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**THE WALLED GARDEN, BARTLOW PARK,
CAMPS ROAD, BARTLOW, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 4PP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ECB NO. 3764

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NGR: TL 5855 4504	Report No: 4073
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1490
Approved: C Halpin MfA	Project No: 4812
Signed:	Date: May 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park, Camps Road, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire CB21 4PP. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park, Camps Road, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire CB21 4PP (NGR TL 5855 4504). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of a new dwelling with a detached garage/store, conversion of outbuilding, formation of swimming pool and alteration to vehicular access (South Cambs DC Ref. S/1866/11).</i></p> <p><i>Pits were the most common feature (F1004 (Tr.3) and F1006, F1008, F1010, F1014 (Tr.1)) and were present in each trench (1 & 3). A layer (L1003) was recorded in Trench 3. It was not fully revealed and therefore is not well defined. The features in Trench 3 (L1003 and F1004) and a pit (F1014) in Trench 1 contained Roman pottery. Pits F1008 and F1010) contained infrequent oyster shells, as did Roman features F1004 (Tr.1) and L1003 (Tr.3), and may tentatively be assigned to the Roman period. Pit F1006 contained sparse struck flint and is undated. The Roman features contained domestic finds assemblages. The site had a potential for Roman archaeology and this is what was found. The pottery is consistently 2nd century AD.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4812</i>	Site code	<i>AS1490</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Part of walled garden – grassland</i>		
Planned development	<i>New dwelling, detached garage/store, conversion of outbuilding, formation of swimming pool and alteration to vehicular access</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Roman pottery (Early 2nd C)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Bartlow</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB21 4PP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 5500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5855 4504</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>David Reed Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park, Camps Road, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire CB21 4PP. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Steve Quinn & Megan Stoakley</i>		
Report no.	<i>4073</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2012</i>		

**THE WALLED GARDEN, BARTLOW PARK, CAMPS ROAD, BARTLOW,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB21 4PP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park, Camps Road, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire CB21 4PP (NGR TL 5855 4504). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of a new dwelling with a detached garage/store, conversion of outbuilding, formation of swimming pool and alteration to vehicular access (South Cambs DC Ref. S/1866/11).

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential within the walled garden at Bartlow Park, within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village, some 125m south of the medieval parish church of St Mary. It lies close by to the south of the river Granta, on terrace deposits at c.50m AOD. A disused railway line course borders the south of the site. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) records the presence of an archaeological landscape, dominated by the presence of a series of very large, nationally-important Roman burial mounds, which lie close to the site and which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (HER DCB303). A cemetery and villa also lie to the east of the site (HER MCB 16319 & MCB 7463). An earthwork immediately to the north of the walled garden may be associated with these monuments (HER MCB 7519).

Pits were the most common feature (F1004 (Tr.3) and F1006, F1008, F1010, F1014 (Tr.1)) and were present in each trench (1 & 3). A layer (L1003) was recorded in Trench 3. It was not fully revealed and therefore is not well defined. The features in Trench 3 (L1003 and F1004) and a pit (F1014) in Trench 1 contained Roman pottery. Pits F1008 and F1010 contained infrequent oyster shells, as did Roman features F1004 (Tr.1) and L1003 (Tr.3), and may tentatively be assigned to the Roman period. Pit F1006 contained sparse struck flint and is undated. The Roman features contained domestic finds assemblages. The site had a potential for Roman archaeology and this is what was found. The pottery is consistently 2nd century AD.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Walled Garden, Bartlow Park, Camps Road, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire CB21 4PP (NGR TL 5855 4504; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of a new dwelling with a detached garage/store, conversion of outbuilding, formation of swimming pool and alteration to vehicular access (South Cambs DC Ref. S/1866/11).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Dan McConnell, Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 4th April 2012), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 4th April 2012), and approved by CCC HET. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*,

and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Bartlow is a small village and civil parish in the south Cambridgeshire district of the county of Cambridge. It is located c.19km to the south-east of Cambridge and c.11km west of Haverhill. The site is located to the south and west of Camps Road (A1307), which loops around the site. Access to the site is via a driveway off Camps Road.

2.2 The site (walled garden) comprises a rectangular plot of grass with a glasshouse situated in the central northern part of the site. A narrow rectangular peach house is located in the eastern part of the site and a small area of woodland is located in the south-west part. A garage is located in the north-west corner of the site. An east/west drive is located along the southern boundary of the site and separates a triangular patch of woodland and grassland. The total area of the site comprises 34,891m².

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 Bartlow is located at the base of a river valley and the river Granta runs on a NW/SE course c.62m to the north of the site. To the south the land slopes from c.100m AOD to c.50m AOD at the location of the river Granta and Bartlow Park (the site). To the north in the direction of Linton, the land rises from c.50m AOD to c.90m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises (Cretaceous) Upper Chalk (BGS 1978). The soils of the site belong to the Swaffam Prior association (511e) and are described as well drained calcareous and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble, with deep non-calcareous loamy soils in places and striped and polygonal soil patterns locally (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 A Palaeolithic handaxe (CHER 06134) and Mesolithic flint implements (CHERs 06170 & 11148) have been discovered c.10m – 60m to the west of the site and c.250m to the south-east respectively. A Neolithic arrowhead (CHER 09845) was discovered at the site of the Bartlow Hills Roman barrow cemetery (CHER 09838, SAM 33355) c.200m to the south-east of the site.

Romano-British

3.2.2 There is a significant quantity of Romano-British archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site, mostly located to the south of the site. The Bartlow Hills Tumuli (CHER 09838, SAM 33355), located c.200m to the south-east, comprises two parallel rows of Roman barrows. Excavations in the mid-19th century revealed that all seven mounds contained regular walled graves at the centre of each one. The dating of the grave goods indicates that the tumuli date from the 1st to 2nd century AD. Archaeological investigations (ECBs 2538, 1956 & 2052) revealed numerous anomalies at the site of the tumuli (Hay 2004, Astin *et al* 2007). Two cores were taken from Mound VII (ECB3154), revealing a central collapse feature and a possible revetment (Eckardt *et al* 2008, Eckardt *et al* 2009).

3.2.3 The site of a Roman villa (CHER 06164) is located c.125m to the south-east of the site. Originally excavated by E.C. Neville in the mid-19th century (ECB554), the building comprised two heated rooms with furnaces. Coins within in a pit indicated a long occupation of the site ending in c.350 AD. An archaeological excavation (ECB2881) recorded a late Roman pit which contained a substantial quantity of animal bone, building material, pottery and shells (Eckardt & Clarke 2007). A large linear east/west aligned earthwork (CHER 06178) is located c.70m to the north-west of the villa (CHER 06164) and runs through an area of woodland located directly north of the walled gardens at Bartlow Park.

3.2.4 An extensive geophysical and topographical survey (ECB2556) was conducted to examine the landscape of the Bartlow Hill Roman barrows and in particular to investigate the enclosing rectangular earthwork (CHER 06178) and Roman villa (CHER 06164) (Eckardt 2007). The eastern extension of the east/west earthwork was identified by magnetometer and resistivity survey in the southernmost part of Bartlow Park located directly north-east of the site, although the nature and location of its assumed north/south turn has been obscured by later boundary features and recent landscaping. A double

ditched feature, which may represent part of the same enclosing earthwork (CHER 06178), was also identified c.400m to the south-east of the site in Hill Paddock Farm. No linear features were identified with a course that appears to run into the site.

