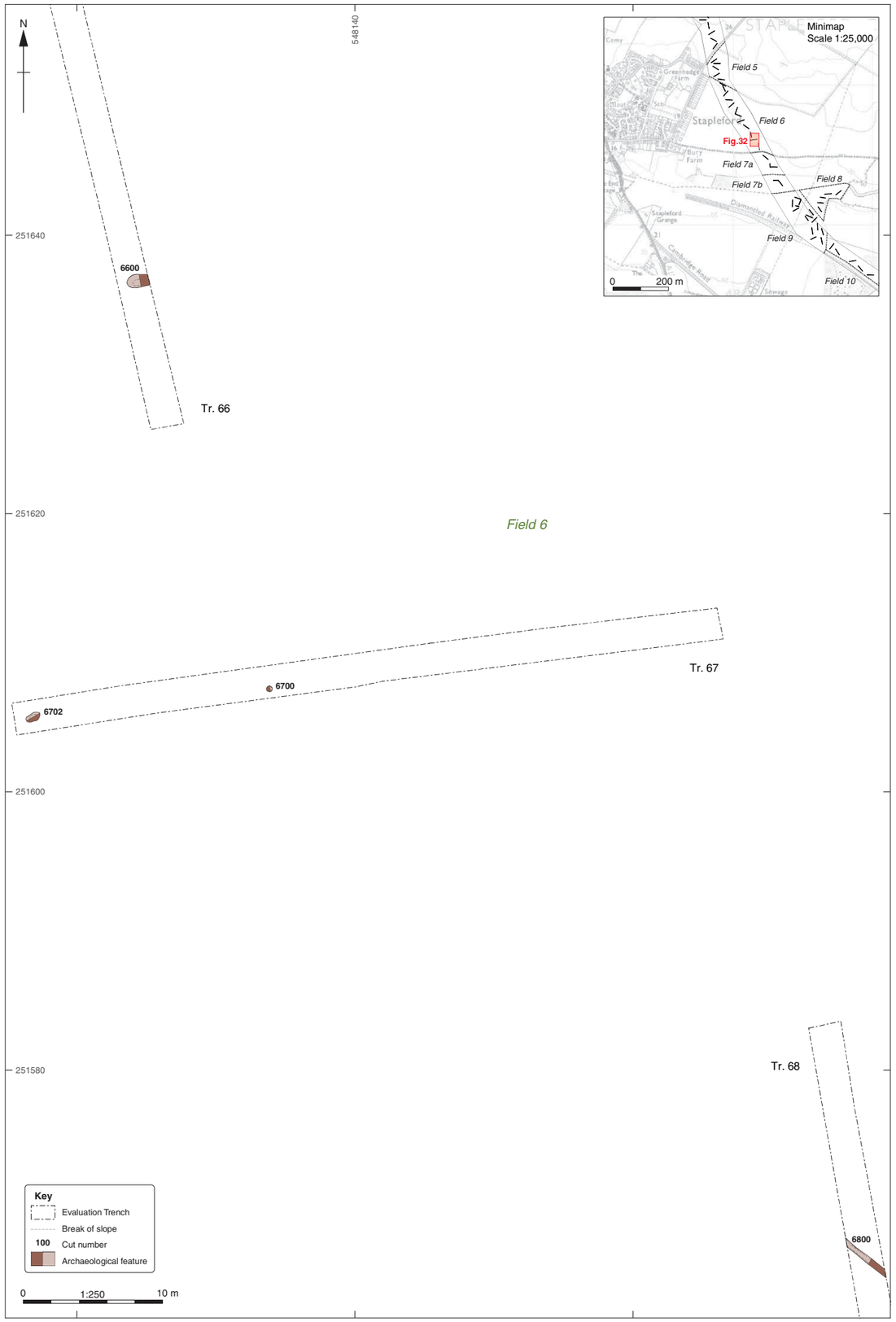

Figure 32: Field 6, Trenches 66-68 detailed plan

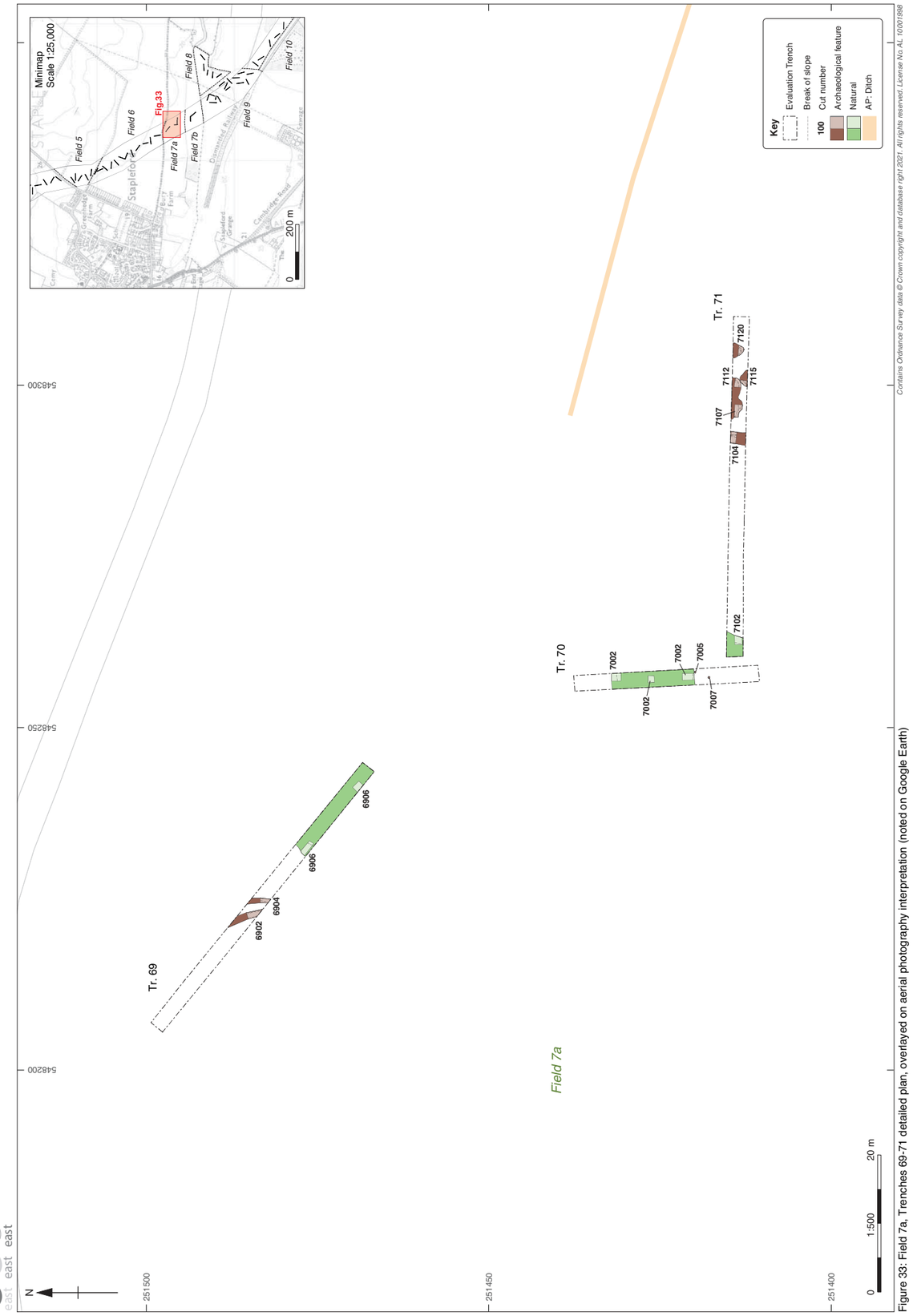

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Figure 33: Field 7a, Trenches 69-71 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

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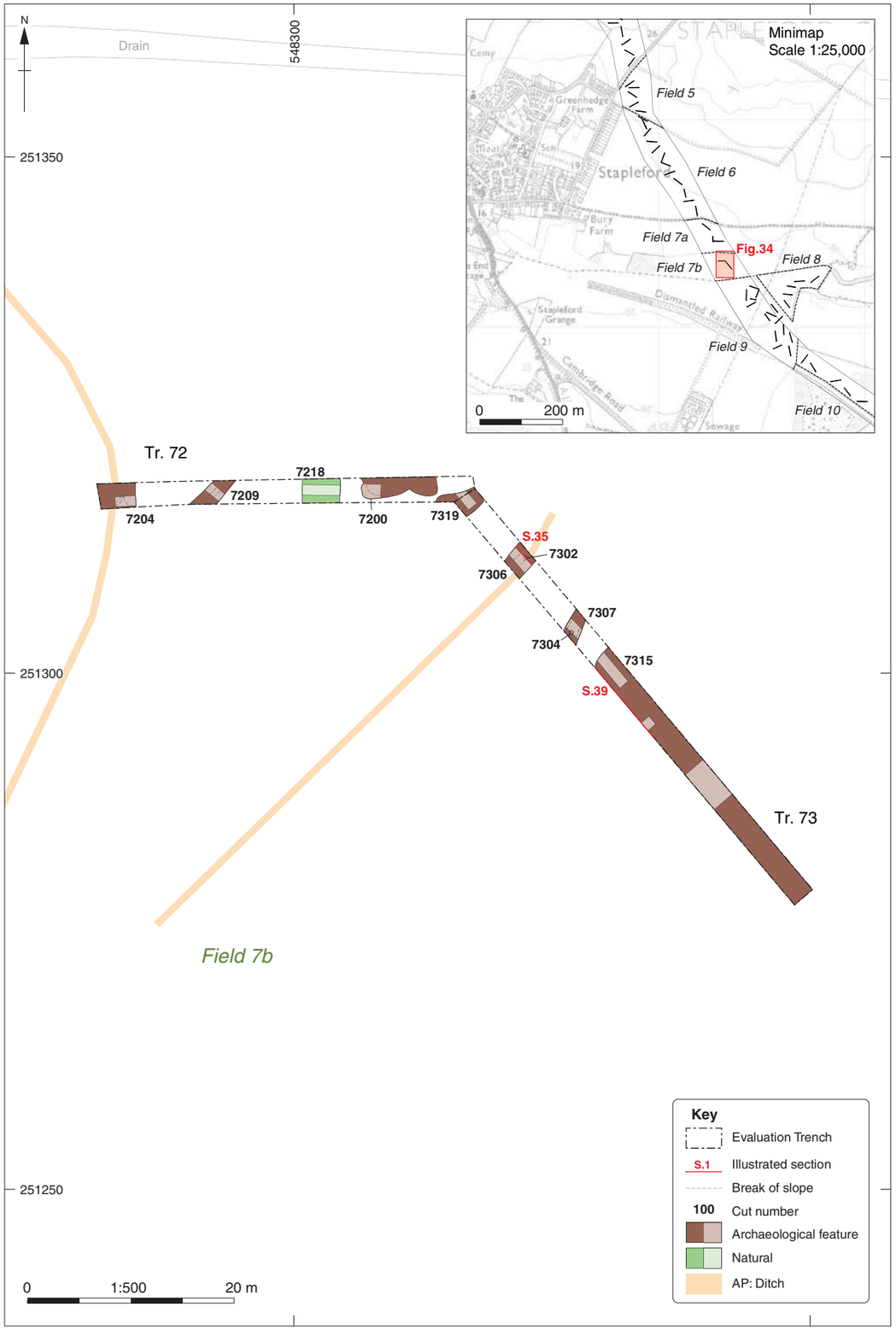

