

Babraham Research Campus: Flood Compensation Scheme, Phase 2

An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment



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**CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**



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Phase 2**
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Non-Technical Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation adjacent to the River Granta and within the grounds of Babraham Research Campus prior to the extension of a flood compensation area. The trenching revealed a continuation of Romano-British and post-medieval ditches, and a trackway, identified in previous investigations together with a colluvial filled hollow which contained evidence for prehistoric activity.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between the 5th and 7th of March 2012 to the north of Babraham Hall and within the grounds of the Babraham Research Campus prior to the expansion of a flood compensation area. Commissioned by Babraham Biosciences Technologies (BBT), the evaluation aimed to establish the presence, date, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological remains. The evaluation was carried out and this report was produced in accordance with an archaeological specification written by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2012) in response to a brief by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council. The specification and evaluation were approved and monitored by a Senior Archaeological Officer from the team.

Location, Topography and Geology

The Flood Compensation Scheme Phase 2 is subdivided into two areas (Area's A and B) separated by the current flood compensation scheme (see Figures 2 and 3). Both are adjacent to the River Granta and located approximately 500m northwest of Babraham Hall and within the grounds of the Babraham Research Campus (see Figure 1). Area A centres on TL 50538/51234 and covers 0.28 ha whilst Area B centres on TL 50694/51036 and covers 0.39 ha. The underlying geology is Lower Chalk with overlying Terrace gravels close to the river. The ground level slopes downwards towards the river from a height of 24.3m OD to 22.0m OD.

Archaeological Background

The Babraham Research Campus has been subject to extensive archaeological investigations by the CAU over the past few years (Armour 2007a, Armour 2007b, Collins *forthcoming*, Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell & Anderson, *forthcoming*) and a brief summary of the relevant results are detailed below.

Evidence within the Campus grounds for archaeological activity prior to the Romano-British period is relatively limited, and is largely restricted to stray/residual flint and pottery finds. The exception to this is a series of natural hollows which appear to have been utilized in the Early Neolithic period. Two large open area excavations approximately 200m to the southeast (Armour 2007a and Collins *forthcoming*) of the flood compensation area revealed several of these hollows which contained significant quantities of worked flint together with small amounts of pottery, bone and burnt stone. These two excavations also revealed evidence for an extensive Romano-British settlement which appears to have been established shortly after the Roman conquest and continues through to the late Roman period. The north-western extent of this settlement has yet to be established and several features are projected to extend towards the proposed flood compensation area.

Prior to recent excavations, evidence for activity during the medieval period was also quite limited, although St Peters Church adjacent to Babraham Hall has its origins in the Late Saxon period, and a Early-Mid Saxon Sunken Floored (SFB) was excavated close to the church (Wills 2004). A medieval settlement is believed to have existed within the grounds of Babraham Hall but was relocated when the precursor to the

current 18th c. Hall was built. However recent excavations 400m southeast of Area B (Collins & Timberlake 2011) revealed a Late Anglo-Saxon SFB together with pits suggesting activity dating to this period is quite wide-spread, whilst a number of pits, animal burials, wells and a boundary ditch dating to the 12th-14th c. AD were also excavated suggesting that the medieval settlement was close-by.

The Phase 1 flood compensation area, which lies between Areas A and B, was previously evaluated by the CAU, (Collins 2007) and identified a substantial Romano-British ditch, a smaller post-medieval ditch and a post-medieval trackway. The ditches are parallel to the River Granta and are projected to lie within Area B, whilst the post-medieval trackway is probably the same feature as seen in the large scale excavation to the south (Collins *forthcoming*) and again appears to run parallel to the river and is also projected to cross Area B.

Methodology

The proposed Flood Compensation Scheme Phase 2 areas (A and B) were evaluated by five trenches totalling 154.7m (a 4.20% sample of the area). The trenches were placed to give a broad coverage of the two areas.

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist with a tracked 20-ton 360° machine using a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket. A datasheet detailing the characteristics of each trench was generated and a digital photographic archive was compiled. Soil removed during the machining process, and all exposed features were also scanned by metal-detector. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand-tools, with one metre slots excavated in ditches, pits half-sectioned, natural hollows test-pitted and ambiguous natural features tested. Bulk environmental samples were also taken where appropriate. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby feature numbers, F, were assigned to stratigraphic events and numbers [fill] or [cut] to individual contexts. The evaluation trenches were planned at 1:50 and individual sections drawn at 1:10.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010) and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy. The CAU assigned site code is RCB 12 and the event number is ECB 3738.