3.2.5 Magnetometer survey located a number of rectangular and linear features in the area of the Roman villa (CHER 06164) located c.125m to the south-east. Three large enclosures were located in fields c.125m to the north-east (MCB17490) and c.250m to the south-east of the site (MCB17488), which are suggested to be of Iron Age or Roman date, and which may relate to settlement in the vicinity. Finally a large circular feature was identified to the immediate east of the surviving barrows and c.150m to the south-east of the site, which may represent a lost barrow.

3.2.6 Two Roman burial cemeteries (CHER 06132A & MCB16319) were discovered c.62m – 125m to the south-east of the site, the latter burial site uncovered during an archaeological evaluation (ECB 1858, Beauchamp & Macaulay 2004). Pottery scatters (MCB 17489 & CHER 1114A) have been discovered c.200m - 300m to the south-east of the site and within 100m of the Bartlow Hills tumuli. An enamelled vessel (CHER 06177) was discovered c.450m to the east and a coin depicting Hadrian (CHER 06135) was found at the Rectory c.62m to the north of the site.

Saxon

3.2.7 Archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date are virtually absent within the vicinity of the site with the exception of a possible cemetery site (CHER 06132) located c.125m to the south-east of the site. An iron shield boss was discovered at this site in the mid-19th century.

Medieval

3.2.8 Medieval archaeological remains within the wider vicinity of the site have been discovered at Linton c.2km to the west and include the 13th century chapel and priory (CHER 06101), a medieval tile kiln and pit (CHERs 06128), a pottery scatter (CHER 10141) and medieval wall foundations (CHER 06044). Archaeological remains of medieval date are virtually absent within the vicinity of the site with the exception of the 13th century parish church of St Mary (CHER 06068, LB 51241).

Post-medieval & Modern

3.2.9 16th century archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprise the late 16th century Old Hall (CHER 06180) located c.300m to the north-east of the site. The Old Hall was owned by the Dayrell family from c.1751-1898. The Great Eastern railway (CHERs 06326 & MCBs 16590 - 16694) located to the south and south-east of the site, comprised a branch of the Great Eastern railway and opened in 1819 (Garwood 2005).

3.2.10 Bartlow House (CHER 06180) located c.60m to the north of the site, was constructed in the mid 19th century. The grounds associated with the mansion comprised parkland to the east (CHER 12275) and walled kitchen gardens to the south (the site, MCB17807, LB 492994). The walled gardens comprised an earlier eastern garden (the site) and a later western garden. A building was constructed in the south-east corner of the eastern garden and later demolished. A magnetometer survey of the eastern walled garden (the site) revealed anomalies in the south-east corner which are possibly associated with the demolished building (Eckardt & Clarke 2007). Bartlow House and the

grounds were purchased by Reverend Charles Henry Brocklebank in 1899.

3.2.11 Bartlow House (CHER 06180) was destroyed in a fire in 1947 and was replaced in 1962 by a Neo-Georgian house named Bartlow Park Hall (MCB18528), constructed c.250m to the north of the walled garden (the site, MCB17807) and directly west of Bartlow Park (CHER 12275). The western walled garden was constructed in the 20th century and comprised a regular grid-plan ornamental garden with central teak glasshouse and a basement boiler. A peach house was built in the east garden (the site, MCB17807).

Cartographic Sources (Figs. 3-5)

3.2.12 The 1845 Tithe map (Fig. 3) depicts the village of Bartlow with the river Granta running west-east through the village. Camps Road (not labelled) runs parallel to the river Granta to the north. Bartlow House (plot 156), owned by Anna Maria Cotton, is to the south of Camps Road (not labelled) and comprised a mansion, offices and a pleasure garden valued at one acre, two roods and 36 perches. The site remains rural (plot 159) and is bounded by woodland to the north and a north-south road/path to the east and formed a portion of land owned by Anna Maria Cotton.

3.2.13 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) depicts a landscape with some infrastructural changes since 1845. Part of the east-west Great Eastern railway (CHER 06326) is to the south-east of the village. Some development comprising L-plan and rectangular buildings has occurred to the north-west of the site. The site comprises woodland with a building in the centre.

3.2.14 The 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) depicts a landscape with further changes to the area. The construction of the railway has been completed and the Sawston and Haverhill railway branch is depicted running NW/SE off the main railway line. Bartlow Station is to the south-west of the site and further residential development is visible to the north along the west-east Camps Road (not labelled). The Bartlow Hills Tumuli are depicted to the south-east of the site. A gravel pit is located to the north-west of the site. A southern extension is depicted to the rectangular building in the centre of the site, changing the footprint to an L-plan building.

3.2.15 The 1921 Ordnance Survey Map (on line) depicts further changes to the site. The western walled garden with a large building (the glasshouse) and symmetrical paths is adjacent to the site. A rectangular building is on the assessment site to the west of the L-plan building. The southern extension previously shown on the L-plan building in 1904 (Fig. 5) is no longer depicted. The buildings on the site are not depicted in the 1960 Ordnance Survey map.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by CCC HET. One trench (c.50m x 1.6m) was targeted on the new house footprint, and one trench (c.15m x 1.6m) overlay the garage footprint, and one trench (15m x 1.8m) overlay the pool footprint. The site of the proposed garage (Trench 2) was inaccessible and therefore Trench 3 was extended.

4.2 Topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological

supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section 1A: east end, north facing</i> 0.00 = 48.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent small angular flints and occasional CBM fragments
0.30 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. Light – mid orange brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional CBM fragments
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. Light pale, firm, chalk and clay

<i>Sample section 1B: east end, north facing</i> 0.00 = 49.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained four pits (F1006, F1008, F1010 and F1014). F1014 was Roman. The other features contained sparse struck flint (F1006) and infrequent oyster shell (F1008 & F1010)

Pit F1010 was oval in plan (0.80m+ x 0.34m x 0.16m). It has steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. It contained oyster shell (18g). It cut Pit F1014

Pit F1014 was shallow and elongated in plan (2.60m+ x 0.50m x 0.24m). It has irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1015, was a mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. It contained Roman pottery (102g) and animal bone (66g). It was cut by Pit F1010.

Pit F1008 was subcircular in plan (0.97m+ x 0.90m x 0.17m). It has shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained oyster shell (2g)

Pit F1006 was subcircular in plan (0.85m+ x 0.95m x 0.17m). It had shallow moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a mid yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained struck flint (13g).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

The area of Trench 2 was inaccessible and the trench was not excavated. The length of

Trench 3 was extended.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section 3A: east end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.32 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3B: east end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 50.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.26 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Pit F1004 and Layer L1003. Each contained Roman pottery.

