

Babraham Research Campus: The R and D Land

An Archaeological Excavation Assessment



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Non-Technical Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a series of excavations within the R & D Land at Babraham Research Campus, prior to the development of this area. The excavations revealed extensive archaeological remains including evidence for Neolithic activity; a continuation of the Romano-British settlement identified in previous phases of work; and a medieval/post-medieval field-system, trackway and well, as well as a large number of quarry pits. The dominant phase of activity was a Romano-British settlement which included a substantial series of ditches that bounded the eastern edge of the settlement, seven structures, two wells, an irregular shaped enclosure and a large number of smaller drainage/boundary ditches and paddocks, as well as pits and areas of quarrying.

Introduction

Several phases of archaeological investigation have been carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) within the grounds of Babraham Research Campus, Cambridgeshire, prior to the expansion of the Institute's facilities on the Research and Development Land (R&D Land), to the north of Babraham Hall. In addition a pipeline within the grounds was also monitored. The main phase of excavation was carried out between the 12th October 2011 and 23rd January 2012, with additional work adjacent to the River Granta and a Southern Extension to the main area excavated between 16th April and 17th May 2012, and a western extension area excavated between 28th June and 5th July 2012. Periodic monitoring of the pipeline occurred between April 16th and 10th July 2012. Commissioned by Babraham Biosciences Technologies (BBT), the excavations aimed to preserve by record heritage assets of archaeological significance within the R&D Land. The excavation was carried out and this report produced in accordance with archaeological specifications written by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2011 and 2012) in response to a brief by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council. The specifications and excavations were approved and monitored by a Senior Archaeological Officer from that team.

Location, Topography and Geology

The R&D Land investigations are located 300m northwest of Babraham Hall and within the grounds of Babraham Research Campus, Babraham, Cambridgeshire, CB22 3AT. The area is bordered by open pasture to the north, research buildings to the south, the River Granta to the west and the Babraham Access Road to the east. The investigations covered a total area of 1.40 hectares (excluding the pipeline) centred on TL 50925/50895.

The R&D Land slopes down from 26.5m OD along the eastern edge closest to the access road to 21m OD adjacent to the River Granta, with occasional natural ridges and undulations. The underlying geology is Lower Chalk, overlain with periodic areas of Terrace sands and gravel closer to the river. Several large, natural periglacial hollows and features in-filled with silt are present within the Lower Chalk and a further large, natural, alluvium filled hollow is present closer to the river.

Archaeological Background

The Babraham Research Campus has been subject to extensive archaeological investigation by the CAU over the past several years (Armour 2006, Armour 2007a, Armour 2007b, Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell & Anderson *forthcoming*) and a brief summary of the relevant results are detailed below.

Prior to the archaeological excavation at the ARES building, only limited evidence for prehistoric activity had been identified within the Campus grounds and largely consisted of stray pieces of worked flint. However, during that phase of work a series of test pits excavated into a natural periglacial hollow recovered nearly nine hundred worked flints primarily dating to the Early Neolithic period. A further excavation (Armour 2006) revealed another periglacial hollow, which was also partially test pitted and approximately 150 worked flints together with sherds of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered. No similar features were identified during the evaluation of

the R&D Land (Collins 2011), however the presence of these features suggests the underlying geology was exploited for flint during the prehistoric period and there was potential for such activity across the R&D Land.

Very limited evidence for activity relating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age has been identified across the campus and primarily consists of stray or residual artefacts. However, the Romano-British period is well represented with excavations at the adjacent ARES building and Access Road (Armour 2007a and 2007b) uncovering evidence for a rural settlement which appeared to have its origins in the Early Roman-British period before peaking in the 2nd-3rd century AD and potentially going into decline in the Late Romano-British period. Other activity relating to this period within the campus grounds includes a sizable cemetery approximately 150m to the southeast, and several trackways, ditches and other settlement related activity (Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell & Anderson *forthcoming*).

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 an Early-Mid Anglo-Saxon Sunken Floored Building (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 century hall was built. However, recent excavations 150m southeast of the R&D Land (Collins & Timberlake 2011) revealed a Late Anglo-Saxon SFB together with pits suggesting activity dating to this period is potentially quite wide-spread, whilst a number of pits, animal burials, wells and a boundary ditch dating to between the 12th-14th century AD were also excavated suggesting that the later medieval settlement is also close-by.

The trenched evaluation carried out by the CAU on the R&D Land prior to this excavation (Collins 2011) recorded limited archaeological activity towards the eastern edge of the development area. This was supported by a trenched evaluation along the new Access Road (Armour 2006), which also revealed very few archaeological features. However, the trenches towards the west, adjacent to the current ARES building revealed a dense pattern of archaeological features, which were primarily interpreted as being a continuation of the Romano-British settlement identified in previous excavations. These features included an unusual 'dark earth' hollow which contained significant quantities of Late Roman domestic rubbish, together with pits, postholes and substantial ditches. A post-medieval trackway was also identified and was previously seen during the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a). This trackway is probably one of a series, which have been identified across the campus grounds, with similar features excavated to the south (Timberlake 2011) and southeast (Collins & Timberlake 2011). Other post-medieval features within the campus grounds have included substantial quarries and field boundary ditches indicating there was potential for similar features across the R&D Land.

Methodology

The R&D Land excavations followed on from a CAU evaluation (Collins 2011) which had defined the extent of archaeological activity within the development area. In addition to the main excavation which extended over 1.255 ha, several further

phases of investigation were carried out between April and July 2012. These phases consisted of:

- a) A small open area excavation adjacent to the River Granta totalling 272m² where an Attenuation Tank was to be located, together with a 15m long trench which extended from this area into the River Granta (see Figure 3).
- b) A southern extension to the main excavation area which totalled 945m² (see Figure 3). This area was not included in the main excavation due to the presence of a temporary car-park and several live services.
- c) A western extension to the main excavation area which totalled c. 200m² (see Figure 3). This area was not included in the main excavation area due to the presence of a fibre-optic cable.
- d) A pipeline which extended for c. 847m (see Figure 2 and 10), with a further, adjacent 1m by 9m trench excavated in order to investigate several archaeological features.

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist primarily with a tracked 20-ton 360° machine using a 2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket. A smaller 3-ton 360° machine using a combination of a toothed 0.60m wide bucket and a 1m wide grading bucket was used for excavation of the pipeline. Once stripped of overburden, the areas were planned at a scale of 1:50 and all exposed features were scanned with a metal detector. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand tools, with one metre slots excavated in ditches, whilst pits, postholes and other discreet features were half sectioned. Large silt hollows were investigated by test pits, whilst, in consultation with the Senior Archaeologist from CHET, several areas/features within the Primary Excavation Area were selectively excavated by machine. A digital photographic archive was compiled and bulk and monolith tin environmental samples were taken where appropriate. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby feature numbers were assigned to stratigraphic events and numbers [fill], [cut] or [layer] to individual contexts, and sections were 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 for the primary open-area excavation is RCB 11 (4) and RCB 12 (2) and RCB 12 (3) for the secondary phases of work. The event number is ECB 3673.

Archive

From the Primary Excavation Area a total of 1460 contexts from 417 features were excavated and recorded. From the Southern Extension a total of 107 contexts from 41 features were excavated and recorded. From the Western Extension a total of 74 contexts from 23 features were excavated and recorded. From the Pipeline a total of 33 contexts from 12 features were excavated and recorded. Recovered and catalogued artefacts include: Neolithic pot and worked/burnt flint; Romano-British pot, tile,

animal bone, human bone, coins and other metalwork, glass, oyster and mussel shell and worked and burnt stone; medieval and post-medieval pot and animal bone. 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 currently stored at the CAU offices.

Results

For ease of description the results from the different phases of excavation are presented separately with the Primary Excavation first, followed by the Attenuation Tank and Riverside Trench, the Southern Extension, the Western Extension, and the Pipeline excavation presented last. Also, the results are presented in archaeologically chronological order commencing with the Mesolithic and Neolithic and continuing through to the post-medieval and modern periods.

Primary Excavation Area

Within the 1.255 ha Primary Excavation Area a dense pattern of archaeology dating from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic through to the medieval/post-medieval period was identified (See Figures 3-9), the results of which are presented in chronological order below.

Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

No cut features could be dated to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods; however, large numbers of artefacts from these periods were recovered during the excavation. Three quarters of the recovered artefacts came from two large periglacial hollows; **F.174** and **F.178**, located within the eastern half of the excavation area (see Figures 4 and 11). These artefacts included worked and burnt flint, moderate quantities of Early Neolithic pottery (see Appendices 1 and 2) and small quantities of animal bone and burnt stone.

During machining a significant number of worked flints were observed on the surface of these features and as a result a collection of the surface material was carried out which involved plotting the position of each artefact. A total of 181 flints were recovered from the surface of **F.174** and 239 from the surface of **F.178**, however they appeared to be evenly distributed, and no specific concentrations were observed. Based on these results, a 1m x 1m test-pitting strategy was implemented in order to determine the nature and depth of the flint-bearing deposits within the two hollows and whether any discrete concentrations or 'working areas' could be identified. Hollow **F.174** was sampled by 21 test-pits and a total of 164 worked flints and 380 pieces of burnt flint were recovered. Figure 12 shows how these artefacts were distributed across the hollow. No specific distribution pattern could be ascertained, although the central area of the hollow did show a slightly higher concentration of flint. This could, however, be explained by a deeper flint-bearing deposit surviving within this part of the hollow.

Hollow **F.178** was sampled by 45 test-pits and a much higher average number of flints were recovered from each test-pit, with a total of 1200 worked and 902 burnt pieces being collected. The flint was again quite evenly distributed (see Figure 12), although specific test-pits yielded particularly high numbers. For instance Test-Pit 16 contained 277 worked flints together with a large quantity of burnt flint suggesting the location of a flint 'working-area'. A moderate quantity of Early Neolithic pottery was also recovered from test-pits in this hollow and was primarily concentrated in those within the southern half (see Figure 13 and Appendix 2). Despite the small average sherd size, the majority of the pottery appeared quite fresh and unabraded, suggesting it was deposited in the hollows rather than accumulating through other methods such as from hill-wash.

The flint-bearing deposit was sampled and studied (see Appendix 8) which showed it is likely to be a buried Holocene woodland soil preserved within natural periglacial hollows. The hollows had a preserved lower A horizon consisting of a pale greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt from which all of the artefacts were recovered and below this a preserved, sterile orangey-brown sandy B horizon.

Towards the western edge of the excavation area was another large natural hollow, **F.521**, which had a visible length of *c.*40m and width of *c.*35m. The upper fill of the southern half of this feature consisted of a dark grey alluvial silty clay with occasional Romano-British finds within it; including a copper alloy coin (see Appendix 10). Towards the northwest this changed to a fine, silvery grey alluvial river silt which was completely sterile. Several Romano-British and medieval ditches also cut across this feature indicating the hollow had silted up prior to these periods. To investigate the hollow further, two machine-cut trenches were dug, one on a northeast-southwest (Trench 1) alignment adjacent to the edge of the excavation area and the second (Trench 2) on a north-south alignment extending from Trench 1 (see Figure 4). The sequences of fills within the hollow were subsequently subject to a pollen analysis and radiocarbon (AMS) test, (see Appendix 7). Trenches 1 and 2 revealed the pale grey alluvial silt had a depth of up to 0.70m. Underlying this was a layer of very dark greyish brown/black organic silt with a depth of upto 0.40m which overlay the Terrace gravels (see Figure 14). The pollen analysis of this sequence showed the lower organic silt formed in a marshy or wet meadow environment probably during the Holocene (Mesolithic), whilst the upper alluvial silts were likely formed through repeated flooding through the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age (See Appendix 7). No features were identified in either trench, although a single worked flint displaying characteristics of Mesolithic flint-working techniques was recovered from the base of the lower organic silt layer.

It is possible **F.521** is similar to Hollow B, which was observed during the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a). It certainly has the same shape and is also cut by Romano-British and medieval linears, although this hollow also had significant quantities of artefacts in its upper fill including large quantities of Roman coins. If these features were formed during the same period it suggests this stretch of the eastern bank of the River Granta was characterized by marshy hollows separated by ridges of chalk and Terrace gravels.

A further 417 worked flints together with a large quantity of burnt flint dating from the Late Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age were recovered from later

features and are likely to have been derived from extensive, truncated surface scatters (see Appendix 1). It was also noted during the excavation that the number of residual flints recovered from later features markedly declined to virtually none towards the western half of the site, suggesting the scatters were concentrated on the higher ground away from the River Granta.

Bronze Age/Iron Age

In keeping with previous phases of excavation within the Campus grounds, no cut features could be positively associated with these periods, and the only evidence for them is in the form of occasional residual worked flint and pottery sherds. These are in sufficiently low quantities to suggest only a transitory or very low level usage of the immediate landscape.

Early Romano-British Period (43-150 AD)

A moderate number of features dating from this period were identified, and are primarily located within the eastern half of the excavation area (see Figure 5), although isolated features and residual artefacts were present across much of the site. The majority of the features associated with this period clearly relate to the Early Romano-British settlement that was identified during the ARES excavations (Armour 2007a), and are a continuation of that settlement. They include a probable structure (Structure 1), a system of small-scale paddock/boundary ditches, a series of small internal boundaries, and probable quarry pits. These groups of features are detailed below.

Structure 1

Structure 1 is the only probable structure that could be dated to this period and is located within the north-eastern half of the site (see Figure 5). It consists of a group of 18 postholes, **F.217, F.218, F.220-F.222, F.235, F.236, F.260, F.261, F.263-F.268, F.270 and F.271** (see Figure 15), located within a probable Early Romano-British paddock/boundary system, which is discussed in further detail below. The postholes were all circular and moderately sized, averaging 0.42m in diameter and 0.26m in depth with only a few artefacts recovered, including several sherds of Early Roman pottery (see Appendix 3). The structure is potentially circular with a diameter of c.9.50m. The postholes have been cut by a number of Mid-Late Romano-British pits and linears, suggesting the building must have fallen out of use by the time the settlement was reorganized during this period. Also, several of the postholes have been cut by a series of modern square building footings and it is possible some have been completely lost through truncation. Due to the high level of truncation and number of later features within the immediate vicinity it is difficult to fully define the layout of this structure and its purpose.

Paddock/Boundary System

To the west and north of Structure 1 was a series of parallel/intercutting linears which potentially formed part of a boundary for the Early Romano-British settlement, based on the fact virtually no features dating to this period were located to the north or west,

or 'outside' of them. This boundary consisted of ditches **F.239-F.241**, **F.257** and **F.258** on a north-south alignment and **F.273-F.277** on a northeast-southwest alignment. All of these features had similar dimensions and averaged 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep. They also shared a similar reddish brown sandy silt fill making it difficult to ascertain which features cut the other, and only a very small quantity of pottery was recovered from them. These features are dissected by the substantial Mid-Late Romano-British boundary ditch suggesting they had fallen out of use by that period and also that there was a major reorganisation of the settlement during that time.

Ditches dating to the Early Romano-British period on an intersecting course were not identified during the adjacent ARES excavation. However, a similar series of ditches were present in the northern corner of that site orientated northeast-southwest, which do not appear in the R&D excavation, and therefore it is likely these features turned to become part of the same boundary.

Other Ditches and Curvilinear Features

Several small, ditches consisting of **F.147**, **F.161**, and **F.160**, **F.179**, **F.192**, which are likely to be the same feature, were located near to the south-western edge of the excavation area. These ditches averaged 0.50m in width and between 0.10m and 0.25m deep. They are heavily truncated by later features and their full extent is difficult to ascertain, however it is likely they are a continuation of the Early Roman enclosure and settlement identified during the ARES excavation.

Adjacent to the southern edge of the excavation area was a grouping of small curvilinear features including **F.172**, **F.167**, **F.165** and **F.168**. This edge of the site had previously been excavated to the underlying (chalk) geology, and as a result the archaeology had been partially truncated and heavily compacted, and modern building material and coal pressed into the surface of the features. Ditch **F.172** was adjacent to the edge of the site, and **F.167**, which contained the crushed remains of an almost whole vessel, curved around it. Outside of this ditch were features **F.165** and **F.168** which formed a slightly more rectangular outer boundary. Because, the majority of these features lay outside the excavation area it is difficult to ascertain their purpose or extent, although it is possible they could form part of a structure.

Quarries and Pits

Other features dating to this period include large, shallow pit **F.145**, located towards the southern edge of the excavation area, smaller and intercutting pits, **F.556-F.558** located within the western half of the site. The series of intercutting features contained a moderate quantity of pottery and bone and were infilled with the same mid grey sandy silt. These features are in an area of Terrace gravels and likely represent small-scale quarrying, whereas **F.145** was located on the Lower chalk. This feature contained few artefacts and its purpose is undetermined.

Mid Romano-British Period (150-300 AD)

A large number of features contained pottery that could only be dated 200-400 AD, however, many contained pottery that can be more closely tied to the period 150-300 AD, therefore these features will be described in this section, whilst those containing pottery from the former period will be discussed in the 'Mid-Late Romano-British section. There is clearly a large overlap here; however there was a significant reorganisation/expansion of the settlement during these periods and presenting the results separately allows for a greater understanding of this development.

Enclosure/Paddock Systems and Other Ditches

During the Mid Romano-British period, the settlement appears to have been substantially expanded with a more regular, formalised boundary/paddock system being established and many earlier ones were disregarded. To fully appreciate the expansion of this system it is necessary to refer to the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a), and Figure 5 shows how the features from these two phases of work most likely joined together.

Ditches **F.191**, **F.289** and **F.335**, located within the eastern half of the excavation area, are projected to form the north-eastern and north-western arms of a substantial enclosure which replaces a much smaller Early Romano-British one. **F.191** and **F.289** had broadly the same profile and fill type and averaged 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep whereas **F.335** was slightly larger at 2.40m wide and 1.10m deep. These features contained a moderate to high quantity of artefacts suggesting domestic rubbish was being dumped in them, although most of the area they enclose is outside of this phase of excavation. Both **F.289** and **F.355** were sealed by Late Romano-British deposit **F.105**. Several ditches including **F.498**, **F.505** and **F.534-F.536** combined to form an L-shaped system which is projected to join with features from the ARES excavation and form a paddock joined on to that enclosure, (see Figure 5). Very few artefacts were recovered from this series of features suggesting they enclosed an agricultural field rather than further settlement activity.

To the north of ditches **F.191** and **F.289** and within the central part of the excavation were two small L-shaped linears, **F.225** and **F.352** which were cut by the settlement boundary ditch. It is likely, although remains conjecture at this time, that a further small ditch linked ditches **F.225** and **F.352**, which would have enclosed Structures 1 and 2. However no evidence for this feature remains as it would have been subsumed by the establishment of the boundary ditch (see Figure 5). A low to moderate quantity of artefacts were recovered from these features which is surprising given the proximity of two contemporary structures, although evidence suggests they are probably workshops or agricultural buildings (see below) which perhaps explains this.

Ditch **F.502** was a fairly substantial feature averaging 1.60m wide and 0.68m deep. It contained a low quantity of artefacts and is probably offset from ditch **F.505**, creating a further field to the northwest. Perpendicular to **F.502** was small ditches **F.322**, **F.467** and **F.551** which are probably the truncated remains of the same feature and represent a small scale field division.

Structure 2 and Structure 3

Structure 2 and Structure 3 are directly adjacent to one another, and are located within the central part of the excavation area next to the settlement boundary ditch. Structure 2 was rectangular in shape and *c.* 8m long and 3m wide, and consisted of postholes **F.244**, **F.250**, **F.252**, **F.253**, **F.255** and **F.261**, (see Figures 5 and 16). The postholes were all relatively small and averaged 0.38m in diameter and 0.13m deep with pottery and animal bone recovered from several of them. Adjacent to posthole **F.244** was pit **F.230** which contained a truncated adult sheep burial, whilst adjacent to posthole **F.250** was small pit, **F.251**, which contained a moderate quantity of iron-smithing slag (see Appendix 11). Four metres to the northwest of this structure was pit **F.311**, which was sealed by deposits associated with **F.105**, where further evidence for iron-working was present including a smithing hearth base and other hearth debris (Timberlake *ibid*). This suggests the structure may have functioned as a workshop associated with small scale iron-working.

Structure 3 was square in shape with a diameter of 5m, and consisted of postholes **F.243** and **F.246-F.248**, (see Figure 16). The postholes were relatively broad and shallow, averaging 0.59m and 0.15m respectively and contained a small quantity of pottery. Postholes **F.243** and **F.247** both also contained large flat, probable post-pad stones positioned on their respective bases, whereas, more unusually, a fragment of abraded human adult femur was recovered from the base of **F.246** (see Appendix 5). The shallowness of these features, considering their diameter, suggests they have been quite heavily truncated. Gully **F.259** extends from midway between postholes **F.247** and **F.248** to the settlement boundary ditch and is potentially related to the structure. A similar post-built structure with a gully extending from the centre of it was identified during the Camp Ground excavations at Colne Fen, Earith, Cambridgeshire (Regen, Evans & Webley 2004) and was believed to be a mill, which suggests that Structure 3 potentially had a similar function.

Grave F.164

Grave **F.164** was located adjacent to the south-eastern edge of the excavation area and within the corner of an enclosure, formed by ditch **F.146**. It was a relatively substantial feature, 2.45m long, 0.95m wide and 0.75m deep, (see Figures 18 and 19). The grave contained the remains of a mature adult male in the supine position who potentially had half/two thirds of the left forearm amputated anti-mortem. The individual also showed evidence for being of an advanced age at death, (see Appendix 5). A number of nails were located around the body, and a dark stain, which likely represents the remains of a coffin, were recorded. Also, an almost complete Hadham reduced-ware beaker of unusual design dated 200-400 AD, (see Appendix 3) and the partial remains of a chicken were recovered from near the feet. A similar grave (**F.167**) was identified *c.*2.50m south of this feature within the Western Extension excavation.

Quarry Pits

A small group of quarry pits dating to the Mid Romano-British period were located in the central part of the site within an area of Terrace gravel. This group consisted of **F.479-F.482**; all were oval in shape and varied between 1m and 3.50m in length, 1m

and 2.90m in width and 0.20m and 0.32m in depth. They had steep sides, flat bases and contained small quantities of pottery and animal bone. These features are probably representative of occasional and small scale gravel extraction.

Mid-Late Romano-British Period (200-400 AD)

This phase is a continuation of the Mid Romano-British period with the pottery evidence (see Appendix 3) suggesting the settlement reached its peak during this time. A settlement boundary system was established, with paddocks/house plots off-set from it while several new structures were also added. Also, evidence for the disposal of domestic rubbish, quarrying and other activities was identified. These developments are described below.

Settlement Boundary Ditch and Paddock Systems

An important addition to the Mid-Late Romano-British settlement was the northwest-southeast orientated boundary ditch which was recut/reconstituted on several occasions. Within the south-eastern half of the area, this feature consisted primarily of **F.177** and **F.182** which were joined by **F.146** within the central part before becoming ditches **F.233** and **F.295** towards the northwest, (see Figures 3 and 6). The area between this boundary and the River Granta contained a dense pattern of features dating to the Mid-Late Romano-British period, whereas to the northeast or 'outside' of the boundary none were present. Ditches **F.177** and **F.182** averaged 1.71m wide, 0.50m deep and were primarily infilled with a homogenous mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt. These features contained significant quantities of domestic rubbish including pottery, animal bone, tile, oyster shell and burnt stone together with small quantities of quern stone, glass and metalwork. The metalwork included several well preserved bracelets (see Figure 22) which were recovered from a well defined area in the lower fill of **F.177**, which suggests they had been specifically dumped together rather than casually lost. Other metalwork included several bronze alloy coins which were recovered from the surface and three knives. The coins were in generally good condition and broadly dated to the mid to late 4th century AD, (see Appendix 10).

Ditches **F.233** and **F.295** extended from the central part of the area to the northwest baulk. They averaged 2.52m wide and the depth became noticeably more substantial towards the northwest increasing from 0.45m to 1.10m. The number of recovered artefacts also varied, with moderate to high quantities in the central area of the site, where these features joined with **F.146**, **F.177** and **F.182**, to very few being recovered where they intersected the Early Romano-British boundary ditches to again high quantities near the northwest baulk. Furthermore it was noted that lower quantities of pottery were recovered near the northwest baulk, but substantial quantities of animal bone and oyster shell (including 194 separate, whole shells from a single slot). The differing distribution of the various types of artefacts along the course of the boundary ditches could be indicative of different activities occurring along its length, for instance: the large number of oyster shells and animal bones could indicate food/agricultural processing areas, whereas the large quantities of pottery are more likely to represent nearby domestic activity.

The number of times the boundary was reconstituted and recut suggests that once it had been established it was maintained over a significant period of time. Furthermore, the complete lack of features dating from this period ‘outside’ of the boundary suggests it is likely to have had a significant impact on how the settlement developed. The boundary ditch continues beyond the Southern Extension and has also been identified in Trench 7 from the 2005 Access Road archaeological evaluation (Armour 2006). However, it was not observed in the pipeline excavation indicating it has altered direction (as suggested in Armour *ibid*) to form a northeast-southwest orientated boundary for the Romano-British settlement (see Figure 10).

Ditch **F.146** (see Figure 6) was clearly contemporary with the settlement boundary ditch, which it joins on to and forms a relatively small paddock area some 35m long and 22m wide. It encloses Structure 4, suggesting its primary function was to define a house plot; however, it is unclear how far it extends outside of the excavation area. The ditch averaged 1.27m wide and 0.44m deep and contained a moderate quantity of artefacts, including an almost complete 3rd Century AD jar recovered from the R&D Land evaluation (Collins 2011). Another paddock, or house plot, was formed by ditch **F.394**. This feature averaged 1.38m wide and 0.64m deep and appeared to enclose Structure 5. A small to moderate quantity of artefacts were recovered from it including a sherd of Samian ware pottery, which had been reused as a gaming counter (see Appendix 3). The ditch was parallel to the settlement boundary ditch at a distance of 8.50m and is almost certainly contemporary with it. This size of gap is ideal for use as a track or drove-way suggesting a further use for these features.