Archive

A total of 24 contexts from eight features were excavated and recorded and artefacts including worked flint, pottery, tile, animal bone and burnt stone were recovered and catalogued. The documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in-line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and are being stored at the CAU offices.

Results

Metal detection of the topsoil and exposed features yielded no artefacts, whilst a limited number of worked flints were recovered from the overburden, but only in sufficient quantities to suggest general background activity.

Area A

Area A covered 0.28 ha and was evaluated by Trenches 4 and 5. Both of these trenches contained very limited archaeological activity (see Figure 3) and the only feature present was ditch **F.100** in Trench 4. This ditch contained no datable material, although it cut through the subsoil suggesting it is probably post-medieval.

Trench 4										
General Description								Orientation		
Trench 4 contained a single undated ditch.								NE-SW		
								Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.25
								Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0.11
								Width (m)		1.80
								Length (m)		32.00
Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	
100	Ditch	-	200	F	-	-	-	None	Undated	
100	Ditch	-	201	F	-	-	-	None		
100	Ditch	NW-SE	202	C	N/A	1.55	0.60	-		

Trench 5										
General Description								Orientation		
Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or deposits.								NW-SE		
								Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.28
								Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0.19
								Width (m)		1.80
								Length (m)		26.50

Area B

Area B covered 0.39 ha and was evaluated by Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Both Trenches 1 and 2 contained a substantial natural hollow, **F.105**, which was evaluated in Trench 2 by test pit [218]. The test pit indicated this feature had a depth of at least 2.50m (see Figure 4) and had been infilled in three distinct phases as detailed below:

Phase 1 – Contexts [214] and [215] consisted of dark grey sandy silt containing approximately 50 worked flints (see Appendix 1) dating to the prehistoric period. The flints appeared to be chronologically mixed with the majority possibly dating to the Bronze Age or even Iron Age. A left, human adult-sized *humerus* (Natasha Dodwell) was also recovered from [214].

Phase 2 – Contexts [212] and [213] consisted of mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing occasional worked flint and two very abraded sherds of

Romano-British greyware. These contexts are indicative of colluvial soils naturally infilling the hollow.

Phase 3 – Contexts [210] and [211] consisted of dark brown sandy silt containing occasional worked flints and post-medieval tile and pot. These contexts are indicative of infilling through a combination of post-medieval ploughing and colluvial processes.

Within Trench 1, this feature was machined to a depth of 1.4m which corresponds to approximately midway through the Phase 2 infilling. At this depth two very small Late Iron Age pits, **F.106** and **F.107** were identified and recorded, and these contained pottery and a small quantity of animal bone and burnt stone. A bulk environmental sample from **F.106** also yielded some evidence for crop processing (see Appendix 2). Towards the southwest end of this trench a post-medieval trackway and Romano-British ditch (unexcavated) were also present.

Trench 1											
General Description								Orientation			
Trench 1 contained a Romano-British ditch (unexcavated) a post-medieval trackway, and a large colluvium-filled hollow with two small Late Iron Age pits within the hill wash layers.								NE-SW			
								Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.30	
								Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0.10	
								Colluvium (Hollow)		>0.90	
								Width (m)		1.80	
Length (m)		31.20									
Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period		
106	Pit	-	219	F	-	-	-	PT, BN	Late Iron Age		
106	Pit	Circular	220	C	N/A	0.32	0.09	-			
107	Pit	-	221	F	-	-	-	PT, BS	Late Iron Age		
107	Pit	Oval	222	C	0.60	0.50	0.03	-			

Trench 2											
General Description								Orientation			
Trench 2 contained a sterile tree-throw and a large hollow with a Neolithic working surface towards the base sealed by colluvium layers.								NW-SE			
								Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.40	
								Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0.14	
								Colluvium (Hollow)		>1.32	
								Width (m)		1.80	
Length (m)		32.00									
Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period		
105	Hollow	-	210	L	-	-	-	None	Prehistoric to Post-medieval		
105	Hollow	-	211	L	-	-	-	BC, FL, PT			
105	Hollow	-	212	L	-	-	-	None			
105	Hollow	-	213	L	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT			
105	Hollow	-	214	L	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL			
105	Hollow	-	215	L	-	-	-	FL			
105	Hollow	Unknown	218	C	N/A	>20.0	2.52	-			

Trench 3 contained undated ditch **F.102**, probable Romano-British ditch **F.103** which was recut by broader, shallower **F.104**, post-medieval ditch **F.101** and a post-medieval trackway. Ditch **F.102** (see Figure 4) was sealed by the subsoil and had a very similar fill as the probable Romano-British ditches suggesting it is broadly contemporary. This feature had almost vertical sides and a flat base indicating it is a possible beam-slot. A bulk environmental sample from **F.103** contained very limited results (see Appendix 2), and taken together with the lack of finds suggests this feature is some distance from any settlement activity.