L1003 was a dark grey, friable, silt with occasional CBM and chalk flecks. It was located at the north end of Trench 3. It was not fully revealed within the trench. A test pit through the layer produced large quantities of Roman pottery (840g), animal bone (53g) and oyster shell (3g)

Pit F1004 was subcircular in plan (1.60m+ x 1.25m x 0.25m). It has moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a mid grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (54g), an iron fragment (60g) and oyster shell (28g)

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent small angular flints and occasional CBM fragments (0.30 – 0.42m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a light – mid orange brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional CBM fragments (0.26 – 0.50m thick). Below L1001 was the natural, L1002, a light pale, firm, chalk and clay (up to 0.80m below the present day ground surface).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1006	Pit	Undated
	F1008	Pit	Undated
	F1010	Pit	Undated
	F1014	Pit	Roman (Early 2 nd C)
3	L1003	Layer	Roman (Early 2 nd C)
	F1004	Pit	Roman (Early 2 nd C)

8.2 Pits were the most common feature (F1004 (Tr.3) and F1006, F1008, F1010, F1014 (Tr.1)) and were present in each trench (1 & 3). A layer (L1003) was recorded in Trench 3. It was not fully revealed and therefore is not well defined. The features in Trench 3 (L1003 and F1004) and a pit (F1014) in Trench 1 contained Roman pottery. Pits F1008 and F1010) contained infrequent oyster shells, as did Roman features F1004 (Tr.1) and L1003 (Tr.3), and may tentatively be assigned to the Roman period. Pit F1006 contained sparse struck flint and is undated. The Roman features contained domestic finds assemblages.

8.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential within the walled garden at Bartlow Park, within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village, some 125m south of the medieval parish church of St Mary. It lies close by to the south of the river Granta, on terrace deposits at c.50m AOD. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) records the presence of an archaeological landscape, dominated by the presence of a series of very large, nationally-important Roman burial mounds, which lie close to the site and which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (HER DCB303). A cemetery and villa also lie to the east of the site (HER MCB 16319 & MCB 7463). An earthwork immediately to the north of the walled garden may be associated with these monuments (HER MCB 7519).

8.4 The site had a potential for Roman archaeology and this is what was found. The pottery is consistently early 2nd century AD, and the pottery specialist notes: the range and quality of the vessels in this small group are consistent with Roman occupation, such as the villa (HER 06164) in close proximity to the site, while the Roman burial mounds (HER 09838) and cemetery (HER MCB16319) at Bartlow also dated between the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Roman Pottery report below).

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Nick Rust of David Reed Homes for commissioning the project.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Daniel McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and the staff of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

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www.old-maps.co.uk

www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

www.britishlistedbuildings.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Palaeolithic		
06134	TL 585 450	Palaeolithic handaxe, Bartlow Hills. A well-flaked, bluish-white patinated coup-de-poing hand-axe.
Mesolithic		
06170	TL 584 450	Mesolithic finds, Bartlow. 6 blades and flakes and 1 tranchet axe found.
11148	TL 587 449	Lithic implements, Bartlow Hills. Four small bladelets found at base of one of the tumuli at Bartlow Hills.
Neolithic		
09845	TL 586 449	Neolithic flint arrowhead found in 1840, Bartlow.
Undated Prehistoric		
09846	TL 587 449	Flint axe, Bartlow.
Roman		
06132A	TL 5870 4498	Roman burials, Bartlow. Roman burials found. Bones presented by the Hon R Neville to the Royal College of Surgeons Museum.
06135	TL 586 451	Roman coin, The Rectory, Bartlow. The emperor signified is Hadrian; he is holding a scroll in his left hand, the empress is holding a caduceus. They are both standing with their right hands joined.
06164 ECB554 ECB2881	TL 5870 4499	Roman villa, Church Field, Bartlow. A small dwelling in Church Field, about 100 yards NW of the Bartlow Hills, was excavated by RC Neville in 1852; The block (43ft by 48ft) contained in the N half two heated rooms and their furnaces; the S half was rougher and less habitable. Coins found in a rubbish pit indicate a long occupation ending about 350 AD. Two trenches were located within the grounds of Bartlow Park to investigate the geophysical anomalies thought to be associated with the villa. Trench 3 recorded a modern ditch, and a substantial late Roman rubbish pit, containing large quantities of pottery, building materials, shells, and animal bone. Trench 4 was located to investigate anomalies suggested to relate to the villa, but revealed a large dump of modern rubble and subsequent landscaping.
06177	TL 59 45	Roman vessel, Bartlow tumuli. Enamelled vase found in one of the Bartlow Tumuli. Found to be an incense vessel, from a similar vessel engraved on the reverse of a Roman coin of Faustina the elder.
06178 ECB2556 ECB2881	TL 5861 4504	Earthwork, Bartlow Hall. An earthwork consisting of a low bank and ditch, in the grounds of Bartlow Hall south of the River Granta and roughly parallel with it. The rampart 317ft long from E to W is about 4ft above the bottom of the ditch which is about 22ft wide. At the west end is a small enclosure 120ft by 63ft, in the shape of a parallelogram, with two entrances.
09838 ECB2538 ECB1956 ECB2052	TL 5861 4490	Roman barrow cemetery, Bartlow Hills. At the extreme north-east of the parish 2 parallel rows of tumuli, running nearly north and south, 4 in the east row. Since 1766 3 have been planted with trees. The wets row is now less clear - originally it consisted of at least 3 small mounds (proved by digging in

ECB3154		1832) but only 2 could be faintly traced. Excavations, chiefly 1832 - 1840, showed all 7 mounds contained regular walled graves at the centre. Grave goods of glass, decorated bronze and enamel were very costly. They were almost all destroyed in a fire at Easton Lodge in 1847. Graves seem to belong to the end of the C1 to the start of the C2. SAM 33355/01 & 3335/02.
11148A	TL 587 449	Roman greyware, Bartlow Hills.
MCB16319 ECB1858 ECB2881	TL 5874 4504	Roman mixed cemetery, Bartlow Park. An evaluation was carried out revealing the remains of Romano-British burials. Two inhumations and four cremations were revealed, thought to be part of a larger cemetery. The cremations were accompanied by complete pottery grave goods and contained within dark grey cremation jars dating to the 2nd century. All of the inhumations were juvenile. It is likely that the burials were buried within an earthen mound, as no grave cuts were detected.
MCB17489	TL 5875 4486	Roman surface finds, Hills Farm Paddock Field, Bartlow. A test pit was excavated at this location. Finds from the test pit comprised Roman and 19th century pottery.
Saxon		
06132	TL 5870 4498	A possible small cemetery, about 100 yards NE of Bartlow Hills, found February 1853. Iron shield boss found.
Medieval		
06068	TL 585 451	Saint Mary's Church, Bartlow. The parish church stands north-east of the Roman British barrow cemetery known as the Bartlow Hills. One access to the 'Hills' is via a footpath running through the W side of the church yard. The chancel and nave date from the C13, with a Norman round tower which was part of an earlier church. In the nave are fragments of three wall paintings. St Michael weighing souls, the devil shown trying to tip the balance in his favour, but he is thwarted by the Virgin Mary. The upper part of St Christopher with the Christ child on his left shoulder. Part of a painting of St George and the dragon (minus St George). All paintings have been dated to the C15. On a north window, adjacent to the St George wall painting is the graffiti of a dragon.
Post-medieval		
06180	TL 588 453	Bartlow Park. Late C16 Old Hall at Bartlow was owned by the Dayrell family 1751 - 1898. It was bought in 1936 by 3 rd Lord de Ramsey but was burnt down 1947. The property was acquired from Lord de Ramsey in 1962 by the present owner, Brigadier AN Breitmeyer, who has built a handsome neo-Georgian house E of the site of the old house. The 5-bay 2-storeyed entrance front is marked by a porch of unfluted Greek Doric columns, hexastyle in antis. The architect was Hon Claud Phillimore.
06326	TL 5537 4815	Sawston - Haverhill railway. The branch of the Great Eastern railway from Great Shelford to Haverhill was opened in C19 (1865), and was closed in March 1967. Passes through the parishes of Great Shelford, Stapleford, Sawston, Babraham, Pampisford, Great Abington, Hildersham, Linton, Bartlow, Castle Camps, Shudy Camps, Horseheath, and then on to Haverhill.
12275	TL 586 451	Bartlow Park. The original Hall at Bartlow lay near the Linton-Camps Road, west of the current house and was surrounded by at least 20 acres of parkland originating in the period

