

# Huntingdon to Little Barford 900 mm Gas Pipeline 1993

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

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HUNTINGDON TO LITTLE BARFORD 1993

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A GAS PIPELINE BY

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With contributions from : Ian Brooks and Gavin Lucas

SUMMARY

A 21km British Gas pipeline, built between May and October 1993 traversed the boulder clay landscape of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and the alluvial flood plain of the River Great Ouse. A field survey and watching brief located nine archaeological sites, and further unstratified finds which range in date from the Neolithic to the eighteenth century.

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## INTRODUCTION

The 21.65 km gas pipeline between Huntingdon AGI (TL 118 693) and Little Barford Power Station (TL 184 575) was built between May and October 1993. A field survey and watching brief of excavation works during construction was carried out by Tim Ellis.

The initial field survey was conducted in the autumn and winter of 1992. Several finds of flint and pottery (Roman to Post Medieval) were made, but there was only one notable assemblage of pottery (Roman), at TL1236 6705 (Site 1). Around 30% of the pipe line route was, at this stage, under pasture or 'set aside', and could not be 'fieldwalked' prior to construction.

During construction a 20m easement was initially stripped of top soil which provided the best opportunity of locating archaeological sites. After this, the pipe trench was dug to a depth of c. 1.4m and, during this stage, archaeological features could be recorded in section. Nine archaeological sites were recorded during construction (see fig.1) which ranged in date from Roman (6 sites) to post-medieval.

## GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The pipeline route passes through gently undulating land, between 17m OD at the River Great Ouse and 68m OD in the north of the route. The solid geology of the entire route is Oxford clay, although this outcrops in only a few localities. The overlying drift deposits are predominantly boulder clay. There are some alluvial drift deposits, of which the terrace deposits of the River Great Ouse have the greatest extent. Close to the Little Barford Power Station the route passes through deposits of glacial sands and gravels.



Boreholes on the River Great Ouse floodplain at Tempsford Bridge indicated the presence of Boulder Clay beneath the alluvium with Oxford clay not reached until 16m b.g.l, this indicates the presence of a buried channel, probably of Pleistocene age.

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A search through the SMR and CUCAP records by M. Smoothy showed the presence of 4 crop mark sites, of uncertain date and form, close to the proposed pipeline route.

Evidence of flint working in the Ouse Valley begins around 3000 BC, and two Neolithic sites have been located at St. Neots and Little Paxton. During the Iron Age and Roman periods the relatively fertile soils were intensively farmed, mixed farming being practised. Romano-British farms have been located at Stirtloe, Eynersbury, Little Paxton and Eaton Ford. The nearest towns to the pipeline route were Durobrivae, with its' important pottery industry, and Godmanchester. East-west and north-south aligned Roman roads intersected just north of Bushmead Priory.

The Ouse was a routeway of strategic importance during the Saxon and Medieval periods. Most of the rural villages (Stonely, Staughton, Duloe, Barford) had origins in Saxon times. A number of extant and abandoned moated sites on the clay show a growing rural population between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, during the fourteenth century the combined effects of the Black Death and adoption of pastoral farming practices sent the rural population into decline. St. Neots, however, appears to have maintained its' importance as an important market town into the post medieval period. It was granted a Market Charter between 1100 and 1135 and had a bridge by 1180, burgesses are recorded as having dwelt there in the thirteenth century.

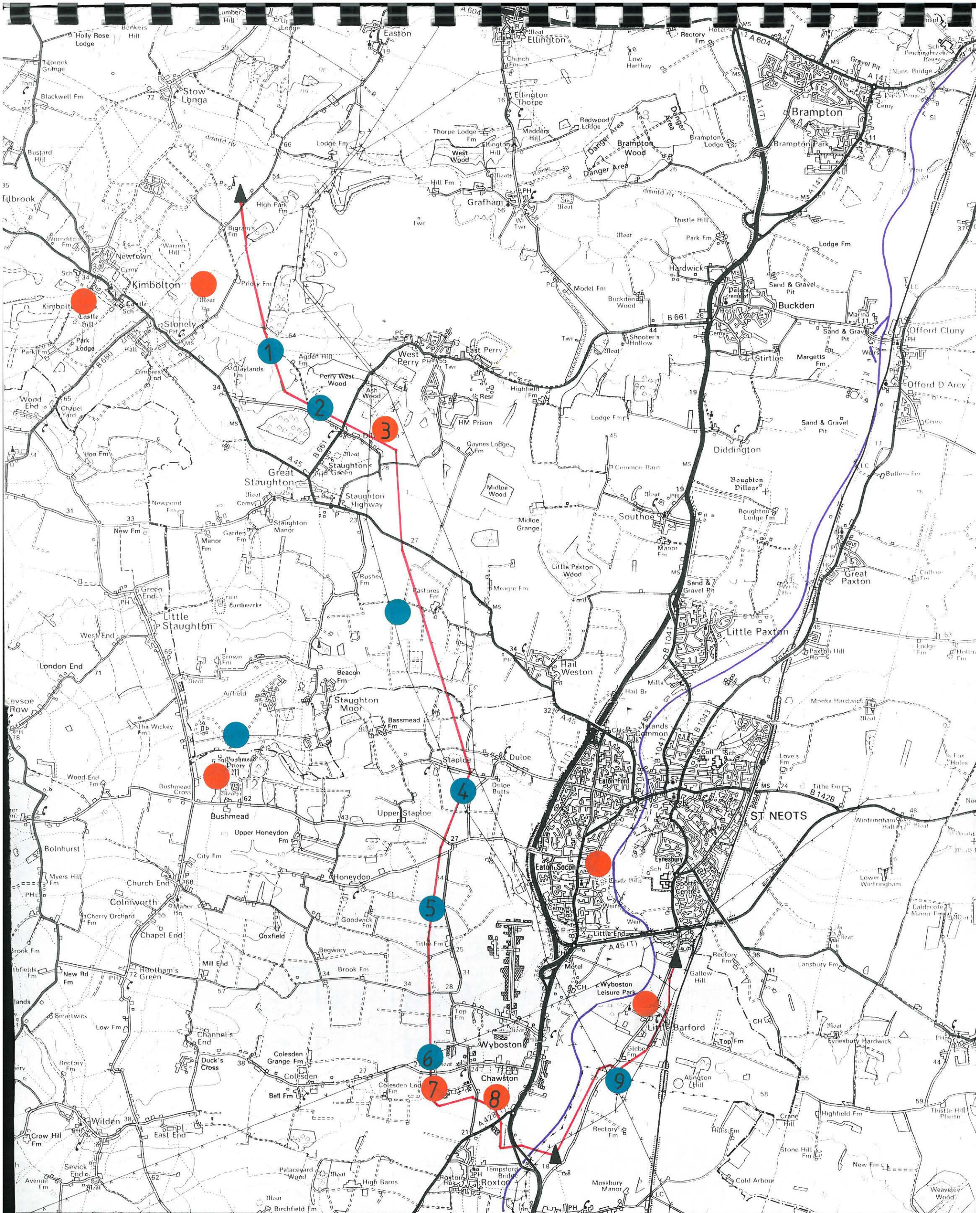
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Nine archaeological sites were located:

<u>SITE</u>	<u>GRID REFERENCE</u>	<u>NATURE OF SITE/DATE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1.	TL 1236 6705	Pits/Ditches	2nd/Early 3rd Century AD
2.	TL 1290 6618	Pits/Ditches	1st - 4th Century AD
3.	TL 1408 6564	Ditches/Surface	11th-13th Century AD
4.	TL 1506 6000	Ditches	1st-2nd Century AD
5.	TL 1460 5810	Pits/Ditches	2nd-4th Century Ad
6.	TL 1460 5625	Pits/Ditches	1st Century BC/1st Century AD
7.	TL 1465 5592	Surface Scatter	16th-18th Centuries
8.	TL 1561 5595	Wall Foundation	17th Century
9.	TL 1791 5636	Ditch	2nd Century +

For location see Figure 1.





# HUNTINGDON-ST. NEOTS 93

Scale 1: 50 000

- ROMAN SITES
- MEDIEVAL / POST-MED SITES



## SITE 1

### Centred on TL 1236 6705

This is a series of features dated between c.140 and 250 AD which stretch over c.200m on a south west facing ridge. Cropmarks indicate a possible enclosure site.

Two NW-SE aligned ditches were located after topsoiling (contexts 3 and 4) containing an abundance of burnt debris (charcoal, burnt clay, burnt flint). Ditch (3) cuts another ditch (context 2) at right angles which cuts layer 1. Layer 1 is a dark grey black silt (19.25m (L) x 12.50m (W) x 1.60m (D) as seen), the deposit has a laminated and structured texture as if it has gradually silted up, and the fill has lain in water. See Figure 2.

Ditch (17) at the extreme northern end of the site contained a large quantity of animal bone, and lay parallel to ditch (18) which also contained a large quantity of bone, mainly cattle. These two ditches are c.200m from the ditches (3) and (4), (23) and (24), which contained the greatest quantity of pottery. This possibly shows differentiation of functions within the site, with discarding (and possibly slaughtering) of animal and organic debris away from the core of the site.

Contexts (19), (2), (21), (22), (23) and (24) were ditches cutting the pipe trench at different angles, no stratigraphic relationships were seen. See figure 3.

The majority of the pottery was Antonine and later in date, with a high proportion of British finewares, especially Nene Valley, and occasional imported Samian and Andalucian wares. A moderate amount of roof tile was also found.