Ditches **F.234**, **F.251** and **F.282** are offset from the settlement boundary ditch and **F.146** within the central part of the excavation area. These small, shallow features were all partially truncated and averaged 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep. They were infilled with dark grey sandy silt and a moderate quantity of pottery and animal bone were recovered from them. They are probably contemporary and formed an insubstantial enclosure or paddock whose most likely purpose was a stock enclosure.

Two further ditches, **F.406** and **F.514** could be dated to this period. These ditches are roughly parallel and located to the south-western end of the area. Both were quite substantial, with **F.406** being up to 1.90m wide and 1.31m deep (see Figure 21) although very few artefacts were recovered from them. Also, **F.514** was completely sealed by post-medieval trackway **F.532**, although clearly cut Mid Romano-British ditches **F.534** and **F.535**. It is unclear at this stage how these features relate to the broader ditch systems, although the low artefact density indicates they are some distance from settlement/domestic activity and the size and profile of **F.406** is not typical of a field boundary ditch.

Structure 4

Structure 4 is the label applied to a series of three beam-slots, **F.185**, **F.212** and **F.213**, a gully, **F.199** and two postholes, **F.187** and **F.197**, which, although they do not form a coherent pattern, are likely to represent the truncated remains of a structure. These features are located towards the south-eastern end of the site and are enclosed by contemporary linears consisting of the settlement boundary ditch to the north and internal boundary ditch **F.146** to the northwest and southeast. The beam-slots contained a moderate quantity of pottery and tile whilst gully **F.199** contained a small

quantity of pottery. Due to the lack of coherence of these features, the form and function of this structure remains unclear at this stage.

Structure 5

Structure 5 was located towards the north-western half of the excavation area and perpendicular to ditch **F.294**. It was a large, rectangular, aisled building measuring 11m long and 7m in wide, and consisted of two parallel rows of four postholes, **F.297-F.300** and **F.306-309**, with an additional posthole, **F.310**, located centrally towards the southwest end, (see Figure 17). A further large posthole, **F.305**, was located adjacent to posthole **F.300**. The building was located towards the north-western half of the excavation area and perpendicular to ditch **F.294**. The postholes were circular in plan and generally quite large, with **F.299** being the smallest with a diameter of 0.55m and depth of 0.17m. The remaining postholes averaged 1.08m in diameter and 0.35m deep and contained post-pipes and packing material consisting of compacted gravel. A small number of artefacts were also recovered and included pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.

The size of the structure is similar to other aisled buildings dated to this period within the surrounding landscape, for instance a 15m long and 5m wide building identified during excavations at Vicar's Farm, Cambridge (Lucas & Whittaker 2001). As with Structure 5, there was no evidence for internal features such as dividing walls or hearths, which suggests it's most likely function was as a barn or other agricultural building. However there is a degree of truncation across the excavation area and any possible evidence for internal features could have been removed through plough damage; therefore its use as a multi-purpose or domestic dwelling cannot be ruled out at this stage.

Structure 6

Structure 6 consists of a dense grouping of 20 postholes, **F.359-F.361**, **F.363-F.368**, **F.373**, **F.380**, **F.384**, **F.385**, **F.387**, **F.439-F.441** and **F.454-F.456**, and 14 stakeholes, **F.361**, **F.379**, **F.381-F.383**, **F.386**, **F.388-F.394**, **F.416** and **F.417**, together with several small pits (see Figure 15). These features are located on a natural spur of Lower Chalk adjacent to the large natural hollow **F.521**, towards the northwest end of the excavation area. The postholes were all relatively similar in size and profile and averaged 0.37m in diameter and 0.18m in depth with the smallest having a diameter of 0.25m and depth of 0.10m and the largest having a diameter of 0.50m and depth of 0.26m. A very small quantity of pottery and animal bone was recovered from these features. The stakeholes were again all of a similar size and profile and generally had tapered bases. They averaged 0.18m in diameter and 0.25m in depth with no artefacts recovered from any of them.

Structure 6 is dissected by Romano-British ditch **F.434**, although there is no direct relationship with this feature so it is unclear whether the ditch pre-dates or post-dates Structure 6. The pattern of postholes and stakeholes is quite incoherent and a definitive plan of the structure is difficult to ascertain, and it is also possible more than one structure is represented here, or that one was rebuilt on at least one occasion. However, postholes **F.454-F.456** and **F.465** do appear to form part of a circular arc, suggesting a structure of this shape with a potential diameter of 6m (see Figure 15).

Pit Cluster

Located 20m west of Structure 4 was a small pit cluster consisting of **F.193-F.196**, **F.215** and **F.216**. The pits were broadly rectangular in shape, except for **F.193** which was oval, and were all a similar size averaging 1.86m long, 1.26m wide and 0.34m deep with very steep sides and flattish bases. They were infilled with homogenous mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt and contained moderate quantities of artefacts. The partial and fragmentary remains of at least two human neonates were also recovered from the backfill of **F.193**, **F.195** and **F.196** (see Appendix 5). No evidence for weathering deposits was identified and therefore it is likely these features were backfilled soon after being originally excavated and are probably domestic rubbish pits.

Well F.485

Well **F.485** was a substantial feature located adjacent to hollow **F.521** and Structure 6. It had a deep, circular shaft that cut through the Lower chalk and was hand-excavated to a depth of 2m. At this point an auger survey was carried out to determine its total depth which indicated it was 3.15m deep. The upper part of the well splayed out to create a circular (working?) area with a diameter of 3.5m and depth of 0.60m, (see Figure 20). A series of environmental and pollen samples were taken from the auger hole and upper fills which indicate the surrounding landscape during the time the well was in use was dominated by arable farming and to a lesser extent pasture (see Appendices 7 and 9). A moderate quantity of artefacts was also recovered from this feature and included a semi-complete Nene Valley ware dish and several sherds from a Horningsea greyware storage jar, (see Appendix 3). It is probable, due to its location, that the well is associated with Structure 6.

Quarry Pits

A moderate number of quarry pits dating to the Mid-Late Romano-British period were located primarily within the central part of the excavation area and within a tract of Terrace gravel. These features consisted of **F.418**, **F.419**, **F.425**, **F.447**, **F.448**, **F.473** and **F.477**. They were generally circular or oval in plan and broadly the same size, although the depth varied from 0.20m to 0.95m, with moderately steep sides and flattish bases. Only a small quantity of pottery and animal bone was recovered from them suggesting that the pits' likely purpose was for occasional and small scale gravel extraction.

A further area of quarrying dating to this period was present in the south-western corner of the site and these features were previously sample excavated during the R&D Land evaluation (Collins 2011).

Late Romano-British Period (300-400 AD)

From the results of the ARES excavation it was hypothesized that the settlement underwent a significant decline during the Late Romano-British period. However, the R&D Land excavation revealed significant Late Romano-British archaeology which suggests the settlement potentially continued on to the end of the Roman era, with the

pottery evidence indicating a measurable peak in activity in the mid 4th century AD (see Appendix 3). Features identified relating to this period include a probable structure, a substantial midden deposit, a large area of quarrying, a well, a substantial, irregular shaped enclosure and a possible water tank.

Structure 7

Structure 7 is the label applied to a series of postholes, pits and small gullies which do not form a coherent pattern. These features are located adjacent to the junction between outer boundary ditch **F.233**, and ditch **F.146** towards the south-eastern end of the excavation area (see Figure 7). This is the likely position of a Late Romano-British structure based on the comparatively large quantity of artefacts and the concentration of features dating to the Late Romano-British period recovered and identified from within a relatively small area. This series of features includes posthole **F.345**, pits **F.314**, **F.324**, **F.326**, **F.329**, **F.330**, **F.337** and **F.348**, and gullies **F.231**, **F.256** and **F.328**. Also included in this grouping is **F.183** which represents a shallow re-cutting of a segment of the outer boundary ditch that appears to have been used for the dumping of large quantities of Late Roman domestic rubbish. Included in the deposited material was several copper alloy coins and two silver ones dating to the late 4th Century AD (see Appendix 10). The pits varied in size, but were generally oval in plan and ranged from 0.70m long, 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep to 2.75m long, 1.25m wide and 0.43m deep and contained moderate to high quantities of artefacts including pottery, tile, animal bone, oyster shell, burnt stone and residual worked flint.

The quantity of domestic rubbish recovered from these features suggest Structure 7 had a domestic function, however it is likely, due to the level of truncation across this part of the excavation area, other features such as additional postholes or beam-slots have been lost which makes further interpretation of this feature difficult. The fact several of the features associated with the structure cut the upper fills of the outer and inner boundary ditches suggests the features had fallen out of use by the Late Roman period. Although, the presence of a silver coin from the reign of Jovian (343-344 AD; see Appendix 10 and Figure 22) within **F.183** does suggest Structure 7 may have been in use towards the very end of the Roman period and the boundary ditch may not have fallen out of use until the early or mid 4th century AD.

Midden Deposit/Hollow F.105

Midden deposit **F.105** was initially identified during the R&D Land evaluation (Collins 2011) and was shown to be rich in Late Roman artefacts. Within the open-area excavation it was revealed to spread over a substantial area approximately 35m long and 17m wide, although the edges were quite irregular (see Figure 7). It was also cut by an expanse of (Late Romano-British) quarrying to the northwest. In light of the evaluation results a strategy for dealing with this feature was agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer from CHET. This involved leaving a central baulk in place and excavating a regular pattern of seventeen 1m x 1m test-pits. The results from the test-pits were ambiguous and appeared to show the presence of features underlying the primary midden deposit. Hence the strategy was amended and a single longitudinal slot was excavated through the centre of the feature on a northwest-south axis, with a further two slots on a northwest-southeast axis in order to characterise the deposit and articulate any underlying features.

The slots (see Figure 25) revealed that the midden deposit was within what is either a modified natural hollow or a very large cut feature, which had earlier small pits and ditches surviving around the edges where it was shallowest. The sides primarily had a very shallow gradient, except for around the north-eastern edge where they were almost vertical. The base was flat, and the overall depth in the centre was 0.90m (see Figure 25). It was primarily infilled with a fine, dark grey, organic rich sandy silt with occasional small to mid sized stone inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks/lumps. Within the primary fill were occasional layers of chalk rubble mixed with tile and pottery (possible building rubble) and thin clay lenses. The fill lay directly on the natural Terrace gravel, except for in patches where the base of the feature appeared to have gravel metalling, and the whole of the base of the feature gave the impression of being trampled or stamped down, with the overlying fill pressed into it.

The test-pits and slots yielded 3010 pottery sherds, 1367 identifiable pieces of animal bone and some 175 iron nails together with smaller quantities of tile, glassware, fragments from at least one human neonate, burnt clay and burnt stone. Also recovered were recognizable artefacts in the form of spindle-whorls, copper alloy coins, quern-stone fragments, a shale bracelet and an iron knife blade, hobnail, possible cattle goad, a section of a window grill and a chisel. The pottery data suggests it was infilled relatively rapidly sometime in the 4th century AD, rather than over a protracted period of time, (see Appendix 3) and this is supported by the fact the primary fill seals 2nd and 3rd century AD features

The original function of this feature is somewhat ambiguous and it is unlikely to be a gravel quarry as it has none of the characteristics of such a feature. It is possible this was the location of another periglacial hollow infilled with the same fine, reddish brown sandy clay silt seen in **F.174** and **F.178** and this is supported by the presence of this material around the north-eastern edge in which this part of the feature cuts into. This material could have been extracted from the remaining part of the hollow for use as cob building material, for which it would have been ideal, although this remains conjecture at this time. What is clear is that after the initial purpose of the feature had ended it was used as a midden/dumping ground for large quantities of primarily domestic rubbish.

Quarries

An extensive pattern of intercutting quarry pits dating to the Late Romano-British period was located within the central part of the excavation and within an area of Terrace gravel. They cut the midden deposit **F.105** and extended for approximately 18m north-south and 15m east-west. Furthermore, they were capped by a homogenous layer of mid greyish brown silt which contained occasional sherds of Romano-British and post-medieval pottery/brick. The presence of post-medieval material in this layer suggests the quarrying had laterally truncated the ground level here creating a hollow, which was later in-filled either by post-medieval ploughing or levelling activity.

In order to investigate these features a hand dug trench was excavated across them on a northwest-southeast axis, which identified six quarries, **F.331-F.333**, **F.433**, **F.445** and **F.446**. A further machine cut trench was excavated across part of the features to a level where three individual quarries became discernable, one of these, **F.542** was

then also hand-excavated. The quarries were broadly oval to rectangular in shape and ranged from 1m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.12m in depth to 4m in length, 3.70m in width and 0.45m in depth. They were infilled with a homogenous mid grey sandy silt and moderate quantities of pottery, animal bone, oyster and mussel shell and tile were recovered from them.

The quantity of unabraded pottery recovered precludes the possibility it is residual, which taken with the fact these features cut the midden deposit **F.105**, suggests they must date towards the end of the Romano-British period.

Well F.354

The well was a substantial, slightly oval feature cut into the chalk bedrock. It had almost vertical sides and was 2.20m in length, 1.90m wide and at least 2m deep and infilled with a mixture of dark grey silts interspaced with weathered and redeposited chalk, (see Figure 23). This feature contained significant quantities of animal bone, pottery and building material. Also present was several pieces of painted wall plaster (Appendix 13 and Figure 23) and fragments of Roman concrete or *Opus Signinum*, a moderate quantity of copper alloy fragments which could represent metalworking waste (Appendix 10), and a fragment of rotary quern (Appendix 16). A bulk environmental sample taken from this feature showed limited evidence for waterlogging, although it did contain a good assemblage of charred plant remains including grains which are indicative of processing and cooking, (see Appendix 9).

Relatively unabraded and ‘fresh’ looking pottery dating to the 4th century was recovered from a lower context within the well suggesting it was in use during that period, although the high number of finds from it also indicates it was used for the disposal of rubbish once it had fallen out of use.

Enclosure

An enclosure dating to the Late Romano-British period which was irregular in shape and extended beyond the western edge of the excavation area, (see Figure 9), was established close to the River Granta. The irregular shape of the enclosure is unusual, but it is most likely to have been constructed in a way which took into account the varying topography and likely boggy ground which was probably a feature of the landscape this close to the river. The enclosure consisted of ditches **F.423**, **F.424** (a recut of **F.423**, see Figure 21), **F.484**, **F.493** and **F.504** and averaged 1.62m wide and 0.72m deep, although there was some variation to this. The ditch was assigned five feature numbers as it was originally unclear how the enclosure joined together due to the higher density of archaeology within this part of the excavation area. It clearly cuts hollow **F.521**, as well as an earlier Mid Roman ditch system and in turn is cut by a medieval paddock system, post medieval quarries and trackway **F.532**.

A significant number of artefacts were recovered from the enclosure ditch, which included pottery, animal bone, tile and oyster and mussel shell, together with a small quantity of metalwork, burnt clay and a single piece of worked bone. The artefacts were domestic in nature and concentrated within the south-eastern arm and the eastern corner, with comparatively few recovered from the remainder of the enclosure. This

suggests the ditch was used for the disposal of domestic rubbish and is likely to be associated with the Late Roman structure identified at the western end of the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a).

No features dating to the Late Romano-British period were identified inside the enclosure therefore its likely function was as a stock enclosure; the area it encompasses appears too irregular and prone to flooding to make it ideal for arable purposes although other potential uses cannot be ruled out.

Water Tank F.453

The water tank was cut into Late Romano-British enclosure ditch **F.424**. It was rectangular in plan and 1.95m long, 1.45m wide and 0.60m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (see Figure 24). A layer of clay had been applied to the sides and base, presumably to allow the feature to hold liquid, and a regular pattern of iron nails were located within this layer suggesting the tank had been lined with wood or revetted. The tank was then backfilled with a mixture of dark grey silt, white chalk rubble and clay which contained pottery from a half-complete Hadham reduced-ware beaded flanged bowl dated to 250-400 AD (see Appendix 3) together with several other sherds. A bulk environmental sample taken from the tank contained a rich charred plant assemblage consisting of a high percentage of grains indicative of the final stages of crop processing (see Appendix 9).

The feature potentially functioned as a water-tank as it is clear its primary purpose was to hold/retain liquid. At this stage it is unclear what process(es) the tank was involved with, although the presence of rich organic remains may point to some form of crop processing. The fact this feature cuts the Late Roman enclosure ditch, also suggests it most likely dates towards the very end of the Roman settlement.

Anglo-Saxon

Pit **F.296** was a substantial, oval feature measuring 1.90m in length, 1.30m in width and 0.72m in depth and was located adjacent to the Romano-British boundary ditch **F.233**, and cut two smaller pits **F.301** and **F.302**. The pit was dated to the Middle Saxon period (650-850 AD) and contained a moderate quantity of domestic rubbish in the form of *Ipswich*-ware pottery (David Hall), animal bone and burnt-stone.

The pit is the only feature within the excavation area that could be positively dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, and no residual Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered from any later features suggesting this pit was an isolated event. An SFB and several pits dating to this period were however, identified during the car-park extension excavation (Collins & Timberlake 2011) 300m to the southeast, and several residual Anglo-Saxon artefacts were recovered during the ARES excavations (Armour 2007a) suggesting a broad scatter of activity dating to this period across the Babraham Campus grounds.

Medieval

A series of features dating between the 13th and 15th centuries AD were identified primarily within the western half of the excavation area. The features consisted of a paddock/field system, a well and a series of quarry pits, (see Figure 8).

The paddock system was aligned northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest, roughly parallel to the River Granta and was part of a wider medieval system first identified during the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a). The system also appears to be aligned off trackway **F.532**, which is dated to the post-medieval period, suggesting either the trackway is respecting an established field system, or it was established in the medieval period and continued to be used and maintained into the post-medieval period. The northwest-southeast orientated linears consisted of ditches **F.431**, **F.488**, **F.489** and **F.442**, **F.462**, **F.524** and the northeast-southwest orientated linears consisted of **F.357**, **F.358**, **F.460** and **F.503**.

Ditches **F.431**, **F.488**, and **F.489**, crossed the excavation area parallel to the trackway and were the most substantial of the medieval linears averaging 1.8m wide and 0.53m deep. The northwest half of ditches **F.488** and **F.489** were adjacent to a significant natural ridge that would have provided a considerable bank along the western side of these features. The ridge becomes increasingly insubstantial towards the southeast and is not present at the junction between ditches **F.488** and **F.489** and northeast-southwest orientated ditch **F.503**. Ditch **F.503**, together with the other northeast-southwest orientated linears; extend from this junction to the western edge of the excavation area. Ditches **F.357** and **F.358** were also identified in Trench 23 (see Figure 3) of the R&D Land evaluation (Collins 2011) suggesting they may extend right up, or drain into, the River Granta itself. The ditch fills were relatively homogeneous and consisted of mid to dark grey slightly clayey alluvial sandy silt, and only small quantities of pottery (see Appendix 4) and animal bone were recovered from them suggesting they are some distance from occupation/settlement related activity. The presence of alluvial silts suggests these paddocks were subject to regular flooding from the adjacent river, so it is likely their main purpose was for pasture and they are probably related to the contemporary medieval village known to exist in the vicinity of Babraham Hall.

Well **F.470** was located approximately 25m to the east of ditch **F.488** and was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.50m and a depth of at least 1.20m (the base of this feature was not reached). It contained a moderate quantity of animal bone and pottery including several 15th century Green Glazed sherds. The well has several medieval quarries close by, however it is a significant distance from any known contemporary settlement activity and it is unclear why it was originally dug here. Probable reasons include; providing a water supply for field workers or those engaged in quarrying, or providing water for domestic animals, although this seems unlikely due to the closeness of the River Granta.

Two large medieval quarries were in close proximity to well **F.470**, one located adjacent to the northern edge of the excavation area which was unexcavated, and a second one, **F.554**, 10m to the southeast. **F.554** was a substantial feature 6.75m in length, 5m in width and 1.50m in depth infilled with a complex series of 21 contexts

varying from redeposited white chalk to topsoil derived dark grey/black sandy silt. Relatively few finds were recovered although an almost complete orange sandy-ware 14th-15th jug was present in the lower fills (see Appendix 4). The quarries are located in an area of Terrace gravel and were probably dug to exploit this resource.

Post-medieval

The most significant feature dating to the post-medieval period was the northwest-southeast orientated trackway, **F.532** (see Figure 9), which crossed the excavation area and had an exposed length of 50m and width of 8m. The trackway had a metalled gravel surface up to 0.25m in depth and was placed in a natural hollow between two slight ridges. Several horseshoes were recovered from its surface and post-medieval tile and pot were recovered from the matrix of the metalling. The trackway partially seals a number of Romano-British features including enclosure ditch **F.484** and ditches **F.514**, **F.534** and **F.536**. This trackway was recorded in the previous ARES excavation (Armour 2007a) and is likely to extend to the southeast and join with another post-medieval trackway identified during excavations prior to the construction of Stores Goods-In Yard and B562 Storage building (Timberlake 2011). Outside of the excavation area, this trackway is seen as a crop-mark (see Figure 2) and appears to extend northwest for a further *c.*75m before abruptly turning southwest towards the River Granta.

To the east of the trackway are several, parallel, insubstantial gullies including **F.344**, **F.411**, **F.531** and **F.550**, (see Figure 9). All of the gullies are orientated northwest-southeast, infilled with the same dark grey silt and clearly cut the Romano-British features. Recovered artefacts included very small quantities of brick, tile and pot. The purpose of these features is unclear, and it seems unlikely, due to their small size and parallel orientation that they are field boundaries. Potentially these features are the truncated remains of a series of agricultural planting beds.

Also located to the east of the trackway were a series of large, but relatively shallow, square and rectangular quarry pits, including **F.343**, **F.478**, **F.516**, **F.517** and **F.555**. The features averaged 5.60m in length, 3.20m in width and 0.33m in depth and were all infilled with similar topsoil derived dark grey sandy silt. Very few artefacts were recovered and these included several residual Romano-British pot sherds together with post-medieval pot and tile. The quarry pits are located on the Terrace gravels and were potentially excavated to provide raw material for the trackway metalling.

Towards the southeast end of the excavation area were a series of shallow circular pits including **F.171**, **F.176**, **F.180**, **F.201**, **F.203** and **F.204**. The features were all of a similar size and had an average diameter of 2.20m and depth of 0.22m. All were infilled with dark brownish grey sandy silt and contained only a few sherds of post-medieval tile. The pits are all likely to be contemporary and **F.201**, **F.203** and **F.204** all clearly cut several Romano-British features. Due to their shallowness and regularity it is unlikely these pits are quarries, and their function remains undetermined at this stage.

Modern

A limited number of modern features, and areas of disturbance, were present across the excavation area (see Figure 3). The south-eastern edge of the excavation area, adjacent to the Southern Extension, had previously been machined to the level of the underlying geology, compacting and truncating some archaeology and several modern rubbish pits were also present here. Approximately 40m northwest of this edge were eight large square-cut pits/possible postholes in two lines of four. These features probably represent footings for a building associated with the farm previously located within this vicinity, and truncate several Romano-British pits and postholes. Two lines of modern postholes were also recorded; one, consisting of 12 postholes extended across the excavation area from the eastern edge of the site to the western edge, whilst the second, consisting of six postholes extended from the north-western edge of the site before being truncated away. These features are likely to be fence-lines associated with farming activity.

Towards the northwest edge of the excavation area a substantial modern quarry, c. 20m long and 7.50m wide truncated a number of features, with up-cast gravel from it being deposited along the north-western edge, obscuring several other features. Adjacent to this feature were several other, smaller quarries and pits dating to the modern period.

Other intrusions of note were a (very) modern sheep burial which cut the south-western edge of **F.105**, and a number of rabbit bones were also recovered from several Romano-British features suggesting there has been a moderate level of disturbance across parts of the site from burrowing activity.

Attenuation Tank and Riverside Trench (with Ricky Patten)

A monitoring, excavation and recording exercise was undertaken in advance of the construction of an Attenuation Tank southwest of the Primary Excavation and close to the River Granta. A monitoring, excavation and recording exercise was also carried out on the pipeline (Riverside Trench) which connected this tank with the river, (see Figure 3). The area of the tank covered 272m² and was excavated to a consistent depth of 1.40m below current ground level (approximately 21.10m OD). This depth corresponded with a layer of pale grey alluvial silt, except for a small area of Terrace sand and gravel which was exposed along the southwest edge of the area. No archaeological features were observed at this depth and this layer probably represents the upper alluvial fill of the natural hollow observed in the Primary Excavation (see Appendix 7).

The Riverside Trench, which was 15m in length and 2m wide, linked the Attenuation Tank with the River Granta (see Figure 3). No archaeological features or deposits were identified, however the trench did show a significant rise in the level of the Terrace gravel (to approximately 21.80m OD) and a disappearance of the alluvial silts before reaching the current river bank where it sloped markedly downwards again. This suggests the presence of a natural gravel Terrace ridge separating the current river course from the large, alluvial filled hollow.

Southern Extension Area

The Southern Extension Area was located adjacent to the Babraham Campus access road and was divided in two by a live, high voltage electrical cable and several meters of 'stand-off' (see Figure 3). It covered 945m² and sloped downwards from the northeast from a height of 26.10m OD to 24.30m OD. The depth of overburden also notably increased significantly from the northeast end of the area from an average of 0.40m to 1.10m in the southwest corner. A moderate number of archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded across this area and included the continuation of the Mid-Late Roman-British boundary ditch from the Primary Excavation, together with two insubstantial inner boundary ditches. Also present were several Late Romano-British pits and irregular linear ditch, several post-medieval and modern features and a number of undated pits.

Ditches **F.130**, **F.133**, **F.135** and **F.138** formed the continuation of the Mid-Late Romano-British boundary ditch. The features were broadly similar in size and profile and were infilled with the same mid-dark brownish-grey sandy silts as those identified in the Primary Excavation. A large quantity of animal bone was recovered although pottery and other artefacts were quite rare suggesting that by this point the boundary ditches are some distance from the core of the settlement. The features cut undated pits **F.129** and **F.132**, both of which were infilled with a similar mid orangey brown sandy silt and contained a small to moderate quantity of animal bone, and potentially represent earlier quarrying.