		c.1858-1892 (probably at enclosure of the parish in 1862). After the original house burnt down the stables and outbuildings were converted into dwellings and the new house maintains connection with the original park. The original park was effectively bisected by the construction of the railway and only survives to the north. The reduced park area survives as elegantly landscaped grounds much of which are still grazed, containing rows of trees across the park, a stream with an island, in addition to walled gardens. However, this parkland area no longer contains all the tumuli as it once did.
MCB16590 ECB2008	TL 5841 4496	Bartlow Station / Booking Hall. A former railway station on the route of the former Saffron Walden Branch railway line, now converted to a domestic property.
MCB16591 ECB2008	TL 5835 4491	Bartlow Halt. A railway halt line platform on the route of the former Saffron Walden branch railway line.
MCB16592	TL 5835 4492	Railway signpost, Bartlow. An incomplete cast iron railway signpost, on the route of the former Saffron Walden branch railway line.
MCB16593	TL 5827 4499	Bartlow Junction Signal Box. Derelict signal box on branch line, Saxby & Farmer 1890s.
MCB16594	TL 5817 4503	Underbridge, Hadstock Road, Bartlow. An underbridge along the route of the former Saffron Walden Branch railway line.
MCB17807 ECB2881	TL 5854 4501	The West Walled Garden including teak glass house, potting shed, boiler room, tunnel and bunker. There are two walled gardens at Bartlow Park. The original eastern garden is depicted on the 1845 apportionment map, with a garden on later construction situated to the W. The 1899 estate map shows a house in the SE corner of the eastern garden, but no remains of the house are visible today and the area is heavily wooded. The gardens were subject to magnetometer survey in 2007, revealing a series of paths. Anomalies in the SE corner of the survey could be associated with the demolished house.
Modern		
MCB17806	TL 5878 4491	Ammunition dump, Bartlow Park. During WWII an ammunition dump was located along the railway line to the E of the barrows at Bartlow Hills, with an access road running alongside the railway.
MCB18528	TL 5864 4523	Bartlow Park Hall. Bartlow Park is a neo-Georgian house designed by Claude Philmore east of the original site of a large Victorian house which burnt down in 1947. The First Edition OS map of 1877 shows the original house close to the main village street with its park to the east and south. The garden around the new house incorporates the Victorian terrace and flights of steps that lead down towards the River Granta. To the south of the river a path leads to the large walled kitchen garden which still retains the central glasshouse and its basement boiler which is connected by a track in an underground tunnel for coke deliveries from a side driveway. Within the southern boundary of the park stands one Romano-British tumulus, part of a group, the others of which lie immediately to the south, across the disused railway line.
Undated		
12143	TL 583 452	Little Barham Hall, Linton.
MCB17488	TL 5880 4475	Rectilinear features, Hills Farm Paddock Field, Bartlow. The

		<p>survey of Hills Farm Paddock revealed a number of features, including an inverted L-shaped feature, consisting of two parallel ditches 9m apart in the north-west part of the field. This feature may represent the south-east corner of an earthwork enclosing the two mounds, which was identified by geophysical and topographic survey to the N of the railway, with differences in the geophysical response being explained by the variations in geology and land use.</p>
MCB17490	TL 5889 4509	<p>Rectilinear features, 8 Acre and Church Meadow field, Bartlow. Magnetometer survey was carried out in the fields to the east of Bartlow Park, revealing a double ditched feature running on a north-south alignment, a large rectilinear enclosure and two sub-circular features.</p>

APPENDIX 2

DETAILS OF 1845 TITHE AWARD OF PARISH OF BARTLOW

Plot No	Owner	Occupier	Description	State of Cultivation	Value		
					A	R	P
152	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	Cottage & Farm Homestall	-	0	1	36
154	Revd John Bullen	Himself	Rectory House, buildings & gardens	-	1	1	27
155	Revd John Bullen	John Hayward	Churchyard	-	0	1	38
156	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	Mansion office & Pleasure Garden	Grass	1	2	36
157	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	The Warren	Grass	5	1	36
162	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	The Warren	Grass	4	0	35
164	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	Church Meadow Field	Grass	17	3	0
165	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	Eight acre field	Grass	9	0	25
166	Revd Thomas Havrell	John Hayward	The Breeds	Grass	7	0	17
167	Revd Thomas Havrell	John Hayward	Church Meadow Field	Grass	2	0	19
168	Revd Thomas Havrell	John Hayward	Church Meadow Field	Grass	2	1	24
169	Anna Maria Cotton	Herself	Inclosure	Arable	0	0	12

AS1490, Bartlow
 Concordance of finds by
 feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001				Subsoil		(7) 380			Str. Flint (1) - 14g
1003			3	Layer/Spread	Early 2 nd C	(71) 840g		53	O. Shell - 3g
1004	1005		3	Pit	Early 2 nd C	(6) 54			O. Shell - 28g SF1 Fe. Frag (1) - 60g
1006	1007		1	Pit					Str. Flint (2) - 13g
1008	1009		1	Pit					O. Shell - 2g
1010	1011		1	Pit					O. Shell - 18g
1014	1015		1	Pit	Early 2 nd C	(3) 102g		66	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MifA

A struck flint blade (14g) was recovered from Subsoil L1001. The blade occurs in a good quality dark grey flint and is typical of earlier Neolithic technology, however it is moderately patinated with abraded edges suggesting it has been repeatedly rolled and re-deposited.

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey MifA

The evaluation recovered a total of 83 sherds (1257g) of Roman pottery (Table 1), with a further 4 sherds (95g) of modern pottery also contained in the subsoil. The Roman pottery was primarily contained in a layer and two pits, whose contents form a homogenous group of slightly abraded early 2nd century AD pottery. The most common source of the pottery in the assemblage is the Horningsea kilns c.20km to the north, but the assemblage includes a diverse range of fabrics including central Gaulish samian ware, cream ware from West Stow, fine grey ware from Highgate, coarse wares from the Lower Nene Valley and Colchester.