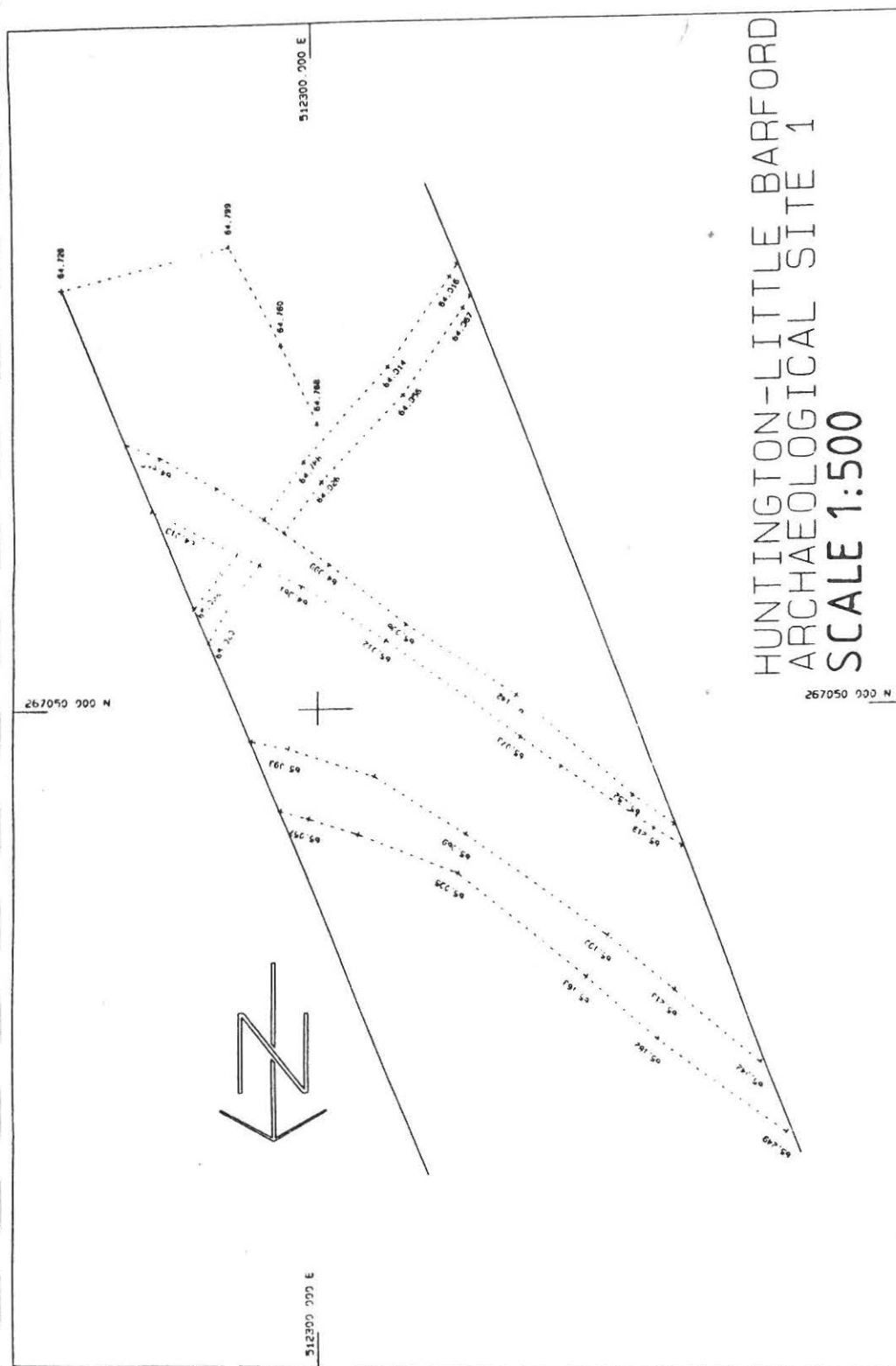


Figure 2

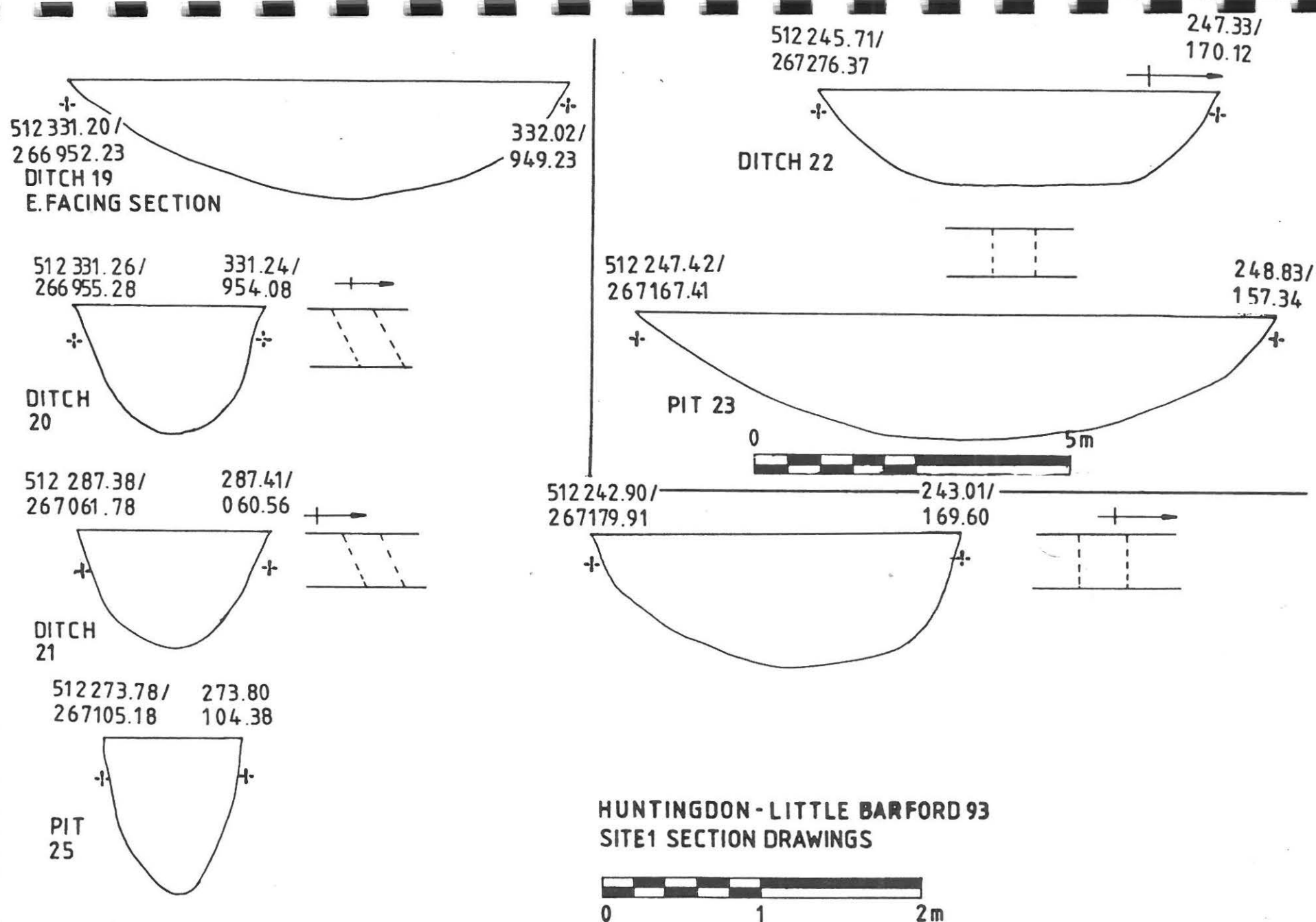


Figure 3

Controlled metal detecting by the landowner has located seventeen identifiable Roman coins in this area, sixteen of which fall between Tetricus I (271-274 AD) and Magnus Maximus (383 - 388 AD). These coins serve to demonstrate that occupation continued in this area into the late fourth century.

The features encountered probably represent dumping and drainage away from the nucleus of settlement. Little can be said about the nature of the site, but the quality and quantity of the pottery and the coin evidence raises the possibility of a villa settlement spanning the period c.140 AD - 400 AD.

## Site 2

### Centred on TL 1290 6618

A spread of sandy silt was found immediately to the south of a track to Agden Hall Farm, spreading N-S over an area c.40m x 30m. No features were found, the soil probably represents ploughed out archaeological features. Within this soil (context 5) much Roman pottery was found, and some dispersed stones which were squared and faced, possibly from a building. The majority of the pottery from this context falls into the mid/late second earlier third century AD, although there is a small amount of locally produced Gallo Belgic ware.

During trenching, five features were located, these from West-East were (25), (26), (27) and (28), see figure 4, all layers 60-70cm deep containing sandy silts and some pottery and bone. Ditch (28) cuts layer (29) was dated mid-late third century.

### Site 3

#### Centred on TL 1408 6564

After topsoiling an unstratified group of pottery, mainly medieval (but with a few Roman and post-med sherds) was found within 40m of this grid reference. A NE-SW aligned ditch (6) which contained no pottery was located, 10m east of layer (7) which was a trampled surface of flint pebbles and pink sandy daub, set within a matrix of light brown grey sandy silt. See fig. 4. This context was dated twelfth-thirteenth century from the presence of St. Neots shelly wares and local coarse sandy wares. Ten metres to the west of (7), was another surface (1.2m x 3m as seen) which consisted of flint cobbles set within a clay matrix (cobbles 30%/clay 70%), an early medieval date has been ascribed to this context.

These features were probably associated with the shrunken medieval settlement at Dillington, 0.20 kms to the south. Dillington is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, it belonged to the Benedictine Abbey at Ramsey, although it is within the parish of Staughton. The presence of cobbled surfaces here dating to the twelfth/thirteenth centuries indicates that the medieval settlement may have extended this far north prior to contraction, presumably as a result of depopulation in the fourteenth century. During medieval times, the village of Staughton was centred around the church c.2.00km to the south west, and not around Staughton highway as it is today.

### Site 4

#### Centred on TL 1506 6000

Consisted of four ditches, (31), (33), (34) and (35) which were located during the trenching stage, as well as a pit (32).