Figure 34: Field 7b, Trenches 72-73 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

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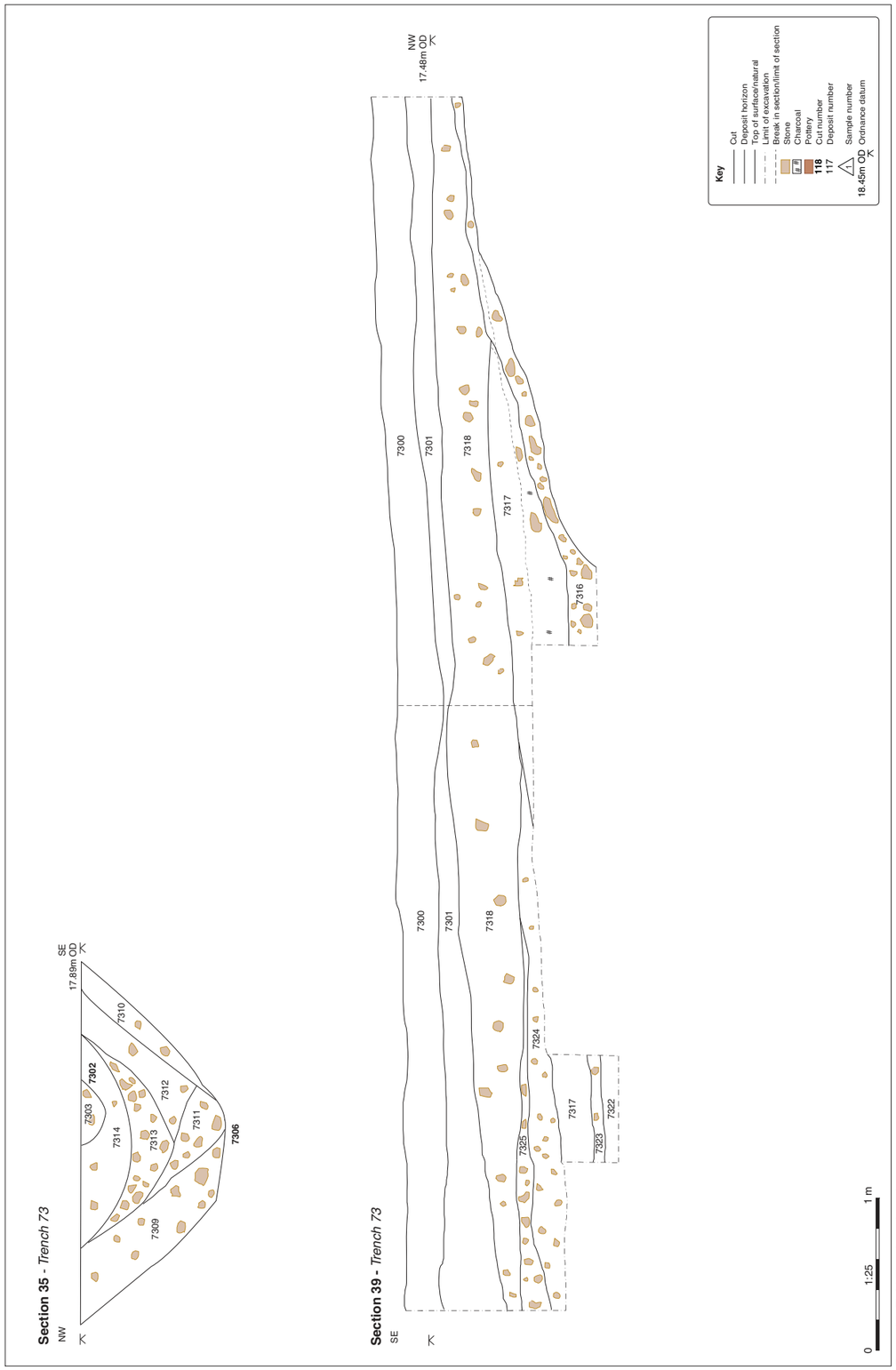

Figure 35: Field 7b selected sections

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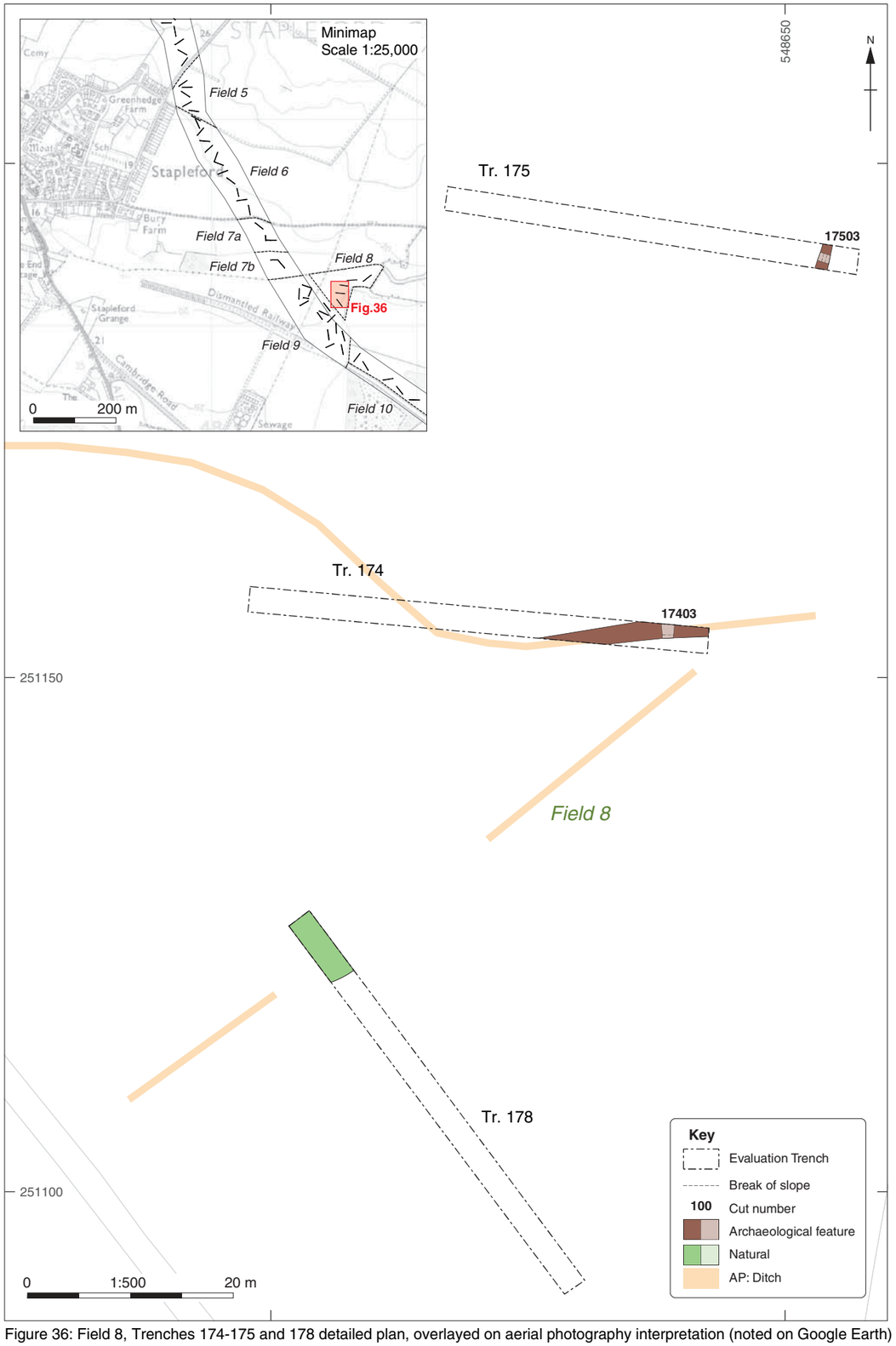

Figure 36: Field 8, Trenches 174-175 and 178 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

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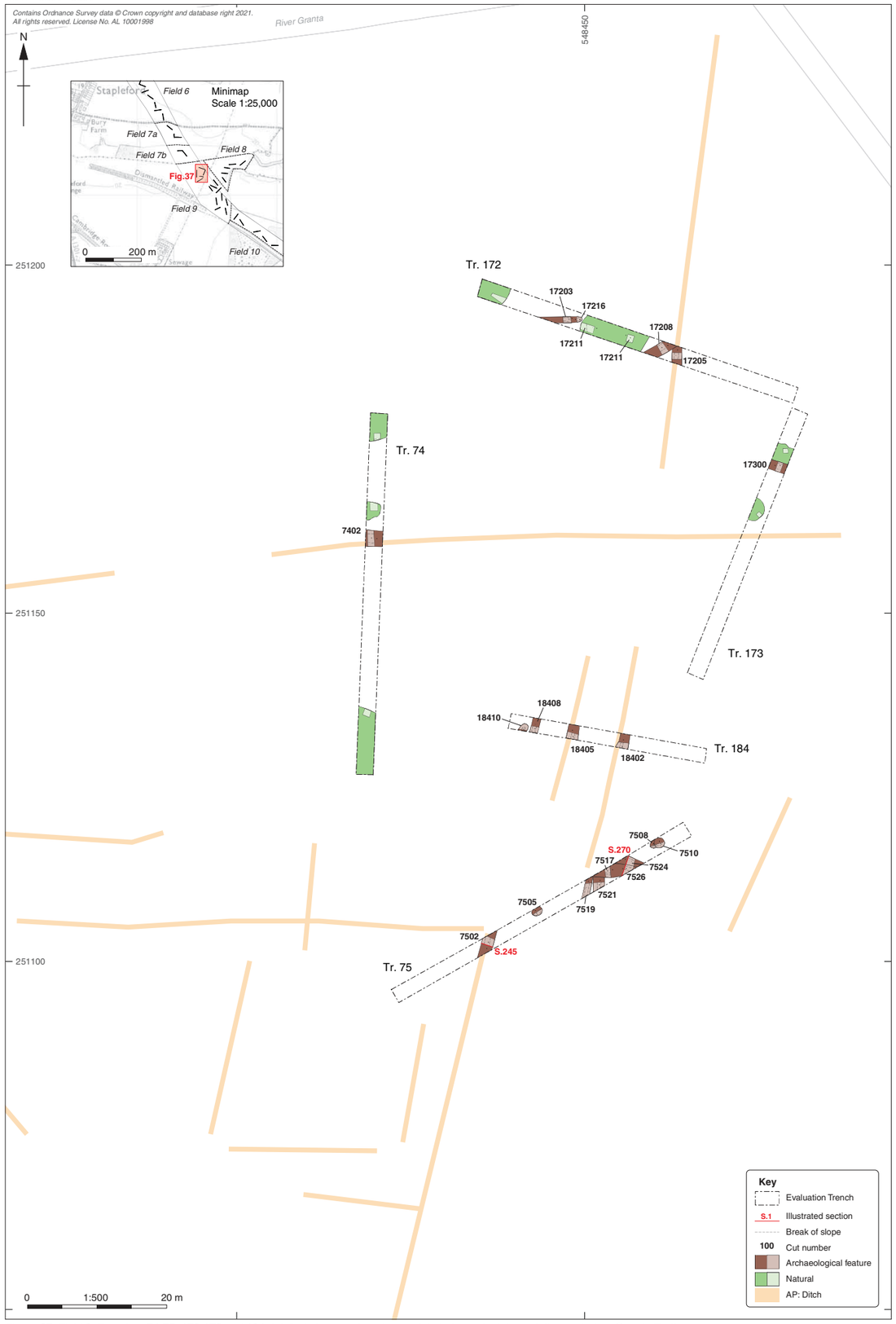