Date & Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Subsoil	3	280	0.00
Early 2 nd century AD Layer L1003	70	823	0.37
Early 2 nd century AD Pits F1004 & F1014	10	154	0.12
<i>Total</i>	83	1257	0.49

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery by date and feature type

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
HGW RE C	Highgate Wood reduced ware C (Tomber & Dore 1998, 136; Davies et al 1994, 82)
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
LNV GS	Lower Nene Valley grey-slipped ware (Perrin 1999, 78)
WES CR	West Stow cream ware (West 1990, 76: fabric 1), alternatively may be a Colchester product. Cream to pale brown surfaces, fading to a slightly darker yellow-brown core, often with exterior oxidised orange margins. Inclusions

	comprise common-abundant quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse iron-rich grains and clay pellets (<1mm) and occasional flecks of chalk (1-3mm). A hard fabric with smooth to slightly abrasive surfaces.
HOR BS	Horningsea black-surfaced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35). Black, probably slipped, surfaces, thin oxidised margins and a reduced dark to mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse limestone and grog/ironstone (generally <2mm) and occasional flint (0.5-5mm)
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35). Mid to dark grey surfaces with a reduced mid-grey core and sometimes oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse limestone and grog/ironstone (generally <2mm) and occasional flint (0.5-5mm)
GRS	Sandy grey ware 1. Reduced mid to dark grey, often with contrasting surfaces and core. Inclusions comprise common-abundant, moderately sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica, sparse iron rich grains (0.25-1mm) and occasional flint (<5mm). A hard fabric with an abrasive feel. Probably produced locally.
STOR	Storage Jar fabric . Mid to dark grey surfaces fading to a thick dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common angular grog (0.25-2.5mm), quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and sparse organics/voids (0.5-4mm). A hard fabric with a slightly soapy feel.

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LMV SA	1	34	-
HGW RE C	3	29	0.15
COL BB2	6	133	0.07
LNV GS	1	44	0.12
WES CR	1	22	-
HOR BS	18	352	0.10
HOR RE	28	227	0.05
GRS	24	218	-
STOR	1	198	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>1257</i>	<i>0.49</i>

Table 2: Quantification of Roman fabric types in the complete assemblage

Discussion

Layer L1003 contained a total of 70 sherds (823g) of Roman pottery, predominantly HOR BS and HOR RE, with sparse sherds of LMV SA, HGW RE C, COL BB2 and GRS also present. The two Horningsea fabrics appear to represent moderate proportions of single vessels in each fabric: the HOR BS a storage jar with strongly everted bead rim and combed body (Evans forthcoming: type SJ1.2), and the HOR RE a jar with an undercut, everted bead rim. However it is the remaining vessels that allow the layer to be accurately dated, notably the base of a LMV SA Dr.!8/31R shallow dish with a roulette decorated interior, and a HGW RE C small necked jar with a bead rim (Davies et al 1994, 84: fig.69.400), both of which are strongly indicative of an early 2nd century AD date. The COL BB2 from the layer comprises a dish with a bead rim and burnished lattice on the exterior (Symonds & Wade 1999: Cam.37A/38A) and is a type that was not produced until the early 2nd century AD, while a further COL BB2 sherd was contained in Pit F1004 (L1005). The pottery contained in Pit F1014 (L1015) also has distinctive early 2nd century

AD traits including part of a footring base from a flagon in WES CR, and a LNV GS dish with a triangular bead rim (Perrin 1999, 85: vessel 72).

The range and quality of the vessels in this small group are consistent with Roman occupation, such as the villa (HER 06164) in close proximity to the site, while the Roman burial mounds (HER 09838) and cemetery (HER MCB16319) at Bartlow also dated between the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

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The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M Cussans

Animal bones were recovered from two features during trial trench excavations; layer F1003 and pit fill L1015 (F1014). The bones were generally in good condition with little sign of abrasion, gnawing or fresh breaks. A total of ten bones were recovered; the majority coming from F1003. This context contained bones of sheep/goat (2), large mammal (cattle or horse sized) (3) and medium mammal (sheep, goat or pig sized) (4). Butchery in the form of chop and cut marks was observed on a sheep/goat distal humerus and a large mammal rib fragment. The single bone from L1015 was a proximal cattle metacarpal; this bone also had some knife marks. There was nothing else of note about this very small assemblage.

The Shell

Dr Julia E. M Cussans

Marine shell was recovered from four deposits; layer F1003, and three pit fills, L1005 (F1004), L1009 (F1008) and L1011 (F1010). The shells were somewhat battered and abraded, but all were identifiable. All of the shells belonged to native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and consisted of two upper valves, two lower valves and a fragment; no valve pairs appeared to be present. One of the upper valves (L1011) had damage to the ventral edge which may have resulted from the shell having been opened; no other signs of human intervention were present. There was nothing else of note in this small assemblage.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the evaluation six bulk soils samples of 10-20 litres were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. Three of the sampled deposits (L1003, L1005 and L1015) were dateable to the 2nd century AD. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed using a Siraf type flotation tank at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices, Bury St. Edmunds. The light fractions were washed onto a 250µm mesh, whilst the heavy fractions were retained in a 500µm mesh. Once dry, the light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10 – x30 magnification). All archaeobotanical and molluscan remains were recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Where necessary, identifications were made using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Possible contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded using the same semi-quantitative scale in order to characterise potential biological disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Charred plant remains

Cereal remains were recovered from five of the six bulk samples, with all positively identified specimens being wheat (*Triticum* sp.). In the 2nd century deposits, glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*) was positively identified. Considering the Roman date of the deposits, this is most likely to have been spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) (e.g. Murphy 2003; Fryer 2003; Campbell 2008), although no diagnostic chaff was present. In the un-dated samples, indeterminate glume bases were present in L1007 (F1006) and a free-threshing-type wheat grain (*T. aestivum/ compactum* type) was identified in L1011 (F1010). Neither would be out of place in a Romano-British cereal assemblage (e.g. Campbell 2008) but a broad range of other periods are also possible.

Charred seeds of nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) and sedge family (Cyperaceae indet.) were identified but neither was from a dated feature. Remains of charcoal were very sparse within the deposits.

Mollusca

The number of mollusc shells recovered was limited and restricted to a small number of taxa. Open ground, shade-loving and catholic species are all represented but the number of specimens is too low for detailed comment. It is likely that the features received molluscan fauna from surrounding habitats, with the assemblage reflecting local vegetation conditions.

Contaminants

Modern roots, seeds and mollusc shells (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in the majority of samples, although they were rarely abundant. Modern insects and earthworm egg capsules were also present in some instances. Although this raises the possibility of some disturbance of the deposits through bioturbation, the impact of such organisms is likely to be limited.

Discussion and statement of potential

Although the number of specimens recovered in the bulk samples was quite limited, the fact that cereal remains were present in five of the six bulk samples taken during the trial excavations suggests that they were in common usage on or around the site. Although difficult to prove based on the present data, it is likely that wheat was cultivated by the inhabitants of the site during the Roman period, with chaff elements from un-dated L1007 perhaps helping to support this view.