To the north of the boundary ditches the only features identified were a line of modern postholes, however to the south were a number of Romano-British features. These included small, shallow ditches **F.131** and **F.138** which formed a right-angled boundary which is probably the same feature as ditch **F.166** within the Primary Excavation, (see Figure 6). A further right-angled boundary was formed by small shallow ditch **F.145** and together, these linears probably form part of the same field-system.

Shallow, irregular Late Romano-British ditch **F.121** cut across ditch **F.131**, and adjacent to this feature was a small group of oval pits which had very steep sides and rounded bases and contained moderate quantities of Late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, tile and burnt stone. The pits were infilled with dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, and are likely to be domestic rubbish pits.

Western Extension Area

The Western Extension was an 80m long and upto 3.50m wide trench extension to the south-western edge of the Primary Excavation Area, (see Figure 3). The extension was excavated prior to the construction of additional services and exposed a significant quantity of Early to Mid Romano-British (43-300 AD) archaeological remains and a treethrow containing a quantity of Early Neolithic flint-work.

Treethrow **F.157** was located at the north-western end of the area and was irregular in shape and approximately 2.60m long, 0.85m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained 66

worked flints characteristic of the Early Neolithic and is directly comparable to the material recovered from hollows **F.174** and **F.178** within the Primary Excavation Area (see Appendix 1). It is interesting to note that no other treethrows within the R&D Land excavations or the previous ARES excavation (Armour 2007a) contained a comparable number of worked flints.

Features dating to the Early Romano-British period included a number of ditches and an area of small-scale, shallow quarrying (see Figure 3 and 5). Ditches **F.155** and **F.168** were orientated northwest-southeast and averaged 0.90m wide and 0.44 deep and contained small to moderate quantities of pottery and animal bone as well as residual worked flint. The features form the northern arm of an Early Romano-British enclosure first identified during the ARES excavation (Armour 2007a). Also identified was ditch **F.173**, which was similar in size and profile and orientated northeast-southwest. This ditch probably formed part of the eastern arm of the same enclosure. Along the northern edge of ditch **F.155** was an area of small, shallow intercutting quarry pits, which included pit **F.165**. The pits covered an area at least 6.50m long by 2.50m wide, contained a moderate quantity of pottery and appeared to be contemporary with the ditch.

Other Romano-British features identified within the Western Extension Area included **F.159**, which was a continuation of the northern arm of an enclosure ditch that was identified in the Primary Excavation Area (see Figure 5) and ditch **F.169**, which was previously identified as a later addition to that enclosure.

One of the most significant features identified within the extension area was grave **F.167** which dated to the Mid Romano-British period. The grave was located within the central part of the area and within the corner of the enclosure partly formed by ditches **F.159** and **F.169**. It was a relatively substantial feature 3.20m long, 1.43m wide and 0.75m deep, (see Figures 18 and 19). The grave contained the remains of a mature adult female in the supine position who showed evidence for being of an advanced age when she died, (see Appendix 5). A number of nails were located around the body, and a dark stain which probably represents the remains of a coffin, were recorded. Also, an almost complete Colchester colour-coated beaker dated 150-300 AD, (see Appendix 3) and the partial remains of a chicken were recovered from near the feet. A similar grave (**F.164**) was identified c.2.50m north of this feature within the Primary Excavation Area.

A further, substantial, feature was identified towards the southeast end of the extension, although due to the confines of the trench at this point, its size and profile could not be fully determined. It was infilled with loose dark grey silt which contained a small quantity of animal bone and is likely to be a post-medieval quarry such as that seen during the nearby Car Park Extension excavation (Armour 2007b).

Pipeline Monitoring, Excavation and Recording Exercise

The pipeline extended from the Babraham Research Campus main entrance, to the main car-park following a route adjacent to the Access Road. From a point on the opposite side of the Access Road to the Southern Extension Area, another pipeline extended across the field in front of Babraham Hall towards Cambridge Road (the

A1307; see Figure 1 and 2) giving a total pipeline length of 847m. The section of pipeline extending from the Guard House at the entrance into the Campus grounds to a point 456m to the southeast was not monitored archaeologically as this section was deemed to fall into an area previously investigated by several evaluation trenches (Armour 2006, Collins 2011), which had identified no archaeology. The remaining length of pipeline will be presented in two parts; Section 1 will give the results for the pipeline adjacent to the Access Road, whilst Section 2 will give the results for the pipeline which crosses the field towards Cambridge Road.

Section 1

The monitored section of the northwest-southeast orientated pipe-line extended for 138.4m. Topsoil and subsoil depth was relatively consistent at 0.32m and 0.35m respectively, and underlying geology was Lower Chalk. Towards the northwest end were several linear features **F.101**, **F.102** and **F.103** with an area of probable metallised surface, **F.104**. The features are consistent with a post-medieval trackway identified in previous investigations (Armour 2006 and Collins & Timberlake 2011), with which they align (see Figure 10).

Further to the south, a series of five intercutting ditches, **F.112-F.115** and **F.123** were observed, and in order to investigate them further, a small 9m by 1m box was extended from the eastern side of the pipe-trench (see Figure 10). The ditches ranged in size from 1.20m wide and 0.18m deep (**F.112**) to 4.86m wide and at least 1.30m deep (**F.115**); the latter feature was not bottomed due to the restricted nature of the trench. A small to moderate quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from several of these features including **F.115**, **F.122** and **F.123**. Ditches **F.112-F.115**, **F.122** and **F.123** align with a series of features excavated prior to the construction of the Campus Access Road directly adjacent to the pipe-line (Armour 2007b). One of the ditches from this excavation was upto 5m wide and at least 1.20m deep and is likely to be the same as **F.115**. The gradient, uniformity and nature of the fills suggest it is a substantial boundary ditch rather than a large linear quarry, although it is unclear how such a potentially large feature relates to the ditch systems within the wider area, although given the medieval date they are likely to be associated with the medieval village known to exist within the vicinity of Babraham Hall.

Section 2

Section 2 of the pipeline extended for 252.6m on an east-west axis across the field in front of Babraham Hall, from Cambridge Road to the Campus main car park (see Figure 3 and 10). Topsoil and subsoil depth was relatively consistent at 0.30m and 0.37m respectively and underlying geology was Lower Chalk. Four features were identified comprising posthole **F.177** and ditches **F.178**, **F.179** and **F.180**. The posthole cut through the subsoil and is likely to be post-medieval or modern. No finds were recovered from the ditches to indicate possible dates for these features, and their alignments are difficult to ascertain in the confines of a narrow pipe trench, so they cannot reliably be associated with known Romano-British to post-medieval field/ditch alignments. However, they were all filled with similar very dark, mixed, loose, brown sandy silt which could indicate a more recent (post-medieval) date.

Discussion

Evidence suggests the various hollows identified during the excavations are likely to have been formed by periglacial action. Close to the River Granta, these features became boggy or marshy areas with limited evidence that they were utilised, whilst further upslope, where they are infilled with soils associated with typical deciduous woodland, they were clearly exploited during the later Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. From the results of excavating Hollow B within the ARES excavation it was theorised they were used to exploit flint which was eroding out of the sides of the hollows, (Armour 2007a). However, no such evidence was identified in hollows **F.174** and **F.178**, (see Appendix 1), and the presence of retouched flint tools, burnt flint, pottery and to a lesser extent burnt stone and animal bone indicates these features were potentially the location for domestic activity.

The number of hollows now identified across the Campus grounds suggests these features are relatively common in the landscape, however, it remains unclear whether the large number of artefacts recovered from the preserved lower A horizon within them is representative of what we could expect from the whole landscape, or whether individual hollows were targeted specifically for the deposition of artefacts during the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Future work could focus on comparing and contrasting the artefacts recovered from the hollows identified within the various phases of excavation, in order to determine if there is a pattern of use for them and what their primary role may have been.

The R&D Land investigations have yielded no evidence beyond the occasional stray or residual artefact for the Bronze Age or Iron Age, which supports the findings of previous investigations within the Babraham Research Campus grounds. The continuing lack of evidence for activity dating to these periods increasingly suggests this stretch of the Granta river valley was not densely utilised between the end of the Neolithic and the end of the Iron Age. Furthermore this supports the idea the Romano-British settlement was a new foundation established very shortly after the Conquest and not based upon an earlier precedent.

Excavations across the R&D Land have helped to define how the Romano-British settlement developed within this part of Babraham Research Campus. They have confirmed that the original early settlement was concentrated towards the southeast and centred on a large enclosure, which was primarily excavated within the ARES excavation. This settlement subsequently expanded, peaking at around 200-300 AD, with the addition of further house/structure plots, a new and expanded field-system which supplanted the earlier one, and the later addition of a significant boundary ditch which clearly defined the extent of the settlement. Evidence from the ARES excavation suggested the settlement then went into terminal decline in the Late Romano-British period (Armour 2007a), however the pottery and other evidence from this series of investigations has shown the settlement peaked again during the mid 4th century AD, and may have continued to be occupied until the very end of the Roman period. It is apparent most of the earlier features had fallen out of use by this time, as evidenced by the number of Late Roman features cutting the earlier ones. However, the addition of a new enclosure close to the River Granta, together with at least one structure, large areas of middening and quarrying, and the addition of a possible water-tank indicates it was still a thriving settlement at this time.

The sheer quantity of recovered artefacts, together with the relatively high quality of many of them, suggests the settlement at Babraham was quite wealthy when compared with many other rural settlements within Cambridgeshire. For instance the settlement at Knobbs Farm, Somersham (Armour 2008, Collins 2010) yielded very limited numbers of coins, metalwork and no higher status building materials such as painted wall plaster or *opus signinum*. The apparent relative wealth of this settlement is potentially a result of good local trade routes provided by the adjacent River Granta and the nearby important crossroads of the *Via Devenna* and Icknield Way. The good communication links would have afforded easy access to important nearby sites such as Roman Great Chesterford, which began as a fort in the 1st century AD and later developed into a fortified town during the late 3rd century AD, as well as other nearby rural settlements, (Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell and Anderson, *forthcoming*).

The presence of large quantities of building material and the fragments of painted wall and floor plaster suggests a significant or high status building was present within the vicinity of the R&D Land. It is possible this material is derived from the aisled building (Structure 5); however this has tentatively been ascribed to being an agricultural structure which is highly unlikely to have had painted walls/floors. If it is not associated with this building then it is most likely to have come from one close by, outside of the area of excavation, and as the settlement clearly extends to the northwest, there is potential for such a structure to lie in that direction. It is, however, also possible that evidence for this building has been lost, for instance: if it was represented by shallow beam slots, these could have been truncated through later land use.

Initially it was believed the two graves excavated during these investigations dated to the Early Romano-British period as they are located near to two similar, adjacent graves identified during the ARES excavation. However grave **F.164** from the primary excavation contained a pottery vessel dating 200-400 AD, whilst grave **F.167** from the western extension contained one dated 150-300 AD. Given the proximity and similarity of these features it is reasonable to assume they are contemporary and date to 200-300 AD. Given this date, it is clear they are contemporary with the large Romano-British cemetery located 150m to the southeast (Timberlake, Dodwell & Armour 2007), suggesting the two burials from the R&D Land are 'special' in some way. It is also interesting to note that both of these graves were significantly larger and deeper than those from the main cemetery.

After the Romano-British period, the area of settlement identified within the R&D Land was clearly abandoned, with only a single Anglo-Saxon pit identified towards the northern edge of the excavation area and no residual artefacts dating to that period recovered. Evidence from previous excavations (Wills 2004, Collins & Timberlake 2011) indicates the emphasis of occupation/settlement shifted southwards, closer towards the current Babraham Hall, which clearly resulted in this area becoming marginalised. The evidence suggests the R&D Land was then subsequently brought back into use for agricultural purposes during the later medieval period which is likely to have been a result of the expansion of the medieval village, located within the vicinity of Babraham Hall (Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell and Anderson, *forthcoming*).

Overall this series of investigations has helped to enhance our understanding of how the Romano-British settlement within the Research Campus grounds developed, whilst also highlighting how this stretch of the Granta river valley was utilized from as early as the Mesolithic period through to post-medieval and modern times. It has also indicated the Romano-British settlement extends further towards the northwest and is part of a much broader Roman landscape, which developed in the valleys formed by the rivers Cam and Granta. In fact the settlement at Babraham is now one of several known within the Granta river valley alone, with additional identified settlements at The Abbingtons and Linton to the southeast and Stapleford and Great Shelford to the west, (Timberlake et al, *forthcoming*). Furthermore, the presence of a possible Roman villa 1km northwest of the campus grounds (Butcher 1954 unpubl.), extensive probable Romano-British cropmarks on the southern bank of the River Granta, and the broad spread of known Roman archaeology across the Babraham Research Campus highlights the ongoing potential for identifying further heritage assets of archaeological importance within the immediate area.

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Appendix 1 – Worked and Burnt Flint

Lawrence Billington

A large assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the three phases of excavation. This report first considers the large assemblage recovered from the Primary Excavation Area (RCB11 (4)), before discussing the smaller assemblage from the Southern and Western Extensions (RCB12 (2) and RCB12 (3). This is followed by a general discussion and statement of potential.

Primary Excavation Area

Summary

The excavations recovered a large assemblage of worked flint, most of which derives from two large buried-soil filled hollows, but also includes a substantial residual assemblage recovered from the fills of later features. The assemblage is chronologically mixed but is dominated by Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint-work. The assemblage reflects the reduction of flint nodules obtained directly from the Terrace gravels of the site and is dominated by evidence for flint-working with relatively few retouched tools. As such the assemblage appears to represent activity of a rather specialised, task based nature and provides regionally important evidence for the acquisition of lithic resources in the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic.

Quantification (Tables 1 and 2)

A total of 2346 worked flints were recovered from the excavation together with 5230.3g of unworked burnt flint. The vast majority of the worked assemblage was recovered from buried soil deposits sampled through test pitting and surface collection whilst less than 20% of the assemblage was recovered from cut features. The worked flint from all of the features was obviously chronologically mixed and clearly represents residual material ultimately derived from surface scatters. Two hundred and seven pieces of unworked, natural flint was also collected during the excavations. Although this material has no direct archaeological value it has proved useful in characterising the raw material available in the gravels of the site and it is recommended that it remains in the archive rather than being discarded.

	Features	Others	Surface Finds	Test Pits	Totals
Chips	24	4	17	229	274
irregular waste	56	1	13	148	218
Removals	284	18	376	1003	1681
Retouched	11	1	14	22	48
Cores	36	1	45	43	125
total worked	411	25	465	1445	2346
unworked burnt flint no.	341	42	51	105	539
unworked burnt flint weight (g)	3020.1	17	898.4	1294.8	5230.3
natural flint	136	2	2	67	207

Table 1: Quantification of the flint assemblage, RCB11 (4)

Raw Materials

The entire assemblage is made up of flint; no flaked stone of any other lithology was recovered. The flint is generally fine grained and translucent, varying in colour from dark grey/black to stained oranges, reds and yellows. Surviving cortical surfaces are generally thin, stained and abraded and judging by the cores and larger irregular fragments appear to derive from sub rounded nodules which rarely exceeded 200mm in maximum dimension. These nodules are frequently naturally split or fractured and recorticated/stained thermal fractures are common and were often used as convenient striking platforms. Whilst the micro-scale quality of the flint is very good, being fine grained and vitreous many of the exploited nodules contained frequent internal thermal flaws which caused them to break along existing fracture planes when worked. This has resulted in a large number of, often quite large, irregular chunks which are occasionally difficult to distinguish from naturally fractured pieces. The characteristics of the raw material are all suggestive of a source in secondary fluvial contexts and comparison with the natural material collected from the site strongly suggests the overwhelming majority of the assemblage is derived from the terrace gravels on the site and in the immediate area. On the basis of the presence of thick, relatively un-weathered cortex a very few pieces could have derived from primary chalk deposits away from the site, although this is by no means certain.

	Hollow F. 174	Hollow F. 178	Hollow F. 105	Cut Features	Other	Totals
Chip	32	210	8	24		274
irregular waste	23	133	6	56		218
Flake	209	849	66	242	5	1371
Flake		4		1		5
Blade	46	86	9	25	1	167
Bladelet	20	79	7	14		120
rejuvenation flake	7	8		1		16
polished axe flake	1					1
Microburin				1		1
end scraper	3	6		6		15
side scraper		1				1
side and end scraper		2				2
unclassified scraper		2		1		3
Piercer			1			1
Burin	1	1		1		3
Microlith		3	1			4
backed bladelet		1				2
oblique arrowhead		1				1
retouched flake		8		2		10
serrated flake		1				1
serrated blade		2				2
notched flake/blade	1	1				2
truncated bladelet			1			1
irregular/unclassifiable core	4	4		1		9
single platform flake core	2	2		1		5
two platform flake core	2	2				4
multiple platform flake core	1	2				3
single platform blade/narrow flake core	5	11		3		19
two platform blade/narrow flake core	2					2
multiple platform blade/narrow flake core	3	4		2		9
opposed platform blade core		2		1		3
keeled core		5		2		7

	Hollow F. 174	Hollow F. 178	Hollow F. 105	Cut Features	Other	Totals
discoidal core			1	1		2
levallois like core		1				1
core fragment	4	9		3		16
minimally worked core/tested nodule	4	19		23		45
Totals	370	1459	100	411	6	2346
Burnt unworked flint no.	65	85	48	341	0	539
Burnt unworked flint weight (g)	1198	983.3	28.9	3020.1	0	5230.3

Table 2: Flint by type and feature group, RCB11(4).

Condition

The condition of the assemblage is varied and has not been formally quantified. The assemblage from hollows **F.174** and **F.178** included some material in very fresh condition with only occasional edge damage or rounding whilst other pieces were in much poorer condition. The assemblages from the features are generally in a poorer condition with more frequent edge damage reflecting their disturbance and redeposition into later deposits.

Almost a third of the assemblage (29%) exhibits some degree of recortication (“patination”). The recortication varies from a very light blue sheen or mottling to a heavy white which completely obscures the original colour of the flint. During analysis it was felt that the recortication had some chronological significance with early (Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic) blade based material being more frequently recorticated. Table 3 is an attempt to quantify this pattern, showing the varying proportion of recortication for different classes of artefacts. It is clear that blade based material is more frequently recorticated than flake based pieces. In the case of un-retouched blades and bladelets over half are recorticated as opposed to a third of non blade removals whilst of the cores bearing blade and narrow flake scars nearly two thirds are recorticated. Of the diagnostic types, all of the Mesolithic forms (microliths and backed bladelet) are recorticated with the exception of one, atypical microlith from hollow **F.178**. Very few diagnostic types of later date were recovered but a later Neolithic oblique arrowhead from **F.178** and Neolithic polished axe flake from hollow **F.174** were un-recorticated. These results suggest that while recortication is more frequent on earlier material it cannot be considered a diagnostic trait in itself. It remains possible that much of the recorticated blade based material is of Mesolithic date with the un-recorticated material representing Early Neolithic flint-work.

	Type	No.	% recorticated
Removals	blades/bladelets	287	51.5
	flakes	1376	34.9
Cores	blade/narrow flake	33	63.6
	flake	31	32.3
Diagnostic forms	microliths	4	75
	backed bladelet	1	100
	oblique arrowhead	1	0
	polished axe flake	1	0

Table 3: Recortication of the flint assemblage, RCB11(4).

Periglacial Hollows F.174 and F.178

Over three quarters of the worked flint assemblage was recovered from two areas of buried soil which had been protected within large hollows of periglacial origin. Selected non-metric attributes of the worked flint assemblages are presented in Table 4. Sampling of these features involved the collection of all flint-work from the machine exposed surfaces of the buried soil followed by the excavation of 1m test pits and the sieving of the buried soil through a 5mm mesh. Surface collection recovered 181 worked flints from **F.174** and 239 from **F.178**. There was little sense of distinct clustering in the surface material with a generally even spread across the two hollows. Table 5 summarises the flint recovered from the test pits excavated through the hollows. Worked flint was recovered from most of the excavated test pits but quantities varied considerably. Although the test pit densities from both hollows were relatively high the densities from **F.178** are substantially higher than from **F.174**. Particularly notable is the extremely high number of worked flints (277) recovered from test pit 16 in **F.178** also associated with a large amount (475.6g) of unworked burnt flint.

In general the assemblages from the two features are broadly comparable both in terms of condition and technological characteristics. It is clear that both at the scale of the features as a whole and that of individual test pits, the flint-work is a mixed assemblage comprised of many incomplete reduction sequences. Although no formal or exhaustive attempt was made at refitting the flint-work from the test pits, sets of co-joining flakes were identified during analysis in test pits 20 and 78 of **F.178**. Three pieces were also collected as a single surface find from **F.174** in which two flakes could be refitted to a minimally worked core. The large assemblage from test pit 16, mentioned above, also appears to represent a more discreet assemblage in terms of technology, condition and raw material than seen in the majority of other test pits. These occurrences suggest that the flint scatters retain a degree of integrity although they have obviously been subject to natural post-depositional processes and truncation of the buried soil profile as well as representing multiple episodes of core reduction.

The assemblages as a whole reflects the full reduction sequence with decortication and core preparation flakes well represented alongside discarded cores and fine tertiary removals. There is good evidence for the initial testing and working of nodules in the form of minimally worked cores and irregular chunks. Analysis of the amount of cortex surviving on the dorsal surfaces of flakes reinforces this impression with well over half the removals retaining some cortex on their dorsal surfaces. Compared with experimental data, admittedly deriving from biface manufacture rather than core reduction, this suggests an under representation of non-cortical pieces which may have been removed from the site as tool blanks and useable pieces (Wenban-Smith et al 2000, Ashton 1998, Bradley and Sampson 1986: 40).

Technologically the assemblages from the hollows are closely comparable and clearly include material from several different approaches to core reduction, some of which at least can be attributed to the chronological mixing of the assemblages. This said, the assemblages are dominated by evidence for blade based core reduction characteristic of Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic flint-working practices. True blades and bladelets account for a high proportion of the assemblage, 23% from **F.174** and 16% from **F.178**. The technological traits of the unretouched removals also show high

proportions of attributes associated with the systematic and careful reduction of blade/narrow flake cores including the trimming of platform edges and the use of soft hammer percussion. Core rejuvenation flakes, including core tablets, are also well represented. These pieces were struck to remove errors and prolong the lives of cores and are a characteristic product of skilful and systematic core reduction.

		Hollow F. 174	Hollow F. 178	Hollow F. 105	Cut Features
Total Struck Flints		370	1459	100	411
condition	recorticated %	44.9	32	36	33.8
	burnt %	1.9	1.6	5	0.73
cortex coverage on dorsal surface of unretouched removals	n.	283	1026	82	284
	100% (%)	3.2	5.5	6.1	6
	over 75% (%)	2.8	5.3	6.1	6.3
	25-75% (%)	26.2	27.7	32.9	26.4
	under 25% (%)	20.1	24.8	19.5	31
	none (%)	47.7	36.8	35.4	30.3
hammer mode	n.	222	789	55	235
	hard %	50	52.5	65.5	66
	soft %	35.1	32.4	25.5	16.8
	unknown %	14.9	15.1	9	17.2
striking platforms of unretouched removals	n.	222	789	55	235
	plain %	58.1	55.2	58.2	59.6
	marginal %	17.5	14.2	20	10.6
	> scar %	5	8.7	1.8	2.6
	cortical/natural %	11.7	15	16.4	20.8
	dihedral %	0	0.1	0	0
	faceted %	2.7	1.9	3.6	3.4
	finely faceted %	1.8	1.5	0	0.4
	shattered %	3.2	3.4	0	2.6
	% all platforms with dorsal trimming or abrasion	33.8	30.8	27.3	28.5
terminations of unretouched removals	n.	208	801	67	228
	feathered/normal %	88.5	85.8	86.6	83.3
	hinged %	9.6	13	13.4	14.9
	plunged %	1.9	1.2	0	1.8
dorsal scar direction on complete unretouched removals	n.	168	617	41	180
	single %	88.1	87	80.5	93.3
	multiple %	11.3	12.5	17	5.6
	opposed %	0.6	0.5	2.5	1.1
	chips %	8.6	14.4	8	5.8
	irregular waste %	6.2	9.1	6	13.6
	retouched %	1.4	2	3	2.7
	cores %	7.3	4.2	1	8.8
	proportion of removals blade based %	23.3	16.1	22.8	13.7

Table 4: Selected non-metric attributes of the flint assemblage, RCB11(4).

The cores include a high proportion of blade/narrow flake cores, generally worked from a single platform but including two opposed platform examples. There is considerable diversity within the broad category of blade based products with some pieces displaying very straight and parallel sides and dorsal scars whilst others are somewhat more irregular. These differences must partly reflect the different levels of aptitude and care taken by individual knappers, but probably also reflects the palimpsest nature of the scatters and their chronologically mixed origin. There is no clear evidence for the working of bifacial tools such as axes.

	F. 174	F. 178
Total test pits	21	45
Test pits producing worked flint	16	39
Test pits producing unworked burnt flint	6	16
Total worked flint	164	1200
Total burnt flint (g)	380.2	902.7
Range of worked flint	0-40	0-277
Average worked flint	7.8	26.7
Range unworked burnt flint (g)	0-264.9	0-475.6
Average unworked burnt flint (g)	18.1	20.1

Table 5: The test pit flint assemblages from **F. 174** and **F. 178**, RCB11(4).

The cores include a high proportion of blade/narrow flake cores, generally worked from a single platform but including two opposed platform examples. There is considerable diversity within the broad category of blade based products with some pieces displaying very straight and parallel sides and dorsal scars whilst other are somewhat more irregular. These differences must partly reflect the different levels of aptitude and care taken by individual knappers, but probably also reflects the palimpsest nature of the scatters and their chronologically mixed origin. There is no clear evidence for the working of bifacial tools such as axes.