Figure 37: Field 9, Trenches 74-75, 172-173 and 184 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

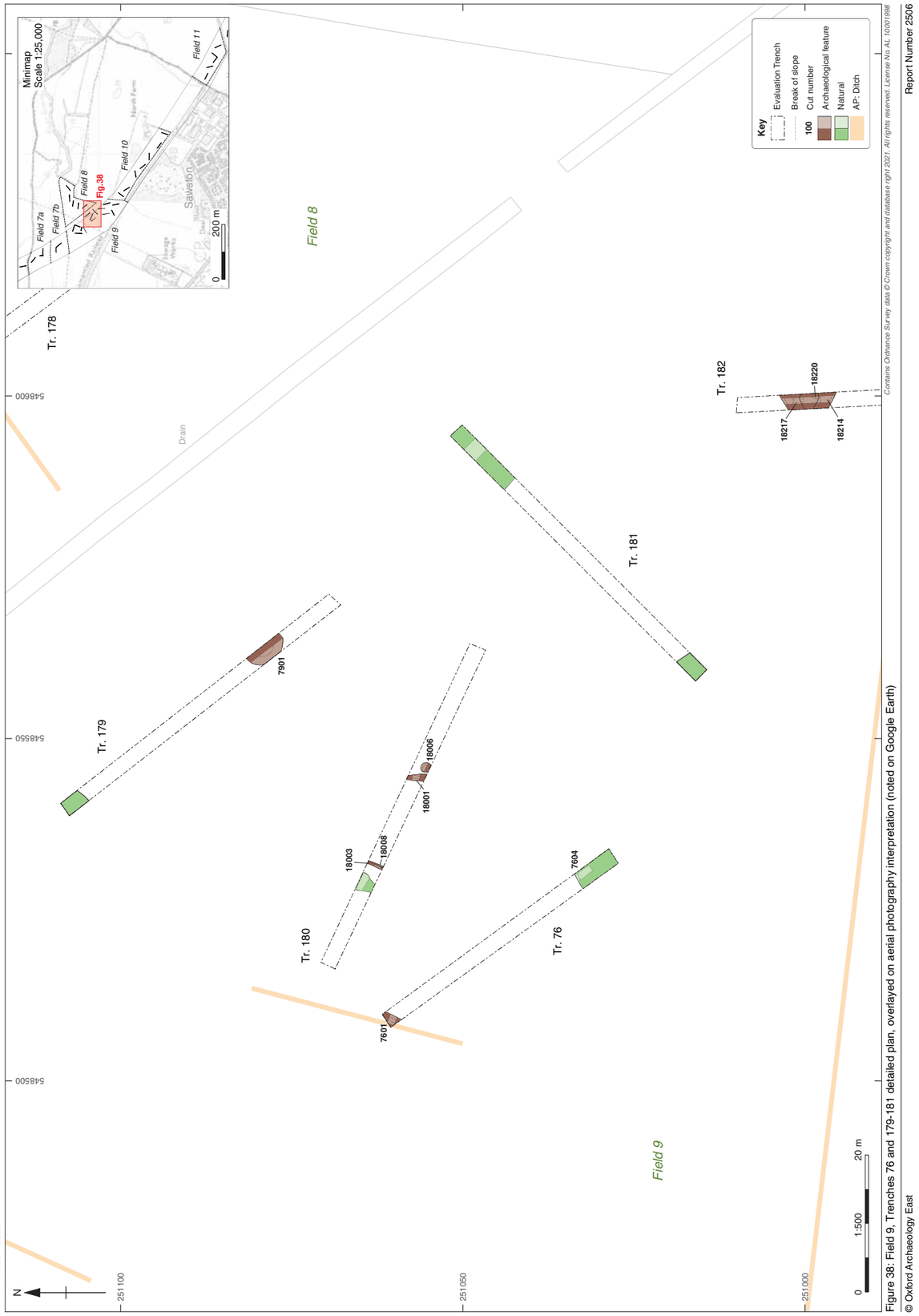

Figure 38: Field 9, Trenches 76 and 179-181 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

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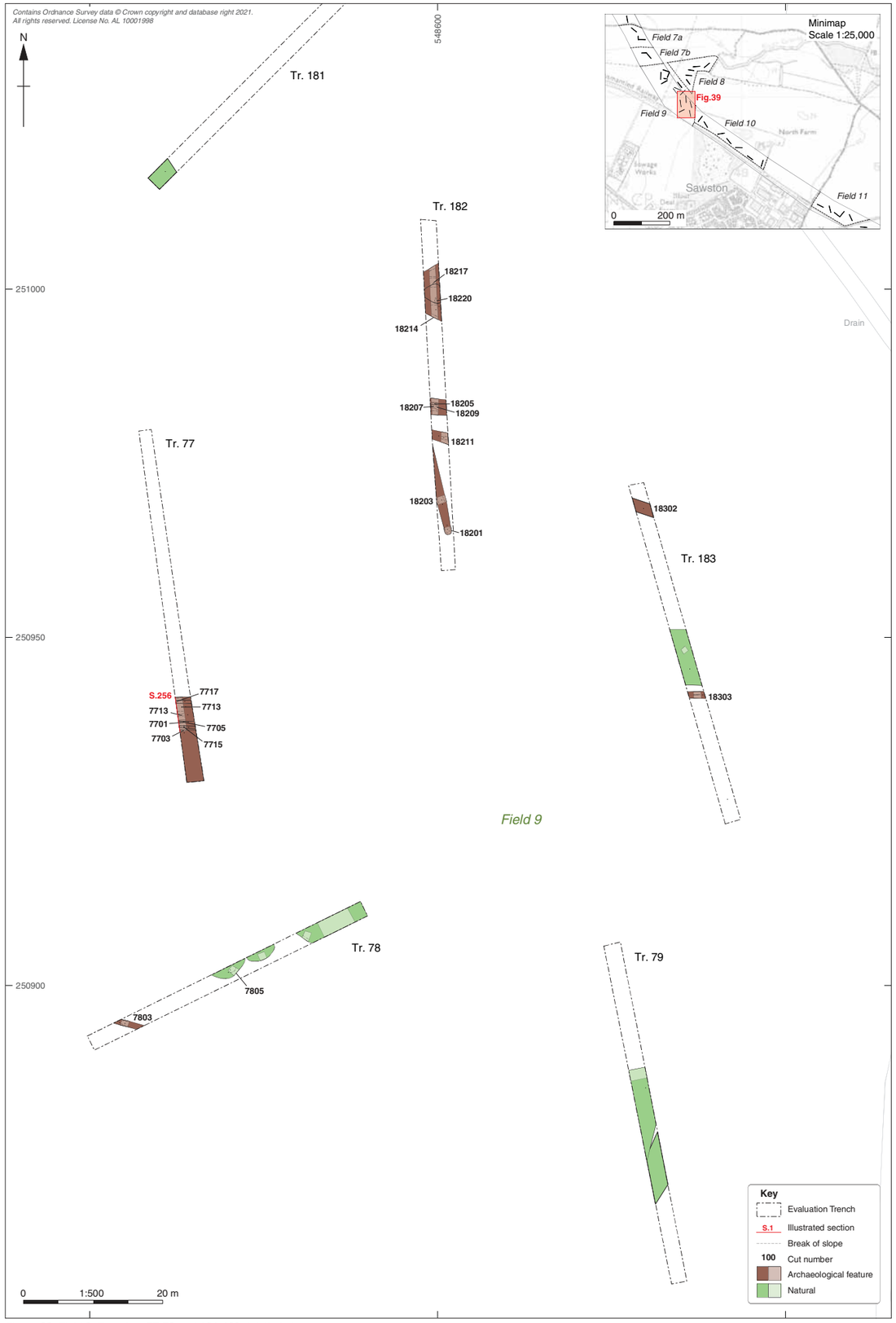

Figure 39: Field 9, Trenches 77-79 and 181-183 detailed plan

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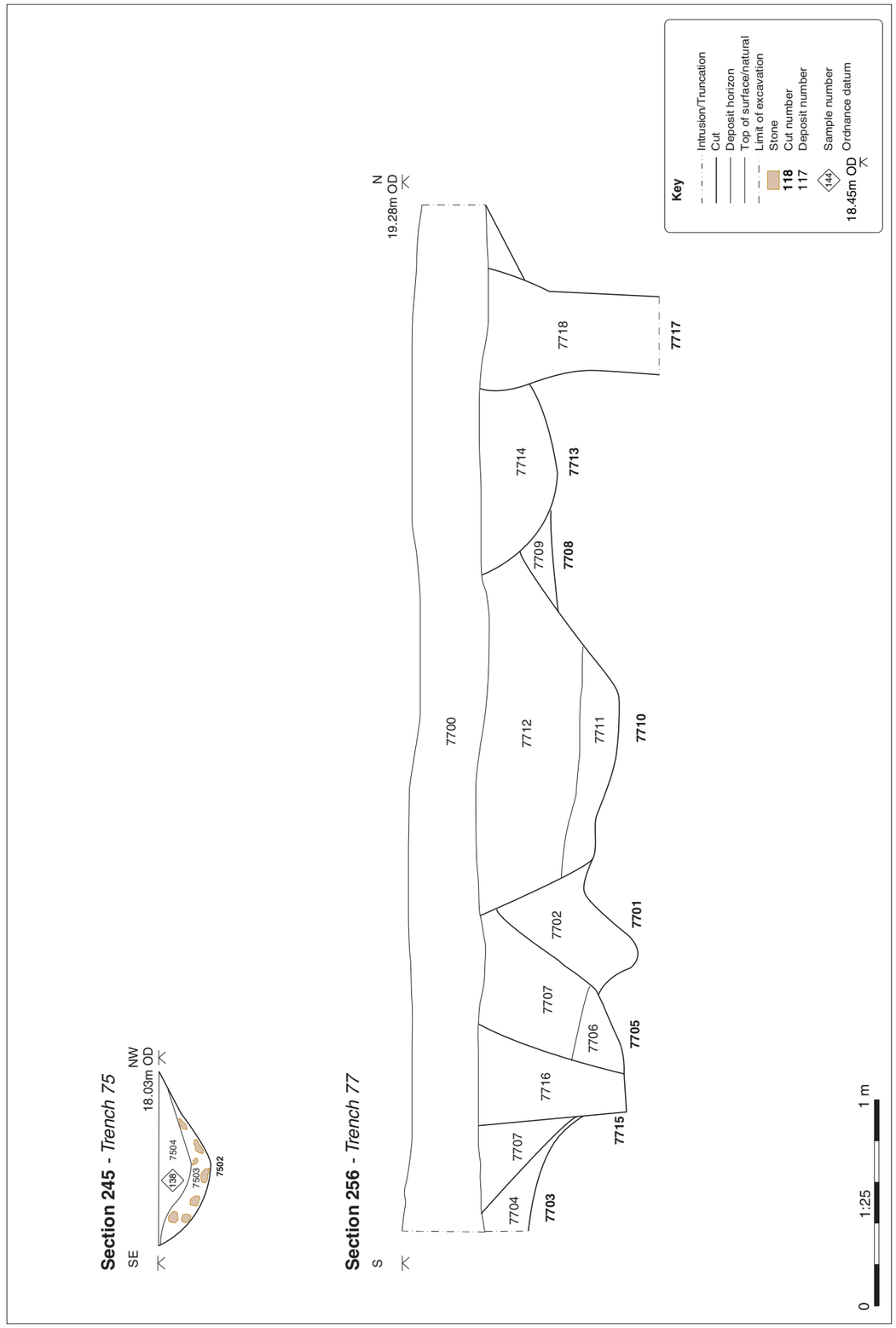