The deposition of the material in pits probably reflects small amounts of carbonised grain from domestic hearths being discarded with other refuse. Remains from features containing few other archaeological materials may

have been deposited as wind-blown debris which became incorporated into pit fills.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants										
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules					
AS1490	1	1003	-	Layer	2nd century	20	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	5	-	-	-	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1490	2	1005	1004	Pit	2nd century	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AS1490	3	1011	1010	Pit	-	10	X	-	FTW (1)	5	-	-	-	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AS1490	4	1015	1014	Pit	2nd century	10	X	-	E/S (1), NFI (2), Frag (X)	5	-	X	Single small frag	-	XX	XX	-	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
AS1490	5	1009	1008	Pit	-	20	X	-	NFI (1)	5	X	-	-	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AS1490	6	1007	1006	Pit	-	20	-	X	E/S glume base (2)	-	X	-	-	X	XXX	XXX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 3: Data from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Bartlow. Abbreviations: Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum/ compactum* type); NFI = indeterminate cereal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Trench 1 F1014



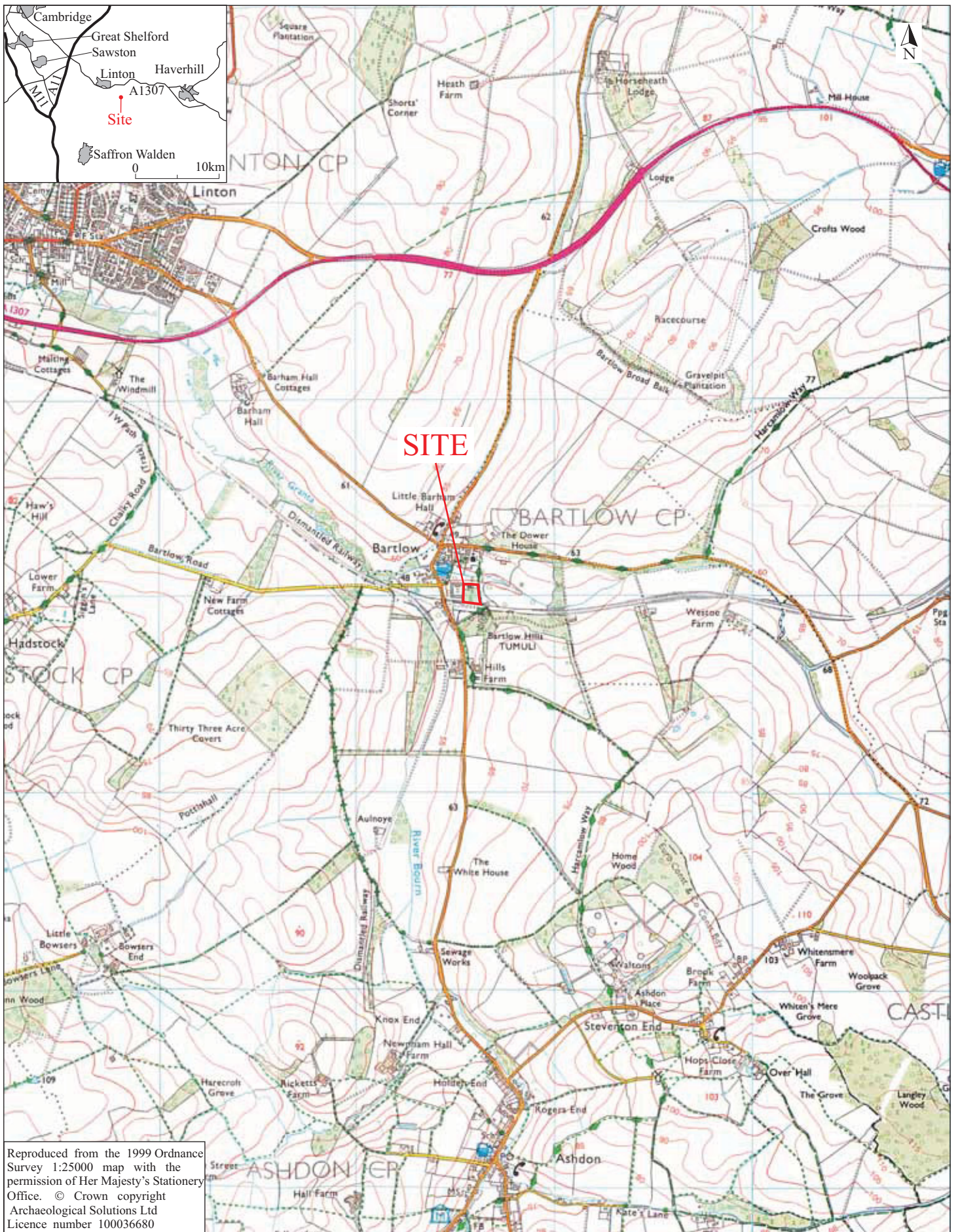
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Trench 3 L1003