Alongside the evidence for carefully structured blade based reduction are a large number of removals and cores that show somewhat different technological traits. These pieces lack the regular morphology and dorsal scars of the blade based pieces. A lack of concern with the preparation of platform edges goes hand in hand with evidence for hard hammer percussion where blows are directed further into the edge of the striking platform. Many of these pieces are cortical and reflect the earlier stages of core reduction. As such many are probably contemporary with the blade based material discussed above but reflect the less structured phases of reduction where nodules are decorticated and prepared for more systematic working. A sizeable proportion of this material, however, represents the deliberate products of a flake based reduction strategy, aimed at the relatively expedient production of flakes of varied morphology. Whilst some of this material could relate to less systematic episodes of flint-working in the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, these reduction strategies are better compared within Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblages. Although very rare, several unretouched flakes, with finely faceted striking platforms and distinctive dorsal scar patterns, almost certainly derive from late Neolithic Levallois-like cores (Ballin 2011).

Relatively few retouched pieces were recovered from the two hollows, 34 in total, accounting for 1.4% and 2% of the assemblages from **F.174** and **F.178** respectively. Removals displaying macroscopically visible traces of use were also very rare. The five retouched pieces from **F.174** all display technological characteristics suggestive of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date and include two fine Mesolithic/Early Neolithic end scrapers made on elongated blade like blanks and a crested blade with a concave notch at its distal end. Also present is a burin, manufactured on the distal end of a flake struck to rejuvenate a hinged flaking surface. Although not necessarily reflecting tool use or manufacture a flake struck from a Neolithic polished flint axe was also recovered. The larger assemblage of retouched forms from **F.178** includes a

more chronologically diverse range of tools. Diagnostically Mesolithic pieces comprise a backed bladelet, and three microliths, all based on oblique truncations, two of which have additional backing. These simple microlith forms are not closely dateable, and are generally thought to have been used throughout the Mesolithic (Pitts and Jacobi 1979). Other less strictly diagnostic forms dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic include two of the serrated pieces, a burin and three scrapers, a notched piece and a piercer made on blade based blanks. In contrast to the retouched pieces from **F.174**, tools post-dating the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic are also present. To some extent this must reflect the much greater size of the assemblage from **F.178** but may also indicate an increased later presence in the material from this feature. Few of these later pieces are truly diagnostic and are dominated by informally retouched pieces and scrapers which include three pieces made on blanks from Late Neolithic *Levallois*-like cores. The only truly diagnostic piece is a Late Neolithic oblique arrowhead from test pit 62.

*Hollow **F.105***

A total of 100 worked flints and 983.3g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from hollow **F.105**. Much lower densities of worked flint were recovered from the deposits infilling this hollow than were encountered in the buried soils of hollows **F.174** and **F.178** with just two test pits producing more than five worked flints. The worked flint assemblage is disparate in terms of condition, raw material and technology and clearly represents redeposited, residual material. The composition of the assemblage is comparable to that from the buried soil hollows and demonstrates that all stages of reduction are present. In terms of technology the assemblage includes a substantial blade based component comparable to the material from hollows **F.174** and **F.178**. Analysis of technological attributes (Table 4) suggests that this blade based material is slightly less dominant than seen in the buried soil hollows, with a greater proportion of later material. Nonetheless, the few retouched forms recovered from the hollow are dominated by early forms including a piercer manufactured on a bladelet, a truncated bladelet and an obliquely blunted microlith with additional retouch on its leading edge. All three pieces are of Mesolithic date.

Cut features and other deposits

The remainder of the assemblage, 417 worked flints and 3020.1g of unworked burnt flints were recovered from the fills of cut features or deposits associated with the Romano British and later occupation of the site. This material is clearly residual with small and disparate assemblages recovered from a large number of individual deposits, with very few contexts containing more than ten worked flints. Although there remains potential for exploring intra-site patterning and variation in the residual material, during analysis there was little sense of any great distinctions between assemblages from different features. In order to coarsely characterise the material as a whole the assemblage from cut features has been grouped together in Tables 2 and 4. A full quantification of the flint assemblage by feature and context is available in the archive.

In general terms the assemblage is comparable in condition to that from hollow **F.105**. Technologically blade based material and technological attributes indicative of structured and careful working practices are somewhat rarer than seen in any of the

assemblages from the hollows and suggest a substantial increase in the proportion of later flint-work. Irregular waste, including large split nodules and chinks is noticeably more common in the cut feature assemblage and although this may partly reflect more of an emphasis on the early stages of testing and core preparation than seen in the buried soil hollows it perhaps also indicates a less discriminating use of raw material, consistent with the more expedient approach to core reduction characteristic of later technologies.

The retouched tools recovered from the cut features reinforce the sense of a greater proportion of later (Late Neolithic/Bronze Age) material. Probable early pieces are present and include a dihedral burin from ditch **F.146**, an end scraper and a distal microburin (a by-product of Mesolithic microlith manufacture) both from ditch **F.191**. The remainder of the tools, however, including six scrapers and two informally retouched flakes are more consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Southern and Western Extensions (RCB12(2) and RCB12(3))

Summary and Quantification

A relatively small assemblage of 99 worked flints was recovered from the excavations (Table 6). The assemblage is made up of residual material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of later features with the exception of 66 worked flints from tree throw **F.157**, which appear to represent a coherent Early Neolithic assemblage comparable to the material from hollows **F.174** and **F.178**.

Raw materials and condition

The raw material and condition of the assemblage is directly comparable to the material recovered from the main excavation (see above). Cortication was present on 28% of the assemblage. The worked flint recovered from tree throw **F.157** was in relatively fresh condition compared to the remainder of the assemblage which displayed the edge damage, rounding etc characteristic of redeposited residual flint-work.

*Treethrow **F.157***

The 66 worked flints from this feature appear to represent a coherent assemblage of Early Neolithic flint-work. The assemblage includes a large number of irregular chunks (14 pieces) reflecting the initial quartering and testing of nodules of raw material. Other stages of the reduction sequence are, however, also well represented and include fine tertiary blade blanks and three extensively worked and exhausted narrow flake/blade cores. No retouched or obviously utilised pieces were identified and the material appears to relate solely to flint working. Although technologically coherent, differences in the raw materials demonstrate that the assemblage represents multiple individual core reduction episodes. A brief attempt at refitting failed to establish any co-joining pieces although several flints share distinctive cortical surfaces that suggest they originate from the same nodule. Assemblages of flint-work are often recovered from tree throw assemblages, occasionally deriving from purposeful backfill deposits, often rich in other material culture (see Evans et al 1999,

Lamdin-Whymark 2008) but more often reflecting the natural incorporation of flint-work from surface scatters into the fill of the features. Whatever the mechanism of deposition, it seems clear that the assemblage reflects Neolithic activity directly comparable to the activity attested to in the periglacial hollows and taking place elsewhere on the site.

Site	F. No.	chip	irregular waste	flake	narrow flake	blade	bladelet	denticulate	single platform flake core	multiple platform flake core	single platform blade/narrow flake core	opposed platform blade core	minimally worked core	total
RCB12(2)	112							1						1
	114					1								1
RCB12(3)	129					1								1
	142					1								1
	149			1										1
	155			9		2	1							12
	157	8	14	27	2	9	2				2	1	1	66
	158			1										1
	159			2		1				1				4
	165			4					1		2			7
	167		1			1								2
	169			1										1
	176			1										1
total		8	15	46	2	16	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	99

Table 6: Quantification of the worked flint assemblage, RCB12(2) and RCB12(3).

Other features

The remaining 33 worked flints were recovered from the fills of later features and are characteristic of residual assemblages with small numbers of flints which are disparate in terms of technology and condition. Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material is well represented by ten blades and bladelets and two blade/narrow flake cores as well as several flakes deriving from blade based core reduction sequences. Alongside this early material is an approximately equal amount of later flint-work, characterised by flakes of varied morphology, hard hammer struck from unprepared platforms. Material of this character is not closely diagnostic but reflects post Early Neolithic activity and some markedly crude pieces such a single platform core from **F.159** may represent Middle/Late Bronze Age flint-working. The only retouched piece recovered was a crudely retouched denticulate that may have functioned both as a scraper and piercer, this expedient tool is closely comparable to pieces recovered from Middle/Late Bronze Age assemblages (Ford et al 1984).

Discussion

The large assemblage of worked flint recovered from the excavations appears to derive exclusively from what must have been very extensive surface scatters represented both by residual material incorporated into later deposits and, more importantly *in-situ* scatters from preserved buried soil profiles. No cut features were associated with the prehistoric activity represented by the flint-work and the character of the assemblage is somewhat specialised, representing the reduction of nodules of flint obtained from the gravels immediately available at the site and the probable removal of tool blanks and perhaps prepared cores for use elsewhere. The presence of retouched tools and quantities of burnt flint hint at other activities other than flint-working, and must include episodes of settlement/habitation, even if these were relatively fleeting and explicitly associated with the procurement and working of flint. It is difficult to provide anything more than coarse dating for this activity. Blade based technologies of the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic dominate the assemblage and Mesolithic retouched forms are well represented by microliths, backed pieces and a micro-burin. Specifically Early Neolithic forms are not present but this should not be taken to suggest a dominance of Mesolithic material, as only a few relatively rare tool forms are strictly diagnostic of the period (leaf shaped arrowheads and laurel leaves). Also, the presence of Early Neolithic pottery in the buried soil of **F.178**, which is associated with some of the richest test pits in terms of worked flint, clearly demonstrates activity in this period. Later activity is also attested to, both in terms of evidence for flake based flint-working and retouched tools of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. It is likely that some of the assemblage post dates the Early Bronze Age but it is very difficult to distinguish this material in a mixed assemblage with relatively few retouched forms such as this.

The Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint-work from the excavation complements the large assemblage recovered from a substantial periglacial hollow on the adjacent ARES site. Here 872 flints were recovered from “densely packed layers” within 13 test pits sampling the hollow (Beadsmoore 2007: 38). The technological traits of the assemblage were suggestive of an Early Neolithic date and the material was overwhelmingly dominated by evidence for flint-working waste. The sequence of deposits within this hollow appear to have been more complex than the buried soil profiles encountered in **F.174** and **F.178**, suggestive of episodes of colluviation and stabilisation/soil formation. It was suggested that the flint-working waste was associated with the use of nodules directly dug out of, or eroding from the edges of the hollow (Armour 2007: 8). No detailed analysis was undertaken of the assemblage from the ARES site hollow, making comparison of the assemblages problematic but it appears that the ARES assemblage might reflect a slightly different activity. The hollow within the ARES site involved *in-situ* extraction and working of flint, whilst **F.174** and **F.178** show no evidence of nodules being extracted from the hollows themselves. Hypothetically, these differences might be reflected in the composition of the assemblages, with the ARES assemblage containing greater numbers of tested nodules and irregular chunks than the **F.174** and **F.178** assemblages.

Statement of Potential

The substantial assemblage of flint-work from hollows **F.174** and **F.178** have considerable research potential in improving understanding of the procurement of flint resources in the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. The potential of the assemblages recovered from other contexts on the site are of less obvious potential, comprising residual material incorporated into later deposits. These assemblages do, however, have the potential to indicate the original extent of the scatters which are preserved in hollow **F.174** and **F.178**. The routine acquisition of lithic resources in the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic remains a poorly understood subject at a regional level where most assemblages are derived from contexts more readily associated with settlement type activities, with more evidence for tool use and the later stages of core reduction than are seen in the assemblages from Babraham. The opportunity to consider the exploitation of secondary flint resources such as the Babraham Terrace gravels also offers a useful counterpoint to the much greater amount of research that has been invested in investigating the well documented southern British flint mining complexes of the Neolithic. In addition to the assemblages recovered from Babraham other sites in the Cam/Granta Valley are well placed to contribute to such a study, including small scale Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint quarrying at Duxford (Evans 1991, McFayden 1999).

Recommendations

The assemblage from the excavations especially when combined with the results of earlier phases of work, is of clear regional importance and although no further technological/typological analysis is required the following extra work is recommended:

- A more detailed presentation of the spatial distribution of the flint-work, both within the buried soil hollows and the cut features. The former may allow the recognition of more chronologically distinct episodes of flint-working whilst the latter may enable a better understanding of the extent and location of flint-working activity at a larger scale.
- Quantative comparison with the assemblage from the ARES site in order to compare the activities represented by the two assemblages.

Appendix 2 – Prehistoric Pottery

Mark Knight

The assemblage of later prehistoric pottery comprised 112 sherds weighing 351g. The bulk of the assemblage consisted of small, comparatively fresh pieces (less than 4cm; MSW 3.1g) with abraded fragments being less common. Feature sherds were rare with only seven rims and three decorated pieces present. Similarly, the fabric range was limited incorporating three principal types. The majority of the pottery came from a single feature **F.178** (95.5% by number and 94.0% by weight), and this was made up mostly of Early Neolithic bowl fragments (90 sherds), although it also included Middle Bronze Age (1) as well as Iron Age/Roman pieces (12). Other Neolithic sherds were also found within **F.174**.

Feature	Number	Weight	Predominant Type
F.105	1	16g	Iron Age
F.174	4	5g	Middle/Late Neolithic
F.178	107	330g	Early Neolithic
<i>Total:</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>351g</i>	

Table 7: Assemblage Breakdown by *Feature*

The main component of **F.178** was 90 sherds of Early Neolithic bowl as characterised by plain hard sherds tempered with finely crushed quartz and/or coarsely crushed burnt flint with varying amounts of sand (Fabric's 1 and 2). Burnished surfaces occurred on several sherds (especially those made of Fabric 1) whilst a couple of out-turned rim fragments and curved neck fragments confirmed the presence of fine, medium sized S-shaped/possibly carinated bowls, although no actual carinated shoulders were identified. Incised herring-bone decoration was recorded along the top and outside face of a simple, flattened rim sherd that appeared out of character with the rest of the Early Neolithic assemblage, and possibly belonged to a Peterborough Ware form. The occurrence of other odd sherds including a single Deverel-Rimbury body sherd (Fabric 3) and several compact Iron Age and Roman pieces demonstrated a small 'intrusive' component to **F.178**'s predominantly early assemblage.

A later prehistoric background was also made evident by **F.174** which produced a small collection of tiny fragments which included single pieces of Grooved Ware (decorated with parallel incised lines) and Peterborough Ware (impressed maggots).

Discussion

The comparatively fresh appearance of some of the Early Neolithic pieces, as well as the overall fragmented or diminutive character of the assemblage as a whole, attests to particular kinds of depositional practice and/or taphonomic processes. The complete absence of larger pieces could be indicative of increased levels of attrition caused by practices such as cultivation, persistent occupation and/or intensive middening. Notably, the adjacent ARES excavation (Armour 2007a) generated a significant assemblage of *in situ* Early Neolithic flint from a large hollow (Hollow A) very similar in character to **F.178**. A small pottery assemblage associated with the same context was at the time attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. In light of the early attribution designated to **F.178** it is recommended that this material is re-examined.

Fabric Series

Fabric 1: Very hard with abundant finely crushed Quartz and burnt flint.

Fabric 2: Hard with abundant small and medium burnt flint and common sand.

Fabric 3: Medium hard with common small voids and occasional sand.

Appendix 3 – Romano-British Pottery

Katie Anderson

A large assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling 5866 sherds weighing 74564g and representing 95 EVEs was recovered from the 2011 and 2012 excavations. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with un-sourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together.

Assemblage Composition

A minimum of 744 different vessels were identified, although this figure reflects only the number of different rims, and the real total is likely to be significantly higher. The assemblage comprised primarily small to medium sized, with a relatively low mean weight of 12.7g. This figure is however influenced by the pottery recovered from **F.105** – a large dark earth/midden deposit, which accounted for 55% of the total assemblage, with 3010 sherds, weighing 31742g. However, even if this material is excluded, then the mean weight of the assemblage increases to 15g, which is still relatively low for a Roman assemblage.

Pottery dates from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, albeit in varying quantities. Chart 1 shows all pottery by earliest date¹ and shows the highest peak at AD200. This is in part due to the presence of Hadham wares and certain Horningsea and Nene Valley wares which began production at this time.

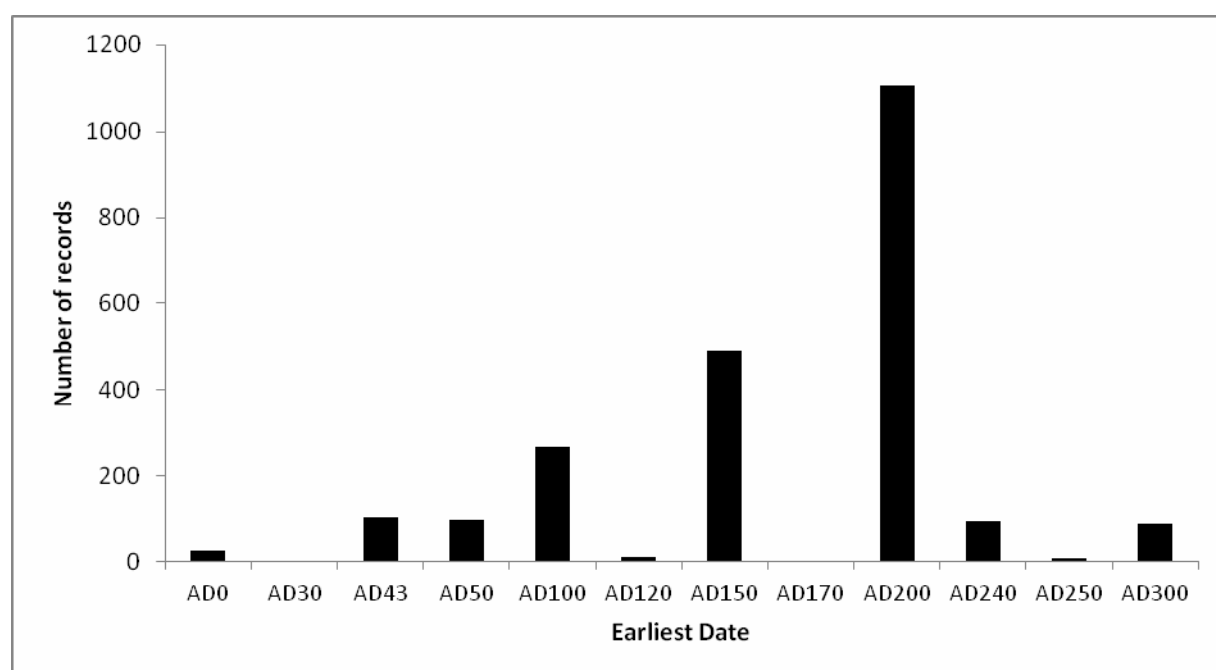


Chart 1: All pottery by earliest date, by the number of records.

¹ Each sherd/group of sherds was allocated an earliest and latest date to give the spotdate range

There is a second, smaller peak at AD150, which is when the Nene Valley industry began. For this particular assemblage, perhaps the most significant peak, other than that at AD200, is the peak at AD300. Although this is one of the smaller peaks, it is important in demonstrating that the site was still occupied and more importantly receiving goods well into the 4th century AD.

There are also a small number of sherds which are Late Iron Age in date (AD0), which although representing only a small number of vessels, are an important component of this assemblage. However, these sherds are generally residual, occurring in later features, alongside later Roman pottery. The exception to this is Feature 178, a silty hollow, which other than a single later Roman sherd contained exclusively Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.

A large variety of fabrics were identified in the assemblage, totalling 53 different types (see Table 8). The most commonly occurring fabric types were coarse sandy greywares, a broad group encompassing a variety of un-sourced wares which accounted for 23% of the total assemblage, most of which are likely to have been made locally to the site. These fabrics aside, the assemblage comprised a relatively large number of vessels from known sources. Products from Hadham, Hertfordshire, Horningsea and the Nene Valley (both Cambridgeshire) dominated all sourced wares, with a variety of vessel types from each industry well represented. Hadham wares represented 29% of the assemblage by count (24% by weight), with the reduced wares being the most commonly occurring, although the red-slipped wares also featured highly. Horningsea wares were the most 'local' of this group, located approximately 8 miles north of the Babraham site. These wares totalled 13% of the assemblage by count and 29% by weight, the latter figure in part due to the presence of sherds from the large/very large Horningsea storage jars which were one of the most widely traded of the Horningsea repertoire. Finally, Nene Valley products accounted for 7.4% of the assemblage by count and 10% by weight, with the colour-coated vessels dominating. The frequency of vessels from these three industries is of interest as it demonstrates that the site had access to a variety of trade networks, which were supplying goods from different parts of the region.

Shell-tempered wares also featured well, accounting for 10% of the total assemblage by count and 12% by weight. The exact source(s) of these wares is unconfirmed as yet, however, in terms of composition; they appear to have closer affinities to vessels made in northern Cambridgeshire (the Fens being a likely source) as opposed to the kilns at Harrold in Bedfordshire, which are often wrongly attributed with producing much of the regions shell-tempered wares.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Baetican amphora	3	650
BB2	31	325
Black burnished type	152	1556
Black –slipped	25	209
Black-slipped coarse	1	24
Buff sandy	30	199
Calcareous inclusions	10	96
Central Gaulish colour-coat	1	5

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Coarse sandy greyware	1257	8615
Coarse sandy reduced ware	9	35
Colchester colour-coat	40	175
Colour-coat (unsourced)	31	147
Fine sandy greyware	66	450
Fine sandy micaceous greyware	3	11
Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware	1	3
Fine sandy reduced ware	1	3
GQ1	3	8
Grog-tempered	5	42
Hadham black-burnished	262	3531
Hadham red-slipped ware	586	5724
Hadham reduced ware	739	7482
Horningsea black-burnished	84	1995
Horningsea grey-slipped	6	118
Horningsea greyware	630	18125
Imitation Terra nigra	19	176
Local micaceous oxidised ware	3	8
Micaceous sandy ware	4	111
Moselkeramik colour-coat	9	28
Nene Valley colour-coat	350	4521
Nene Valley greyware	8	187
Nene Valley self-coloured ware	4	210
Nene Valley whiteware	43	1752
Oxfordshire red-slipped	30	412
Oxfordshire white-slipped	1	48
Oxfordshire whiteware	10	431
Oxidised sandy ware	112	1269
Q1	10	78
QG1	11	85
QG2	23	21
QM1	52	313
QM2	12	87
QM3	151	633
QS1	5	12
Red-slipped (unsourced)	5	81
Reduced sandy ware	17	221
Samian	1	3
Samian Central Gaul	14	75
Samian East Gaul	2	20
Shell-tempered	567	8440
Verulamium whiteware	3	15
White-slipped (unsourced)	8	49

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Whiteware (unsourced)	13	322
TOTAL	5469	69151

Table 8: All Pottery by Fabric

For comparative purposes the fabrics can be grouped into three distinct categories; finewares, coarsewares and imported wares. When plotted by count, it is clear that coarsewares dominate the assemblage (see Chart 2). Imported wares are very limited, representing just 1% of the total assemblage. However, this figure is not unsurprising given the date at which the site appears to have peaked, (AD200-400) a time when the rate of imported ware had declined significantly compared to preceding periods. Samian wares were the most commonly occurring imported wares with products from both the Central and East Gaulish kilns identified, although this represented just 17 sherds in total. One Moselkeramik colour-coated sherd was identified along with one Central Gaulish colour-coat and three Baetican amphora sherds.

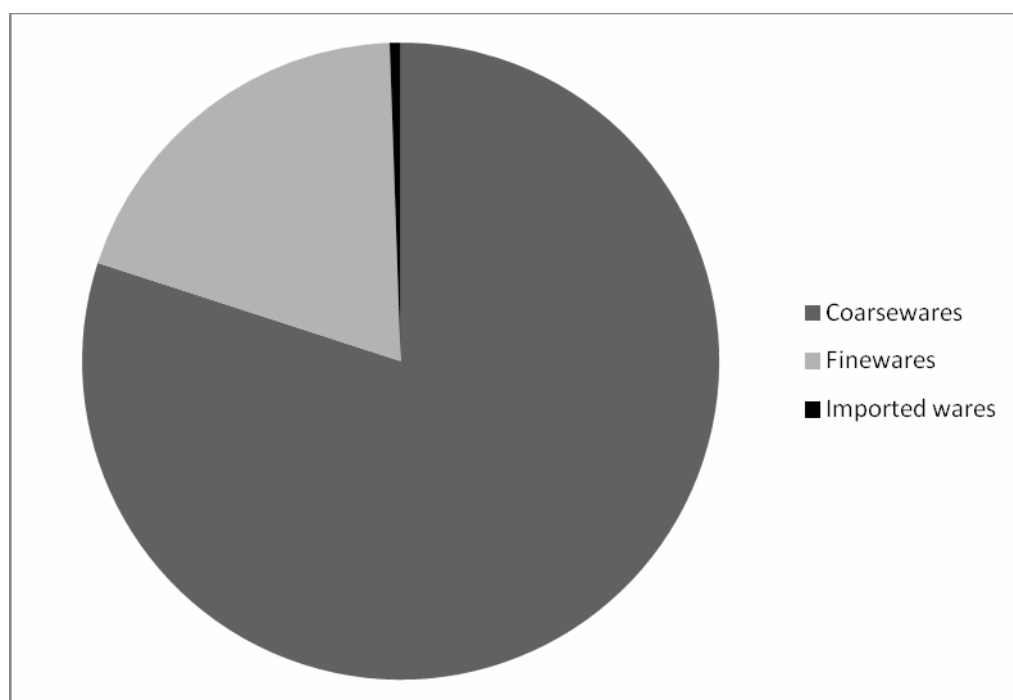


Chart 2: All pottery by basic fabric category by count

Romano-British finewares totalled 19% of the assemblage, with Hadham red-slipped wares and Nene Valley colour-coated vessels being the most frequently occurring. There were also 31 Colchester colour-coated sherds and 30 Oxfordshire red-slipped wares identified.