Figure 40: Field 9 selected sections

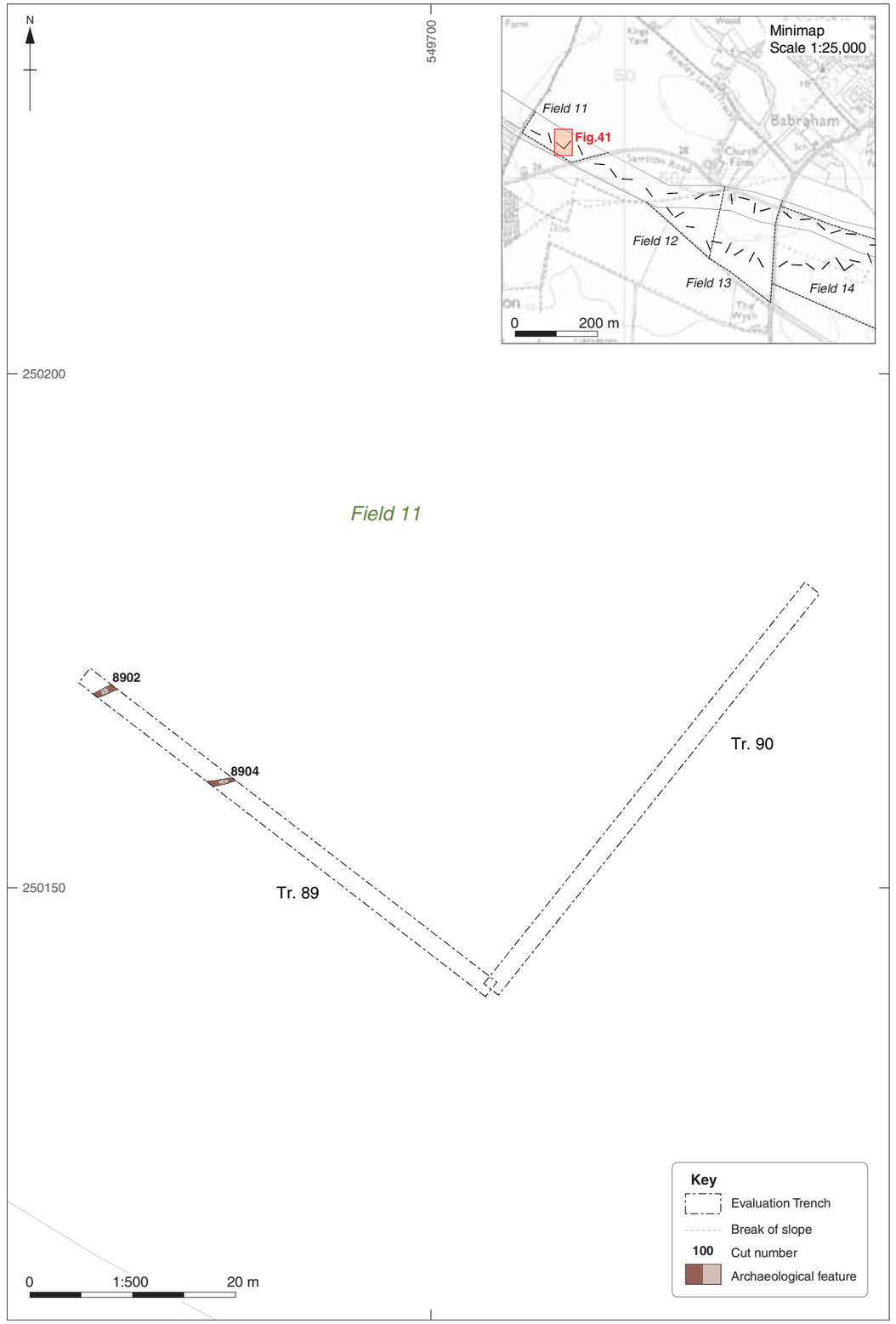

Figure 41: Field 11, Trenches 89-90 detailed plan

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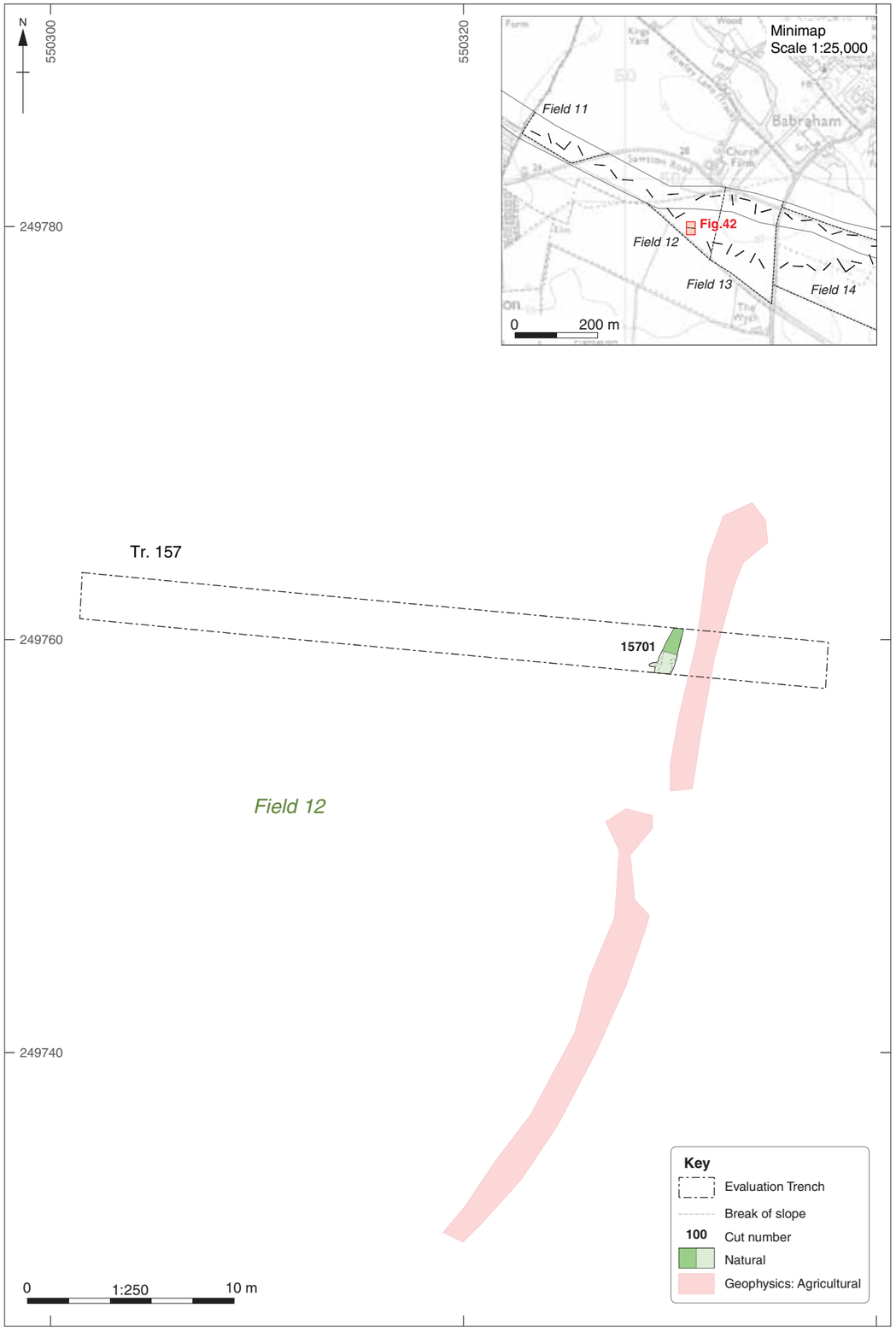

Figure 42: Field 12, Trench 157 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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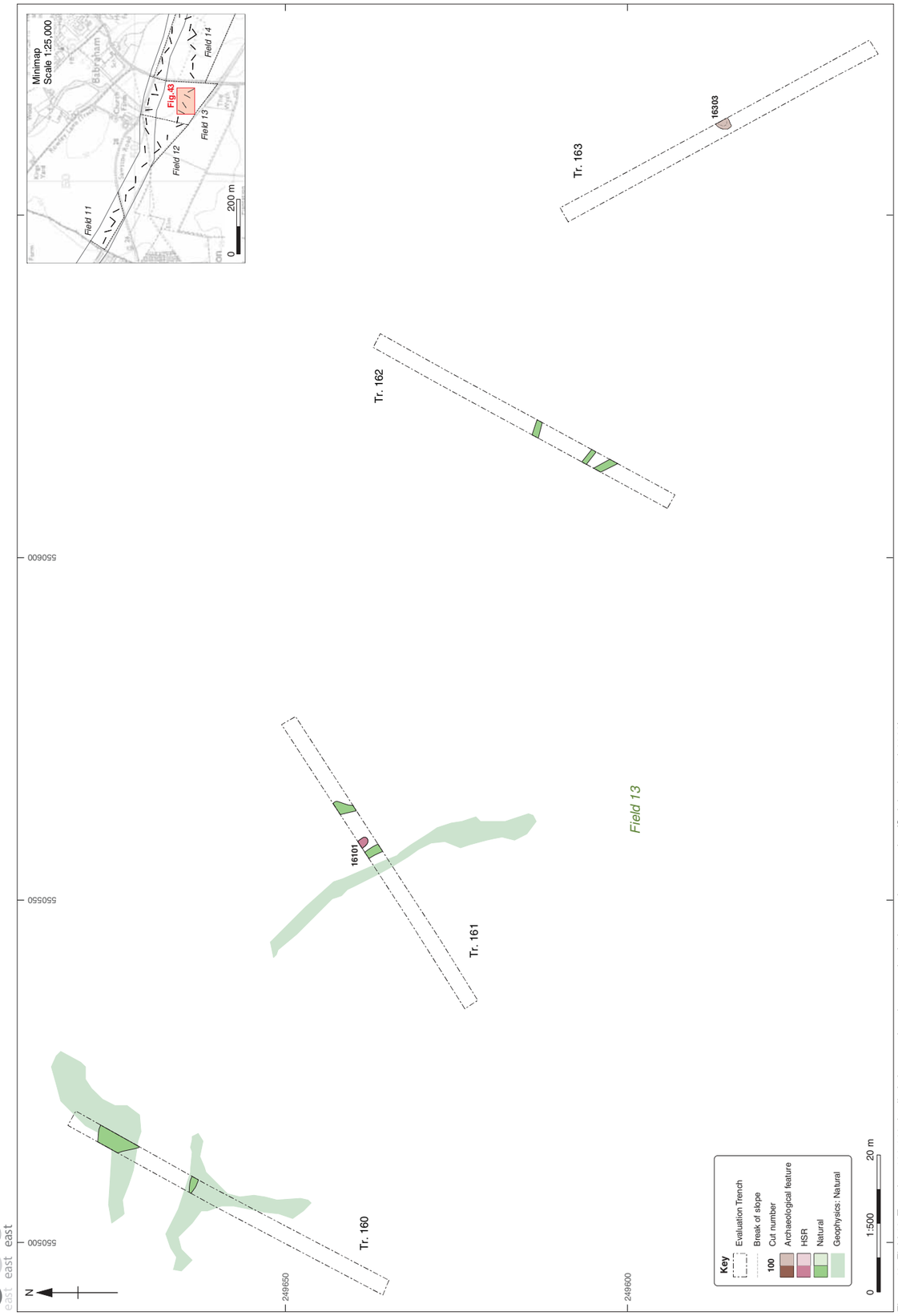