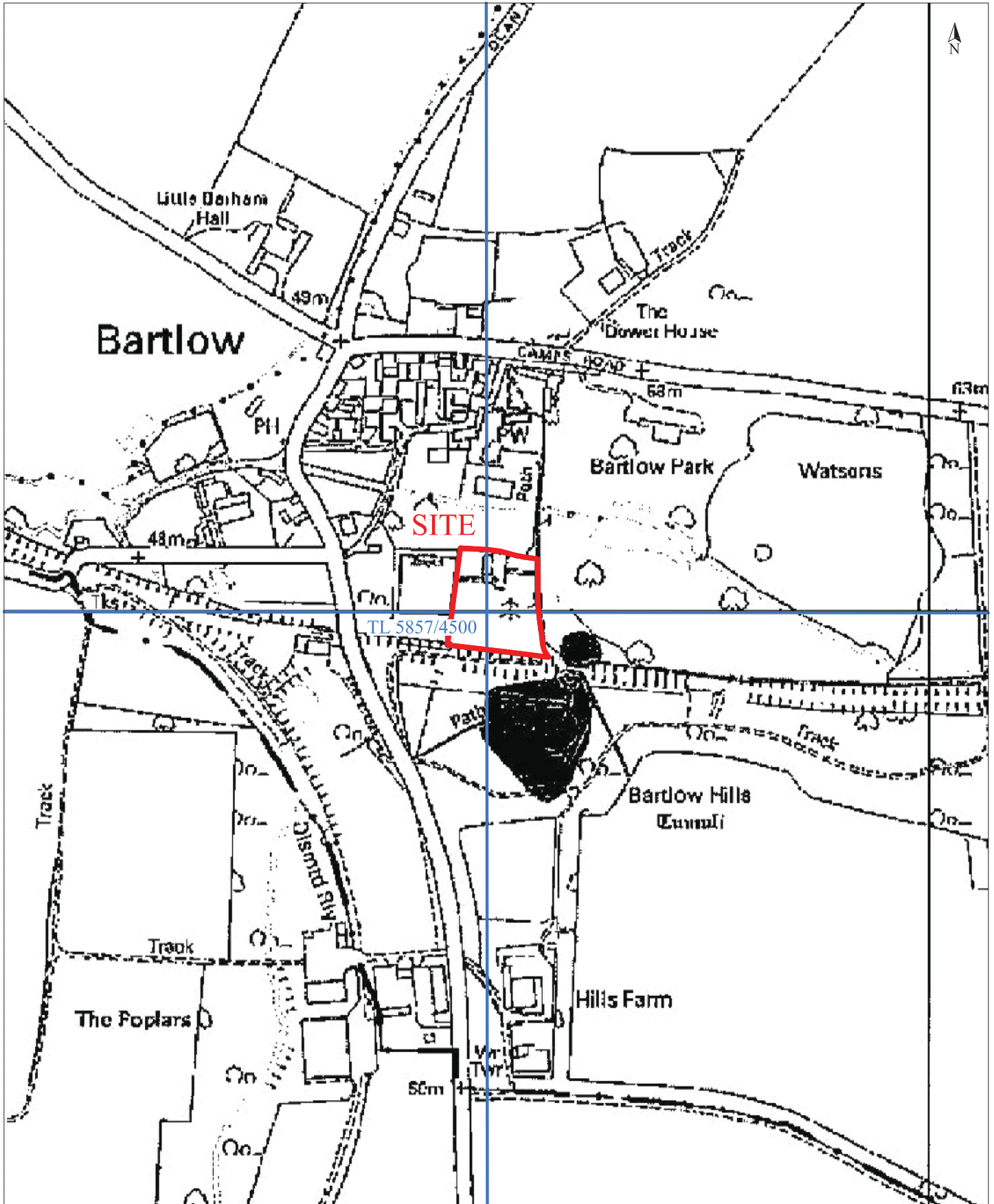


3

Trench 3 F1004

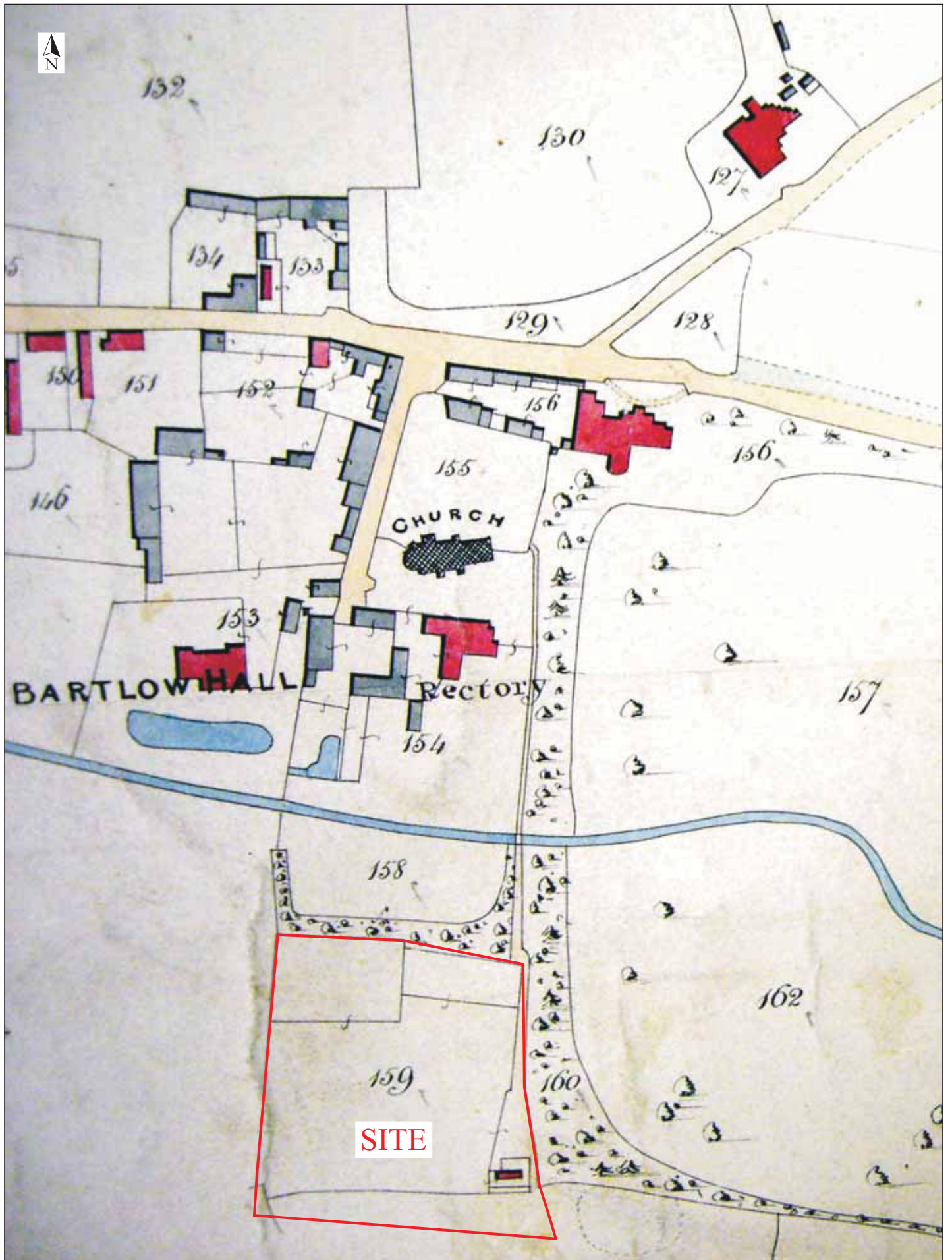


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

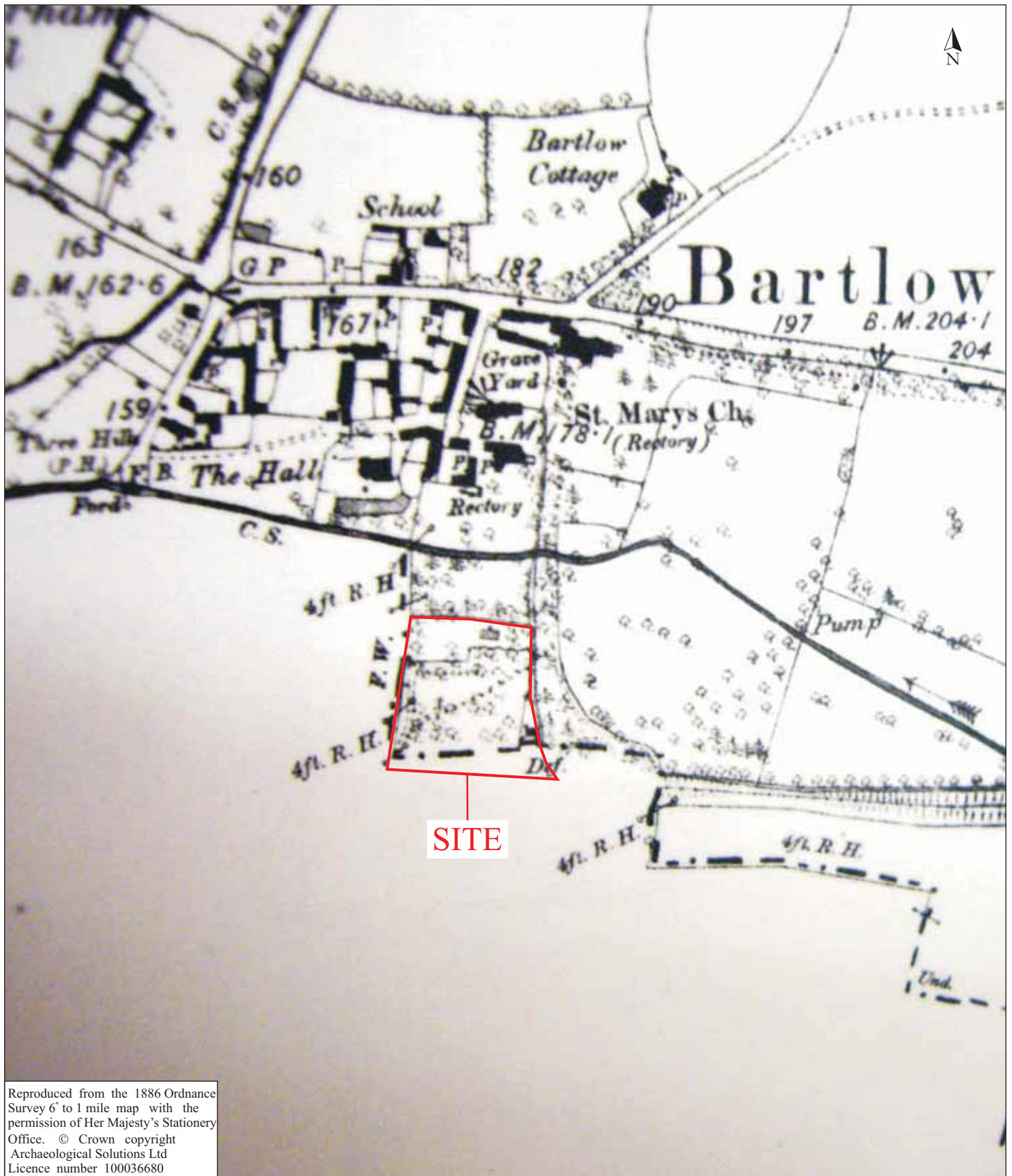


0 150m 250m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4

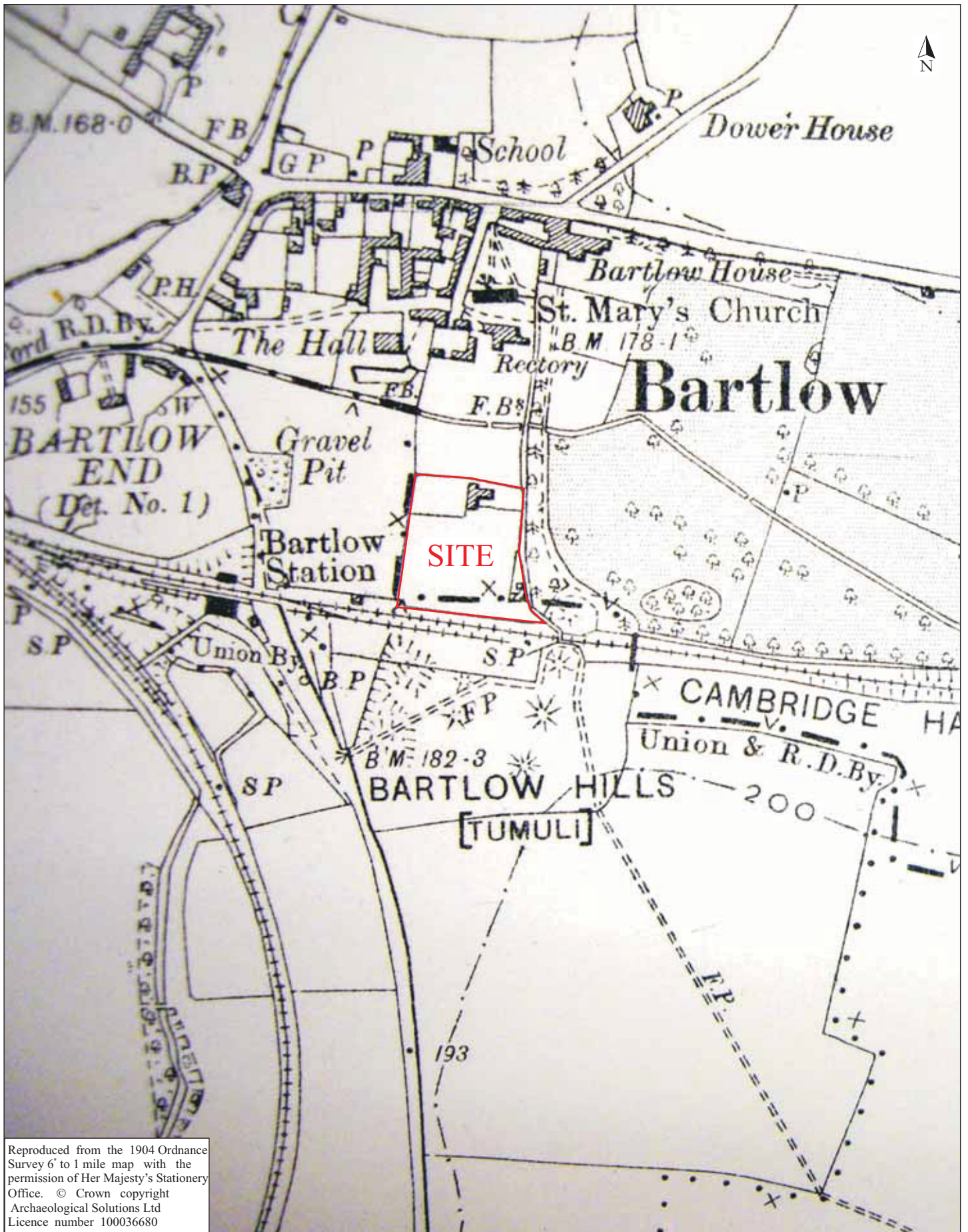