A variety of vessel forms were identified (see Table 9), although 48.7% of the assemblage were non-diagnostic, which is not unsurprising given the low mean weight of the assemblage. The assemblage is typical of a domestic assemblage, with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs. Jars were the most commonly occurring form representing 22% of the entire assemblage and 43%

of all diagnostic sherds. This group included small to very large vessels, with rim diameters ranging from 8cm to 40cm.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Amphora	3	650
Beaker	135	1158
Bowl	166	6438
Closed	826	8019
Dish	187	4530
Flagon	66	1593
Jar	1214	25784
Lid	3	57
Mortaria	59	2509
Open	129	2642
Platter	19	176
Unknown	2662	15595
TOTAL	5469	69151

Table 9: All pottery by Form

Dishes, bowls and beakers all represented similar percentages of the assemblage (6.7%, 5.9% and 4.8% of all diagnostic sherds). Flagons and mortaria were moderately well represented, with 33 sherds and 59 sherds respectively.

Approximately 12% of the assemblage was decorated, with cordons, horizontal grooved lines and burnishing being the most commonly applied techniques. 365 sherds were noted as having usewear evidence, of which sooting/burnt residue and interior limescale, indicative of holding/boiling water, were the most frequently occurring. Several vessels appear to have been altered for secondary uses, including six base sherds had been trimmed, two sherds had post-firing holes and one Samian sherd had been modified into a gaming piece [737].

Contextual Analysis

Pottery was recovered from 159 different features. Due to the size of the assemblage, it is impractical to attempt to discuss pottery from all features. Therefore for the purposes of this assessment report, a small number of features have been selected for more in-depth analysis. A list of all pottery by feature can be found in Table 10.

F.105, a dark earth/midden deposit contained the largest quantity of pottery from any feature on site, totalling 3010 sherds weighing 31742g, therefore representing 55% of the total assemblage. This comprised a minimum of 382 vessels, representing 31.34 EVEs. The pottery ranged in date from Late Iron Age to late Roman, although later Roman material dominated, which included 41 sherds/vessels dating AD300-400. However, it seems unlikely that this represents deposition over a very long period of time. Rather the mixed date of the pottery is indicative of the re-cutting and consequent re-deposition of pottery from earlier features. That this feature overlies earlier Roman features (eg Features **F.399**, **F.496** and **F.547**) supports the view that this is probably one of the latest features on the site, and since these features

contained mid-Late Roman assemblages (AD150-400), a 4th century AD date for **F.105** seems appropriate.

On the whole, the pottery from this feature comprised small to medium sized sherds, with a low mean weight of 10.5g, many of which were noted as being abraded. This is not unexpected, given the nature of the feature as it is likely that much of the material was re-deposited from elsewhere, and/or had been left on the surface for a long period of time, thus increasing the brokenness of this material.

One possible explanation for the quantity and nature of deposition of the pottery from this feature is that it represented some kind of 'special' possibly ritual/religious based deposit/series of deposits. If this were the case, then it might be expected that certain vessel forms were more prolific; in particular fineware forms such as beakers. Chart 2 shows the comparison between the four main vessel form types for **F.105** compared to the rest of the assemblage. It shows that the material from **F.105** is very similar in composition to the remainder of the pottery, with the only difference being a smaller percentage of jars (although they still dominate). This therefore implies that the pottery from this feature did not represent a different function or activity when compared to the domestic nature of the rest of the assemblage.

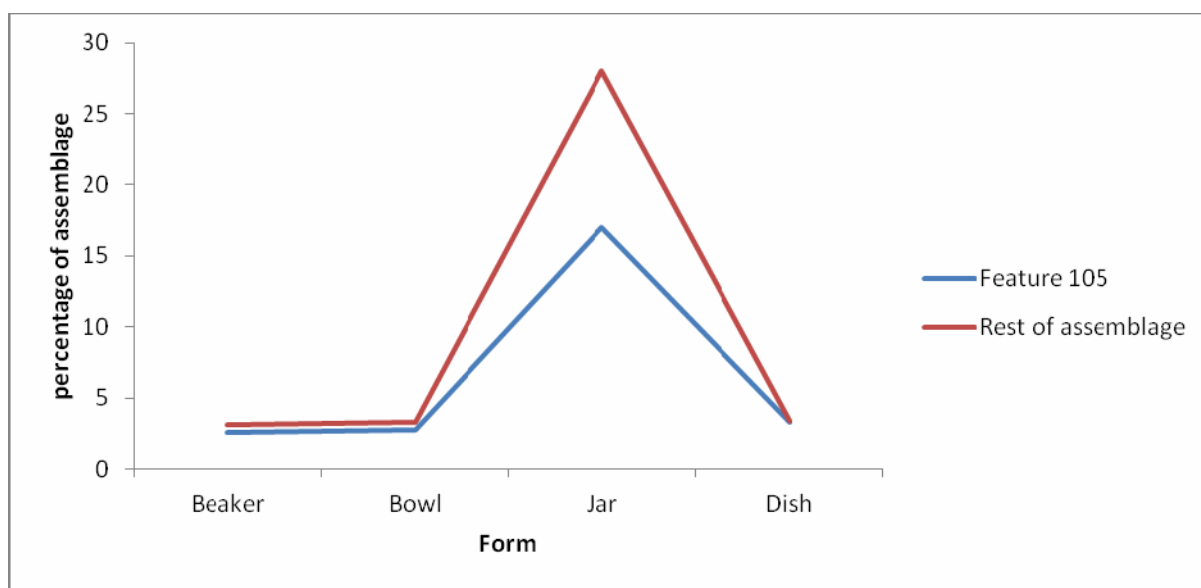


Chart 2: Comparison between assemblage composition for four main forms from F.105 versus the rest of the assemblage

Further work on the pottery from this feature would be worthwhile, including attempting to undertake refitting of certain vessels. The pottery should also be considered alongside the other finds recovered from this feature.

Two beam slots contained Roman pottery; **F.213** and **F.295**. The first contained 27 sherds weighing 513g. This included a sherd from a Nene Valley castor box and 12 sherds from a large shell-tempered storage jar, both dating AD200-400. **F.295** contained six sherds weighing 30g, which dated AD150-400. The material from these features is likely to reflect the date at which the building went out of use, rather than

when it was constructed. Therefore it seems likely that these reflect buildings which went out of use in the 3rd-4th centuries AD.

Two graves were excavated both of which contained pottery. **F.164** (Primary Excavation) contained 23 sherds of pottery, weighing 370g. This included one almost complete grave good vessel; a Hadham reduced ware beaker with a single handle. This is a relatively unusual vessel form and dates AD200-400. The remainder of the sherds from this feature comprised coarseware sherds, which are likely to have been caught up in the backfilling of the feature rather than being purposefully deposited as grave goods.

F.167 (Western Extension) contained 42 sherds weighing 291g, 29 of which were from a single vessel; a Colchester colour-coated globular beaker with a long neck and small cornice rim, dating AD 150-300. This vessel was partially complete (when refitted) and is likely to reflect a grave good. The remaining 13 sherds are small sherds from different vessels which were probably caught up in the backfill of the feature or else are due to re-cutting. The graves identified during this phase of excavation are contemporary with the graves from the large cemetery previously excavated 150m to the southeast, which dated AD150-400 (Anderson in Timberlake, Dodwell & Armour, 2007). The two grave goods; two fineware beakers, are also comparable in both the forms selected and that the preference/choice was for single vessels. That these graves were contemporary with those in the main cemetery is of note as they are spatially separate from the main cemetery for some reason.

Two large wells produced interesting assemblages of pottery. **F.354** contained 46 sherds weighing 1746g, with a high mean weight of 38g. Material was recovered from seven contexts, although there are little chronological differences between the fills, with most dating AD200-400. The exception to this was (944) which dated AD300-400. This context also contained the largest quantity of pottery, with 25 sherds weighing 1019g, with a maximum of 18 different vessels represented. This included a semi-complete Horningsea greyware beaded, flanged bowl. The remainder of the sherds although large in size, were fairly fragmentary, thus had not been deposited as complete or even semi-complete vessels. There was a single refit between a vessel recovered from this feature (946) and **F.357** (949), comprising a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker.

Well **F.485** contained 29 sherds, weighing 863g and representing 2.65 EVEs. The assemblage from this feature also had a relatively high mean weight of 30g and was collected from three different contexts, dating AD200-400. Like Well **F.354**, this feature contained a semi-complete vessel; comprising five sherds from a Nene Valley colour-coated straight-sided dish. It is of note that this vessel was heavily abraded and burnt. There were also six sherds (312g) from a Horningsea greyware storage jar.

Thirteen sherds of pottery (353g) were recovered from a possible Roman water tank (**F.453**), which included ten sherds (346g) from a half complete Hadham reduced ware beaded flanged bowl, dating AD250-400.

Discussion

The pottery recovered from the combined excavation areas comprises a substantial and important assemblage both for the understanding of the Babraham settlement(s) and this area of South Cambridgeshire as a whole during the Roman period. The site forms part of a series of excavations which included a Roman cemetery (Timberlake, Dodwell & Armour, 2007.), and this assemblage adds to the knowledge and understanding of the site during the Roman period. In particular this assemblage reflects the different trade networks operating at the site.

In terms of composition the assemblage is typical of a domestic assemblage. However, the quantity of material recovered suggests that this was a large site or group of sites, which were occupied, probably continuously, from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period. **F.105** is of great interest, not only because so much material was recovered, but also because of the range of fabrics and forms represented and the nature of the feature as a whole.

Recommendations for Publication

All pottery has been fully recorded and therefore needs no further analysis; however, given the nature of **F.105**, it would be worthwhile to attempt the refitting of selected fabrics/forms from this feature. This would allow us to assess how the material might have been deposited and distributed across this spread, as well as giving a more accurate reflection of how many vessels this deposit might represent. Pottery from this feature should also be compared to other assemblages from similar types of feature. There are several comparable assemblages from CAU sites including Waterbeach and Earith, as well as a previous phase of excavation at Babraham.

There needs to be a more in-depth analysis of pottery by feature, including type, in order to assess if there were different patterns of discard used for different feature types and/or areas of the site. This should also involve more detailed analysis and discussion of pottery by date. Although there is a clear peak in occupation in the later Roman period, it would be of interest to investigate how the composition and nature of the assemblage changes overtime at the site.

Finally the assemblage from this site needs to be considered as part of the wider Babraham settlement. Several previous phases of excavation have taken place and therefore it is imported to analyse how this assemblage fits in with previous assemblages, in terms of composition and date. The assemblage should also be considered in terms of regional significance, with meaningful comparative work undertaken.

Table Showing Roman pottery by feature:

Ft	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
104	3	47	15.7
105	3010	31742	10.5
111	9	179	19.9
122	1	3	3.0
125	1	6	6.0

Ft	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
132	2	43	21.5
137	1	13	13.0
138	135	1210	9.0
145	4	14	3.5
146	10	210	21.0
148	4	22	5.5
152	16	161	10.1
159	14	178	12.7
162	6	44	7.3
163	1	14	14.0
164	23	370	16.1
165	13	101	7.8
166	6	96	16.0
167	160	782	4.9
169	35	213	6.1
172	42	218	5.2
173	1	4	4.0
174	10	24	2.4
177	250	4035	16.1
178	33	155	4.7
179	2	17	8.5
180	1	2	2.0
182	191	2743	14.4
183	137	2634	19.2
185	9	107	11.9
186	2	13	6.5
188	3	43	14.3
191	3	73	24.3
193	16	128	8.0
195	26	138	5.3
196	1	17	17.0
199	5	35	7.0
201	1	57	57.0
202	1	17	17.0
203	1	10	10.0
206	1	4	4.0
207	7	35	5.0
209	9	305	33.9
213	27	513	19.0
214	31	213	6.9
215	12	207	17.3
217	1	13	13.0
231	9	93	10.3

Ft	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
233	72	900	12.5
234	2	10	5.0
240	3	23	7.7
242	1	4	4.0
243	1	25	25.0
244	2	1	0.5
246	3	132	44.0
251	1	3	3.0
269	1	2	2.0
276	2	57	28.5
281	1	6	6.0
284	2	8	4.0
287	32	429	13.4
289	3	85	28.3
293	4	38	9.5
294	36	369	10.3
295	6	30	5.0
296	2	3	1.5
303	5	176	35.2
304	3	147	49.0
309	3	18	6.0
311	63	1319	20.9
313	1	43	43.0
314	21	214	10.2
315	10	165	16.5
316	4	34	8.5
318	1	2	2.0
320	1	27	27.0
321	9	43	4.8
325	2	21	10.5
328	22	411	18.7
330	37	569	15.4
331	7	90	12.9
334	3	29	9.7
335	49	1175	24.0
342	1	13	13.0
346	28	287	10.3
349	1	3	3.0
352	3	10	3.3
354	46	1746	38.0
355	4	18	4.5
356	5	7	1.4
357	1	9	9.0

Ft	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
367	2	65	32.5
370	1	58	58.0
371	2	28	14.0
373	3	58	19.3
377	1	1	1.0
397	1	4	4.0
402	10	98	9.8
405	1	15	15.0
406	1	38	38.0
411	2	10	5.0
415	1	65	65.0
418	21	343	16.3
421	1	10	10.0
423	14	456	32.6
424	80	1568	19.6
430	6	17	2.8
431	2	11	5.5
433	4	25	6.3
434	4	41	10.3
443	40	614	15.4
445	15	253	16.9
446	13	318	24.5
451	1	7	7.0
452	3	27	9.0
453	13	353	27.2
460	2	20	10.0
461	2	11	5.5
462	4	7	1.8
470	5	39	7.8
472	1	10	10.0
477	3	47	15.7
479	54	1464	27.1
482	4	21	5.3
484	124	3004	24.2
485	29	863	29.8
488	4	28	7.0
491	3	89	29.7
492	1	4	4.0
493	4	22	5.5
495	1	14	14.0
498	2	40	20.0
500	1	110	110.0
502	3	184	61.3

Ft	No.	Wt(g)	MW (g)
503	3	6	2.0
504	21	219	10.4
505	1	11	11.0
506	1	17	17.0
514	3	27	9.0
515	2	9	4.5
516	8	94	11.8
517	2	14	7.0
518	2	30	15.0
525	1	11	11.0
527	10	255	25.5
528	2	54	27.0
529	6	83	13.8
530	3	53	17.7
540	5	62	12.4
542	4	32	8.0
544	39	772	19.8
545	7	114	16.3
546	2	8	4.0
553	4	69	17.3
554	8	186	23.3
555	2	9	4.5
556	1	6	6.0
558	2	38	19.0
845	1	58	58.0

Table 10: Pottery by Feature

Appendix 4 – Anglo Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

Based on an Assessment by David Hall

Moderate quantities of pottery dating from the Middle Saxon period through to the post-medieval period was recovered from features within the Primary Excavation area and are detailed in Table 11 below.

Feature	Context	No. of Sherds	Fabric/Type	Date
296	775	5	Ipswich Ware	Middle Saxon (650-850 AD)
331	872	1	Essex Red	15th Century AD
354	946	1	Blue and White	19th Century AD
451	1228	2	Course Grey	15th Century AD
467	1241	1	Course orange with Green Glaze	14th-15th Century AD

Feature	Context	No. of Sherds	Fabric/Type	Date
470	1280	1	Course Grey	14th-15th Century AD
470	1280	2	Course Red	15th Century AD
470	1282	1	Course Grey	14th-15th Century AD
470	1282	1	Course Buff	14th-15th Century AD
474	1322	1	Thetford Ware	12th Century AD
474	1322	1	Course Buff	14th-15th Century AD
488	1459	5	Fine Brown, with Green Glaze	14th Century AD
503	1461	3	Fine Brown, with Green Glaze	14th Century AD
503	1462	5	Fine Brown, with Green Glaze	14th Century AD
514	1491	2	Course Brown	14th Century AD
514	1491	1	Course Red	15th Century AD
520	1326	23	Essex Red	15th Century AD
554	1848	18	Orange Sandy Ware	14th-15th Century AD

Table 11: Anglo Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Feature

Appendix 5 – Human Bone

Natasha Dodwell

Two poorly preserved inhumations dated to *c.* AD 200 - 300 were identified during excavations in 2011 and 2012 (site codes RCB11 (4) and RCB12 (3) respectively). In addition, fourteen disarticulated elements were identified in seven features. Both of the articulated skeletons were mature adults; one male **F.164** skeleton [295] and the other a female **F.167** skeleton [405]. They lay parallel and adjacent to each other on a northwest-southeast alignment in deep graves (*c.* 0.75m deep). Both skeletons were in a supine position with their heads in the south-eastern end of the grave. The mandible and surviving cervical vertebrae of skeleton [405] have been displaced but careful examination of these elements showed no evidence of cut or chop marks which one might expect if the individual had been decapitated. Staining of the soil around each body and iron nails in **F.167** are suggestive of burial in a coffin. Each was buried with a vessel and with the partial remains of a chicken by the feet.

Disarticulated human bone was also identified in eight features and data regarding these is presented at the end of the report.

A full inventory of all of the bones present has been made. Sex was determined by diagnostic traits on the skull and also, in the case of skeleton [405] by traits on the pelvis (methods described in Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). An assessment of age was based on the degree of epiphyseal union and closure of the cranial sutures. In the case of skeleton [405] the appearance of the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al* 1985)

suggested an age of well over 60years. The pattern of molar wear could not be used given the degree of ante mortem tooth loss in both dentitions. An estimate of living stature was made for skeleton [405] using long bone lengths and a regression equation devised by (Trotter and Gleser 1958). A summary of the osteological information, including details of pathologies recorded and any grave goods is presented in Table 12. The majority of the disarticulated elements were immature and their age was assessed using various authors metrical data collated in Schaefer *et al* (2009). A summary of the osteological data and their provenance is presented in Table 13.

Neither skeleton is particularly well preserved. Less than 50% of the skeleton [295] survives, with the pelvis, most of the torso and extremities missing as well as face and maxilla. The surviving skeleton is in very poor condition with every element broken post mortem (none of the long bones are complete which precludes an estimate of stature) and most of the joint surfaces missing. Approximately 75% of skeleton [405] survives. Although all of the long bones are present several are missing their joint surfaces. With the exception of the cervical vertebrae the majority of the torso is missing or survives only as scraps. Elements from the extremities are present although the left hand is missing. The cortical bone on surviving elements of both skeletons is abraded/eroded and etched by roots (grades 4-5, McKinley 2004, 16).

Feature/context	Age/sex	stature	pathologies	anomalies	Grave goods & comments
F.146 [295]	Mature adult ?male	n/o	AMTL, OA in spine & feet	?amputated r. forearm	Coffin (stain), Vessel AD 200-400, chicken bones
F.167 [405]	Mature adult female	162.7m (5' 3")	AMTL, heavy deposits of calculus, OA in spine, r. hand, ?osteomalacia	arachnoid granulations	Coffin (stain & nails), Vessel AD 150-300, chicken bones

Table 12: Summary Table

Both individuals exhibited bony changes characteristic of osteoarthritis in the surviving elements of the spine; eburnation was recorded on both dens', in skeleton [295] marginal osteophytes and Schmorl's nodes were recorded on the bodies of the surviving cervical and thoracic vertebra and in skeleton [405] areas of eburnation and marginal osteophytes were recorded on the left articulating facets of C3 and C 4. Osteoarthritic changes were also observed in the feet of skeleton [295] (eburnation and porosity on heads of tali) with similar lesions recorded in the right fingers of skeleton [405] (proximal interphalangeal joints).

Given the maturity of both individuals the number of teeth lost ante mortem is unsurprising. With the exception of a single premolar all of the mandibular teeth in skeleton [295] have been lost ante mortem and skeleton [405] had lost at least 12 teeth prior to death. This gives a prevalence rate (TPR) for ante mortem tooth loss of 50%. Heavy deposits of calculus, mineralised plaque, were recorded on the surviving dentition of skeleton [405] on several teeth the entire tooth crown was covered.

Both of the femora of skeleton [405] display considerable bowing (from side to side with the central shaft bowed laterally), suggestive of *osteomalacia*, the adult manifestation of rickets. This can be caused by a diet low in calcium or phosphorus, a lack of ultra violet rays and intestinal malabsorption

The distal half/two thirds of the left forearm of skeleton [295] has probably been amputated. The end of the foreshortened ulna shaft is a stump of smooth, remodelled bone. Unfortunately the left radius is more fragmentary but again only the proximal third survives and its distal end is remodelled, with more profuse, billowy new bone.

In addition to the two graves a small quantity of disarticulated bone was recovered (Table 13). Several neonate fragments were recovered from pits **F.193**, **F.195** and **F.196**. Given the inter-cutting nature of these features and the lack of duplication of elements, the immature bones derive from a *minimum* of two individuals; one who died at or around birth (i.e. *c.*40 week's gestation) and one who died at *c.*30 week's gestation. Given the distance between **F.105** and **F.177** it is likely that a third neonate is represented in the assemblage. The fragments of adult limb bones recovered from **F.246** and **F.328** have missing/damaged articular surfaces and the abraded/weathered nature of the cortical bone suggests that they may have been lying on the ground surface for some time before being incorporated into the features.

feature	context	age	element	feature type
F.105	[1167]	neonate	l.tibia	midden deposit
	[1169]	neonate	r.humerus, skull	
F.177	[1863]	neonate	l.femur	ditch
F.193	[365]	foetal	r.radius, l.temporal	inter cutting pits
F.195	[369]	foetal	skull fragment	
	[430]	foetal	r & l tibia, x2ribs	
F.196	[371]	foetal	rib	
F.246	[556]	adult	?r distal ¼ femur	posthole
F.328	[858]	adult	1. distal 1/3 humerus	gully

Table 13: Disarticulated human bone

Recommendations for further work.

Osteomalacia is rarely recorded, particularly in the Roman period and differential diagnoses should be investigated. Similarly, evidence for amputation in the archaeological record is relatively rare, although an example of an amputated forearm in a middle Bronze Age skeleton has recently been found nearby at Clay Farm, Cambridge (Mortimer 2012). More detailed analysis, including a photograph and description of the possible amputation observed in skeleton [295] is required. In addition, differential diagnoses for the bowed femora of skeleton [405] should be investigated.

Appendix 6 – Faunal Remains

Vida Rajcovaca

Provenance, character and the chronology of the material

The following report details the preliminary findings from three adjacent open area excavations, all of which effectively form part of the same settlement complex. For that reason, just like the rest of the excavated material, the faunal assemblage was analysed as a whole and considered by phase. Material will be quantified by area,

however, with a view to showing quantitative and qualitative variability in bone between different excavation areas.

With the exception of a few features of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date, the pottery dating evidence showed the presence of features spanning from the Early and through to the Late Roman period, with an evident peak in activity in the Middle to Late Roman period.

Table 14 (below) gives the breakdown of bone quantities and weights by area. The assessment combines the results from the hand-recovered assemblage and from the heavy residues, following the processing of the environmental bulk soil samples. Cattle-dominated and with just under 51kg of bone, the assemblage mirrors findings from the immediate vicinity, based on years of investigations in the area undertaken by the CAU (e.g. Armour 2007b).

Assemblage	Raw fragment count (based on catalogue)	Identifiable specimens (following specialist analysis)	Weight (g)
RCB11(4)	11863	3553	38225
RCB12(2)	79	25	846
RCB12(3)	743	196	11927
Total	12685	3774	50998

Table 14: Basic quantification of bone material by area

Aims

The aim of the report is to assess the amount of data available by phase and area, from the perspective of its quantitative and interpretative capacity. Assemblage's research potential will be viewed in the light of the site-specific patterns, novel research questions; as well as its cumulative potential to add to our understanding of animal-human relations during the Romano-British period. A list of recommendations for future work will be offered at the end of the assessment.

Methods:

Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002).

Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80).

Withers height calculations follow the conversion factors published by Von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Composition of the assemblage and bone recovery

Bone came from a variety of features scattered across all three areas. Midden-like deposit F.105 and wells in particular produced the largest quantity of bone. As a rule, ditches were the receptacles for bone waste from large domesticates such as horse and cattle.

The material was recovered during the normal course of hand excavation and from an extensive environmental sampling all across the three areas. In addition to that, test pitting and dry-sieving was also employed, especially for the so-called utilised hollow F.105 which accumulated a vast quantity of

bone waste. On-site dry-sieving undoubtedly not just increased the amount of bone, but also broadened a species range with a number of bird and fish bones recovered by hand from this feature.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

Perhaps unsurprisingly, earlier material was eroded, highly fragmented and poorly preserved (Table 2?). The Roman bone was overall moderately to quite well preserved with minimal or no surface erosion and weathering, although the butchery affected the bone in terms of high fragmentation. Later material was similarly well preserved and even less fragmented.

Mid to Late Roman bone was more affected by gnawing than bone from any other sub-sets and was also more eroded, perhaps indicating that material was left lying on the surface for some time before it became incorporated into the occupation layers.

	Mesolithic- Early Neolithic		Romano-British		Medieval and Post-medieval		Undated	
	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fragments</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fragments</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fragments</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fragments</i>
Preservation								
Good	.	.	4	43	1	3	.	.
Quite good	.	.	71	1368	3	54	3	35
Moderate	6	8	154	1573	18	47	12	32
Quite poor	1	1	26	234	7	18	.	.
Poor	9	15	4	12	2	17	2	2
Total	16	24	259	3230	31	139	17	69

Table 15: Number of contexts and fragments by preservation category- breakdown by period.

Mesolithic- Early Neolithic

Only a small quantity of early prehistoric bone came from a single feature (tree throw **F.152**) and a series of test pits excavated through two silt hollows (**F.174** and **F.178**). The rabbit specimen is clearly intrusive.

Taxon	<i>Features</i>	<i>Test pits</i>
Cow	.	1
Ovicapra	.	2
Rabbit	.	1
Sub-total to species	.	4
Cattle-sized	1	1
Sheep-sized	.	14
Mammal n.f.i.	.	4
Total	1	23

Table 16: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from Mesolithic- Early Neolithic features.