Figure 43: Field 13, Trenches 160-163 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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N

550500 550550 550600 550650 550700

249950 249900 249850

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

Field 11 Field 12 Field 13 Field 14 Babraham Fig.44

0 200 m

Tr. 99

Tr. 100

10002 10006

SAWSTON ROAD

Field 13

Tr. 101

10102 10106 10104

Tr. 102

HIGH STREET

Key
Evaluation Trench
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Natural
AP: Ditch

0 1:750 50 m

Figure 44: Field 13, Trenches 99-102 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (noted on Google Earth)

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N

550760 550780 550800 550820

249840 249820 249800

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

Field 11 Field 12 Field 13 Field 14 Field 15 Babraham Fig.45

0 200 m

Track

HIGH STREET

Field 14

Tr. 103

10302 SK1303

10305 SK1306

10308

SK10303

10302 10302

0 1:25 1 m

SK10306

10305 10305

0 1:25 1 m

Key
Evaluation Trench
Break of slope
100 Cut number
HSR/archaeological feature

0 1:250 10 m

Figure 45: Field 14, Trench 103 detailed plan, with plans and photogrammetric images of Skeletons 10303 and 10306 inset

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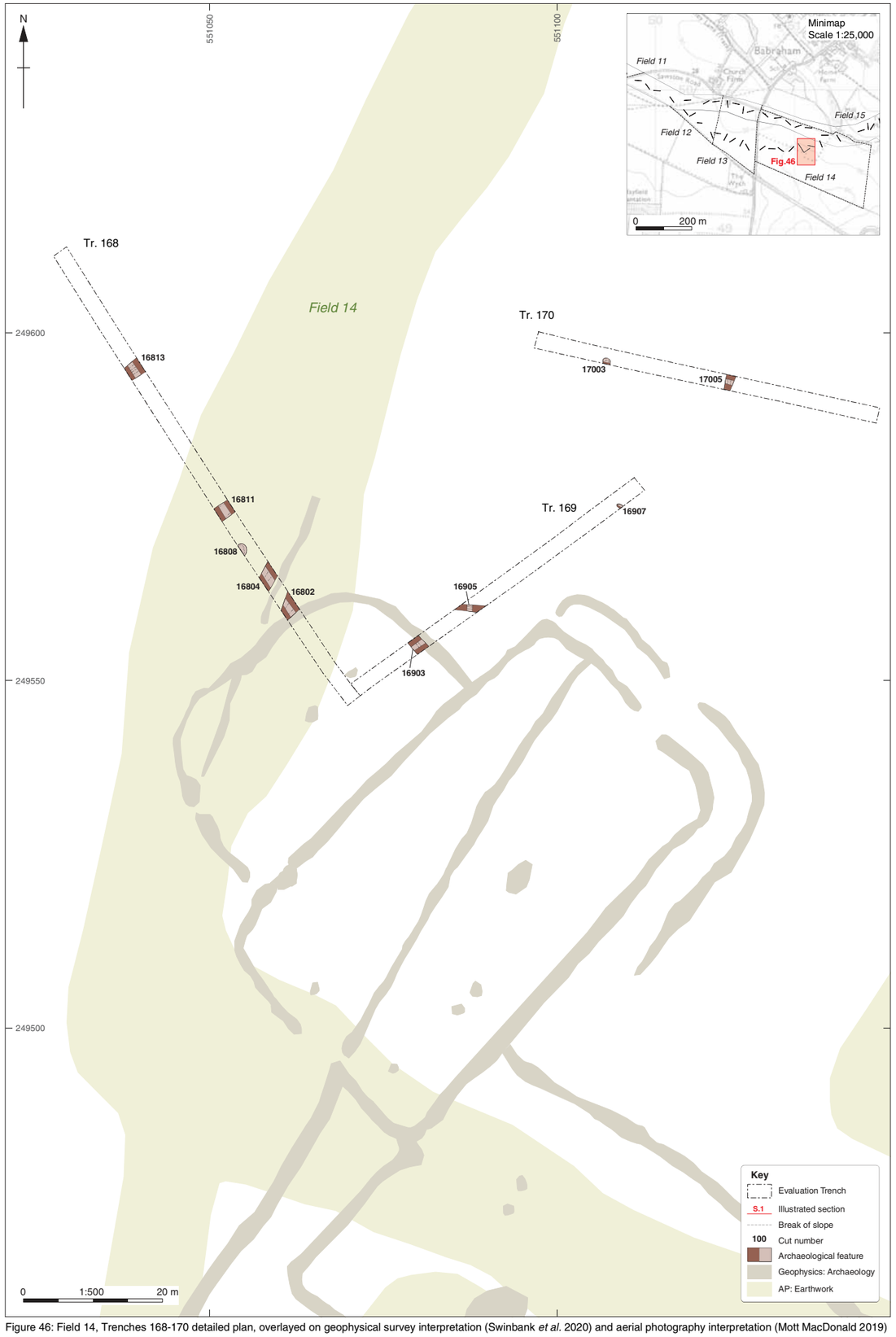

Figure 46: Field 14, Trenches 168-170 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019)

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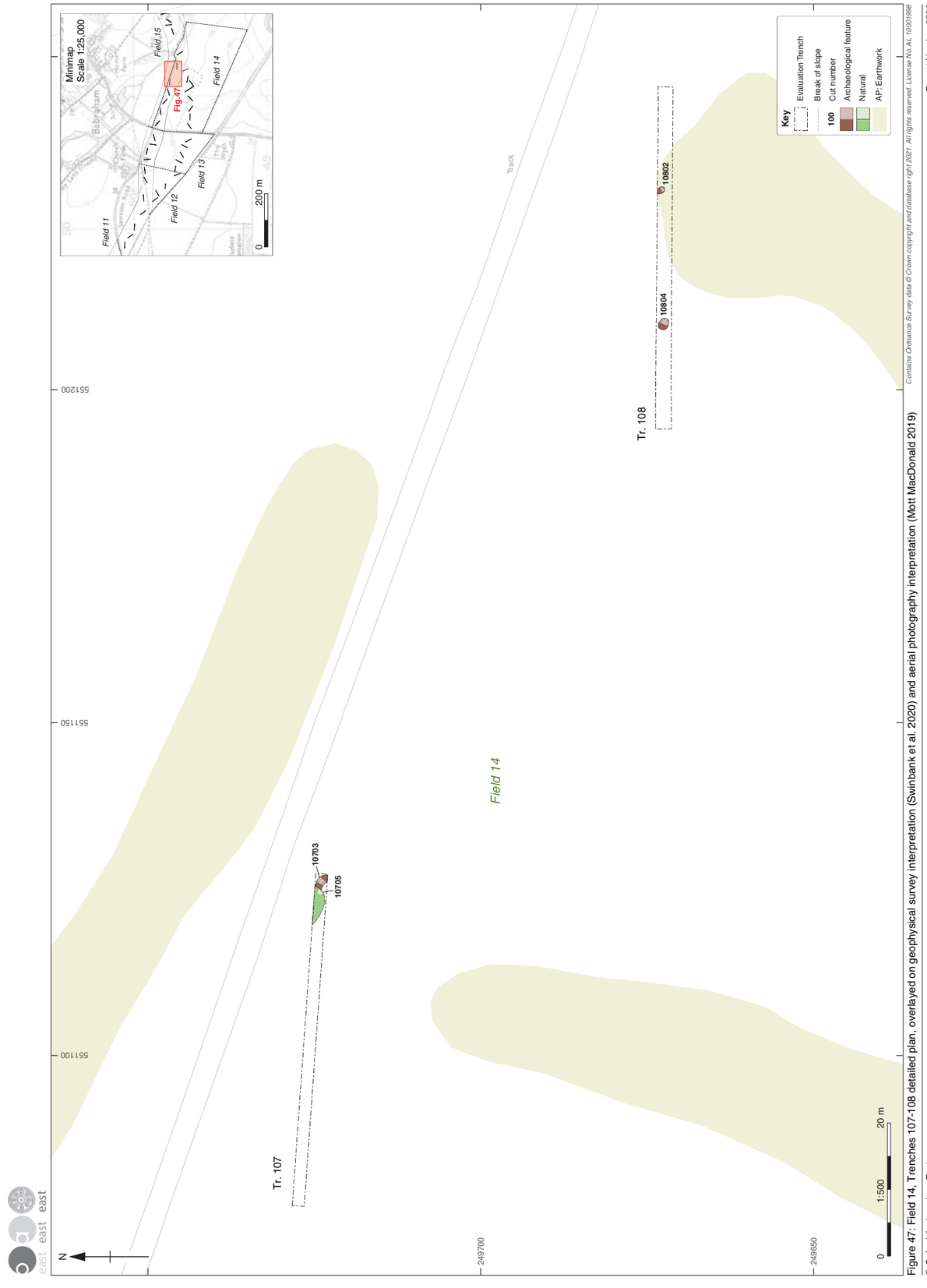

Figure 47: Field 14, Trenches 107-108 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank et al. 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019)

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Figure 48: Field 14, Trench 109 detailed plan