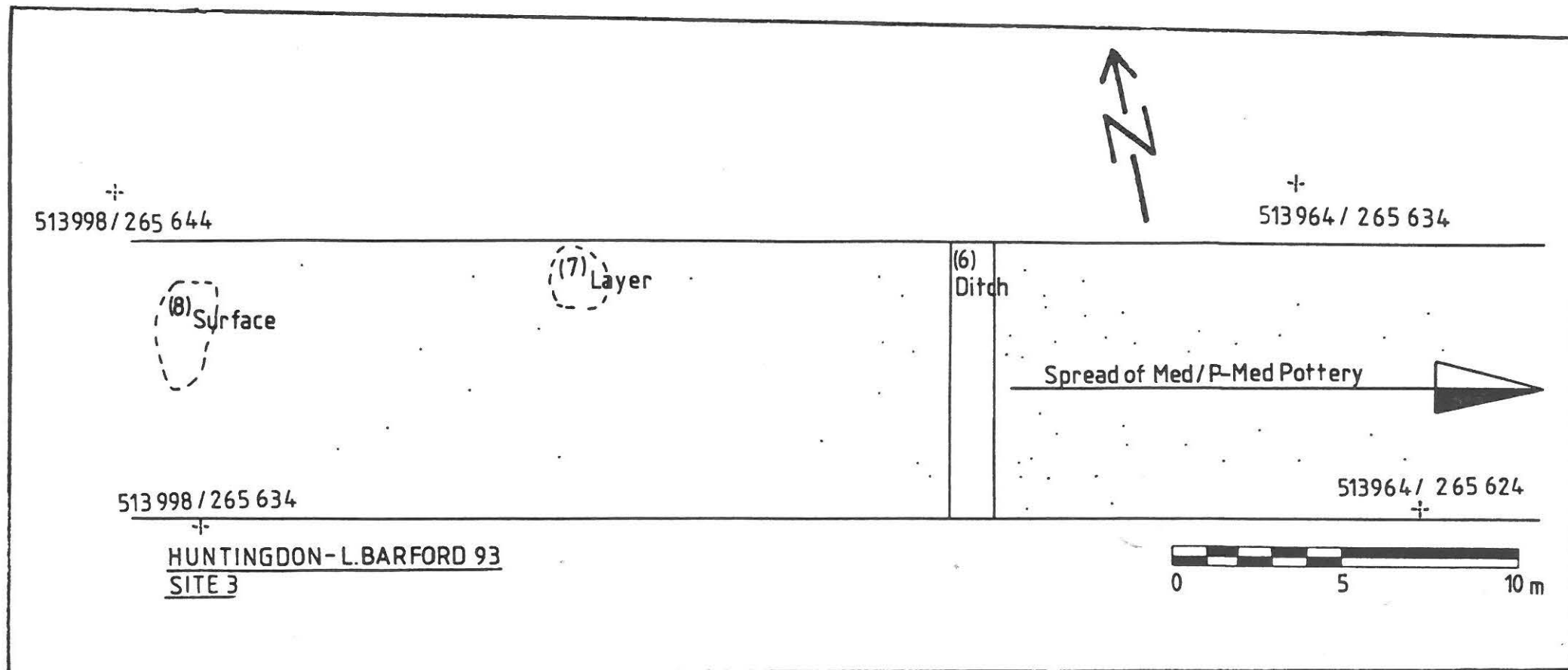


Figure 4

Contexts (33) and (34) contained pottery dated to the first and second centuries AD, and bone. An unstratified coin (of Marcus Aurelius) was found on the surface. Pit (32) measured 2.20m x 0.60m and contained red daub and occasional large flints.

#### Site 5

##### Centred on TL 1460 5810

Site 5 was a series of pits and ditches which are Roman in date.

After topsoiling a NW-SE aligned ditch (9), 13m (L) x 1.45 (W) x 0.28m (D) as seen, contained pottery and an abundance of small landsnails. See Figure 5.

This cuts (10), a layer 5m x 5m. Layer (10) was also cut to the south by ditch (11), an east-west aligned ditch which contained late second century pot and bone. See figure 6. Six metres to the south of (11) was a thick layer of burnt debris - charcoal and sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles and fragments of chalk, no finds.

During trenching two other ditches (37) and (40) were located, (37) cutting (4); no finds.

#### Site 6

##### Centred on TL 1460 5625

Site 6 is situated 200m to the east of a known cropmark site.

During topsoiling a small semi circular shaped ditch (13) 14m (L) x 1.6m (W) containing a dark grey/black fill, finds of pottery, dated 1st century AD, and bone were present, with occasional patches of red burnt clay and daub.

A series of pits and ditches were located during trenching which spread out over c. 200m. See figure 6.

From north to south these are:

Feature A: A double cut ditch containing fills (41), (43) and (44), (41) contained pottery dating to the late 1st century BC - 1st century AD.

Feature B: A ditch 1.45m (W) x 0.95 (D), fill (46) contained pottery (late 1st century BC - 1st century AD).

Feature C: Three intercutting ditches (48), (50) and (53), fills (51) and (52), fills of (53) contained no finds, (49), fill of (50) contained no finds, (47) fill of (48) contained finds of pottery dated late 1st century BC - 1st century AD, and bone. The features are deeper in the east facing section.

Feature D: A small ditch, (54) with pottery again late 1st century BC - 1st century AD, measuring 1.55m (W) x 0.95m (D).

Feature E: A small ditch, (56) with no finds, measuring 1.60m (W) x 0.90m (D).

Feature F: A ditch with two fills (58) and (59), 2.30m (W) x 1.00m (D), (58) contained late 1st century AD pottery.

Feature G: A ditch 1.70 (D) x 3.0 (W), with late 1st century AD pottery, fill (61).

Feature H: This is a layer 4.5m (W) x 0.60m (D), containing flints, chalk and charcoal, it is possibly part of a compacted surface.

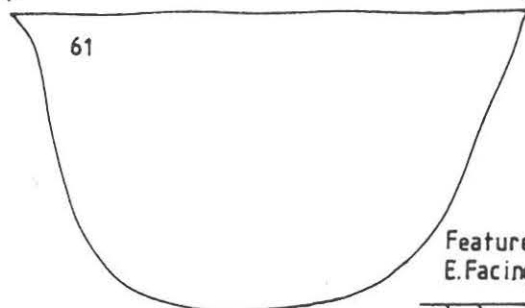
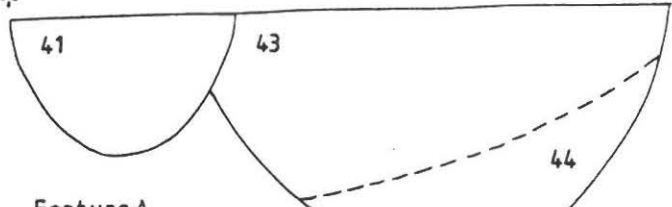
No structural evidence in terms of building material or postholes/gullies were found. It is probable that the core of the site is to the east, towards the cropmark site. It is of note however that the earlier features (1st century BC) lie to the north.

514 641.89 /  
256 334.54

639.68 /  
389.53

514 642.03 /  
256 343.78

642.02 /  
341.75



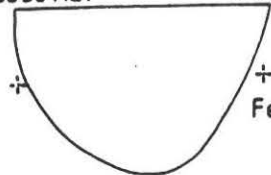
Feature A  
E-facing Section

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256 367.27

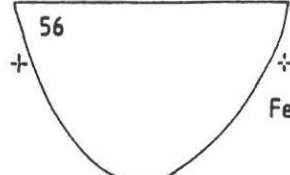
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365.81

514 641.91 /  
256 313.42

641.91 /  
311.82

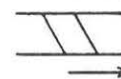


Feature B



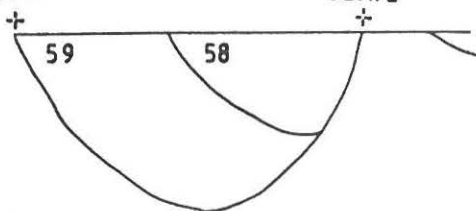
Feature E

Feature G  
E-facing

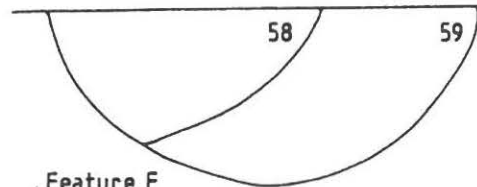
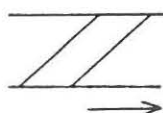


514 641.93 /  
256 323.72

641.93  
321.72



Feature F  
E-facing Section



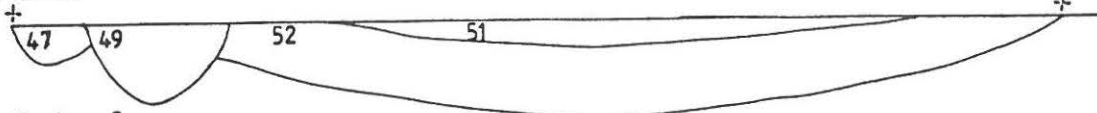
Feature F  
W-facing

HUNTINGDON-L.BARFORD 93 SECTION DRAWINGS (SITE 6)

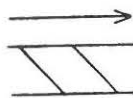


514 641.87  
256 31.82

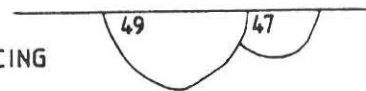
641.44  
16.57



Feature C  
E-facing



W. FACING



SITE 6 SECTION DRAWINGS



Figure 6

### Site 7

#### Centred on TL 1461 5595

Site 7 comprised of a dump of building material and pottery with a date range from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. This site is next to 'South Brook' and may be close to the site of an abandoned farm. No archaeological features were located during trenching.

### Site 8

#### TL 1585 5542

Parallel wall foundations (14) and (15) were found here. The walls were 70% flint, pebbles and occasional chalk fragments and pieces of tile (set on end) including peg tile. The building material is set within 30% light brown silty sand.

The dimensions are 4.60m (L) x 0.25m (W) x 0.20m (D) (as seen), i.e. very narrow walls, presumably for seventeenth or eighteenth century agricultural use.

This site lies close to known crop marks, although it is doubtful whether the crop marks pertain to this site.