Romano-British occupation

Early and Mid Roman contexts

Recovered from 38 features in total, the early and Mid Roman sub-sets generated relatively small amounts of animal bone, with a combined total of 146 identified specimens, a figure which corresponds to 4.5% of the Romano-British total. The overall dominance of cattle, the presence of a near complete range of domesticates and an indication of poultry being kept on site, are all in keeping with known period patterns. Only one specimen was recorded with butchery marks. With the exception of

a possible donkey and a single fish specimen, there is very little to consider from the point of animal use.

Taxon	Early Roman						Mid Roman					
	RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)			RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Domestic species												
Cow	4	80	1	3	42.8	1	28	58.3	2	2	66.7	1
Ovicaprid	1	20	1	2	28.6	1	11	22.9	1	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6.25	1	.	.	.
Horse	.	.	.	1	14.3	1	3	6.25	1	.	.	.
?Donkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	.	.	.
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	.	.	.
Wild species												
Dog/Fox	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2.1	1	.	.	.
Avian fauna												
<i>Galliformes</i>	.	.	.	1	14.3	1	.	.	.	1	33.3	1
Sub-total to family or species	5	100	.	7	100	.	48	100	.	3	100	.
Cattle-sized	11	.	.	5	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	4	.	.	2	.	.	26	.	.	6	.	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	20	.	.	14	.	.	102	.	.	10	.	.

Table 17: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all features from Early and Mid Roman contexts; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Mid-Late and Late Roman contexts

It is evident from the Table 18 that the height of activity was concentrated in the area excavated in 2011, and during the Mid-Late Roman phase of occupation. It is not just the sheer volume of the recovered bone, but also the remarkably varied range of species, especially birds. With its 2671 specimens, this phase accounted for 82.7% of all Roman bone.

Looking at the livestock species to start with, undoubtedly cattle were the mainstay of the Roman economy, not just at Babraham (Swaysland in Armour 2007a, b), but all across the country (King 1991; 1999). That being said, ovicapra are not far behind, regardless of which quantifying method is taken into account. It is striking, although not surprising that horse is remarkably well represented, as this was already recorded from the same site (Swaysland in Armour 2007b). High percentage of horse is likely to reflect the site's roadside and riverside position. Two specimens tentatively identified as donkey were highly fragmented. Birds were at this stage assigned to order, family or species level.

Taxon	Mid-Late Roman						Late Roman					
	RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)			RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Domestic species												
Cow	466	40.7	21	19	70.4	2	99	53.5	8	9	56.2	1
Ovicaprid	370	32.3	19	4	14.8	1	27	14.6	3	5	31.2	1
Sheep	14	1.2	5	.	.	.	1	0.54	1	.	.	.
Pig	74	6.5	6	.	.	.	3	1.6	1	.	.	.
Horse	103	9	4	4	14.8	1	44	23.7	5	1	6.3	1
?Donkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
Dog	19	1.6	3	.	.	.	5	2.7	1	.	.	.
Cat	3	0.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wild species												
Red deer	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roe deer	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fox	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Badger	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Mustelidae</i>	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	1	0.54	1	.	.	.
Avian fauna												
?Chicken	17	1.5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
?Pheasant	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Galliformes</i>	9	0.8	1	.	.	.	1	0.54	1	.	.	.
<i>Columbidae</i>	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
?Goose	6	0.5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Anseriformes</i>	3	0.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
?Mallard	6	0.5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Corvidae</i>	13	1.1	2	.	.	.	1	0.54	1	.	.	.
<i>Waders</i>	2	0.2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
?Eagle	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
?Woodcock	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Passeriformes</i>	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other												
Rat	4	0.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vole sp.	1	0.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frog/toad	9	0.8	1	.	.	.	1	0.54	1	1	6.3	.
Sub-total to family or species												
	1144	100	.	27	100	.	185	100	.	16	100	.
Cattle-sized	730	.	.	16	.	.	143	.	.	13	.	.
Sheep-sized	634	.	.	4	.	.	46	.	.	9	.	.
Rodent-sized	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	96	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total	2624	.	.	47	.	.	375	.	.	38	.	.

Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the Mid-Late and the Late Roman phase of occupation; the abbreviation denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Butchery activities were more intense during this period, with a total of 137 specimens bearing cut and chop marks (5.2%). Just over 60 long bones and 22 mandibles were available for ageing analyses. Due to the crude butchery techniques recorded within the assemblage, which are rather typical for the period, a small number of seven complete and measurable specimens survive.

The intensity of the occupation recorded from the Mid-Late Roman phase certainly started to decline during the Late Roman period, as evidenced by the significantly lower quantity of bone and the impoverished range of species. Proportionately, a similar percentage of bone material was affected by butchery (25 specimens/ 6% of the sub-set).

Utilised hollow F.105

It was important to single out **F.105** in order to illustrate the preponderance of the material accumulated within this hollow, especially compared to the rest of the assemblage. With its 1367 assessable specimens and weight in excess of 24kg of bone, this feature itself accounted for just over half of all bone deposited during the same phase by count and almost half of the entire assemblage by weight. This feature was laden with other material types, especially pottery.

Its secure date of 4th century AD (see Anderson this report) means it is possible to place the bone deposition within a limited time frame and compare this practice either with the preceding and succeeding phases or with findings from the locale. Moving on, if we compare the range of species recovered from **F.105** to those from the rest of the sub-set, the ratio of main species is more or less the same, with ovicapra being slightly better represented than in the rest of the assemblage. The characteristic which differentiates this feature from the rest of the Roman faunal record is not just the volume; however, it is the varied range of birds, which may indicate unusual forms of deposition/ behaviour. This is not to say that the birds are absent from the rest of the site, but rather to emphasize their clustering within the same feature.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP
Domesticates		
Cow	178	39
Ovicaprid	175	38.3
Sheep	8	1.7
Pig	35	7.7
Horse	11	2.4
Dog	6	1.3
Wild species		
Red deer	1	0.2
Roe deer	1	0.2
<i>Mustelidae</i>	1	0.2
Rabbit	1	0.2
Avian fauna		
?Chicken	5	1.1
<i>Galliformes</i>	5	1.1
?Goose	3	0.7
<i>Anseriformes</i>	1	0.2
?Mallard	3	0.7

Taxon	NISP	%NISP
<i>Corvidae</i>	6	1.3
<i>Waders</i>	1	0.2
?Woodcock	1	0.2
<i>Passeriformes</i>	1	0.2
Other		
Rat	4	0.9
Vole sp.	1	0.2
Frog/toad	9	2
Sub-total to family or species	457	100
Cattle-sized	300	.
Sheep-sized	529	.
Rodent-sized	4	.
Mammal n.f.i.	9	.
Bird n.f.i.	63	.
Fish n.f.i.	5	.
Grand Total	1367	.

Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from F.105 only; the abbreviation denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Graves F.164 (200-400 AD) and F.167 (150-300 AD)

Both graves contained remains of chickens. **F.164** produced a poorly preserved partial chicken skeleton and **F.167** had an almost complete skeleton which was assigned to the order of *Galliformes*, and is probably a pheasant. It would be important to identify this to the species level, although the practice of depositing birds/chickens as grave goods is not rare on Roman sites, and the remains of several were recovered from the main Roman cemetery at Babraham (Armour 2007b). It is possible that birds and their entrails were more than just food for the dead, and could have also played part in a ritual, as cockerels in particular were a symbol of the dawn, salvation and associated with Mercury, messenger to the underworld, and therefore they were particularly appropriate as funerary offerings (Lorrain Higbee in Timberlake, Armour, Anderson, Dodwell *forthcoming*). A single fish vertebra was also recovered from **F.167** which was probably caught up in the backfill of the feature.

Well F.354

Well **F.354** did not just accumulate large quantities of cattle, horse and sheep bone (82 specimens/ 11461g), but also produced a partial cow burial, an animal killed during its second year. Three cattle scapulae showed butchery marks characteristic of preserving meat by curing or in brine, (Dobney 2001: 41). Horse femorae were also sawn off, possibly for marrow removal or bone working.

Medieval and Post-medieval

Post-Roman occupation at Babraham was not of the same intensity as that recorded from earlier phases. With a total of 122 assessable specimens from all three areas from both medieval and Post-medieval phases (Table 20), it is quantitatively

inadequate for any considerations about animal use on site, although we can confidently state that cattle continue to dominate. The assemblage's domestic character is defined by the exclusive occurrence of domestic species and the lack of evidence for the presence of specialised or professional butchers on site.

Taxon	Medieval									Post-medieval					
	RCB11(4)			RCB12(2)			RCB12(3)			RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Domestic species															
Cow	4	57.1	1	5	41.7	1	3	27	1	3	75	1	18	75	2
Ovicaprid	1	14.3	1	2	16.7	1	5	45	1	1	25	1	3	12.5	1
Sheep	.	.	.	1	8.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	1	14.3	1	3	25	1	1	9.1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horse	.	.	.	1	8.3	1	2	18	1	.	.	.	2	8.3	1
Dog	1	14.3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4.2	1
Sub-total to family or species															
	7	100	.	12	100	.	11	100	.	4	100	.	24	100	.
Cattle-sized	11	.	.	11	.	.	10	.	.	6	.	.	4	.	.
Sheep-sized	9	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	27	.	.	25	.	.	28	.	.	11	.	.	31	.	.

Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from the medieval and Post-medieval phases of occupation; the abbreviation denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	Undated					
	RCB11(4)			RCB12(3)		
	NISP	%NISP	MNI	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Domesticates						
Cow	5	41.7	1	8	100	1
Ovicaprid	3	25	1	.	.	.
Horse	4	33.3	1	.	.	.
Sub-total to family or species						
	12	100	.	8	100	.
Cattle-sized	22	.	.	20	.	.
Sheep-sized	6	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	41	.	.	28	.	.

Table 21: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from undated contexts; the abbreviation denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Undated

There were very few undated contexts and the material from these was quantified and considered separately (Table 21). A small sub-set of some 69 specimens mirrors the importance of cattle and other domesticates as noted from Roman and later features.

Discussion and recommendations

Almost everything about the Babraham faunal record mirrors the period-specific patterns observed in the region and across the country: dominance of cattle; crude butchery techniques; chicken carcasses deposited as food offerings in graves and a varied range of species. It is evident, purely based on the sheer volume of bone recovered, that the hub of activities was centred in the area excavated in 2011, reaching its peak during the Mid-Late Roman phase of occupation. Smaller quantities of both animal bone and pottery from the Early and Late Roman phases are likely to reflect the series of changes that the area underwent at the time.

If we were to accept the notion that prevalent cattle cohort usually indicates the site has undergone a process of Romanisation with military presence on site (King 1991; 1999); then similar percentages recorded for cattle and ovicapra at Babraham clearly define this assemblage as domestic. The assemblage's size itself is one of its main qualities and combined with similarly dated assemblages from the immediate vicinity, it could become a useful resource adding to our understanding of the Roman period in the area.

In view of these preliminary findings, the recommendations are summarised below:

1. It is recommended that **F.105** is targeted for further faunal analyses, especially from the point of butchery, taphonomy and bone deposition.
2. Kill-off profiles should be built where it is possible to do so if we were to fully understand the site's husbandry regimes. Biometrical data should be analysed in detail in order to see if improved cattle breeds are being brought over from the Continent.
3. As part of further specialist analyses, avian fauna must be identified to species level, and worked bone objects analysed by a relevant specialist. This can be complemented by a detailed study of butchery patterns with a view to understanding the chaîne opératoire of the bone working in its entirety.
4. Reporting: It is necessary to produce a full archive report including measuring and ageing datasheets, as the foundation upon which to build a publication text.
5. Spatial analyses and patterns of deposition: it is recommended to invest more analytical time in a detailed study of spatial distribution.
6. Integration: Recovery of such a rich faunal record from a thoroughly investigated and a well-researched locale coupled with a good level of understanding of regional economy patterns provide an exclusive opportunity to take this research to an innovative, possibly experimental level. This can only be achieved by integrating the results from related studies of material culture and environmental data.

Appendix 7 - Pollen Analysis

Dr. Steve Boreham

Introduction

This report presents the results of assessment pollen analyses of four spot samples taken from the 'West Trench' (TL 50827/50852) cut through a basal organic sand and overlying river silt unit (**F.521**), and four spot samples taken from the in-filling of a Roman well, **F.485** (TL 50868/50851) at Babraham Hall, Cambridgeshire.

The West Trench was cut to investigate a possible paleo-channel at the western edge of the site. On investigation this feature was found not to be a channel, but rather a lower-lying piece of marshy ground overlying terrace gravel into which the river had spilled depositing shelly silt. A sequence of 12 spot and 4 bulk samples were taken through the basal organic sand (0-58cm) and overlying river silt (59-118cm). Four sub-samples of sediment were taken for pollen analysis; two from the basal organic sand (9cm & 57cm) and two from the river silt (60cm & 110cm).

The Roman well sequence was investigated by sinking a borehole with a hand-operated Dutch auger at its centre from the partly excavated surface of the well-infilling. Measured from the ground surface the well proved to be 3.15m deep and provided a 230cm-long auger sequence that largely comprised chocolate brown sandy organic silt with flints and chalk rubble, interspersed with several bands of brown/black organic-rich 'peat'. Four sub-samples of sediment were taken for pollen analysis from each of the four discrete peat bands at 228cm (basal), 185cm, 158cm & 128cm (top).

The eight sub-samples were prepared using the standard hydrofluoric acid technique, and counted for pollen using a high-power stereo microscope at x400 magnification. The percentage pollen data from these 8 samples is presented in Appendix 1.

Pollen Analyses

In the West Trench sequence, unfortunately the top-most sub-sample from the river silt (110cm) proved to be barren (pollen concentration <1052 grains per ml). Although not clearly oxidised, this upper material must have been subjected to repeated cycles of desiccation. In the Roman Well sequence, surprisingly it was the two basal samples (228cm & 185cm) that were barren. It appears that the organic material at the base of the well must have repeatedly dried out during its early history, but that later deposits remained perennially wet, and so better preserved. All of the samples from the well contained large amounts of charcoal.

The pollen concentration of the five remaining sub-samples ranged between 35,641 and 206,834 grains per ml. Finely divided organic material and poor preservation of fossil pollen grains (palynomorphs) hampered pollen counting in some of these samples. Assessment pollen counts were made from a single slide for these sub-samples. The pollen sums >50 grains were achieved for all these sub-samples, although only one exceeded 100 grains and none exceed the statistically desirable

total of 300 pollen grains main sum. As a consequence caution must be employed during the interpretation of these results.

9cm West Trench (basal organic sand)

This sub-sample produced a pollen spectrum dominated by grass (Poaceae) (62.7%), with hazel (Corylus) (10.2%), pine (Pinus) (9.3%) and a limited assemblage of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (1.7%), mint family (Lamiaceae), willowherb (Epilobium) and dock (Rumex) (all 0.8%). Arboreal taxa also included birch (Betula) (4.2%) and willow (Salix) (1.7%). Fern spores together accounted for 6.7%. Overall this sample seems to reflect wet meadow and marshland, with an interesting hazel-pine-birch arboreal assemblage.

57cm West Trench (organic sand)

This sub-sample from the top of the organic sand unit was dominated by grass (Poaceae) (35.6%) with hazel (Corylus) (19.5%), alder (Alnus) (9.2%), lime (Tilia) (8.0%) and a limited assemblage of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (2.3%), the cow parsley family (Apiaceae) (2.3%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (1.1%) and meadowsweet (Filipendula) (1.1%). Arboreal taxa also included oak (Quercus) (2.3%) and willow (Salix) (1.1%). Polypody fern spores (Polypodium) were present at 4.6% and other fern spores together accounted for 11.5%. Pollen of the obligate aquatic bur-reed (Sparganium) was present at 2.3%. This sample contains meadow and riparian (bank-side) elements, but has a hazel-lime-oak (mixed-oak woodland) arboreal assemblage characteristic of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age sequences.

60cm West Trench (base of river silt)

This sub-sample from the top of the organic sand unit was dominated by grass (Poaceae) (39.3%) with hazel (Corylus) (11.5%), alder (Alnus) (13.1%), and a limited assemblage of herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae) (6.6%), the lettuce family (Asteraceae (Lactuceae)) (11.5%) and ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (1.6%). Fern spores together accounted for 16.4%. The aquatic bur-reed (Sparganium) was present at 8.2%. The poor preservation quality of the pollen grains counted; the grass-rich yet herb-poor assemblage, and elevated proportion of fern spores and Asteraceae all suggest that post-depositional oxidation has modified this pollen signal to some degree. This sample appears to be post-clearance containing only hazel and evidence of alder-dominated wet woodland. It is remarkably different to the sample just 3cm lower in the sequence from the top of the organic sand (57cm).

158cm Roman Well

This sub-sample was dominated by grass (Poaceae) (44.9%) with cereal pollen (9.0%), and a broad assemblage of herbs including ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata) (6.7%), the cow parsley family (Apiaceae) (3.4%) and the cabbage family (Brassicaceae) (3.4%). Arboreal taxa included hazel (Corylus) (6.7%), elm (Ulmus) (2.2%), birch (Betula), oak (Quercus), ash (Fraxinus) and ivy (Hedera) (all 1.1%). Fern spores together accounted for 3.4% and pollen of the obligate aquatic bur-reed

(*Sparganium*) was present at 1.1%. There is an unmistakable signal of arable cultivation from this post-clearance pollen spectrum.

128cm Roman Well

This sub-sample was dominated by grass (*Poaceae*) (30.3%) with cereal pollen (15.2%), and a broad assemblage of herbs including ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) (7.6%), the mint family (*Lamiaceae*) (3.0%), dock (*Rumex*) (3.0%) and the cabbage family (*Brassicaceae*) (3.0%). The lettuce family (*Asteraceae* (*Lactuceae*)) was also represented at 12.1%. Arboreal taxa included pine (*Pinus*) and hazel (*Corylus*) (both 1.5%). Fern spores accounted for 12.1%. The elevated proportions of *Asteraceae* pollen and fern spores hint that this assemblage has been subjected to a degree of post-depositional oxidation. However, there is again the unmistakable signal of arable cultivation from this post-clearance pollen spectrum.

Discussion & Conclusions

The three pollen sub-samples from the West Trench sequence record an interesting progression from hazel-pine-birch, through hazel-lime-oak, to a post-clearance assemblage without evidence for arable cultivation. It is clear that the sample from 57cm with the strong presence of lime must come from the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. This would mean that the basal sample (9cm) must be of similar age or earlier. Based on the boreal signal in this assemblage it seems likely that this pollen sample might represent early Holocene (Mesolithic) sedimentation in a marsh environment. A radiocarbon (AMS) date from this material will hopefully confirm or refute this interpretation. The apparent lack of arable indicators in the overlying river silt unit (60cm) is perplexing and suggests that this is not an Iron Age, Roman or later sediment. Indeed it may be that this silt unit represents a time of woodland clearance in the Granta catchment before widespread arable agriculture, perhaps in the early-mid Bronze Age.

The two pollen samples from the upper part of the Roman Well infilling both present evidence for a post-clearance grassland-dominated meadow environment with abundant tall-herbs and in particular a strong presence of cereals and disturbance indicators. There can be no doubt that arable activity was happening on a large scale in the Granta valley and around this well in the Roman period. The well must have been constantly wet at this time, although the barren pollen samples from deeper in the sequence suggest periods of desiccation when it was first dug.

As always, it is important not to over-interpret the pollen signal from these assessment pollen counts. However, taken together, these pollen analyses represent a potentially fascinating insight in to the early-mid Holocene of the Granta valley and a 'snapshot' of Roman arable environments at Babraham Hall.

Appendix 8 - Micromorphology of Buried Soils

Dr. Charles French and Lucy Walker

Introduction

This site is located on the southern slopes of the Gog Magog Hills in the grounds of the Babraham Research Campus, and straddles the chalk, lower downland slope and the river terrace deposits of the River Granta. CAU excavations attest to the presence of Neolithic, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity in the immediate area. Rubble deposits contained in a well (**F.154**) with painted wall plaster suggest a substantial Roman building in the near vicinity.

The soils on the chalk footslope are comprised of the modern topsoil, thin hillwash deposits with some buried soil survival, especially in several large subsoil hollows associated with abundant Neolithic flint work and pottery. These buried soils on the chalk slope range from *c.* 40-60cm in thickness and are comprised of an upper greyish brown sandy/silt loam over a reddened sandy clay loam on a weathered chalk substrate. The whole profile has been much affected by earthworm burrowing leading to merging horizon boundaries with the upper A horizons of these soils now incorporated in the modern plough/topsoil.

Slightly further downslope there was another large ‘hollow’ area, but in this case associated with dark brown to black organic fills, chalk rubble and abundant artefacts, especially of the Roman period. There is no sign of a buried soil as observed in the other large hollows upslope. The edge of this ‘hollow’ appears to be cut, suggesting that this is a large cut feature infilled with settlement derived rubbish and organic remains, now humified. Also its northeastern edge appears to be cut through pale yellowish brown silt deposits on the chalk substrate, possibly suggesting that there are some pockets of wind-blown or ‘loessic-like’ periglacial deposits on the chalk at this site.

At the base of slope the chalk substrate is overlain by river terrace gravel deposits of the River Granta. Within this is the remains of a palaeo-channel ostensibly infilled with fine organic silts. This whole low-lying area of the site exhibits *c.* 40-80cm of silty clay alluvial deposition.

Soil sampling

The subsoil areas which exhibit good buried soils profiles were sampled in three loci (Test Pit 2, Test Pit 14 and in the large subsoil hollow area **F.105**; Profiles 1-3, respectively) and analysed using soil micromorphological techniques (Courty *et al.* 1989; Murphy 1986). The thin sections were described (see Appendix 1) using the terminology of Bullock *et al.* (1985) and Stoops (2003). Their analysis should reveal the Holocene soil developmental history; particularly that associated with the Neolithic settlement activity, and provide complementary data to the palaeo-vegetational and land-use history of the site.

Micromorphological descriptions

Profile 1 (Test Pit 14; 1520/2100)

This buried soil profile was *c.* 43cm thick beneath about 30cm of modern topsoil/overburden, and was comprised of two horizons, an upper greyish brown sandy clay loam over a lower reddish brown sandy clay loam, all developed on a pale whitish brown chalky silt B/C substrate. In thin section, the upper horizon (sample 1/1) was a very fine to fine sandy clay loam, dominated by very fine quartz sand and dusty or impure silty clay throughout the groundmass. There was a minor presence of pure clay in the groundmass, and micritic calcium carbonate 'lining' some of the voids and rootholes. The lower horizon thin sections (samples 1/2 & 1/3) were of a similar sandy clay loam texture but with a lesser amount of very fine quartz (20%) and an even greater clay content (*c.* 35-50%). The clay component, with both dusty and pure clay coatings in the groundmass and of the sand grains and lining voids, exhibits better organisation with depth, exhibiting some micro-lamination and moderate birefringence of its clay and silty clay components. There was also increasingly with depth moderate to strong impregnation with amorphous iron oxides.

Profile 2 (Test Pit 2; 1500/2040)

This buried soil profile was *c.* 62cm thick beneath about 30cm of modern topsoil/overburden, and was comprised of two horizons, an upper pale brown sandy clay loam over a lower reddish brown sandy clay loam, all developed on a pale whitish brown chalky silt B/C substrate. In thin section, the upper horizon (samples 2/1 & 2/2) was a similar fine sandy clay loam to that observed in Profile 1 in Test Pit 14, although it was subject to considerable bioturbation and exhibited moderate brown staining with humic material throughout. In particular, sample 2/2 appeared to have significant depletion of the fines component in irregular zones of the fabric (affecting up to 50% of the fabric). The three successive samples from the lower horizon (samples 2/3, 2/4 & 2/5) were characterised by increasing amounts of pure and very well organised clay coatings with depth (from 5-20%). Many of these were crescentic, micro-laminar, successive coatings with strong lines of extinction and strong birefringence, in both the groundmass and voids. The presence of micritic calcium carbonate lining the voids and staining with amorphous sesquioxides also increase down-profile.

Profile 3 (**F.105**, contexts [1615] & [1617]; sample 62)

The three samples taken through a 30cm thickness of fill deposit of this large subsoil hollow were all composed of a pellet or bioturbated, humic, calcitic sandy loam. Micritic or silt-sized calcium carbonate predominates throughout the matrix, as does the mixed sand content, with only minor silt and clay fractions. There are a few anthropogenic components including pottery fragments, fine to very fine charcoal and organic matter fragments, shell fragments, small phosphatic-iron concretions and a generally strong brown humic staining to the whole profile.

Interpretative discussion

The buried soils in Test Pits 2 and 14 were sandy clay loam soils that exhibited an increasingly well organised pure clay component down-profile. This is strongly characteristic of an argillic brown earth (after Avery 1980; Bullock and Murphy 1979). The buried soil profile in Test Pit 14 was partly truncated, with its whole A horizon removed, leaving the eluvial Eb and clay-enriched Bw/t horizons *in situ*. In Test Pit 2, the buried soil profile was better preserved, with lower A, eluvial Eb and Bt horizons *in situ*. and with just the uppermost part of the A horizon not evident in Test Pit 2. The truncation of the upper part of each buried soil profile is most probably due to later land-use, essentially plough mixing. But in both loci, there was a thick and well developed clay enriched or argillic Bt horizon present.

In contrast, the fill of the **F.105** subsoil hollow was a bioturbated and strongly humic stained sandy loam with a few fine fragments of various possible anthropogenic inclusions, but not in the quantities that might have been expected. It is highly micritic in texture, which in the field felt like a considerable ash component. But there is nothing to suggest that this is from anything other than a high groundwater table with lime-rich water that is subject to repeated surface wetting and drying. It is probable that this deposit essentially represents a thickened A horizon surviving in this sunken feature.