Trench 3									
General Description								Orientation	NE-SW
Trench 3 contained an undated ditch, a recut Romano-British ditch, and a post-medieval ditch and trackway.								Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.32
								Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)	0.16
								Width (m)	1.80
								Length (m)	33.00
Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
101	Ditch	-	203	F	-	-	-	TL	Post-medieval
101	Ditch	NW-SE	204	C	N/A	1.50	0.52	-	
102	Ditch	-	205	F	-	-	-	None	Undated
102	Ditch	NW-SE	206	C	N/A	0.50	0.42	-	
103	Ditch	-	207	F	-	-	-	None	Romano-British
103	Ditch	NW-SE	208	C	N/A	Trunc	0.41	-	
104	Ditch (Recut)	-	209	F	-	-	-	FL	Romano-British
104	Ditch (Recut)	NW-SE	223	C	N/A	1.50	0.20	-	

Discussion

The large hollow seen in Trenches 1 and 2 is very similar to several such features identified during excavations within the Babraham Research Campus grounds. For instance, Hollow A within the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a) had a comparable depth and infilling sequence, with evidence for *in-situ* flint working sealed by later Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval layers. Feature **F.105**, however, appears to contain flint from the Mesolithic through to Bronze Age/Iron Age suggesting it is not *in-situ* flint working. This material could have been incorporated into the hollow from in-washing processes, although the high number of recovered worked flints and the human *humerus* suggest the potential for other factors.

Ditch **F.103** and recut **F.104** were interpreted as probably being Romano-British because they correspond with dated features (see Figure 3) from the Phase 1 flood compensation scheme evaluation (Collins 2007), which was interpreted as an agricultural boundary. The paucity of finds from these features suggests they are some distance from any settlement activity. Ditch **F.101** also corresponds with a previously identified feature and is very similar in size and form to **F.100** suggesting they are both part of a post-medieval field-system.

This evaluation has helped to identify the continuation of several features recorded in previous investigations, whilst also establishing the presence of another natural hollow which, unlike previous hollows identified within the Campus grounds, contained evidence for Bronze Age/Iron Age activity.

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Chris Chapman on behalf of Babraham Bioscience Technologies (BBT). Monitoring was undertaken on behalf of CHET by Kaisa Gdaniec. Machining was undertaken by Lattenbury Services. Emma Beadsmoore was CAU project manager. Bryan Crossan (CAU) undertook the surveying and Marcus Britton assisted the author on site.

Appendix 1 – Worked Flint
Lawrence Billington

Quantification

A total of 83 struck flints (1775.2g) were recovered from the excavations. The majority of the assemblage, (76 pieces) was recovered from a 1m test pit excavated through deposits filling a hollow of periglacial origin. The bulk of the worked flint was recovered from the lower layers of the hollow which appear to represent undisturbed prehistoric deposits. Despite this the condition and character of the assemblage does not suggest this material represents *in situ* working; chips spalls and small flakes are poorly represented and no refitting material was present. It seems likely that the assemblage, although presumably derived from activity in or around the hollow has been redeposited and disturbed to some extent. Smaller numbers of struck flints were recovered from ditches **F.100** and **F.104** and represent small quantities of residual material caught up in the fills of these later features.

Feature	context	chip/spalls	irregular waste	flake	blade	bladelet	microburin	piercer	retouched flake	two platform flake core	multiplatform core	minimally worked core/tested nodule	total
100	200			3	2								5
104	209			1							1		2
105	211						1						1
105	213		1	2								1	4
105	214	6	4	31	1	1		1	1	1		1	47
105	215		10	4							1	4	19
105	217	1	1	3									5
	total	7	16	44	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	83

Table 1: Flint Quantification

Condition and Raw materials

The condition of the assemblage is generally good, with little evidence for extensive rolling or edge damage. Recortication is fairly common, occurring on approximately 25% of the assemblage and varies from a light blue clouding to a heavy white colour. Recortication appears to have some chronological significance as the few clearly Mesolithic flints (two prismatic blade based removals and a microburin) exhibited relatively heavy recortication. The assemblage is made up entirely of fine grained flint, varying in colour from dark grey/black to light browns and yellows. Surviving cortical surfaces are thin, hard and abraded and the form of the cores and tested nodules suggest the utilisation of relatively large (>150mm) rounded to sub rounded nodules with frequent thermal flaws and incipient fractures. This material is very likely to have derived from the flint rich fluvial gravels in the immediate area of the

site and may have even been extracted directly from deposits exposed or contained by the hollow itself.