### Site 9

#### TL 1791 5636

Site 9 consists of three intercutting ditches (65), (67) and (69) which occupy a known cropmark site. The site was first located after topsoiling as a single ditch (10), with Roman pottery being found in the topsoil up to 40m north of the ditch. A small amount of pottery and bone was found in ditch (65). All ditches were aligned E-W. See figure 7.

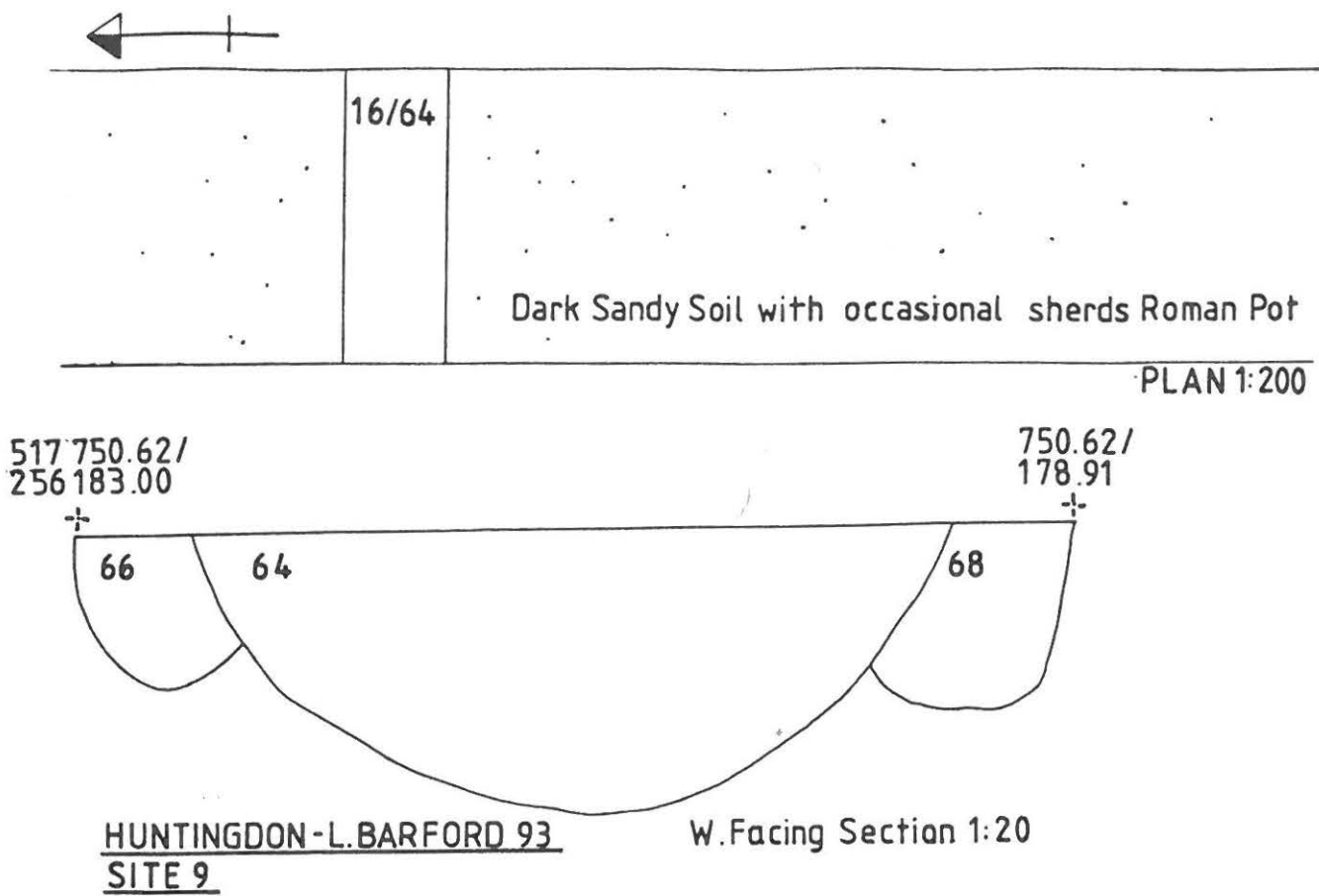


Figure 7

514 605 / 258110

514 605 / 258110



11

10

9

514 595 / 258110

514 595 / 258120



HUNTINGDON - L. BARFORD 93 SITE 5



Figure 5

Again, there are nearby cropmarks (to the west) which probably represent the 'core' of this site.

The small amount of pottery recovered suggests a mid 2nd century Ad + date.

The site occupies a gravel terrace east of the River Great Ouse.

#### Other Archaeological Finds

On the gravel river terraces to the east of the River Great Ouse, a number of worked flints were found; the greatest concentration being within 28m of TL 1718 5599. See flint report.

A small isolated ditch (TL 1718 5600) contained occasional small sherds of pottery, probably Roman (context 70).



## CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the pipelines' construction nine previously unknown sites have been investigated. Sites 1, 6 and 9 had already been identified from aerial photographs and all proved to be Roman in date. The level of investigation at the sites was necessarily limited in terms of time and scale, but nonetheless provides a useful cross section through the boulder clay landscape.

The presence of early-mid Neolithic material is indicative of settlement on the west facing slopes of the River Great Ouse. Despite the absence of associated features, the nature of the settlement may have been similar to that found at Great Paxton (Rudd 1968). In any case, it confirms the strategic importance of the River Ouse in terms of communication and as a focus for settlement from an early date. Late Iron Age settlement is seen at site 6 although no structural remains were evident.

The Roman period is attested at six sites. There appears to be continuity of occupation from late Iron Age to Roman at site 6, although there is no evidence to suggest that this site survived beyond the first century AD. The remaining five sites all produced pottery evidence dating from the second century AD. This perhaps indicates an expansion in the rural population on the boulder clay at this time. The range of fabrics, including fine wares and imported wares at sites 1 and 2, are an indication of status, and it is possible that villa sites are nearby.

There is no evidence of Saxon activity. Despite the Medieval activity at site 3, there were relatively few finds of medieval date. This is somewhat surprising in that there are abandoned moated sites are relatively common on the boulder clay. There was a similar paucity of Post Medieval finds.

Hopefully no archaeology was destroyed before it was recorded. However, the continual and unavoidable driving of heavy machinery, sometimes in wet conditions, over the easement did obscure and compound some archaeological features.

REFERENCES:

Rudd G 1968

A Neolithic Hut at Little Paxton

Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc LXI 1968 pp 9-13

THE POTTERY FROM THE EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE  
HUNTINGDON TO LITTLE BARFORD GAS PIPELINE 1993

GAVIN M LUCAS

Introduction

Over 2000 sherds and 35kg of pottery was studied from seven sites along the pipeline, though most (over 80%) were from two sites (1 and 2). A x 10 magnification hand lens was used to facilitate identification and description, and a fabric type series was constructed; the pottery was sorted by context according to this series. Most of the pottery is Latest Iron Age to late Roman except for an early medieval assemblage from site 3. Below is the fabric type series followed by a description of the pottery by context and site; only diagnostic sherds are mentioned (with the fabric type in brackets after), with a full sherd count and weight and notes on the condition and general date. A table of the quantities of pottery by fabric type for each site is given at the end of this report with a broader discussion of the assemblages. A selection of the more complete or interesting vessel forms are illustrated at 1:4 and referenced in the text as a number in brackets.

## FABRIC TYPE SERIES

### **Romano-British fabrics**

1. Nene Valley fabrics, including mortaria, colour-coated vessels and greywares; see Howe et al. (1980) Roman Pottery from the Nene Valley : A Guide
2. Samian fabrics, mostly from central or eastern Gaul; eg see Guy de la Bedoyere (1988) Samian ware
3. Hadham/Essex fine ware; hard, dense fine sandy texture, slightly micaceous, usually with red slip and/or burnished.
4. Hard, white-grey fabric with abundant very fine quartzite and occasional grog. Local ware.
5. Hard pink/red-buff, micaceous fabric with quartzite and limestone grit; Dressel 20 Amphora, probably from Andalusia.
6. Dark grey-brown/black gritty texture, frequent medium sized subangular quartzite, very occasional chalk. Local ware.
7. Black burnished ware from Dorset.
8. Grey-buff, sandy fabric with frequent ill-sorted subangular quartzite, occasional angular flint and chalk. Local ware.
9. Hard buff/grey/red-brown, fine fabric with moderate medium sized well sorted quartzite, occasional chalk and flint, and grey slipped. Most, if not all, of this fabric came from Horningsea in Cambridgeshire.

10. Buff/orange/brown soft, soapy fabric with abundant flaky shell temper, occasional quartzite and smooth rounded black grit. Probably various sources, including Harrolds in Bedfordshire.
11. Oxfordshire redware; see Young (1977) The Roman Pottery of the Oxford region.
12. Verulamium ware; hard white/grey fabric with abundant well-sorted fine quartzite.
13. Very fine sandy fabric, red-brown, micaceous with black slip. Essex.
14. Buff/grey soft, soapy texture with moderate ill sorted subangular quartzite, coarser chalk and grog, with some surface, grass temper. Handmade local ware.
15. Hard, dark grey fabric, micaceous, occasional medium sized quartzite and coarser angular flint, with some surface. Grass temper. Handmade local ware.
16. Hard, sandy friable texture with moderate fine quartzite, flint and shell flecks, local handmade ware.
17. Hard, dark grey fabric, frequent very fine quartzite, occasional shell and grog. Local ware.
18. Hard, soapy grey-buff fabric, abundantly tempered with coarse grog. Handmade, local ware.
20. Colchester fabrics; includes colour coated vessels and mortaria. See Hull (1963) The Roman Potters' Kilns of Colchester.

21. Hard, gritty grey fabric, moderate fine translucent quartzite, occasional fine grog and chalk. Possibly from Horningsea or Cambridge kilns.
22. Hard, grey sandy texture with frequent extremely fine quartzite, and micaceous; possibly from Hadham/Essex kilns.
23. Golden-grey, very coarse sandy irregular fabric.
24. Soft, powdery buff-grey texture, micaceous with grey slip; occasional fine chalk and grog. Local. Terra Nigra ware.