The survival of a good depth of a well developed argillic brown earth soil was unexpected in this location. Indeed this buried soil may have survived better than expected in this thinly buried situation due to its location in the 18th century parkland surrounding Babraham Hall (VCH 1978). The presence of this thick argillic soil is suggestive of little disturbance of the soil profile over the Holocene, a situation that must be associated with a the establishment of a stable deciduous woodland cover (Fedoroff 1968; Fisher 1982), followed by the establishment of the Babraham Hall park woodland, leading to very little erosion or transformation of this soil taking place. In contrast, investigations elsewhere in the vicinity of the Granta River valley and chalk hills of the Gogmagog Hills at Wandlebury have only indicated the survival of shallow and much transformed rendzina soils (French 2004).

The soil profile has been much affected by the formation of secondary iron oxides and hydroxides leading to the reddening of the lower half of the buried soil profile, as well as the formation of secondary calcium carbonate in many voids and root-holes. This could reflect both run-off from the chalk downland to the northeast of the site, a seasonally high local groundwater table with long periods of oxidation, and the mid-17-19th centuries water meadow engineering known to have been undertaken in the valley bottom of the Granta River in the grounds of Babraham Hall (VCH 1978).

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Appendix 9 – Bulk Environmental Samples

Anne de Vareilles

Methodology

A further 16 Romano-British bulk soil samples were added to the five analysed for the site's evaluation phase. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. J. Hutton sorted the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues.. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). 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.

Preservation

All archaeobotanical remains are charred and 50% of the new samples contained rich cereal assemblages. The plant remains are in good condition, with many delicate chaff elements and wild seeds having survived time, excavation and flotation. The latest samples produce good, unexpected results as features with plentiful, well-preserved plant remains were not identified during the evaluation phase. Mollusc shells continued to be present throughout. Modern, intrusive rootlets and the blind burrowing snail (*Ceciloides acicula*) were seen in all samples although few, if any of the deposits appear to have been adversely affected.

Results

Cereal grain was found in 98% of samples. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) was the dominant type, identified both by grain and chaff. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sensu lato*) also occurred frequently and included a hexaploid variety, identified through its chaff. Rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) occurred infrequently in c.1.5% of samples. Other edible plants include two peas (*Pisum sativum*), hazel-nut (*Corylus avellana*), mint (*mentha* sp.) and opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum* – 1 seed).

A diverse range of wild plant seeds was recovered, representing arable weed seeds as well as wild plants growing within the settlement. The assemblages were all dominated by wild grasses, followed by (in no specific order) spike rushes (*Eleocharis* sp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), medics and/or clover (*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.) and red bartsia (*Odontites verna*). The wild plants indicate that damp, heavy, clay-rich local soils were cultivated.

Palaeochannel, F.144 [211] and [212]

As was noted in the assessment for the evaluation phase, the two samples contained some waterlogged wood fragments but no other plant remains, waterlogged or

carbonised. In accordance with these findings, their snail assemblages indicate a seasonally wet environment rather than permanently wet conditions.

Early Romano-British Grave, F.164 [294]

The 10litre sample revealed no cereal remains and a single wild plant seed of spike rushes (*Eleocharis* sp.), which may have been incorporated as the grave was filled. Many bone fragments were recovered from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue.

Well F.354 [944] and Water Tank F.453 [1369]

These features showed no signs of waterlogging but contained rich charred plant assemblages. The second largest assemblage was found in the water tank, with a grain density of 35.3grains/litre of soil and 74 wild plant seeds. Although there were about three times as many grains as wild seeds, the grain to glume base ratio is 0.5 (there should be 1 glume base to every grain), suggesting that the remains represent pounding and sieving waste despite the large quantity of grains. The well had fewer grains, only one glume base and 14 wild plant seeds, mostly of wild grasses. These remains could be from the final stages of processing and cooking.

Late Romano-British "Dark Earth", F.105 [1167], [937], [108] and [113]

The four samples were not the richest ones, with the highest grain density being 5.4grains/litre of soil from context [937]. True to a midden-type deposit, this spread contained a variety of plant remains and small finds. Contexts [108] and [113] were richer in wild plant seeds and cereal chaff than grain, thereby representing cereal processing waste. The other two contexts did not contain such proportions of remains and show that burnt waste from a range of plant processing activities are represented within the dark earth deposit.

Large pits, F.214 [432], F.296 [775], F.485 [1636]

These pits did not contain as many plant remains as the ditches. **F.214** was the richest with only 31 grains. It had 42 wild plant seeds and only five pieces of cereal chaff. There is no evidence in the form of *in-situ* burnt grain these were storage pits, indeed it is unclear what the plant remains represent other than the general processing and consumption of cereals.

Ditches, F.295 [726], F.233 [790], F.132 [187], F.377 [1015], F.183 [449], F.177 [490], F.424 [1326], F.484 [1559] and F.493 [1407]

Four of the ditches had very rich archaeobotanical assemblages. Their compositions varied from grain rich (**F.377**), chaff and wild seed rich (**F.424** and **F.484**) to grain and wild seed rich (**F.233**). **F.377** appears to have contained pure, clean burnt grain. The 47 wild seeds (7% of the sample) are mostly of rye-grass which is very similar to grain and therefore hard to exclude. Some varieties are edible. Very little charcoal was found, suggesting the stored crop was ignited and discarded. **F.424** and **F.484** have grain:glume base ratios of 1.6 and 1.2 respectively, figures that are very close to the normal ratio of 1 especially when considering that chaff preserves less well than grain. A little straw and high counts of wild plant seeds were also present; it would

seem the assemblages represent ears of wheat that were, for some reason, burnt before threshing and final sorting from the chaff and weed seeds had occurred.

Conclusion

Evidence suggests the spelt and hulled barley were grown on the local clay-rich soils, and then harvested and processed on site. The sheer quantity of grain, cereal chaff and wild seeds recovered suggest that processing occurred across the site, though this spatial patterning could be refined with more precise dates. Obvious grain storage pits were not found although fully processed grains ready for cooking, and stored grain still in their glumes were both found in ditches, into which they were presumably discarded after having been burnt. Similar results were extracted from the ARES site (Armour 2007a), although the absolute quantity of plant remains was not as high.

Appendix 10 – Metal Work

Graham Appleby

Lead

Fourteen pieces of lead were recovered, amounting to 161g, the majority of which are undiagnostic scrap or lumps, with weights ranging from less than 1g to 37g. Several pieces were apparently folded, but this was most likely to make them smaller when placing them into a receptacle for melting. Two pieces, however, merit further description.

<2753> SF 367. Weight 17g. Irregular v-shaped piece with flat surfaces *c.* 13.3mm in size. The rear of the piece has a distinct raised ‘knob’ with lip indicative of a plug used to seal a hole in a vessel of some variety. The use of lead for pot repairs is attested on many Roman sites and provides evidence for the continued use and curation of vessels that are of some significant value, whether this is either functional, symbolic or personal.

<2751> SF 359. Weight 5g. Spheroidal lead object measuring 11.6mm in diameter and 7.3mm in height. Identifying a function for this object is problematic as it is not associated with a specific feature. Nonetheless, it is a clearly manufactured item and it is tempting to see this as potential weight equivalent to a Roman *sextula*, one sixth of an *uncia*; however, as this object was found close to the surface it may also be much later in date and may, for example, be a failed musket ball or shot.

Coins (with Andy Hall)

Twenty five copper alloy coins and two silver coins were found during excavation. Seven copper alloy coins were retrieved from **F.105**. Three coins were found in **F.182** along with a silver coin; the second silver coin was recovered from **F.183**. A summary catalogue is provided below and full assessment will be required for publication.

Copper Alloy Coins

Cat No.	Small find	Test Pit	Feature	Context	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Diam. (mm)	Date	Emperor
278	9		105		1	2	?	?	Not seen
279			132	186	1	1	?	?	Not seen
280			105		1	1	?	?	Not seen
2604	335				1	2	14	-	Illegible, some detail on reverse.
2605	336				1	3	18	Early 4 th century ?	Left facing bust with jewelled diadem? on obverse and possible altar on reverse. House of Constantine?
2606	337				1	9	29	Early 4 th century ?	Constantine I? Obverse MAX NOB CAE; reverse Genius standing with corn measure on head and holding a cornicopia: CENIO POPULI ROMANI. Minted Trier?
2607	338				1	1	16	-	Broken. Illegible
2610	341				1	2	16.4	330-335	Minted Trier – TRP. Wolf and twins – Roma; obverse helmeted head of Roma
2612	343				1	3	20	318-324	Constantine I? Altar inscribed VOTIS XX
2616	347				1	2	14.7	Mid-Late 4 th century	House of Constantine. Two soldiers holding standards.
2623	363				1	2	18	-	Illegible
2624	364				1	1	13	Late 4 th century	House of Valentinian? Camp gateway with two towers
2625	365				1	1	14	Mid 4 th century	House of Constantine. Victory on prow with sceptre and shield
2628			105	784	1	<1	12	-	Illegible
2629		13	105	673	1	0.5	-	-	Fragment; illegible. May not be a
2629		13	105	673	1	0.5	12	-	Illegible
2655			105	892	1	3	c. 20	-	Illegible
2659			105	909	1	4	25	-	Bent, possibly burnt; illegible
2677			177	1863	1	2	18.7	Late 4 th century	Diadem crown – radiate?; illegible.
2690			182	1865	1	2	17.3	Late 4 th century	Diadem crown; illegible
2690			182	1865	1	<1	10.8	Late 4 th century	Minim – diadem crown; illegible
2692			182	1865	1	<1	12.6	-	Minim - illegible
2694	329		183	449	1	1		330-335	Two soldiers holding standards
2699	352		183	500	1	2	16.8	330-335	House of Constantine. Victory on prow with sceptre and shield
2741			544	1600	1	1	14.4	-	Illegible

Table 22

Silver Coins

Cat No.	Small find	Feature	Context	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Diam. (mm)	Emperor	Date	Notes
2683		182	1863	1	2	17.9	Uncertain	Late 4 th century	Emperor with diadem head dress. Clipped
2693	329	183	449	1	2	16.5	Jovian?	363-364	DN, Name, PF, AVG. Clipped

Table 23

Copper alloy

A total of 51 pieces of copper alloy, ranging in weight from less than 1g to 13g, were recovered from ten features and one test pit (TP.34). 18 very small fragments/lumps were recovered from **F.354**, which maybe evidence of metalworking waste (cat. no. 2820). Of particular note are the three bracelets (two fragmentary) from **F.177** and the 8 pieces of metalwork from **F.182**, including two bracelets and possible chatelaine piece. A full catalogue is provided below, with the assemblages from **F.177** and **F.182** presented separately.

<1763> **F.146** [457]. Small corroded longitudinally formed tapering object, measuring 26.2mm. This object is an aglet, a piece of metal secured to the end of a lace or tie to prevent it fraying; Medieval?

<2670> **F.146** [457] SF 328. Thin, well preserved rectangular cross-sectioned bracelet, missing the clasps/loops from either end, measuring 1.9mm by 2.4mm and with crenelated decoration; 2nd – 4th century, although most likely 3rd-4th (Crummy 1988).

<2671> **F.166** [320]. Two copper alloy objects, one consisting of a thin twisted wire tapering to a point, possibly a pin. The second object is a fragment of a tapering copper alloy saw blade that has broken and subsequently bent. The teeth are regularly spaced at roughly 2.5mm intervals between the troughs and c. 1.5mm tall. Saws of this type are known from the Roman Empire, and it is probable this blade was part of a bow saw (Ulrich 2007: 45).

<2695> **F.183** [449] SF330. Three fragments of copper sheet. The smaller piece measures c. 20mm long, is heavily corroded and has a blue-black to green patina similar in places to the larger pieces. The second fragment consists of two pieces of very thin sheet or strip copper alloy that have been folded together; weight 4g, c. 19.7mm x 24.3mm. As with the other two pieces, the surface is corroded, but where original surfaces are exposed these possess a dark blue-black patina. The third piece from this context is a substantially complete rectangle of thin copper alloy sheet measuring 34mm by 35.8mm and has a similar, but more evident surface patina to the other two fragments. This piece, although broken is has been decorated along two edges using a repoussé technique to form single lines of raised dots; a marginal groove is also present on one of the other edges. Two corners have been ‘torn’, with evidence of a perforation surviving in corner. The two other corners are intact and placed inside the raised dot decoration close to each corner are larger concentric circles, also created by punching the sheet from behind. In the centre of the objects also possesses a similar decorative motive, but this has been punched from behind or ripped when the object was removed from a large object. This piece is clearly an decorative plaque or appliqué and is made from a relatively high tin bronze with the upper surface displaying numerous parallel micro-scratches indicative of polishing. Use as a decorative fitting to a casket or piece of furniture is a distinct possibility; attachment to another type of object cannot be entirely excluded, although a military use is unlikely.

<2764> **F.214** [432]; environmental sample 16. Two small fragments of corroded rectangular cross-sectioned bars of differing widths; 2.8mm and 3.9mm wide. The narrow fragment measures c. 11.7mm long possesses a slight curvature; possibly a fragment of brooch or bracelet.

<2738> **F.484** [1559]. Irregular, curved and heavily corroded fragment of sheet or strip 24.7mm long by 4.9mm wide. Two small rivets are present. Undiagnostic, although if the identification of rivets is correct, this may be a vessel repair or part of a decorative strip or sheet.

<2810> **F.105** [937]; environmental sample 32. Small, heavily corroded trapezoidal lump measuring *c.* 8mm by 9.8mm. Due to the surface condition and corrosion products it is unclear if this is a manufactured piece or a casting spill or similar with a regular shape.

<2820> **F.354** [944]; environmental sample 35. Approximately 18 very small fragments of copper alloy not exceeding a maximum size of 3.5mm, with a collective weight of less than 1g. The small and corroded nature of these pieces suggest that they may represent casting or metalworking waste or scale; however, confirmation that these pieces are copper alloy needs confirming, especially as they have a bluish tinge to them, possibly indicating a high tin content.

<2849> **F.424** [1326]; environmental sample 44. Narrow, bent (curved) rectangular cross-sectioned strip, 3.9mm wide and *c.* 50mm long. This piece is broken, with evidence of a perforation at one end (approximately 50% of the perforation survives) and is decorated with marginal grooves. The perforation, shape and decoration are indicative of this being a fragment of a small bracelet, probably a child's; 2nd – 4th century.

F.177 <2673> [597]. Well preserved, high tin copper alloy, broken bracelet formed from double twisted strand with double hook clasp; overall thickness 4.3mm. The lateral surfaces are flattened. Similar to the examples described from Colchester (Crummy 1988: 38, no's. 1602 & 1628).

<2674> [597]. A very fine example of a well preserved flat high tin copper alloy bracelet with eye and clasp hook fastening; 5.08mm wide, 1.1mm thick; diameter *c.* 57mm. This bracelet is decorated with marginal grooves with transverse notching between the edges and grooves. Within the grooves are poorly executed (over polished? The surface feels soapy) longitudinal groove segments; each end is decorated with a saltire cross pattern. Probably late Roman, 4th century, although an earlier date cannot be excluded.

<2677> [597]. Six fragments of highly corroded bent (curved) metal strip/bar *c.* 2.5mm wide and possessing a thin rectangular cross-section. Although these fragments are small and corroded the general uniformity in width suggests these are part of a small bracelet.

F.182 <2680> [1865]. Two pieces of high tin copper alloy. One piece consists of approximately 50 percent of a flat ring, 2.8mm wide, with a diameter of *c.* 44mm. The other edge has slight crenellation, indicating this may have been a bracelet or decorative ring. The second object is a rectangular cross-sectioned strip *c.* 4.9mm wide, formed into a 'regular' geometric s-shape in profile, with a flat, squared off end and suspension loop at the other end. This is most likely from a chatelaine.

<2683> [1865] Large fragment of thin copper alloy sheet weighing 9g. The sheet appears to have a large rivet, possibly made of iron. Recommend X-ray for further identification.

<2685> [1865]. A large, complete flat bracelet identical in design to <2674> from F.177, measuring 4.2mm wide, 0.9mm thick and decorated with transverse grooves. Of similar diameter to the other example described above (*c.* 51mm) and made with a similar metal, it is tempting to see these two bracelets made by the same person.

<2687> [1865]. Curved fragment of folded, heavily corroded copper alloy sheet, measuring roughly 22mm by 23mm; weight 3g.

<2688> [1865]. Small triangular shaped piece of clipped copper alloy sheet (high tin bronze?; *c.* 21mm long) *c.* 0.3mm thick. The metal is not dissimilar to the decorative plaque from F.183 (cat. no. 2695).

<2689> [1865]. Heavily corroded flat, trapezoidal shaped fragment; *c.* 28mm x 35mm, weight 5g. Relatively thick (*c.* 3mm) with a possible partial perforation on the long edge.

<2691> [1865]. Two fragments of copper alloy sheet weighing respectively 3 and 6g and of the same thickness (c. 0.5mm). Both pieces are corroded and incomplete, the smaller measuring c. 22.5mm by 41.5mm and with one end folded over, the other bent over 90° from the horizontal. The larger piece is broken, with evidence of significant loss due to corrosion. Measuring some 38mm by 53mm, there are three crude perforations and a fourth with surviving rivet. The object appears to be 'torn', with tears in the metal around the perforations. Under visual inspection there is no obvious sign of decoration, but this may be a repair or another decorative appliqué.

Iron

A total of 306 pieces of iron were recovered, weighing 3900g. Of these, seven were Medieval or later horseshoe fragments, one piece of modern twisted wire, a perforated (drilled?) band, and a broken armature/lever of later manufacture. Consequently, these pieces (weight 981g) are excluded from this assessment, but retained in the archive. All of the pieces are corroded and of variable condition. The following text provides an assessment of the remaining assemblage.

Footwear

<315> Tr.17 **F.105** Domed hobnail 11.7mm diameter, 13.4mm long and clenched over. Hobnails are ubiquitous items on many Roman sites, used in civilian and military footwear and frequently replaced during the lifetime of a piece of footwear.

<2855> **F.453** [1369] SF 47. Large triangular shaped hobnail; length 11.8mm, width head 8.5mm.

<2676> **F.177** [597] Two small, clenched hobnails measuring respectively 10.4mm and 12.3mm in length and heads 7.2mm and 9.2mm in diameter. Recommend illustration.

<2770> **F.183** [449] SF 18. Two small domed hobnails, measuring 8.5mm and 9.1mm in diameter and 7.9mm and 11.9mm in length, the shorter of the two clenched.

<2870> **F.484** [1559] SF 52. Two domed clenched hobnails; 10.3 and 8.9mm diameter, length 9.3 and 10.2mm long.

Knives

<296> Tr. 17 SF17 **F.105** Small, bent triangular blade knife or razor; the blade is relatively long and thin; possible Manning Type 10 or similar (Manning 1985, 113).

<297> Tr. 17 SF18 **F.105** Possible, broken and very corroded triangular knife c.155mm long, with possible traces of wood mineralisation. Due to the degree of corrosion of the 'blade' area, identification of this object as a knife is tentative and will only be confirmed by X-ray and the is the distinct possibility that mineralisation of an organic scabbard has occurred. Recommend conservation and X-ray.

<2609> SF340 (surface of **F.177**) Fragment of knife blade 48.7mm long. Only the tip end survives.

<2656> **F.105** [892] TP 42. Three fragments of a refitting Manning Type 11b triangular knife with in-line suspension loop c. 145mm long; found with a broken ring (further suspension loop), with diameter of 21.8mm. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2657> **F.105** [909] Possible refitting fragments of a large knife. Remaining fragments provide a total length of 65mm. Found with a broken suspension loop/ring-headed pin 24mm long (diam. 20mm) and a perforated thin iron sheet 39.5mm long x 20mm wide and a double ring (figure of 8) 31.4mm long (diams. c. 15.8mm). Recommend illustration and conservation of double ring.

<2661> **F.105** [937] Triangular blade Manning Type 11b knife, 124mm long, with in-line suspension loop 14mm in diameter. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2679> **F.177** [1863] Complete triangular blade Manning Type 13 knife (Manning 1985, 117), c. 100mm long; tang 36.5mm long. Found with several nails and a slightly tapering bar 69mm long. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2683> **F.182** [1865] Fragment of possible Manning Type 13 (Manning 1985, 117) or similar, 68mm long; however, the tang is much broader than the Manning types, although this may be due to the degree of corrosion. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2684> **F.182** [1865] Refitting fragments of a small Manning Type 9, 23 or 24; c. 55mm long (tang and tip missing).

<2710> **F.233** [713] Triangular knife similar Manning Type 11b (Manning 1985, 114), 131mm long, with suspension loop at end of tang formed at right-angles to the direction of blade (found with thin rectangular bar 68.5mm long). Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2714> **F.424** [1326] Broken, but substantially complete triangular blade. either Manning Type 11 or 13; length c. 155mm long. Recommend illustration and conservation.

Horse?

<2703> **F.233** [789] Possible bit link – rectangular cross-sectioned bar, 74mm long, with curved ends. Recommend illustration and conservation.

Livestock related

<315> Tr. 17 **F.105**. Small ring-shaped collar with spike, traditionally identified as a cattle goad, 15mm in diameter; found with three fragments of iron plate/sheet (see below). Recommend illustration and conservation.

Needles

<2653> **F.105** [861] Thin tapering bent object, probably a needle or pin c. 80mm in length.

<2696> **F.183** [489] Fragment of a well made needle, possibly with the base of the eye surviving; length 55.4mm. Recommend illustration and conservation.

Structural

<315> Tr. 17 **F.105**. Cruciform object with square cross-section 162mm long. The arms of the cross, from the central line, measure c. 20mm and 30mm in length, the shorter arm broken; weight 86g. Provisionally identified as part of a window grill (see Manning 1985, Plate 60), although other uses cannot be excluded. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2683> **F.182** [1865] Small T-clamp 43.4mm long. Manning suggests these clamps were used to hold curved wood together (Manning 1985: 132).

<2770> **F.183** [449] SF 18. Small structural double spiked loop, 11g in weight at 44.7mm long (curved). Used for a variety of possible uses, such as plank fasteners or simple hinges, e.g. on boxes (Manning 1985: 130).

Woodworking tools

<2635> **F.105** [686] Small chisel or similar tool with slightly flanged blade and convex planer surfaces, giving the appearance of a small axe (votive axe?); length 33.5mm, thickness 9.4mm. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2707> **F.297** [761] Long, thin and bent square cross-sectioned bar *c.* 133mm long, tapering to a flattened end or blade 4.6mm wide. Possible wood or leather working tool.

Miscellaneous

<288> Tr. 17 SF8 **F.105**. Slightly twisted, heavy metal bar tapering from *c.* 28.7mm to 21.6mm; weight 47g.

<306> **F.111/2 [131]** Ring-headed pin with tapering shaft 114.2mm long, 5.3mm thick. Identifying a function for this object is problematic and could have been used for a variety of purposes; however, a 'locking' -type function is more probable. Recommend illustration.

<315> Tr. 17 **F.105** Iron plate/sheet fragment 27.5mm x 55.4mm, with two perforations; the second perforation is roughly square-shaped.

Tr. 17 **F.105** Fragment of iron plate, roughly trapezoidal in shape; 34.8mm x 74.5mm.

Tr. 17 **F.105** Slightly tapering, rectangular iron plate/sheet fragment, or possible blade fragment, 49.3mm long, 17-21mm wide; one edge is marginally thicker than the other.

<2603> SF334 (**F.105**) Possibly intrusive, perforated sheet of iron measuring 41.5mm x 47mm, *c.* 3.2mm thick.

<2636> **F.105** [687] Fragment of a rectangular cross-sectioned suspension loop or hook 9.8mm wide and 4.5mm thick; found with an irregular shaped lump measuring *c.* 30mm x 45mm and weighing 144g.

<2660> **F.105** [936] Poorly preserved fragment of a broken collar, socket or ferrule with upper edge rising to opposing peaks; measures *c.* 40mm long. Recommend illustration and conservation.

<2665> **F.105** [1167] Possible hinge end piece with broken rounded end and central perforation; length 41mm.

<2678> **F.177** [1863] Narrow, square cross-sectioned tapering bar 148mm long, 75mm thick, with a possible side loop (corroded) 33mm from one end. Found with a tapering, bent bar 63.8mm long, with a possible broken suspension loop. Function unknown. Recommend X-ray to determine if the bar does possess a loop off-set to one end.

<2681> **F.182** [1865] Small scoop-shaped tapering object 45.2mm long; function unknown.

<2683> **F.182** [1865] Socketed ferrule *c.* 84mm long, 44g weight. Poorly preserved and broken at the socket. Recommend conservation and X-ray.

F.182 [1865] Small, thin rectangular cross-section slightly tapering bar, refitting with a double folded fragment, forming a possible long-bladed tool; possible saw. Recommend illustration and conservation and X-ray. Woodworking?

F.182 [1865] Trapezoidal shaped, thin fragment from same context measuring 21mm x 36mm; weight 6g.

<2698> **F.183** [449] Fragment of a relatively thick rectangular bar 55.6mm x 27.5mm x 17mm; weight 84g. The surface of this bar is irregular and the preservation is good. Possible iron billet. Found with a small irregular piece of sheet iron and several nails. Recommend metallurgical analysis and illustration.

<2700> **F.183** [500]. Socketed blade 89.7mm long. Identifying a function for this piece is problematic as it shows some similarity to iron scalpel/spatula blades or cautery tools (Jackson & La Niece 1986; Manning 1985, L3). Recommend illustration and conservation and X-ray. Woodworking?

<2705> **F.295** [725] Poorly preserved ring-loop 46.2mm long, possibly flattened with right-angled ledge and tapering shaft. Possible broken end of a latch-lifter or key. Recommend illustration and conservation.

Nails

Of the remaining 290 pieces of iron, the vast majority consisted of nails or nail fragments, *c.*250 in number, of varying length, but none exceeded 116mm in length or 35g in weight. All the nails conform to Manning's nail types (Manning 1985), were hand-made and several examples were clenched/cleated. Present within the assemblage are several relatively short nails or studs with large heads (*c.* 20mm in diameter); one shank fragment (cat. no, 2668) measures 88mm in length (29g) and was most likely much larger.