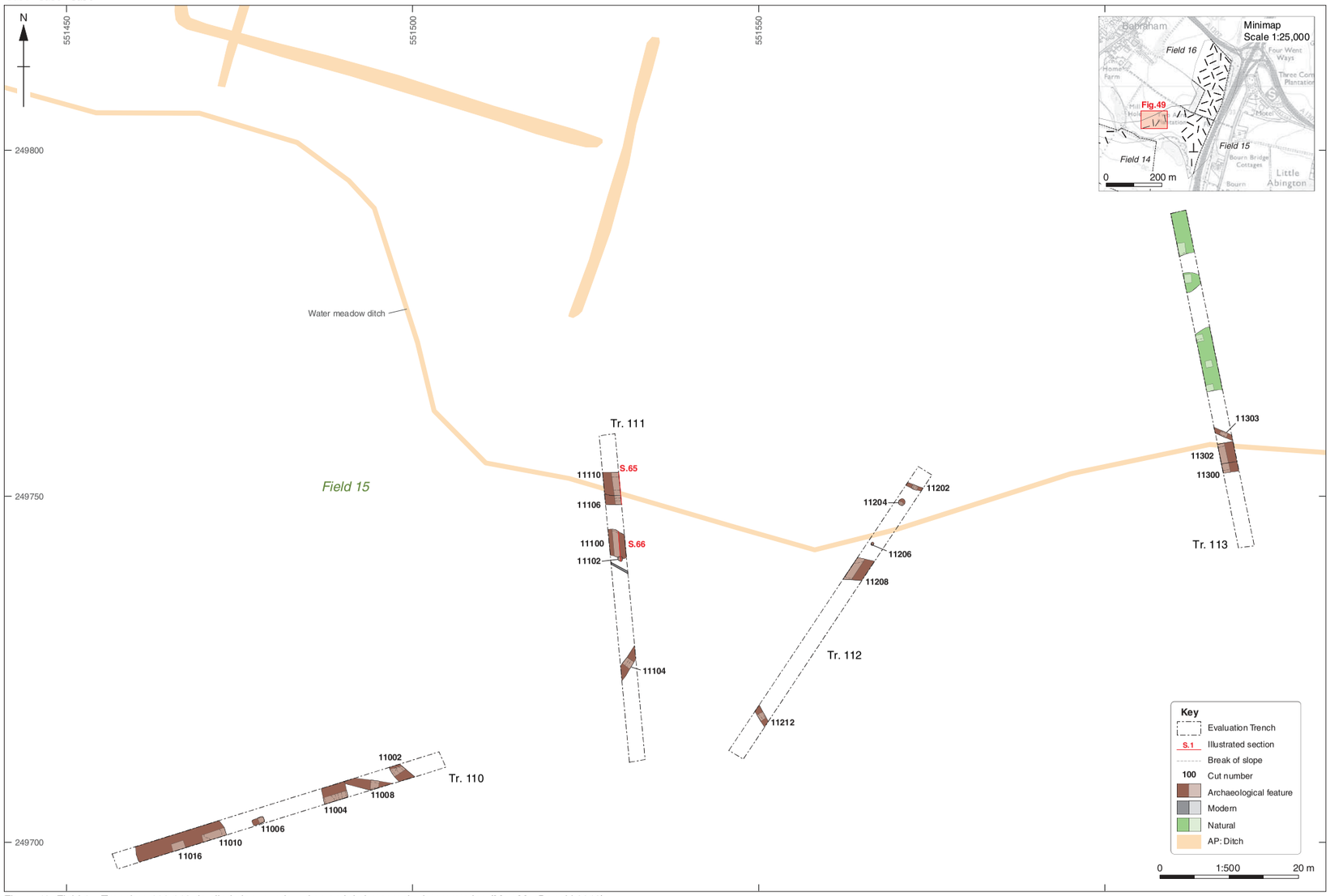

Figure 49: Field 15, Trenches 110-113 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019)

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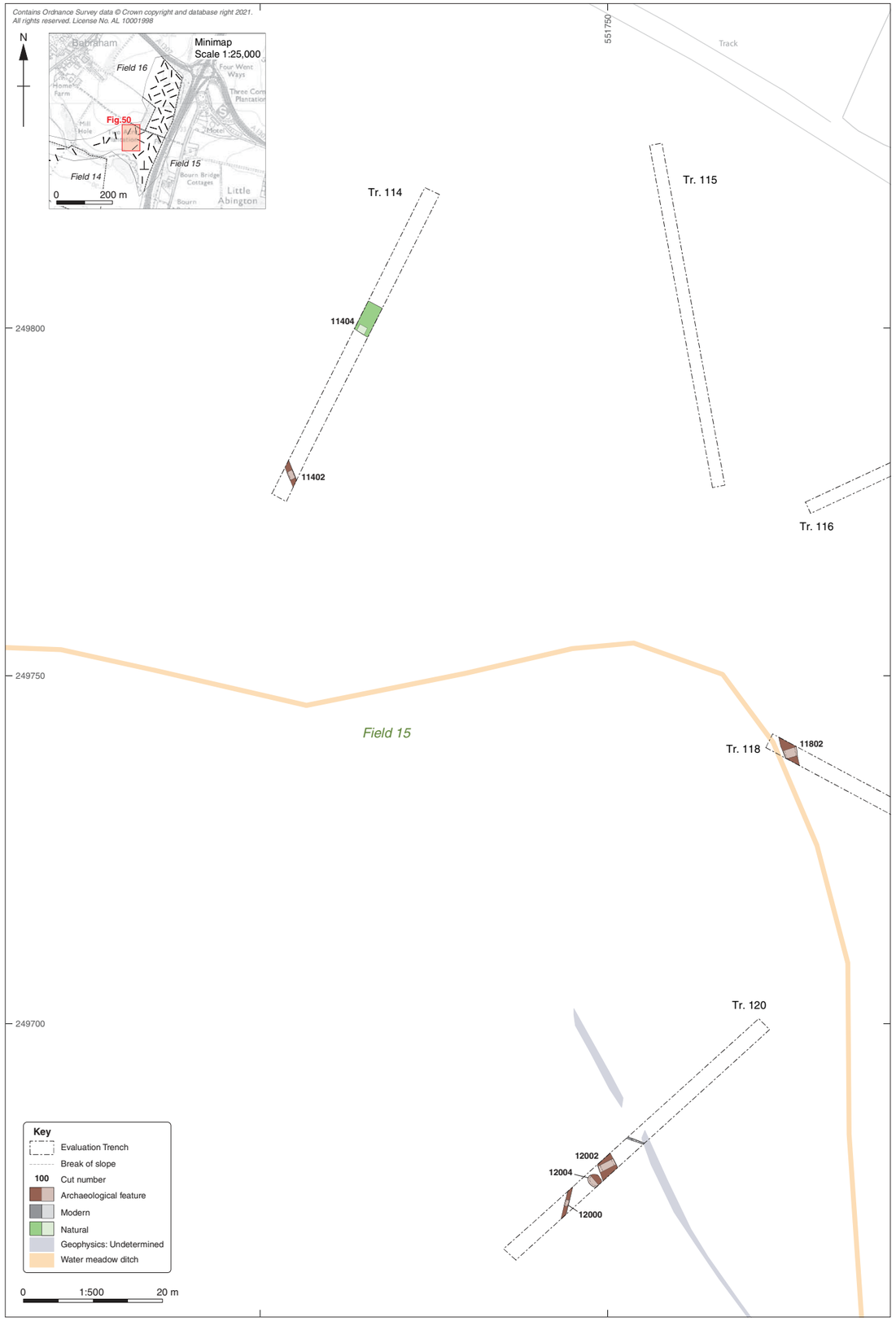

Figure 50: Field 15, Trenches 114 and 120 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

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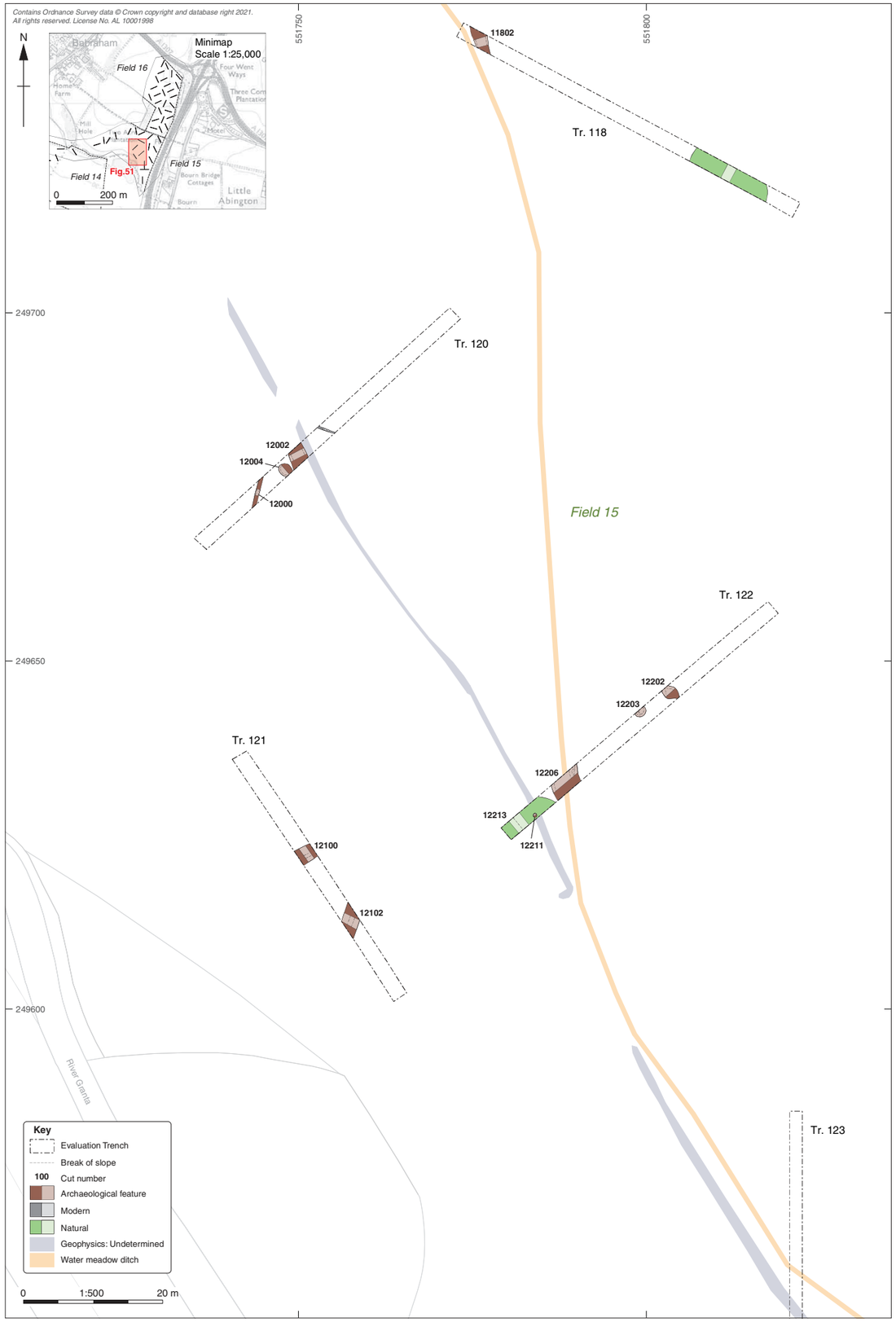

Figure 51: Field 15, Trenches 118 and 120-122 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank *et al.* 2020)