Technology

The assemblage from the site is dominated by evidence for the early stages of core reduction, including the preliminary testing and decortication of nodules. Tested nodules and large, minimally worked, cores are very well represented as are pieces of irregular knapping waste and flakes retaining large areas of cortex on their dorsal surfaces. Technologically the assemblage appears to show little evidence for structured working techniques such as platform preparation and rejuvenation and knapping errors and evidence for poor control and anticipation during knapping is frequent. This must partly reflect the heavy bias towards the early stages of core reduction, prior to the more controlled latter stages of reduction but probably also has a chronological significance; such traits become increasingly common in assemblages from the later Neolithic onwards. Alongside this generally expediently worked material are a few pieces which indicate earlier activity, these include four fine Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade based removals, two of which came from the small assemblage from **F.100**. A proximal microburin was recovered from layer [211] within **F.105**. This is a distinctive by-product resulting from microlith production and is certainly of Mesolithic date.

Retouched tools

Two retouched pieces were recovered, both from hollow **F.105**. Both were relatively crudely worked, informal tools. The first was manufactured on a chunk of thermally fractured flint which had been modified with minimal steep retouch to produce a short piercer. The second piece probably represents a cutting tool and was manufactured on a secondary flake blank. It has irregular bifacial retouch along both lateral edges and invasive dorsal retouch at its distal end. Neither piece is strictly diagnostic but the character of the blanks used and the retouch suggest a relatively late date reflecting activity in the Early Bronze Age and perhaps later still.

Dating

Dating the assemblage is hampered a lack of diagnostic forms and the dominance of working waste from the early stages of reduction which lack clear technological attributes. This said, it appears that the assemblage is chronologically mixed with small proportion of early (Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic) material alongside more extensive evidence for later flint working. It is impossible to date this later activity precisely but the few tool forms and the recorded technological attributes suggest a post-Neolithic date is most likely and that it might even reflect later Bronze Age/ Iron Age flint working.

Discussion

The worked flint from the excavations shares certain characteristics with other assemblages recovered from other phases of fieldwork at Babraham, notably the ARES site and the excavation of an adjacent area (R&D Land) in 2011 (Collins

forthcoming). Here large quantities of flint-work have been recovered from deposits protected within periglacial hollows. In some cases these assemblages appear to represent the *in situ* extraction and preliminary working of nodules from within the hollows themselves, whilst in others they reflect the incorporation of surface scatter of worked flint into buried soils preserved within the hollows. Although including both an earlier and later component, much of this material previously recovered appears to be of earlier Neolithic date, contrasting with the assemblage reported on here which probably reflects somewhat later activity. Whilst small, this assemblage does have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the exploitation of flint resources in the area during prehistory and would benefit from closer comparison with the much larger previously excavated assemblages.

Appendix 2 – Bulk Environmental Samples

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

Three samples were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. The >4mm fractions of the heavy residues were sorted by eye by J.Hutton; the occasional finds recovered have been added to Table 2. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification) by the author. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other flora and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in Table 2.

Preservation

All plant remains recovered are charred. Practically no charcoal was retrieved, despite all samples containing some wild seeds and cereals. The concentrations of plant remains are hardly significant; sample 3 **F.106** was by far the richest with 26 whole cereal grains and many more fragments (mostly <2mm). The fragmented and puffed nature of the grains in all three samples, and the presence of almost uniquely large wild seeds suggest that smaller, more fragile specimens have been lost. It is unlikely that the charred remains in features **F.103** and **F.105** are *in-situ*; they are more likely to have randomly moved across the site after carbonisation and before being unknowingly integrated into the features.

Results

Natural hollow, F.105 [216]

The hollow does not appear to have contained burnt debris from cooking hearths or other fires. Charcoal is essentially absent and only five seeds were found.

Late Iron Age pit, F.106 [219]

The sample has evidence for the use of spelt or emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*). Wild seeds were quite common relative to cereal grains with a ratio of 0.9 wild seed to every grain. The wild species represented are of typical arable weeds and suggest that cultivation took place upon dense, clay-rich soils. The absence of charcoal is somewhat puzzling, indicating that carbonisation occurred without the addition of wood. One possible scenario sees the *in situ* burning of stored semi-cleaned grain.