#### **Early Medieval fabrics**

25. St. Neots ware - brown shell-tempered fabric.
26. Dark brown/grey fabric with quartz and chalk temper.
27. Local coarseware, buff-grey sandy fabric with quartzite temper.
28. Thetford type ware, grey sandy fabric.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSEMBLAGES

### **Site 1**

(Unstrat). Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Internally-ledged bead rimmed jars, everted square rimmed jars, with large combed storage jar (F10). Large (diam:c.44cm) hooked rim storage jar (F19). Hofheim-type flagon with mottled green glaze over white slip (F18).

Brown and grey colour coated plan rimmed dishes, grey/brown and dark brown c-c flanged bowls, brown c-c plain rimmed beaker, straight rimmed mortarium (F1).

Bead rimmed globular beaker (F23).

Tall necked greyware jars, triangular rimmed bowl. Chamfered base of jar with acute burnished lattice (F21). Plain rimmed, hooked rimmed and triangular (undercut) rimmed greyware bowls (F9)

Bilobed grooved neck jar, hook flanged mortarium (F12). Samian drag. 35 cup (Trier ?). (F2)

Total : 218 sherds/3.75 kg.

Besides these identifiable forms, various other coarsewares were present, and some red finewares from Hadham and/or Oxfordshire. Despite the mixed nature of the assemblage, the date of the pottery seems to be more or less consistently Antonine (AD140-190), though both earlier and later pottery is present.

1. Small-medium sized, quite abraded sherds.

Reeded bowl with depressed rim, everted jar (F9). Tall necked jar (F21)

Triangular rimmed bowl with upturned lip (F10)

Dressel 20 amphora (F5)

Buff-brown c-c cornice rimmed beaker and dark grey bead rimmed beaker, grey c-c jar (F1)

Samian kick base and beaded rim, probably Drag. 31 (Trier ?), another kick base, possibly Drag. 18 (Lezoux ?) (F2).  
Tile.

Total : 45 sherds/1 kg

The pottery all falls well into the 2nd century, possibly earlier rather than later (i.e. Hadrianic/early Antonine).

2. Medium sized, quite abraded sherds.

Large everted jar (rim burnished) (F21).

Hooked rimmed and flanged bowls, complete base of jar (F9).

Flat reeded rimmed bowl, combed storage jar (F10)

Grey c-c flat rimmed (undercut) bowl, brown c-c jar, reeded mortarium with inturned bead and hammerhead mortarium (F1).

Samian footring and plain rim (Lezoux ?) (F2).

Dressel 20 amphora base (F5)

Total : 50 sherds/1.55 kg.

Later 2nd/early 3rd century AD.



3. Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Everted square rimmed jar (F10)  
Triangular rimmed bowl (F22)  
Beaded dish (F1)  
Samian beaded rim (Trier ?)  
Burnt mortarium base with quartzite grit (F3/F11)  
Tile and daub.

Total : 43 sherds/1.1 kg

Later 2nd/early 3rd century AD.

4. Medium-small quite abraded sherds

Hooked rimmed bowl (F22)  
Base and everted rim of jar (F10)  
Red c-c plain rimmed bowl/dish (F1)  
Samian decorated bowl Drag.37 (Trier ?)

Total : 58 sherds/0.65kg

Late 2nd/early 3rd century AD

17. Medium sized, fairly abraded sherds.

Red c-c rouletted beaker, dark brown c-c beaker with white  
barbotine over, dark brown c-c bowl with rolled over  
(undercut) rim, and cordoned jar in grey c-c (F1).  
Jar with everted undercut rim, bead rim and base of large  
storage jar (diam: c.40cm), flared rim jar with grooved  
neck, comb checked tile (F10).  
Triangular rimmed dish, tall necked jar (F21) (No.1)  
Samian (Trier). (F2)  
Tile and daub  
Total : 47 sherds/1.35kg  
Late 2nd/early 3rd century AD.

18. Small, well abraded sherds.

Bead rimmed jar with top groove (F10)  
Brown c-c jar, plain rimmed dish/bowl, honey brown c-c  
rouletted beaker (F1)  
Plain rimmed beaker (F20)  
Samian (Trier ?) (F2)  
Tile

Total : 24 sherds/0.45kg

Late 2nd early 3rd century AD.

20. Medium small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Carinated bowl/jar (F8)  
Bilobed jar (F12)  
Reeded bowl (F6)  
Red c-c base (possibly trimmed) (F1)  
Samian bead rim - Drag. 31? (Trier ?) (F2)  
Square rimmed everted jars, tile (F10)

Total : 64 sherds/0.75kg

Later 2nd century AD (Antonine).

21. Variously sized and abraded sherds.

Flanged bowl with inturned bead, base of jar (F8)  
Everted jar, triangular and depressed flat rimmed bowls (F9)  
Bowl with everted rim (F22)  
Chamfered bowl with triangular rim, flat rimmed dish, square  
rimmed jar, base with rough perforation and another possibly  
trimmed base (F21)  
Bowl with hooked rim and neck cordon (F10) (0.2)  
Imitation Samian Drag. 37 bowl/London type ware (F3)  
Shouldered jar (F1)

Total : 52 sherds/1.35kg

Later 2nd early 3rd century Ad.

22. Medium small sized, slightly abraded sherds.

Tall necked square rimmed jars (F21)

BB1 plain rimmed dish (F7)

Carinated grey slipped jar (F4)

rouletted c-c flagon, castor box, lid with later perforated hole on top (F1)

Total 27 sherds/0.55kg

Later 2nd century AD (Antonine)

23. Small, abraded sherds.

Large combed storage jar (F10)

Other coarsewares.

Total : 6 sherds/0.15kg

Too few sherds and nothing diagnostic to give even a reasonable date range; probably 2nd century AD.

24. Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Triangular rimmed bowl with acute lattice (F6)

Tall necked jars (F8)

Bilobed jar (F12)

Large combed jar (F10)

Necked bowl (Young type C75 ?) (F11)

Red-brown c-c base of jar, mortarium with hooked, reeded flange and upright bead (F1)

Total : 35 sherds/0.55kg

Generally, the pottery fits in well with a later 2nd-early 3rd century AD date, but the necked bowl in Oxfordshire redware is very disturbing as this is not supposed to have been made until c325 AD; either it is intrusive, or more likely, the identification is incorrect and it is of more local manufacture (e.g Essex).

25. Medium small sized, slightly abraded sherds

Tall necked, square rimmed jars, flared rim jar with cordon, base - possibly trimmed (F21)

Total : 14 sherds/0.3kg

Later 2nd-early 3rd century AD.

**Site 2 (Unstratified)**

Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Dark brown c-c beaker, brown and red c-c flanged bowls, trimmed base of jar/flagon, base of bowl/dish, red c-c beaded bowl (imitation Drag.31), reeded mortarium with level flange and squat upright bead, grey c-c vessel (F1) Samian (Lezoux ?), and a large part of a Drag.36 bowl. (Trier ?) (F2)

Mortarium with upright undercut bead (F12)

Vestigial flagon handle, small necked bowl, bead rimmed bowl (F3)

Flanged bowl, necked bowl, plain rimmed bowl (F6)

BB1 Flanged bowl (F7)

Cordoned narrow mounted jar (F9)

Square rimmed jar, internally ledged bead rimmed jar, large storage jar (F10)

Grooved bowl, frilled cordon from narrow mouthed jar or incense cup (F21)  
Reeded bowl (F22)  
Jars with everted rims, internally ledged bead rimmed jar, jar with upright rim and stepped shoulder (F8)  
Large storage jar (F19)  
Storage jar (F20)  
Tile

Total : 186 sherds/2.4kg

Both Antonine and late 3rd/early 4th century pottery is represented, though the assemblage could all well date to within the 3rd century AD, the majority of it seeming to fall into the latter half. However, given the mixed nature of the collection, coherent dates should not really be sought.

5. Various sized and abraded sherds

Bowl with depressed rim and wide chamfer, jar with grooved neck and red-brown c-c, everted jars, flanged bowl (F21)  
Grooved bowl, everted jar (F9)  
Bowl with depressed rim, necked bowl (No.4), bases (possibly trimmed) (F8)  
Bowl (F3)  
Large base and combed body sherds, square rimmed everted jars, hammerhead rimmed bowl, internally ledged and bead rimmed jar (no. 5), D rimmed bowl, tiles (F10)  
Brown c-c beaker, folded beaker with double girth groove and outcurved rim, another folded beaker in honey brown c-c, brown c-c rouletted bowl, open mouthed jar, bases of jar/bowl/flagon, brown c-c bead rimmed bowl, chamfered plain rimmed dish in grey c-c, reeded mortaria with inturned beads (F1)

Pinched base of grey slipped jar (F4)

Samian Drag.36 bowl (Lezoux), Drag.37 bowl (Lezoux), plain bowl (Trier), Drag.33 cup with waist groove (Trier), various footrings (F2)

Bilobed jar, lid, reeded bowl, trimmed base (F12)

Incipient flanged bowl, trimmed base, plain rimmed bowl, beaded bowl with median groove, triangular rimmed bowl, everted jars (F6)

Tall necked jars (F22)

Jar with corrugated cordon neck (F19)

Butt beaker copy, CAM 8 platter (no.6), shouldered jar (F24)

Total : 546 sherds/8.9kg

A highly mixed group, though the majority of the pottery falls into the mid/later 2nd-earlier 3rd century AD; the exception is a small group of Flavian and/or pre-Flavian vessels such as the Local Gallo-Beglic pottery, though the continuity through the later 1st-earlier 2nd century should not be ruled out.