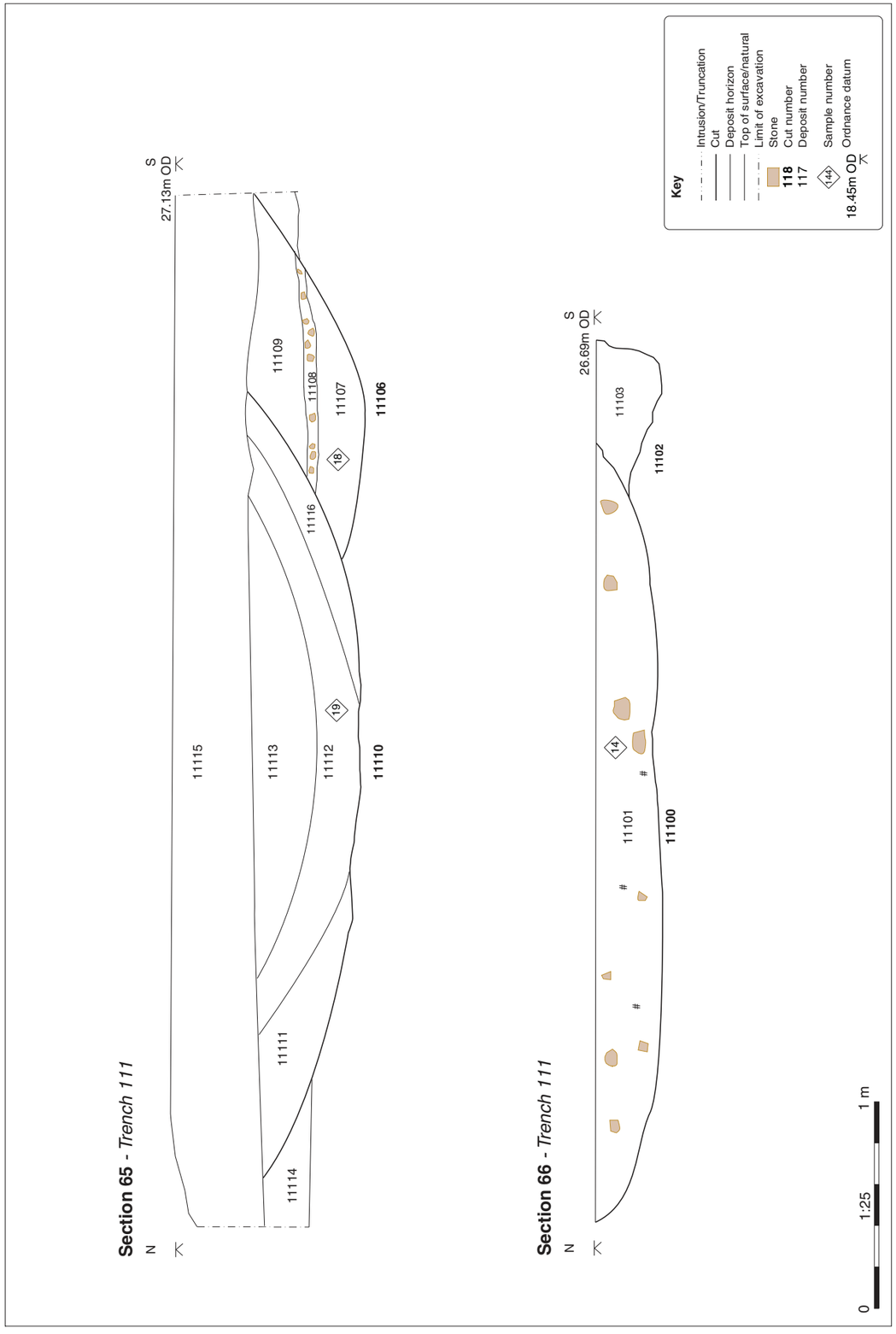

Figure 52: Field 15 selected sections

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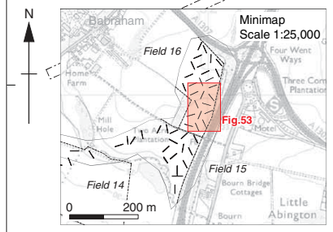

Figure 53: Field 16, Trenches 131, 135-136, and 142 detailed plan, overlayed on geophysical survey interpretation (Swinbank et al. 2020) and aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019)

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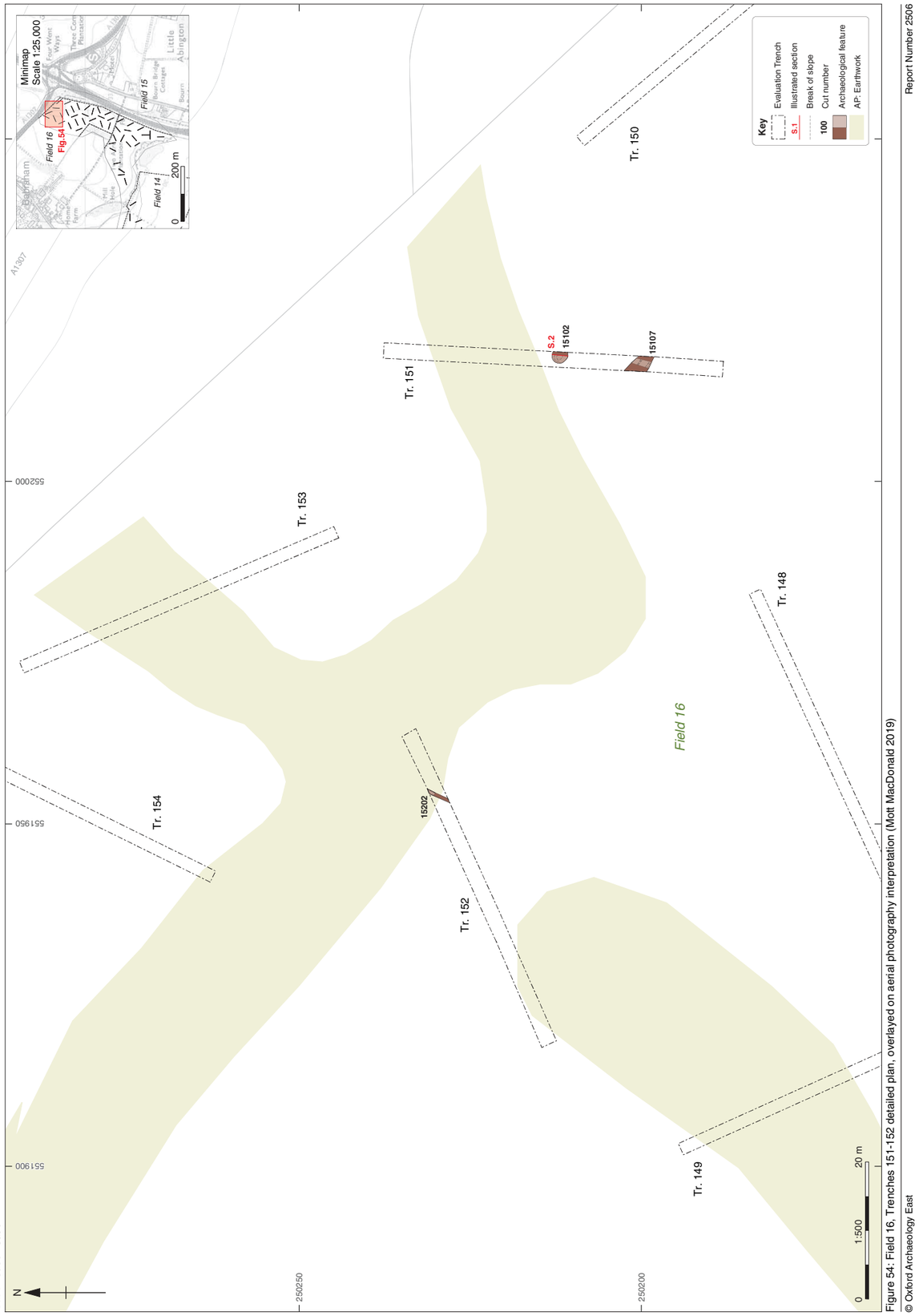

Figure 54: Field 16, Trenches 151-152 detailed plan, overlayed on aerial photography interpretation (Mott MacDonald 2019)

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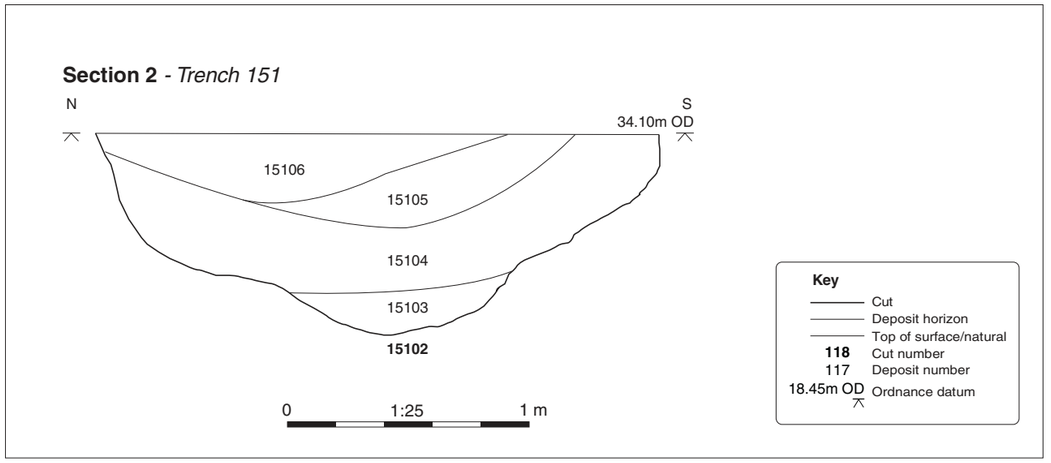

Figure 55: Field 16, selected sections

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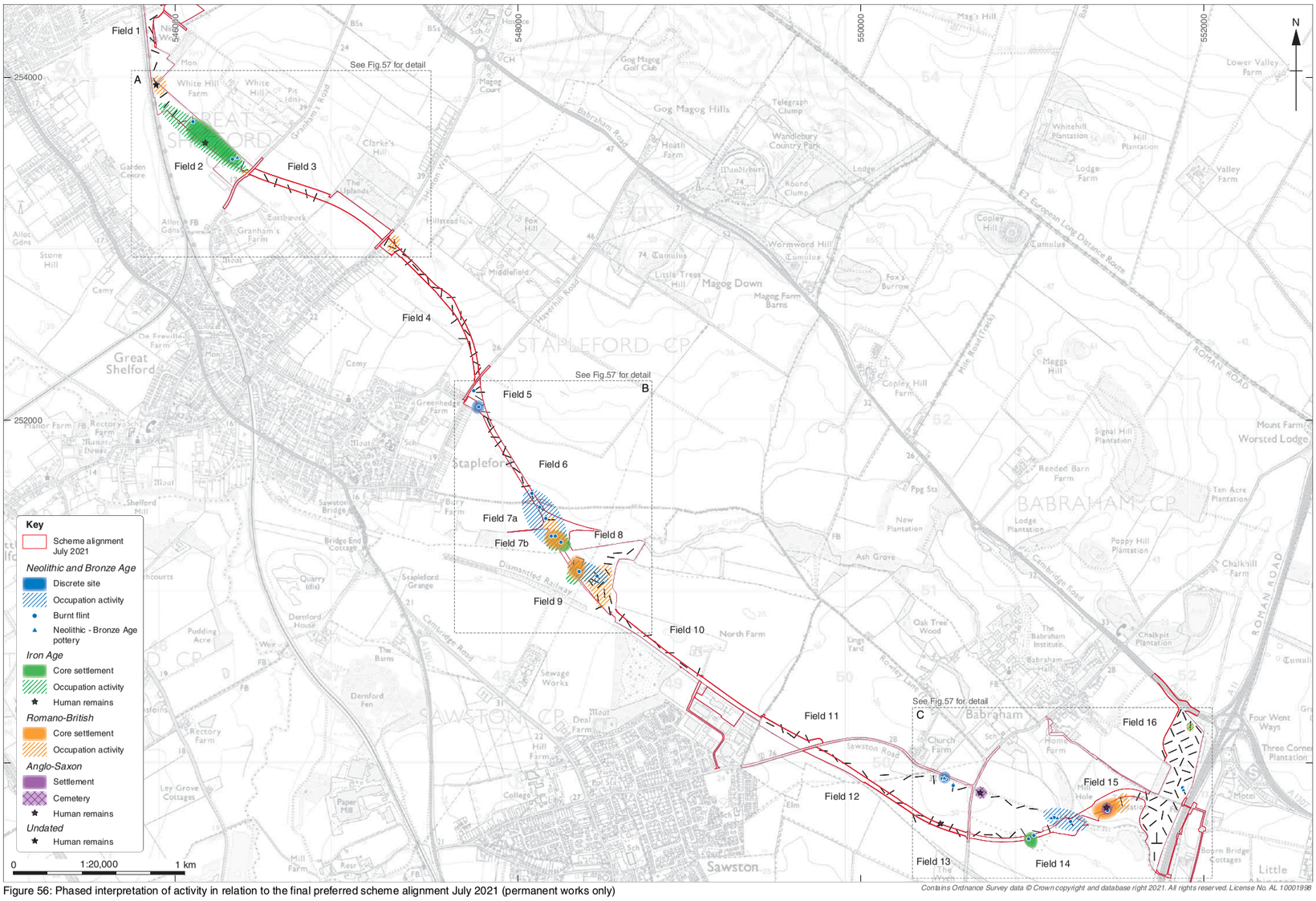