Mid Romano-British ditch, F.103 [207]

No charcoal, a few grains and three wild plant seeds were recovered. The remains probably represent loose debris from processing and consumption from nearby activity.

Conclusions

The archaeobotanical remains are sparse and cannot offer much archaeological information other than the potential existence of a Late Iron Age site (unless the charred grains are intrusive Romano-British material). This area does not appear to be as rich in Romano-British charred plant remains as the nearby excavation areas (Collins *forthcoming* and Armour 2007a).

Sample number	1	2	3
Context	207	216	219
Feature	103	105	106
Feature type	ditch	hollow	Pit
Phase/Date	mid RB	N/A	LIA
Sample volume - litres	11	12	1
Charcoal volume - millilitres, estimates	0	<1	<1
Flot fraction examined - %	100	100	100
small charcoal (<2mm)		+	+
Cereal grains and chaff			
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	1		2
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i>	1		15
<i>Triticum</i> sp. indet. wheat grain	1		
<i>Hordeum / Triticum</i> sp. barley or wheat grain			9
indet. cereal grain fragments	12	2	+++
Indet. large Poaceae wild or domesticated grass seed	1	1	2
Non Cereal seeds			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Goosefoots			3
<i>Atriplex prostrata/patula</i> Oraches			3
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex</i> sp. Goosefoot / Oraches			4
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A' Löve Black bindweed			7
<i>Odontites verna</i> (Bellardi) Dumort. Red Bartsia			4
cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. possible Stinking Chamomile			1
cf. <i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl possible Great Fen Sedge	1		
<i>Lolium</i> sp. Ryegrass	1		
Medium Poaceae 2-4mm medium grass seed			1
Indet. seed (indet. kernel)	(1)	2	

Sample number	1	2	3
Damp / Shade loving species			
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> Sterki / <i>pulchella</i> (Müller)	+++		-
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müller) / <i>lubricella</i> (Porro)	+		
<i>Columella edentula</i> (Draparnaud)	+++		+
<i>Oxichilus</i> / <i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	++		
Catholic species / Unkown habitats			
<i>Helicella itala</i> (L.)			-
<i>Trichia</i> sp.	+++	+	+
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> Müller –Blind burrowing snail	+++	+	+++
Other items from >4mm residues			
Bone	-	+	
flint	-		
burnt flint	-	+	
oyster shell	-		
Modern rootlets	P	P	P

Table 2: Archaeobotanical Remains

Key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-50, '+++>50 items. P = present.