25. Large medium sized, abraded sherds.

Tall necked jars, flat rimmed bowl (F9)

Short necked jar with grooved neck, grey slipped (F4)

Triangular rimmed bowl, jar (F21)

Jar (F6)

Flange of mortarium (F1)

Bilobed jars with grooved shoulder (F12) (No.3)

Total : 100 sherds/1.35kg

2nd century Ad; noticeable lack of any fineware.

26. Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Triangular rimmed bowl, body sherd with red brown c-c,  
another with wavy line (F21)

Bilobed jar (F12)

Base and combed sherds, rilled jar (F10)

Carinated jar (F13)

Large bead rimmed bowl (F19) (No.7)

Total : 229 sherds/2.07kg

Probable early-mid 2nd century AD; similar lack of fineware.

27. Medium sized, quite abraded sherds

Tile, base (possibly trimmed) (F10)

Red-brown c-c grooved rim jar (F1)

Various greywares

Total : 10 sherds/0.25kg

2nd century Ad.

28. Medium sized, quite abraded sherds.

Internally ledged bead rimmed jar (F10) (no.8)

Dark brown c-c flanged bowl, grey-brown c-c wide mouthed  
jar, rim from bowl (imitation Drag.36), flanged mortarium  
with squat, inturned bead, grey c-c vessel (F1)

Plain rimmed bowl (F13)

Total : 19 sherds/0.45kg

Mid-later 3rd century Ad.

**Site 3 - Unstratified**

Variously sized and abraded sherds.

Grey slipped jar (F21)

Bowl with dimpled cordon on rim, stabbed handle (F26)

Jar with cordon on neck (F25)

Sherd with stamped cordon under buff-green glaze (F27)

Post medieval glazed earthenware.

Total : 48 sherds/0.57kg

Early medieval wares, C.11-12th century Ad, with one Roman vessel and post-medieval sherds.

7. Small, quite abraded sherds.

Everted jar (F25)

Necked jar with upright, (flattened top) rim (F27)

Dimpled base (of jug) (F28)

Total : 37 sherds/0.2kg

Early Medieval wares, c.12th-13th century AD.

**Site 4 (Unstratified)**

Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Internally ledged bead rimmed jar (F6, F10 & F14)

Carinated jars (F17)

Everted jars (F8)

Samian Drag. 27 cup with internal lip groove

Post medieval tile, glazed earthenware

Total : 142 sherds/1.15 kg

In terms of the Roman material, a date around the 2nd century AD seems likely, but the Samian cup is possibly mid 1st century Ad.



33. Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Internally ledged bead rimmed jar (F10)

Square rimmed jar, base (F19)

Daub

Total : 23 sherds/0.25kg

1st/2nd century Ad

34. Variously sized and abraded sherds

Carinated jar with stepped shoulder and flared rim (F17)  
(No.9)

everted jar (F21)

Samian

Total 21 sherds/0.3kg

Late 1st/early 2nd century AD

#### Site 5

9. Small, well abraded sherds

Plain rimmed bowl, everted (undercut) jar (F10)

Everted jar (F9)

Grooved rim bowl (F21)

Flagon, open mouthed jar, mortarium (F1)

Bead rimmed bowl, flanged bowl (imitation Drag.36), necked bowl (F3)

Necked bowl (Young type C75) (F11)

Daub crumbs

Total : 72 sherds/0.65 kg

Mid-4th century Ad +

11. Small-medium sized, very abraded sherds

Reeded bowl (F12)

Dark grey-brown rouletted vessel (Beaker ?), hooked rim  
mortarium with inturned bead, and grey and white flint grit  
(F20)

Samian bead rim

Daub

Total : 9 sherds/0.1kg

Later 2nd century AD.

**Site 6 - Unstratified**

Medium sized, quite abraded sherds

Total : 19 sherds/0.35kg

Nothing diagnostic - early Romano-British pottery mostly,  
with post-medieval speckled brown salt glazed sherd.

13. Small-medium sized, quite abraded sherds

Jar with grooved neck, platter (F14)

Cordoned jar (F15)

Bear rimmed jar with slashes on rim (F10) (No.10)

total : 59 sherds/0.6kg

1st century AD.

Feature A

41. Large-medium sized, little abraded sherds.

Pedestal base (F14)

Vesicular tile

Total : 10 sherds/0.25kg

Late 1st BC-1st century AD

Feature B

46. Small-medium sized, quite abraded sherds.

Vesicular tile.

Total : 14 sherds/0.15kg

Late 1st BC-1st century Ad.

Feature C

47. Small, abraded sherds

Total : 2 sherds/0.02kg

Late 1st BC - 1st century Ad

Feature D

54. Large medium sized, slightly abraded sherds

Base of jar (F10)

Base (F16)

Imitation butt beaker (F17) (No.11)

Jar rim (F21)

Body sherd shaped into disc and perforated - gaming  
piece/counter ? (F8) (no.13)

Total : 17 sherds/0.45kg

Late 1st century Ad (Flavian)

Feature F

58. Medium-large, slightly abraded sherds.

Base of jar (F14)

Carinated jar, burnished (F15) (no.12)

Total : 13 sherds/0.35kg

Late 1st century AD.

Feature G.

61. Medium-small sized, quite abraded sherds.

Carinated cordoned jar (F14)

Daub

Total : 40 sherds/0.25kg

Late 1st century AD.

Nothing to suggest anything but the broadest date range,  
mid-2nd century AD+.

### **Illustrated vessels**

1. Site 1, ctx 17, fab.21
2. Site 1, ctx 21, fab.10
3. Site 1, ctx 25, fab.12
4. Site 2, ctx 5, fab. 8
5. Site 2, ctx 5, fab.10
6. Site 2, ctx 5, fab.24
7. Site 2, ctx 26, fab.19
8. Site 2, ctx 28, fab.10
9. Site 4, ctx 34, fab.17
10. Site 6, ctx 13, fab.17
11. Site 6, ctx 54, fab 17
12. Site 6, ctx 58, fab.15
13. Site 6, ctx 54, fab.8 (Scale 1:1)

### **Discussion**

Of the seven sites, six had predominantly Romano-British pottery, at least one Roman vessel is represented at site 3, but unstratified - most of the pottery from this site was early medieval, dating to between the 11th and 13th century, and consisted chiefly of St. Neots shelly ware and a local sandy coarseware in more or less equal proportions. The other six sites dated across the whole Roman period, and generally split between a northern and southern group. In the south, site 6 had the earliest pottery which almost certainly is pre-conquest though probably extends into the earliest Roman phase (c.10 BC-70 AD). Site 4 was the next earliest, the pottery dating to the Flavian-Trajanic era (c.70 - 120 AD), while site 5 is chiefly Antonine (C.140 - 220 AD), but with some very late pottery present too (AD 325+). Site 9 had too little pottery to give it a firm date beyond saying it is later 2nd century or after (though probably not beyond 3rd century AD).

The northern sites had the greatest amount of pottery; site 1 is Antonine and later (c.140 - 250 AD) whilst site 2 seems to show evidence of continuous use throughout almost the whole of the Roman period, from c.70 - 350 AD. However, it seems by far the majority of the pottery from site 2 is Antonine, which in terms of ceramic evidence, is when this site peaks. The greater abundance of pottery from the northern sites is associated with a greater presence of British finewares, particularly from the Nene valley, and large scale production coarsewares too, especially shell-tempered pottery and greywares from Horningsea and/or Cambridge and Verulamium (see table 1). This is partly explained by the dates of the sites, but there are undoubtedly other reasons; proximity to major routes (eg. the River Ouse or the Roman road) is clearly not a factor here, though the sites are closest to the roads which run between London and Water Newton.

The nearest known kiln to the pipeline is a pre-Flavian non-specialist site at Southoe, while small industries operated at Godmanchester in the Antonine period (from which some of the pottery may derive), and around Cambridge at Horningsea throughout the era. The major producers of the Nene valley and Verulamium region are around 20 and 30 miles distant respectively from St. Neots, but on major roads, while the late Roman kilns at Harrolds which produced shell-tempered ware are just over 15 miles to the west, and could have travelled up the Ouse.

Imported pottery is restricted to Samian except for the occurrence of Dressel 20 amphorae on site 1; most of it appears to be from Trier on the basis of fabric, though this is not an assured way or provenancing Samian - certainly the micaceous Lezoux is not very common. Most of the vessel forms were plain, and no name stamps were found.

In summary, the range of pottery across all sites is quite a representative sample of the Roman period, nothing out of the ordinary. Indeed, none of the pottery was in very good condition. The sherds from site 5 were particularly abraded. However, the presence of major continental and regional imports on such rural sites is of interest, particularly in understanding the wider changes in social life in the Roman period.

FABRICS	SITE 1	SITE 2	SITE 4	SITE 5	SITE 6	SITE 9
1.	74	59	0	9	0	5
2.	18	55	2	2	0	0
3.	19	19	0	13	0	1
4.	3	8	1	0	0	0
5.	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.	6	42	45	0	0	0
7.	1	1	0	0	0	0
8.	59	127	40	0	3	4
9.	94	76	0	7	0	2
10.	159	280	30	36	67	6
11.	5	0	0	3	0	0
12.	19	57	2	1	0	0
13.	0	10	0	0	0	0
14.	15	6	31	0	52	0
15.	0	0	3	0	25	0
16.	0	0	0	0	11	0
17.	0	0	18	0	7	0
18.	1	0	0	0	3	0
19.	3	2	5	0	2	0
20.	3	0	0	2	0	0
21.	159	102	10	9	1	0
22.	11	22	0	0	0	0
23.	6	2	0	0	0	0
24.	2	5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	659	873	127	187	82	18

TOTAL

WEIGHT(KG)	13.5	15.4	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.3
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TABLE 1  
SHERD COUNT OF ROMANO-BRITISH FABRIC TYPES BY SITE