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Fig. 4 1845 Tithe map
Not to scale



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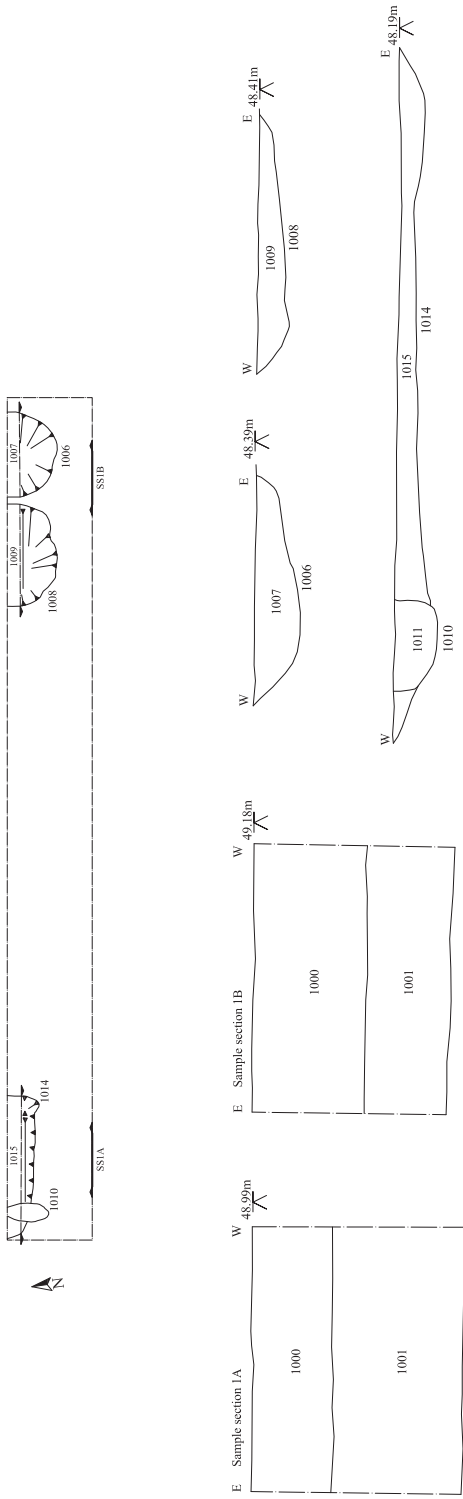
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 Fig. 5 OS map, 1886
 Not to scale



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1904
Not to scale

Trench 1



Trench 3