Figure 56: Phased interpretation of activity in relation to the final preferred scheme alignment July 2021 (permanent works only)

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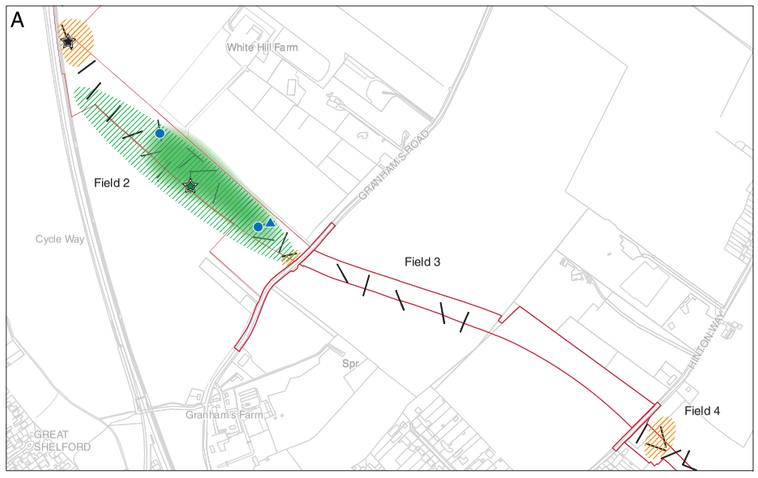

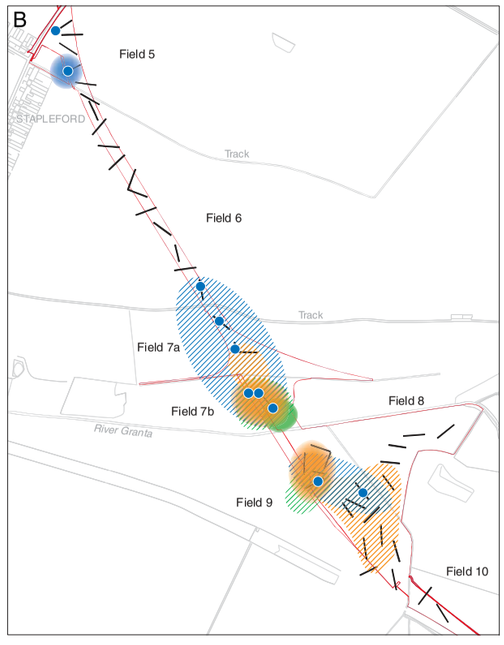

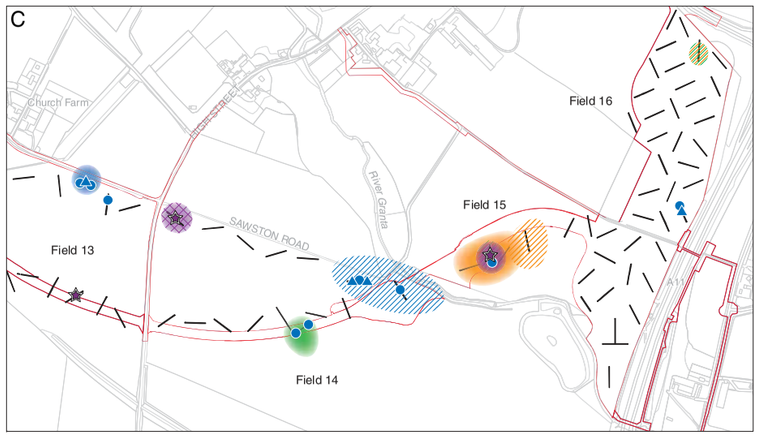

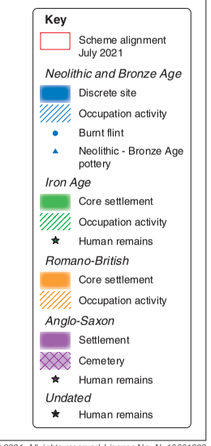

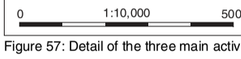

Figure 57: Detail of the three main activity zones in relation to the final preferred scheme alignment July 2021 (permanent works only)

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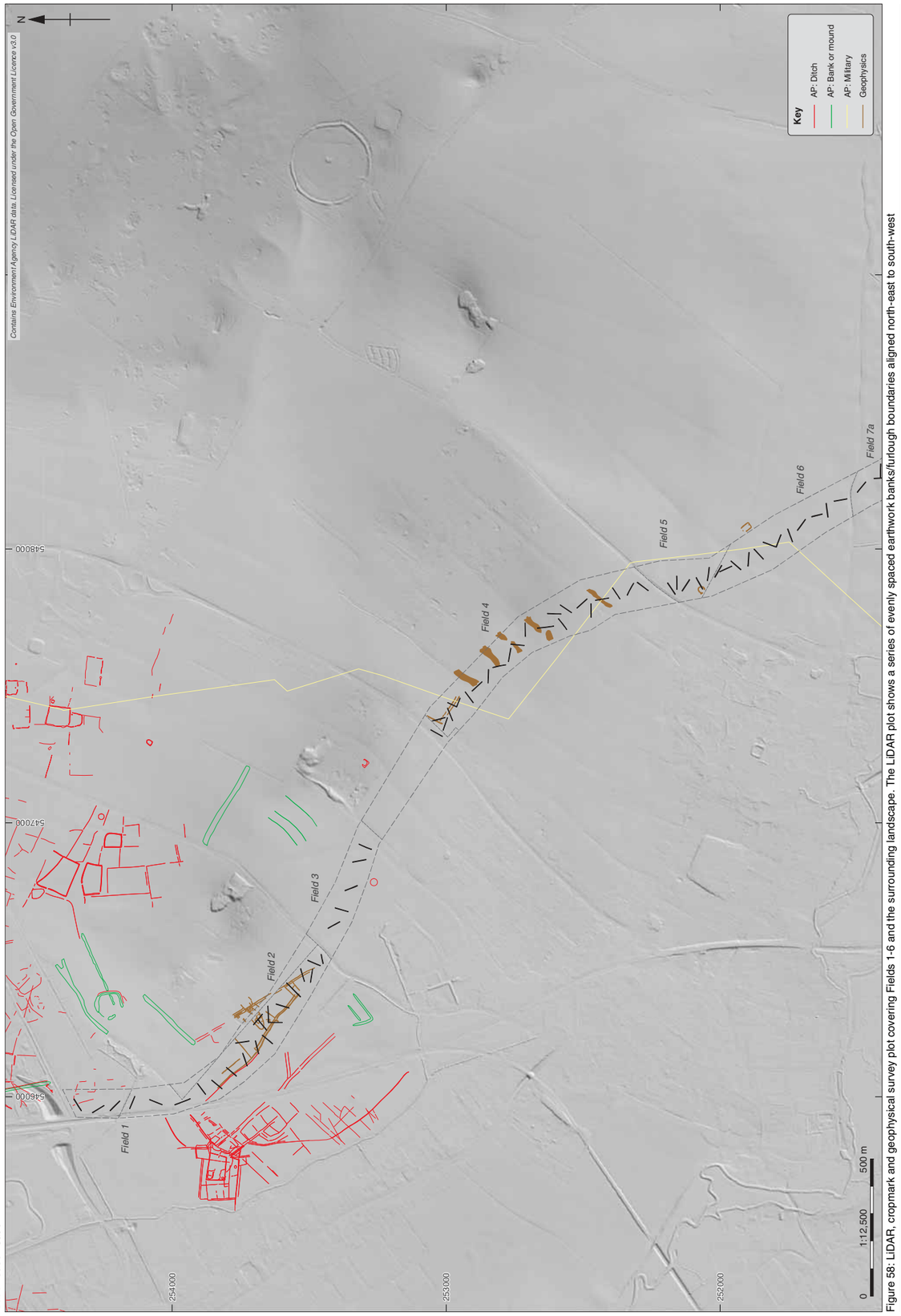

Figure 58: LiDAR, cropmark and geophysical survey plot covering Fields 1-6 and the surrounding landscape. The LiDAR plot shows a series of evenly spaced earthwork banks/furlough boundaries aligned north-east to south-west

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Plate 1: Field 1, looking north towards Addenbrookes Hospital

Plate 2: Ditch **105**, Trench 1, Field 1, looking north-west

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Plate 3: Ditch **201**, Trench 2, Field 1, looking east

Plate 4: Field 2, looking north towards Cambridge

Plate 5: Medieval headland and colluvial layer (1808), Trench 18, Field 2, looking north-east

Plate 6: Trench 4 flooded, Field 2, looking north-west

Plate 7: Posthole **619**, Trench 6, Field 2, looking west

Plate 8: Ditch **605**, Trench 6, Field 2, looking south-west

Plate 9: Grave **610**, Trench 6, Field 2, looking north

Plate 10: Postholes **903** and **905**, Trench 9, Field 2, looking east

Plate 11: Trench 10, Field 2, looking north-east

Plate 12: Ring gully **1114** and internal features, Trench 11, Field 2, looking north-west

Plate 13: Pits **1118** and **1120** and stakeholes **1122**, **1124**, **1126**, Trench 11, Field 2, looking north

Plate 14: Ditch **1207**, Trench 12, Field 2 looking south-east

Plate 15: Ditch **1304**, Trench 13, Field 2, looking north-west

Plate 16: Ditch **1503**, Trench 15, Field 2, looking north

Plate 17: Pit **1505** during excavation, Trench 15, Field 2, looking east

Plate 18: SK1709, Tr.17, Field 2, looking north

Plate 19: Ditch **1907**, Trench 19, Field 2, looking south-east

Plate 20: Well **1922** stratified beneath ditch **1918**, Trench 19, Field 2, looking south-west

Plate 21: Feature **2021** with cobbles (2023), Trench 20, Field 2, looking north

Plate 22: Field 4, looking south

Plate 23: Ditch **3002**, Trench 30, Field 4, looking south-east

Plate 24: Ditch **5500**, Trench 55, Field 5, looking north

Plate 25: Hollow **5800**, Trench 58, Field 6, looking south-west

Plate 26: Partially excavated WW2 anti-tank ditch **6300**, Trench 63, Field 6, looking north-east. The ditch was hand excavated to a depth of 1m from the trench base

Plate 27: Fields 7a and 7b, looking north-east, with the River Granta on the far right

Plate 28: Trench 73 flooded, Field 7b, looking north-west

Plate 29: Ditch **7209**, Trench 72, Field 7b, looking south-west

Plate 30: Quarry pit **7200**, Trench 72, Field 7b, looking north-east

Plate 31: Pond **7315**, Trench 73, Field 7b, looking north-west

Plate 32: Field 8, looking north

Plate 33: Pit **7505**, Trench 75, Field 9, looking north-west

Plate 34: Pit **18410**, Trench 184, Field 9, looking south-west

Plate 35: Test Pit 35, Field 10

Plate 36: SK16102, Trench 161, Field 13, looking north-east

Plate 37: Pit **10802**, Trench 108, Field 14, looking north-east

Plate 38: Partially excavated water meadow ditch **10904**, Trench 109, Field 14, looking north-west. Note the stepped edge of the ditch, which may be the result of slumping or rooting, or could represent an earlier ditch cut

Plate 39: SFB **11100**, Trench 111, Field 15, looking east

Plate 40: Ditch **11006**, Trench 110, Field 15, looking west

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