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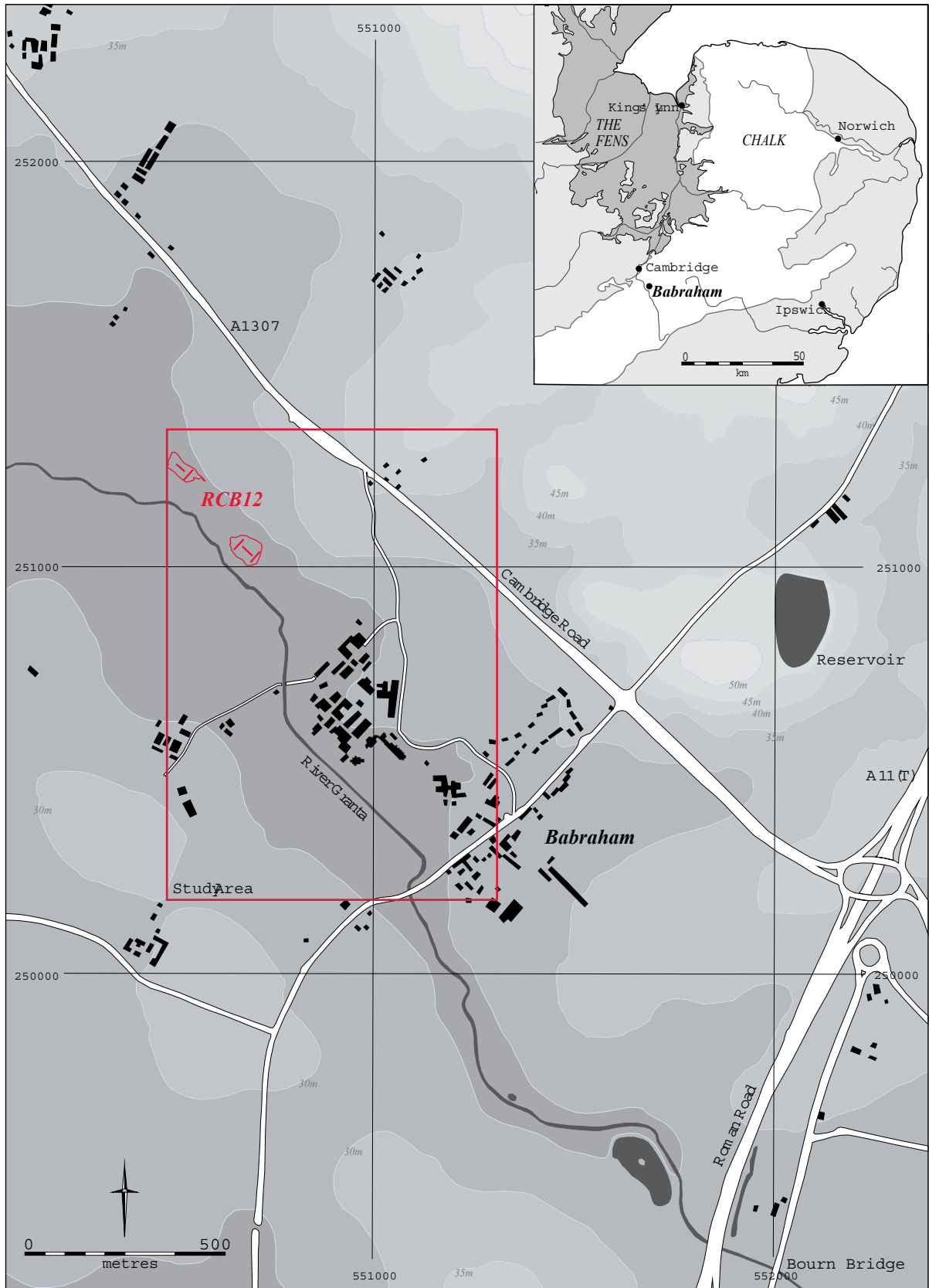