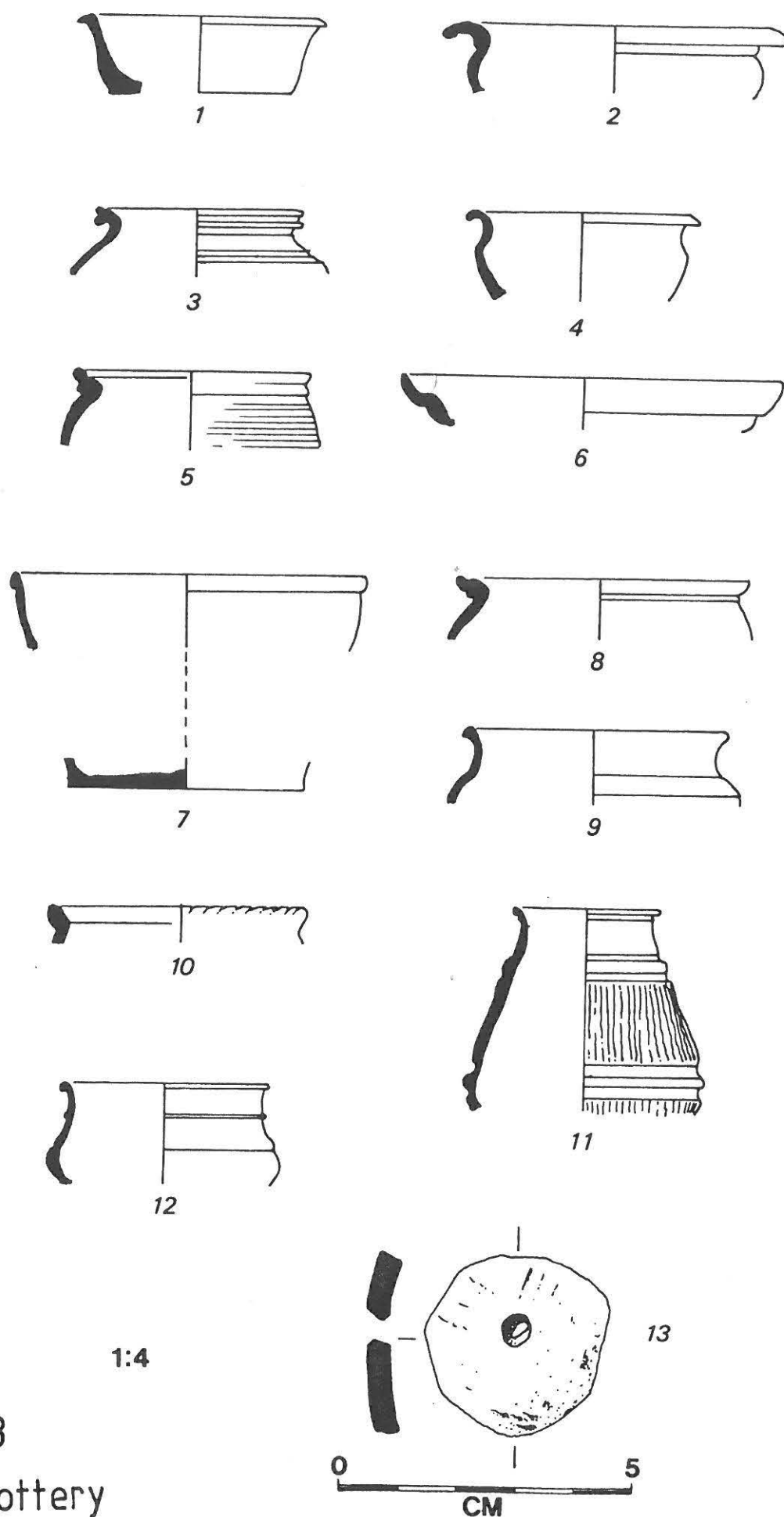


Figure 8  
Roman Pottery

# HUNTINGDON TO LITTLE BARFORD PIPELINE 1993

## THE FLINTWORK

BY

I P BROOKS

Fifty nine flint artefacts were recovered from a 975m length of the Huntingdon to Little Barford pipeline. The majority of these (35) were from a 280m length centred on TL 1718 5599. All the artefacts were recovered during the construction of the pipeline, after the topsoil had been stripped, and therefore cannot be regarded as being in-situ. The complete assemblage will be described as a single unit.

The flakes were divided into three main groups for study. Primary flakes with a totally corticated dorsal surface, secondary flakes with partly corticated surfaces and tertiary flakes with uncorticated surfaces. The flint type, degree of patination and use were also recorded for all artefacts.

The flint types used for this assemblage varied between a highly translucent, dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2) (Goddard et al 1948) and an opaque light brown (5 YR 5/6). The majority of artefacts, however, (40 or 67.8% of the assemblage) were on either a dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2) or dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/2) flint suggesting that some selection of flint resources was being carried out. No primary flint sources exist within the immediate area of the find location. The nearest chalk being that of Norfolk and Suffolk, 30 km to the east. The site lies, however on deposits of glacial sands and gravels (Ellis 1993, 1) which contains flint as part of its make up. It is probably this flint source which was being exploited. This view is supported by the eroded nature of much of the cortex, where it survives, on the artefacts.

## THE ASSEMBLAGE

### Flakes

Thirty nine flakes (66.1% of the assemblage) were recovered within the assemblage. These consisted of three primary flakes, ten secondary flakes, thirteen tertiary flakes and thirteen broken flakes. The size and shape of these artefacts varied (fig. 9) however, the majority were intermediate flakes varying in length between 20 and 40mm. Blade like elements were recovered, including a crested blade and a mid tertiary blade segment.

Only three of the broken flakes were further modified by retouching and a further five flakes had edge damage which has been interpreted as use.

### Tools

Six tools (10.2% of the assemblage) were recovered. All bar one of these were scrapers, of various forms, with a single arrowhead comprising the remainder of the tool group. The tools are detailed below:

7. A transverse arrow head produced on a tertiary flake. The distal end has fine, low angle, sub-parallel, removals (Iniznan et al 1992). The remaining shaping of this artefact was by abrupt or crossed abrupt removals. The artefact is on a semi translucent olive black (5 Y 2/1) (Goddard et al 1948). The arrowhead is of Green's chisel type (Green 1984, 25) with a probable early to mid Neolithic date (fig. 10.1).
14. An end Scraper with a slight hollow distal end. This was produced by abrupt, scalar removals. The tool was made on a thick secondary flake of opaque, moderate yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4). (fig. 10.2)

# HUNTINGDON TO LITTLE BARFORD 1993

## FLAKES AND TOOLS

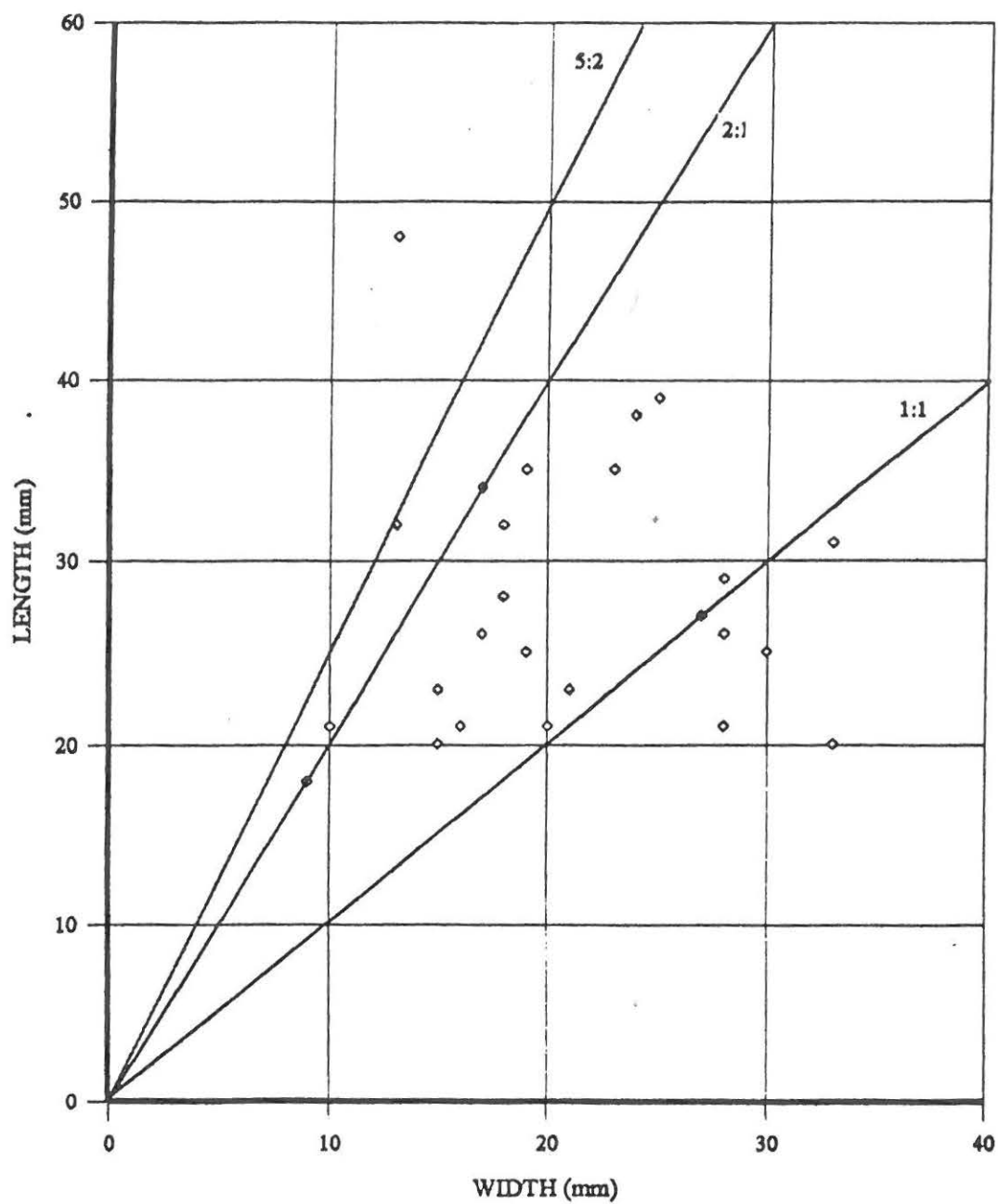
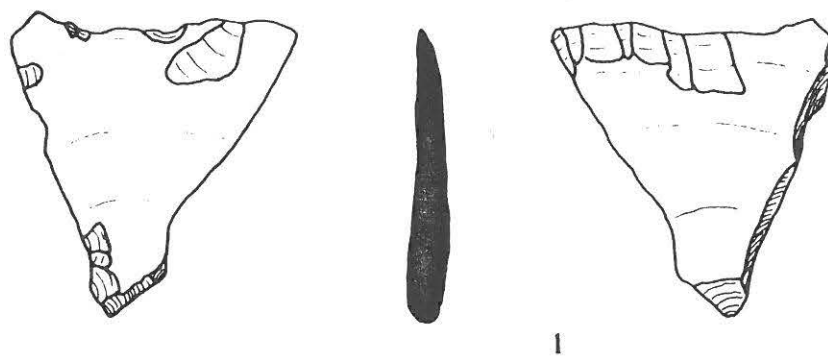