Figure 1. Location map

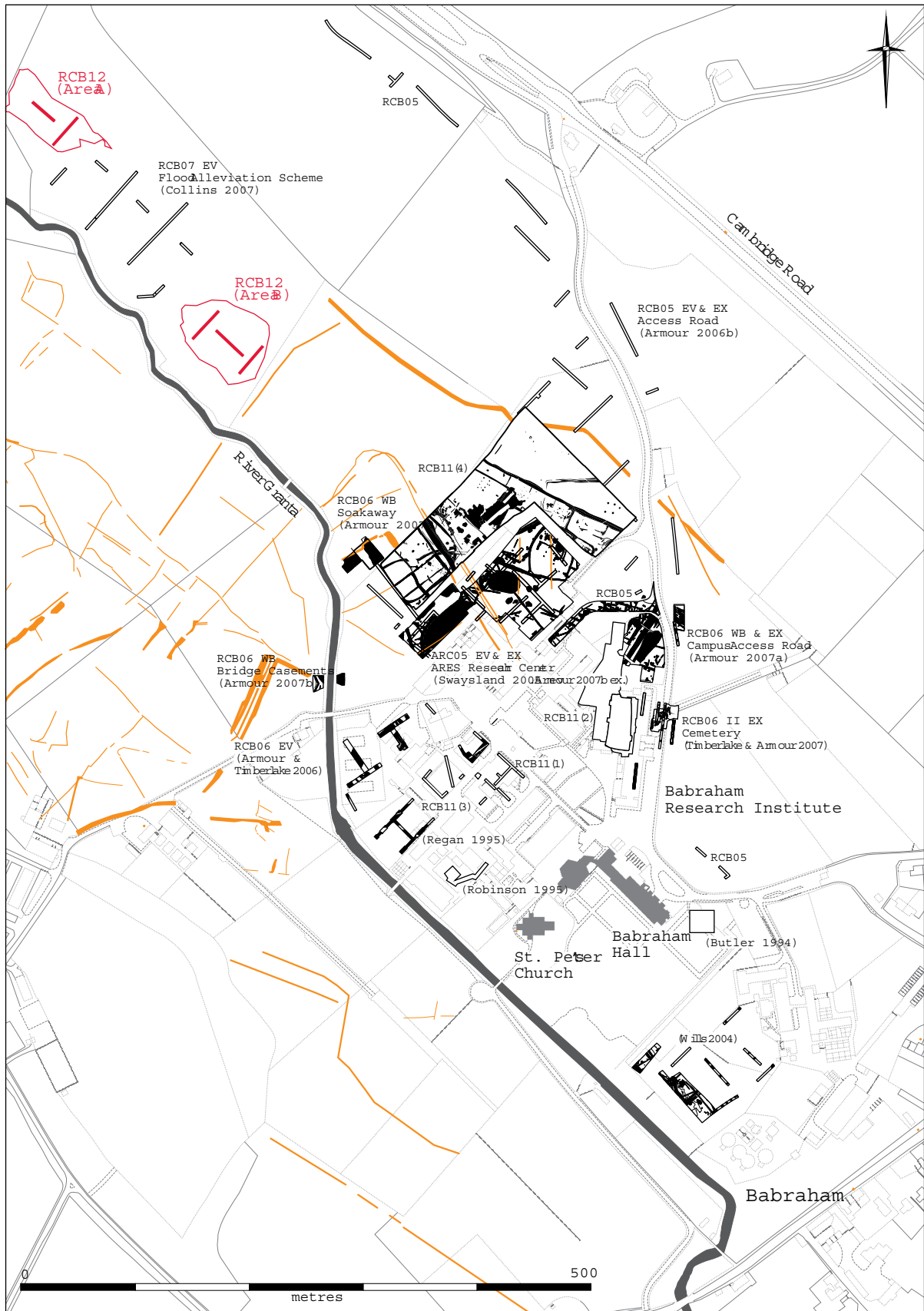


Figure 2. Location of current excavations, showing previous excavations in the area and cropmark (in orange)