Figure 9 Flint Flakes & Tools

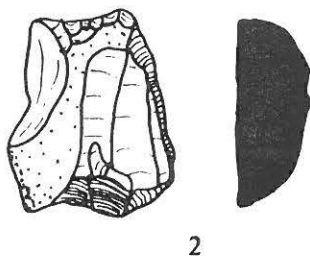
15. A side/end scraper, produced by abrupt, scalar removals on the distal end and distal left edge. The tool is on a tertiary flake of semi translucent, olive grey (5Y 4/1) flint. (fig.10.3).
26. A 'button' scraper with fine, sub parallel, removals around the whole of the periphery. The tool was produced on a secondary flake of translucent dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/2) flint. (fig. 10.4).
36. A side/end scraper on a secondary flake of translucent dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2) flint. The tool was produced by abrupt, scalar removals along the right edge and distal end of the tool. The distal end of the tool is also damaged, presumably by excessive use. (fig.10.5).
56. A side scraper on a secondary flake of translucent, dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2) flint. The tool was produced by abrupt, inverse, scalar removals along the distal right edge of the original flake. The distal left section of the tool also has a series of removals. These are fine, inverse, invasive, sub-parallel removals. (fig. 10.6).

#### Cores and Worked Lumps

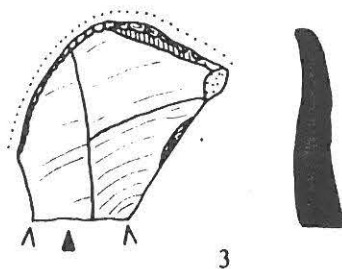
Three cores were recovered, two of these were blade cores and the remaining a flake core. The two blade cores consisted of a single platform core with removal around part of the platform (Clark class A2) (Clark et al 1960, 216) and a two platform core with platforms set at an oblique angle (class B2). The flake core is a single platform core with removals around part of the platform (class A2).



0 5 cm



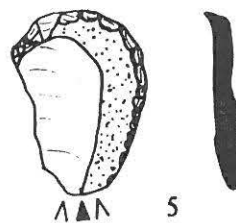
2



3



4



5



6

0 5 cm

FIGURE 10

All three cores are on high quality, translucent or semi-translucent flint varying in colour between olive black (5 Y 2/1) and dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2).

A further nine worked lumps were also recovered.

#### Other

Two spalls were also recovered.

#### DISCUSSION

Although it is a small assemblage, the flints recovered from the Huntington to Little Barford pipeline are of interest. They appear to be from a temporally mixed assemblage with elements from the early to mid Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age. The presence of early to mid Neolithic material is unusual as this does not tend to be recovered from general scatters (Healy 1983, 1987). As no associated features were recorded within this section of the pipeline it is assumed that any features which might have contained these artefacts have been subsequently destroyed.

The low number of tools would suggest that occupation was not being carried out within the immediate area, however, the presence of a relatively high number of broken flakes, worked lumps and the three cores may suggest that extraction and initial reduction may have been carried out within the area. Some care was taken in the preparation of the raw material as is shown by the formal shapes of the cores and the crested blade. It is assumed that the glacial sands and gravels were the source for the raw materials.

# SUMMARY OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

	PF	SF	TF	BF	TOOL	WL	CORE	O	TOTAL
NO.	3	10	13	13	6	9	3	2	59
%	5.1	16.9	22	22	10.2	15.3	5.1	3.4	100

## KEY:

PF	Primary Flakes
SF	Secondary Flakes
TF	Tertiary Flakes
BF	Broken Flakes
WL	Worked lumps
O	Other



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UNSTRATIFIED ROMAN COINS FROM SITE 1 - TL 1236 6705

1. Brass Sestertius; probably of Hadrian - AD 117-38
2. Brass Sestertius of uncertain Emperor - 2nd Century AD
3. Base Silver Radiate of Tetricus I AD 271-274
4. Base Silver Radiate of Carausius AD 286 - 293
5. Base Silver Radiate of Allectus AD 293 - 296
6. Bronze Quinarius of Allectus AD 293 - 296. Mint of London of London. Reverse: VIRT V SAUG
7. Bronze Nummius of Constantine I AD 307 - 337  
Mint of Arles AD 313 - 317  
Reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI I  
TARL
8. Bronze Nummius of Constantine I AD 307 - 337  
Commemorative issue in honour of VRBS Roma AD 330-341
9. Bronze Nummius of Constantine I AD 307 - 337.  
Mint of Lyon. Reverse: BEATA TRANQUILLITAS
10. Imitation of Nummius of Constantine I, in honour of VRBS Roma AD 330 - 41
11. Bronze Nummius of Constantine II AD 337 - 361  
Reverse: VICTORIAE DDNN AUGGONN AD 341 - 348
12. Contemporary imitation of Magnentius AD 350 - 353  
Reverse: VICTORIAE DD NN AUGET IAE
13. Bronze Nummius of Valentinian I AD 364 - 375  
Reverse SECURITAS RELPUBLICAE
14. Bronze Nummius of Valentinian AD 364 - 378  
Reverse SECURITAS RELPUBLICAE
15. Bronze Nummius of Valens AD 364 - 378  
Reverse: SECURITAS RELPUBLICAE Arles Mint
16. Bronze Nummius of Valens AD 364 - 378  
Reverse: SECURITAS RELPUBLICAE
17. Bronze Nummius of Valens AD 364 - 378  
Reverse: GLORIA ROMANUM
18. Bronze Nummius of Valens AD 364 - 378

- 19/20 Two illegible radiates of the period AD 270 - 295
21. Magnus Maximum or Flavius Victor AD 383 - 388  
Reverse: SPES ROMANORUM
- 22 - Nine illegible Roman coins of the period AD 270 - 400
- 31

#### POST ROMAN FINDS

1. Lead token 14th - 17th centuries
2. Charles I. Silver half groat. Tower mint. Initial  
Mark: Harp AD 1632-3 Pierced.
- 3/4 Illegible modern coins. Probably half pennies of George  
III 1770 - 1820

## METAL FINDS FROM PRIORY FARM, STONELY

Controlled metal detecting by the Landowner, Mr M Seabrook, at the site of the Augustinian Priory of Stonely (TL 1185 6800) c.0.5 kms to the north of the pipeline has yielded an interesting collection of Medieval and post-Medieval metal finds. These have been analysed at the British Museum with the help of Beverley Nenck and John Cherry from the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities. The site dates from a late twelfth century and continued in occupation as a secular dwelling after the dissolution in 1538.

### 1. Lion Head - Copper Alloy Cast Lid

Has bulging cheeks and small ears, originally probably with studs in its' eyes, possibly of glass which have worn away, with two small pieces of metal behind to secure them.

Seated lions in late middle ages are rare, but the lion as a symbol of authority and status is fairly common in this period. For example, in manuscripts, sculpture and aquamaniles. This example has similarities with silver marks of the period.

Few medieval copper objects survive, as they are usually melted down, and this does appear to be a rare object of importance. The original function is unclear and it has been suggested that it could have been an inkwell from a scriptorium. The bottom half was probably fashioned in the same style.

Date Range = 14th/16th century i.e. late monastic or early secular.

2. Crotall Bells

Copper alloy, spherical. Some with decoration dated 17th century.

3. Purse Frame

Iron. Fragment of semicircular iron purse frame, broken in the middle, with an inscription which reads: HONOR, the missing fragment probably continued ET GLORIA, i.e. a dedication to God or to the King.

Originally strapped to the body.

Date range on style of writing: 1450-1530, i.e. late monastic.

4. Fragments of Maltese Cross

Two arms of copper alloy beaten sheet (not cast). Flattened with indented embossed holes. It has an iron rivet, and was possibly originally mounted something - possibly onto an altar, or to the end of a rod.

Medieval. A variety of cross forms were produced throughout the medieval period.

5. Dagger or Knife Chape

Originally attached to leather scabbard. Unusual find from a monastery.

6. Ring

Intricate silver ring in single piece. Difficult to date because these have never been studied in any depth.

7. Crucifix

Small silver crucifix on loop. Found in the bottom of a dry moat.

8. Bucket Handles (x2)

For small buckets, with chain above. Possibly for holy water.

9. Dress Hook

Decorated with Renaissance bead, originally attached to a silk cloth band. Post medieval (originally thought to be Roman).

10. Spoon/Fork

Fragment from the end of a spoon or fork.

11. Copper Sheet With holes, early skimmer or Cullender.

12. Book Clasp

13. Plain Rings

14. Spindle Whorls

15. Circular Brooch Fragment - Originally comprising ten small circles.

16. Buckle for small shoe - 17th/18th century

17. Tudor Buckle

References:

- London Museum Medieval Catalogue 1940 (Now reprinted)
- Age of Chivalry 1988 Royal Academy. eds Jonathan Alexander and Paul Binski
- 'English Romanesque Art' 1066-1200 - Hayward Gallery 1984

See Also:

Tebbut's Excavations reports from Bushmead Priory