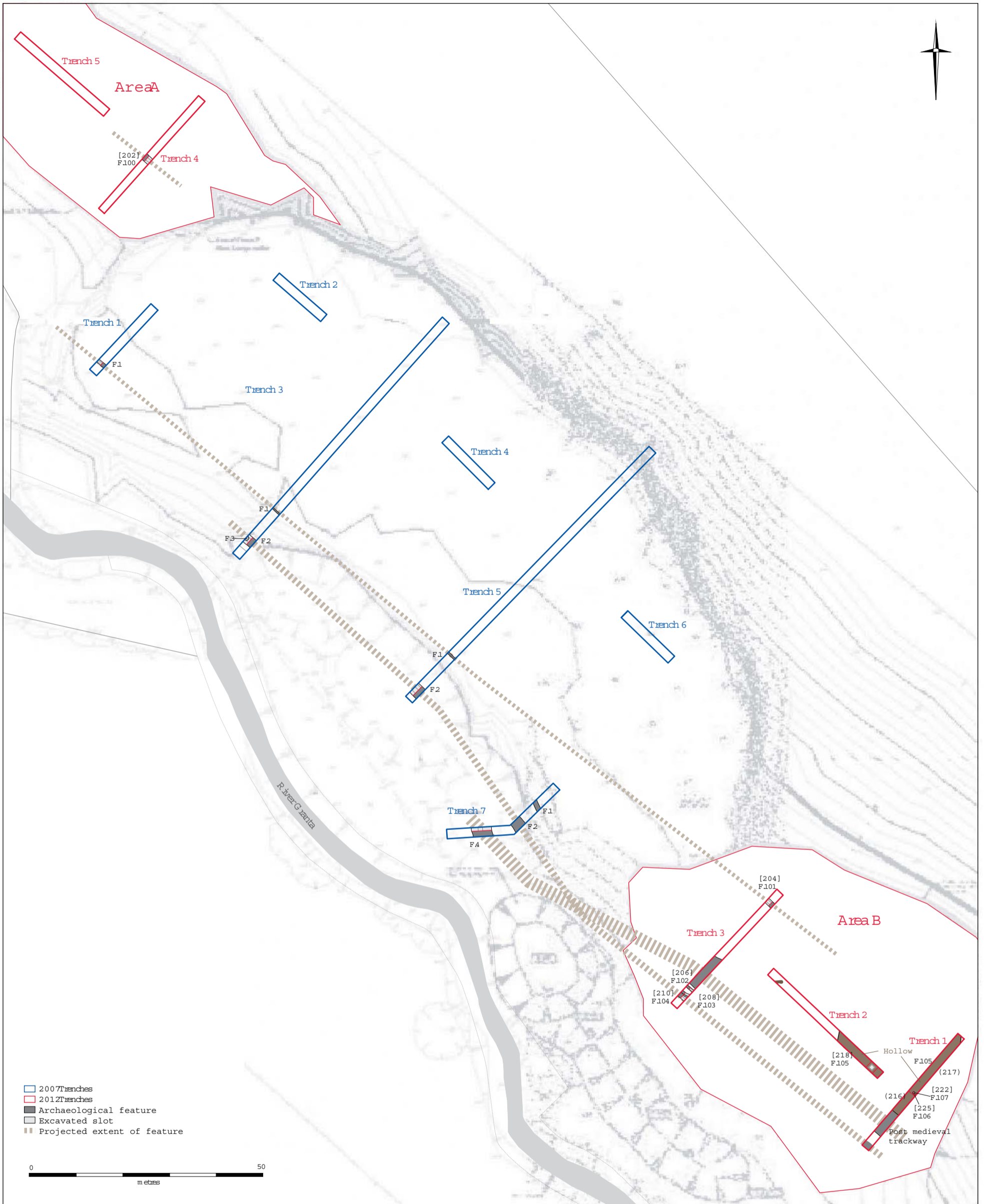


Figure 3. Plan of archaeological features

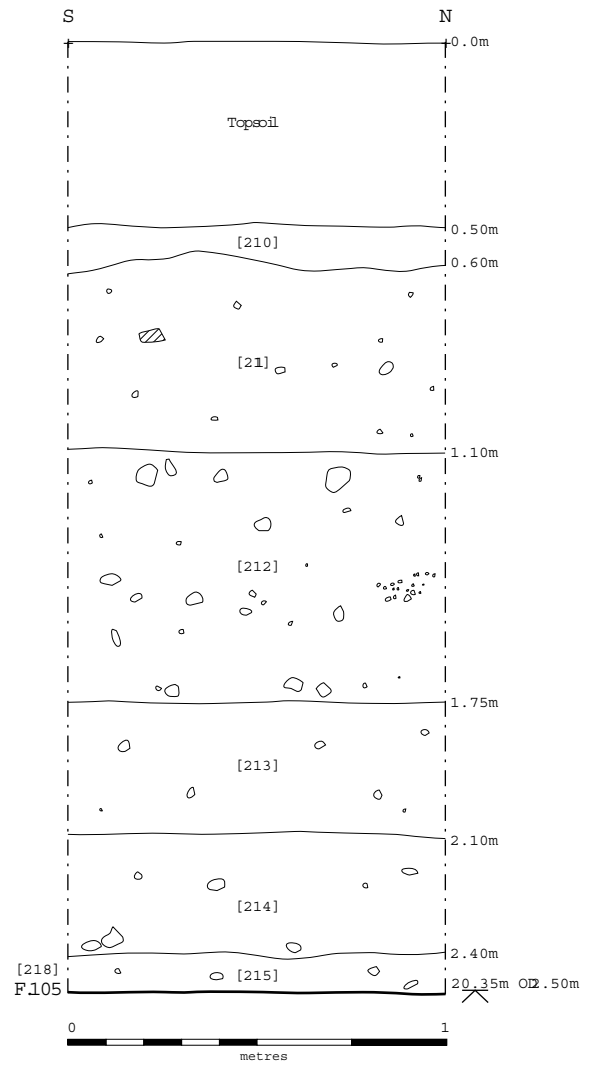


Figure 4. Top: Test Pit within hollow F.105 in Trench 2. Bottom: Ditches F.102 and F.104 in Trench 3.

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Project details

Project name	Babraham Research Campus: Flood Compensation Scheme, Phase 2: An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment
Short description of the project	Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation adjacent to the River Granta and within the grounds of Babraham Research Campus prior to the extension of a flood compensation area. The trenching revealed a continuation of Romano-British and post-medieval ditches, and a trackway, identified in previous investigations together with a colluvial filled hollow which contained evidence for Neolithic activity.
Project dates	Start: 05-03-2012 End: 07-03-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 2457 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	HOLLOW Neolithic
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Flood Compensation
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BABRAHAM Babraham Research Campus: Flood Compensation Scheme, Phase 2
Postcode	CB22 3AU
Study area	0.67 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 50538 51234 52.1384256623 0.199953444921 52 08 18 N 000 11 59 E Point
Site coordinates	TL 50694 51036 52.1366040113 0.202143624904 52 08 11 N 000 12 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.00m Max: 24.30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Matthew Collins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Babraham Bioscience Technologies

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	RCB 12
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	RCB 12
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	RCB 12
Paper Contents	'Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Babraham Research Campus: Flood Compensation Scheme, Phase 2 An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collins, M.
Other bibliographic details	1080
Date	2012
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Place of issue or publication	CAU
Description	A4 Booklet. Pdf
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