Appendix 11 – Ironworking Slag

Simon Timberlake

A small amount of iron slag (541g) was recovered from this excavation. All of this appeared to be of iron-smithing slag, although none of it appeared to be associated with obviously *in-situ* ironworking activity. With the exception of finds from the modern feature **F.170** (<1821>) all of this probably represents local ironworking carried out on site during the Roman-British period. The slag and metallurgical waste was weighed and examined visually and also tested for its magnetic properties.

Results

<2773> **F.183** [449] environmental sample <18> (>4mm fraction) x9 pieces (weight 48g) Partially devitrified secondary iron smithing slag fragments. Only two droplets are sufficiently iron-rich as to be magnetic.

<2846> **F.424** [1326] environmental sample <44> (>4mm fraction). Single, very small fragment of devitrified slag.

<1821> **F.170** [292]. x3 small fragments including two pieces of coal coke (cinders) and also vitrified and cindery burnt clay, possibly part of a refractory (weight 4g)

<2044> **F.251** [532] approx. x20 fragments of iron smithing slag waste (weight 40g). Partially devitrified slag and fired clay furnace lining (some reddened). Only one or two small pieces are magnetic.

<2066> **F.284** [662] x1 piece of magnetic iron slag, probably representing a small droplet of free iron ejected during smithing (weight 14g). The accreted (1mm diam) grit fragments of chalky flint are common within Babraham soils.

<1812> **F.167** [306] x2 pieces of iron smithing slag (weight 90g). Dark iron-rich matrix with inclusions of spheroidal and platy hammer scale as well as possible traces of charcoal and calcined flint.

<2133> **F.311** [801]. Piece of a small smithing hearth base (>100mm wide, 60mm across and 40mm deep; weight 164g) plus smithing hearth lumps which includes one proto-smithing hearth base (40mm diameter). Total weight of slag waste = 336g.

<1456> **F.105** [692] TP.23 x1 broken fragment of fired and vitrified clay, as part of iron slag waste: 35mm long and 7mm thick (weight 8g)

Other

<1684> **F.105** [939] x1 fragment of corroded iron within corrosion matrix of iron oxides sand and chalk. This may or may not be associated with iron slag. Includes platy fragment of what could be part of an iron knife blade (60mm x 20-25mm x 1-2mm thick).

Discussion

This small dispersed assemblage recovered from a wide range of different features is fairly typical of the distribution of redeposited iron smithing slag one might expect to find at a small Romano-British settlement. However, the slag from this area of the settlement is significantly less abundant and less diagnostic than the assemblage recovered from the adjacent ARES and Access Roadway investigations (Armour 2007a and b). Here, probable focii of iron smithing activity in terms of smithies or workshops have been suggested (but not proven) by un-weathered finds of slag (Timberlake et al. *forthcoming*). One such probable smithy site was identified close to Structure H on the edge of the Hollow B (Enclosure B) associated with the dark soil spread. The latter lies more than 100m distant from the slag finds within features **F.311** and **F.105**, and is unlikely to be related, although slag found within the vicinity of Structure C lies a little closer to the finds from **F.167**. This would seem to imply different sources for the current material, although inclusions present within the slag/vitrified clay suggests that it certainly could have been produced somewhere on site or nearby. The absence of any well formed and unweathered smithing hearth bases (only one partial and weathered example was recovered from **F.311**) supports the notion that the current distribution is unlikely to be very significant, except perhaps as redeposited rubbish (as is clearly the case in **F.105**). The largest concentration of smithing slag (3336g) was found in **F.311**.

Appendix 12 – Glass

Vicki Herring

A total of 11 small fragments of glass were collected from within two features of the Babraham excavation representing a minimum of 5 vessels and 1 object. All of the glass, with the exception of 1 rim shard, came from Test Pitting in **F.105** and 7 of those 10 fragments were undiagnostic. A single rim fragment was recovered from ditch **F.182**.

F.105

Of the 10 fragments recovered from the Test Pitting of this feature, five undiagnostic shards of colourless glass may belong to the same cylindrical, thin walled vessel, or possibly represent a number of very similar vessels. The fragments are very small, with no diagnostic elements, but the delicacy and the colour suggest that they represent a delicate vessel such as an unguent jar or flask. A blue/green base shard, and very light yellow/green body shard also have no identifying features as to form, though the blue/green fragment could have been part of a bottle base.

A further blue/green base shard, 7mm thick, represents a robust bottle. Bottles of this type were common throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries, though the exact form of this vessel cannot be identified from the base fragment alone.

The only non-vessel glass found was a small fragment of a blue/green twisted glass rod. These rods are common on sites with Roman glass in Britain, and were common in Britain and Europe throughout the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. They often had a loop, sometimes terminating in a birds head, or a blob at one end, and were used for stirring liquids and unguents.

RCB11 (4)-1405-675-F.105-TP13

1mm thick - 2 very small body shards of colourless glass. Thin opalescent patina. Cylindrical, thin walled vessel.

RCB11 (4)-1652-892-F.105

42x38mm - 1mm thick - Body shard of colourless glass. Thin patina. Cylindrical, thin walled vessel.

RCB11 (4)-1720-1331-F.105

26x30mm - 2mm thick - Base shard. Blue/green glass. Possible bottle base.

RCB11 (4)-1543-927-F.105-TP40

1mm thick - Very small body shard. Colourless glass. Thin opalescent patina. Cylindrical, thin walled vessel.

RCB11 (4)-1504-731-F.105-TP33

1mm thick - Very small body shard. Colourless glass. Thin opalescent patina. Cylindrical, thin walled vessel.

RCB11 (4)-1411-676-F.105-TP13

1-2.5mm thick - Very small body/base shard of very light yellow/green glass (almost colourless). Very thin opalescent patina.

RCB11 (4)-1411-676-F.105-TP13

24mm in length - 3-4mm diameter - -Stirring rod fragment. Twisted blue/green glass. Possibly 1st-2nd century.

RCB11 (4)-1555-932-F.105-TP41

3x-47mm - 7mm thick - Base shard. Blue/green glass. Vessel shape unclear. Bottle base, 1st-2nd century.

F.182

This feature produced only one small fragment of glass, though a more diagnostic fragment containing part of the vessel rim. The curved, cracked off rim of this thin walled, colourless vessel is typical of a 4th century shallow convex or indented bowl. Without more of the body, the exact form of the bowl cannot be determined but the form and angle of the rim and body can be compared to an example of a shallow convex bowl found at Banwell in Somerset (Price & Cottam, 1998), as well as to examples of indented bowls found at excavations in Colchester, Essex (Cool & Price, 1995).

RCB11 (4)-1900-1865-F.182

2x-20mm - 1mm thick - Small rim/body shard of colourless glass. Thin opalescent patina. Thin walled shallow convex or indented bowl with curved rim, cracked off smoothly but not ground. Shallow convex bowl similar to that found at *Banwell, Wint Hill, Somerset* (Price & Cottam, 1998), or possibly an indented bowl (examples from Colchester). 4th century.

Discussion

The glass yield from this excavation is very fragmentary and small in comparison to the other Roman artefacts found thus making analysis and identification problematic. This is not altogether unexpected however as glass during the Roman period (and later) was generally kept for as long as possible and then recycled rather than discarded. Much of the early Roman glass in Britain had to be imported, making it more of a luxury commodity than items that could be procured locally. The presence of 1st-2nd century glass in **F.105** therefore does not necessarily reflect the date of that feature which may be much later.

Appendix 13 – Building Materials; Mortar and Painted Wall Plaster *Simon Timberlake*

A collection of 8.26 kg of painted floor plaster and wall and floor render (mortar) plus 0.93kg of painted wall plaster was recovered from two adjacent features; pit **F.402** and well **F.354**, and situated some 25 metres to the southwest of an eight post ‘aisled building’. Given the close association of this material present within two adjacent features, it seems likely that this assemblage all derives from the destruction of the same building, and moreover represents only a fraction of the material once present/dumped. However, the analysis of this assemblage is still very interesting in terms of what it can tell us about the nature of this missing structure.

Wall or floor mortar and painted and unpainted floor plaster

<2285> **F.402** [1007] x73 fragments weighing 5036 kg. Most are plaster floor fragments, which includes both the top layer with floor surfaces (originally painted) which are worn but intact, but also other pieces made up of floor mortar (such as the first levelling layer) and also the lower make-up mortar or render layer for the painted wall plaster. The largest of the floor plaster (surfaced pieces) is 190mm x 20mm and 80mm thick (1.554 kg) (piece no. 5). The intended toughness of much of this material as floor plaster is suggested by its semi-concrete composition (*opus caementicum*); in this case full of inclusions of finely broken tile between 5-8mm diameter (60% of clasts), alongside crushed grey volcanic rock (identified here as pieces of quartz porphyry between 5-15mm diameter (up to 15-20% of clasts), plus occasional broken flint + chalk. The hard flat plaster floor surface shows signs of having been painted, yet most of this paint has since been worn away through abrasion and polish from tread. Some traces of a faint red colour wash were noted. This largest piece shows evidence of having been laid over a primary mortar-concrete surface (which is still attached) made up of rounded chalk and flint gravel, the latter with occasional angular broken flint clasts, all between 10-20mm in diameter.

At least six other large floor surface fragments were also identified, most with traces of paint on. Again the predominant paint colour was light red, but some of this was possibly light grey (perhaps originally black); the latter being difficult to distinguish from subsequent discoloration due to wear-use or from subsequent post-depositional processes. However, all of these show signs of wear and polish from the original floor tread, as well as from re-depositional abrasion. These numbered pieces included (6) 110 x 110 x 40mm (weight 418g); (7) 110 x 90 x 35mm (308g); (8) 130 x 80 x 35mm (374g); (9) 85 x 40 x 30mm (96g); (10) 70 x 60 x 45mm (138g); (11) 40 x 25 x 5mm (10g) and (12) 80 x 60 x 25-5mm. However, piece (12) appears to have been a fragment of rounded (convex) floor coving which had been added alongside a wall/floor edge, or at least laid *after* the plastering of the wall (but prior to its painting). It would appear that the width of this coving was about 60mm and its height above the floor c. 30mm. additionally there was some good survival of the paint wash on it. Furthermore, the small fragment (11) clearly shows how the surface of the hardened floor plaster was ground smoothly-flat once dried so as to reveal the texture of the red and grey tile and rock clast inclusions within it prior to painting with a light red wash.

In addition to the floor plaster were several pieces of much softer wall mortar or render (forming layers up to 20-30mm thick). These possessed considerably fewer inclusions, and evidently this layer had been applied to a masonry(?) wall prior to the final plastering and painting.

<2289> **F.402** [1008] x14 fragments weighing 2.425kg. A mixture of some large pieces of wall-bonding mortar (containing sand and small gravel clasts of 7-9mm plus some larger fragments of chalk up to 60mm in diameter – but proportionately less crushed tile/ ceramic). One fragment of painted floor plaster (surface) was recovered from this bag (75 x 50 x 55mm thick; weight 160g).

<2201> **F.354** [940] x2 fragments weighing 0.45 kg. These would appear to be of wall-bonding mortar, though these could have been a first layer of mortar for either floors or walling plaster.

<2444> **F.484** [1566] x1 fragment weighing 180g. Heavily rendered floor plaster with broken tile inclusions (90mm x 80mm x 30mm thick). This fragment includes a small area of original ground surface – almost certainly originally painted with a red wash.

<2868> **F.484** [1559] x5 small fragments of mortar from enviro sample <52> (>4mm). Weight 6g.

<2819> **F.354** [944] x3 fragments of probable floor plaster with chalk and tile inclusions. Weight 32g.

<2745> **F.402** [1007]. x1 fragment of waterlogged red painted floor plaster: 70 x 55 x 35mm thick weighing 130g (damp).

Painted wall plaster

<2236> **F.354** [944] x1 piece of painted wall plaster 80mm x 50mm and 20mm thick. Has well-preserved lime green paint coating on plaster face. Weight 96g (dry).

<1672> **F.105** [937] x1 fragment weighing 48g (dry weight) consisting of white/brown painted wall plaster (70 x 60mm area).

<2285> **F.402** [1007]

- (1) x1 fragment of painted wall plaster with white limewashed paint (75mm x 40mm x 14mm thick). Weight 66g (dry).
- (2) x1 fragment of red-painted wall plaster (40 x 30 x 20mm (thick)). Weight 22g (dry).
- (3) x1 fragment abraded red-painted wall plaster (45 x 35 x 15mm). Weight 36g (dry).
- (4) x1 fragment of red-painted wall plaster (45 x 20 x 20mm). Weight 18g (dry).

Waterlogged painted wall plaster:

<2744> **F.354** [946] 55 x 45 x 25mm (thick). Weight 66g (damp). Painted decoration consists of a linear band of red (minimum 44mm wide) and white.

<2743> **F.354** [941] 45 x 45mm. Weight 44g (damp). Painted decoration consists of a linear band of white (minimum 40mm wide) and red.

<2742> **F.354** [940] 105 x 75 x 30mm (thick). Weight 262g (damp). Piece remains uncleaned, yet painted decoration appears to consist of a linear band of white (10mm wide) with red on one side (minimum 20mm wide) and a diagonal junction between yellow ochre (minimum 40mm wide) and red (minimum 30mm wide) on the other.

<2745> **F.402** [1007] x2 pieces of painted wall plaster and 1 piece of painted floor plaster.

- (1) Fragment of plaster 70 x 75 x 30mm thick weighing 22g (damp). This has a painted decoration consisting of a linear (border?) of white (minimum 15mm wide) followed by a

band of dark red (20mm wide) against another 12mm band of white. This then turns at 90° enclosing an area of ochre yellow on the interior side (minimum of 35mm wide) and a 15mm wide band of lighter red against a white strip on the other.

- (2) A fragment of dark red painted wall plaster 105 x 60 x 40mm thick weighing 254g (damp).

Discussion

The uniqueness of this dumped material implies that both painted plaster and floored (and therefore probably high-status) stone or wood buildings were not common on this Romano-British settlement. Very little similar material has been recovered from other excavations within the Babraham Campus grounds and consists of small amounts of *opus signinum* which came from near Structure C and the western end of Hollow B on the ARES site (see Timberlake et al. *forthcoming*). In fact, this material suggests higher status building(s) may have been located just to the northwest or to the west of the current excavation, re-launching speculation that a possible villa or high status building lies somewhere in this direction (see Timberlake et al. *ibid.*). An alternative source for this could have been the nearby eight-post timber aisled building. The latter appears to be the nearest large structural feature within the settlement, and lies 25m to the northeast of this pit and well, within its own open and well-respected empty space, perhaps within an east-west aligned enclosure. As a major wooden building this may have had some religious or political-economic function, perhaps possessing wattle or wood-panelled and plaster walls, all traces of which were removed following its destruction, and then subsequent truncation of the site. Whatever the actual source structure for this material, the deposit sampled can only ever have represented a fraction of the wall and floor plaster present. Pits and other features lying to the east and northeast of the current limits of excavation may yet contain the remainder of this dumped plaster, perhaps up to a 100kg+ depending upon the size of the building. What is most interesting however about this small assemblage is what the fabric and paint layers can tell us about the building and also the manufacture of the different floor and walling materials in the absence of any direct archaeological evidence for an original structure.

Material analysis suggests the fabrication of at least 4 distinct layers; an underlying wall mortar for bonding the painted wall plaster to, the wall plaster itself, a concrete mortar mix as the first floor layer, and then a hardened layer of up to 40mm thickness of floor plaster with finely broken red tile and grey rock and white flint/chalk clasts, laid and dried, then ground flat to a finish before painting with a colour wash. In addition there is evidence for the presence of a floor plaster coving laid around the wall-floor rim of at least one of these room(s). The evidence for the painting itself is very partial in its survival, however, some analogies can be made to the simple geometric border motifs seen in painting styles encountered elsewhere in Britain. The presence of carefully laid floor surfaces once again attests to the relative high status of the building(s) concerned, and also confirms the presence of at least some fully Romanised buildings rather than just a local Romano-British vernacular tradition. In particular, the evidence for flooring suggests non-local expertise, and perhaps also the import of a specific *opus caementicum* plaster mix.

Both Vitruvius (in *De Architectura*) and Pliny (*Natural History*) say something about the techniques of Roman wall plastering and the use of pigments in painting (Ling 1991). The softer pastel colours were painted onto the *secco* (or dry) plaster, whilst the preliminary designs were painted onto the *fresco* (or fresh) plaster. Vitruvius for instance describes the composition of and the making of pigments: black from burnt pine chips, red from cinnabar or iron (hematite) ochre, yellow from mined ochre (iron hydroxides), blue from a fusing of sand and copper (perhaps chrysocolla) or from woad, and purple from the dye extracted from sea whelks. A visual analysis of the few pieces from Babraham would seem to confirm the use of iron ochre (hematite) in the predominantly red paint, with the whitewash almost certainly being slaked lime, and the rarer yellow-brown being ochre (iron hydroxide or limonite). The origin of the light green colour is currently unknown. We also see evidence of overpainting on a couple of the Babraham pieces. For example, the darker red stripes on <2745> nos. 1+2, which probably involved using the same red, or else a mixture of red and black pigments.

With this small and incomplete assemblage of wall plaster it is hard to say much about the styles or designs of painting. What seems most likely though is that these were relatively simple bordered friezes. Several useful studies have been carried out on fragmentary plaster remains from such sites as the Abbey Farm villa site at Minster, Kent which has been excavated by the Thanet Archaeological Society and the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (see [Thanetarch.co.uk/virtual museum](http://Thanetarch.co.uk/virtual_museum)). For instance, patterns of colour and design found on small fragments from the Abbey Farm site have been catalogued there as evidence of distinct 'styles'. In fact, there may be some loose parallels between these and those found in the incomplete Babraham assemblage, such as in the following: Style 1 – plain red; Style 2 – plain white; Style 5 (or 95) – light green; Style 50 (or 72 or 262) dark red lines on white; Style 257 – thin red right angle border on white (NB <2745> no.1 from Babraham); Style 98 (or 254) – border of light red + dark red + yellow ochre; Style 86 – yellow ochre + red. What in fact we might be looking at here is the presence of some fairly universal designs.

Conclusions

The small surviving assemblage of dumped painted wall plaster, floor plaster and mortar suggests the former presence of a high status building somewhere in the vicinity. This could be linked to a possible (late) villa lying to the west/northwest of the excavation site, or perhaps the truncated eight-post aisled timber building which lies just 25m to the northwest of the dumped plaster found within the pit and well. The assemblage itself suggests the presence of room(s) with a finely laid bordered red-painted plaster floor and plaster walls painted in at least five different colours.

Appendix 14 – Stone Building Material

Simon Timberlake

A small amount of stone floor tile (1.792kg) and some crudely-faced building stone (2.256kg) was recovered from four Roman features. This adds to the very small corpus of building stone (10 pieces) recovered from all the other excavated areas of

this Romano-British settlement, something that appears to confirm the relative absence of stone buildings, or else a re-use of stone during the medieval/post-medieval periods.

<1839> **F.177** [334]. Fragment of the end of a stone tile – possibly a floor tile. Weight 0.58kg. Dimensions: 130mm x 80mm x 30mm (thick). Original possibly up to 150mm square (?). Possibly for the flooring of a moderate status building. The rock has been split and faced around the edges – worked to shape to a particular designated size. Composed of a calcareous poorly micaceous siltstone. Perhaps Permo-Trias or Jurassic quarried origin. Reddening and sooting suggests this stone was subsequently burnt.

<2127> **F.309** [813]. Fragment of stone floor tile. Weight 1.212 kg. Dimensions: 145mm x 130mm x 40mm (thick). Original possibly up to 150mm square. The rock has been split and faced around the edges. Composed of a micaceous ferruginous flaggy sandstone (part of a fossil rootlet bed) – possibly Triassic. Rock may have been burnt.

<2417> **F.484** [1377]. A large fragment of shelly oolitic limestone, probably part of a building stone. Fossils within this incl. the echinoid *Stomechinus bigranularis* suggests this comes from a facies of the Upper Bajocian (Middle Inferior Oolite), that is just above the Lincolnshire Limestone, though a quarry source in Southern Lincolnshire is still possible. This shows very crude facing on two, possibly three sides. Possible original size for crude walling: 90mm x 90mm x 150mm (1.396 kg).

<2400> **F.474** [1324]. Fragment of clunch or chalk building stone, very crudely faced. 110mm x 110mm x 90mm. Weight 0.86kg. Possibly immediately local from the harder Middle Chalk Melbourn Rock outcrop at Babraham, but not from the Lower Chalk.

Appendix 15 – Roman Tile

Katie Anderson

A large assemblage of Roman tile totalling 496 pieces weighing 63092g was recovered from the excavations. All of the material was examined and details of form, weight and fabric were noted along with any other information deemed important.

Assemblage Composition

The assemblage ranged from very large semi-complete tiles to small abraded fragments with a mean weight of 127.2g. The main four tile forms were identified (roof, floor and flue) in varying quantities (see Table 1), although non-diagnostic pieces were the largest group. There were no examples of complete tiles, although there was an almost complete imbrices roof tile recovered from Feature 354, which also contained a half complete tegula. Six flue tiles were noted as being burnt on the interior, indicative of their use in moving hot air throughout a building. A further five floor tiles had the remains of mortar/plaster on one side. Six tiles were recorded as possible pilae tiles.

The range of fabrics identified was fairly limited, with sandy clays being the most common. There was however a small number of shell-tempered tiles recorded within the assemblage.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Box Flue	58	7259
Floor	62	19637
Imbrex	45	8122
Tegula	91	18906
Unknown	240	9168
TOTAL	496	63092

Table 24: All Roman tile by form

Tile was recovered from a total of 69 different features across the site (see Table 2). Most features contained only a small quantity of tile (five pieces or less). Four features contained much larger quantities of tile. Feature 354 contained 90 fragments weighing 16902g, which included one almost complete imbrices and one half complete tegula as well as several very large pieces. It therefore may be inferred that the associated building(s) was located near to this particular feature. Feature 354 was a Roman well which also contained Roman pottery broadly dating AD200-400. This therefore demonstrates that the associated building(s) had a *terminus ante quem* of c. AD200. Feature 484, a ditch contained 54 pieces (8286g) which also contained pottery dating AD200-400. A Roman pit Feature 402, dating AD200-400 contained 49 pieces of tile weighing 8909g. Finally, 39 pieces weighing 4545g were recovered from a Roman ditch also dating to the same mid-late Roman period.

Ft	No.	Wt(g)
105	34	729
132	2	59
138	9	38
147	1	1
164	1	24
166	2	124
170	2	3
171	2	51
173	1	4
177	21	1819
182	39	4545
183	19	2027
185	1	18
193	1	48
201	4	212
206	3	240
214	9	1535
215	3	37
220	3	525
230	1	163
231	1	487
233	13	673
245	2	21
246	1	44
284	1	93
287	1	137
289	1	64
293	1	18
295	1	3

Ft	No.	Wt(g)
296	5	916
305	5	252
314	4	136
328	2	201
330	4	535
331	4	287
335	3	46
349	1	316
354	90	16902
355	1	57
397	1	32
402	49	8909
403	1	132
406	1	214
423	1	159
424	21	2332
431	1	20
434	1	53
442	5	1347
443	8	693
467	2	207
474	2	509
484	54	8286
485	15	2962
488	5	183
491	1	214
493	1	503
504	7	1193
514	2	84
516	1	41
525	1	33
528	1	578
529	3	149
540	1	49
542	1	11
544	4	380
545	1	293
555	1	25
597	4	48
1556	1	63
TOTAL	496	63092

Table 25: All tile by feature

Discussion

The quantity and forms present within this assemblage are indicative of at least one building, which had not only a tiled roof but also a hypercaust system. These systems were commonly found in villas and other dwellings as well as in bathhouses. No obvious building foundations have been discovered at Barbraham therefore it is unclear how many building might have been represented by the tile assemblage, or the function/layout of these structures. Spatial distribution analysis may highlight which area(s) contained more tile and thus might be assumed to be nearer to the site of the associated building(s).

There was very little in the way of dating evidence within the tile assemblage, and therefore the tile is best dated with any associated finds. Those contexts which contained the larger quantities of tile were consistently dated AD200-400 (based on the pottery see Appendix 3) The obvious problem with this however, is that the deposition of the tile would have taken place after a building had gone out of use and gone into disrepair. Therefore any associated date reflects a terminus ante quem and in this case suggests the building(s) from which most of this tile assemblage derived had gone out of use by the 3rd century AD.

Appendix 16 – Worked Stone

Simon Timberlake

Some 7.2 kg of worked stone was recovered from this excavation, the majority of it consisting of fragments of lava and Millstone Grit rotary quern-stone (total 6.9 kg). Also present were fragments of possible saddle-quern and fine-worked stone objects such as stone spindle-whorls and a bracelet.

Rotary quern-stone

This consisted of non-diagnostic fragments of the partial remains of at least five quite worn, broken-up and also weathered lava querns (2.656 kg). In addition, fragments of perhaps 6-7 querns made of Millstone Grit (4.9 kg) - only some of these possessing adjoining or related pieces - were recovered. With the sole exception of **F.177**, lava and Millstone Grit querns were all recovered from quite different features. Even within ditch **F.177** however, these came from quite different slots and contexts, suggesting some spatial and possibly even date-wise separation across the site.

<2427> **F.484** [1489] lava quern fragment: 0.948kg (123mm x 106mm x 57mm (thick)). A short rim section of a lower stone of rotary quern. Traces of crude stone dressing can be seen on the underside, whilst the topside (grinding surface) shows evidence of wear, but not of concentric grind striations. The lithology (light colour and texture) is typical of the lava beds of the Mayen quarries. The stone shows some evidence of weathering (friable surface) and also of calcareous encrustation. The original stone was probably in excess of 400mm diameter.

<2390> **F.470** [1282] lava quern fragments: 0.746 kg. A bag of small fragments with no diagnostic worked faces present. The lithology and weathering type is similar to <2427>.

<2340> **F.433** [1162] lava quern fragments: 0.454kg (adjoining pieces 90mm x 60mm x 50mm (thick)). Rim fragment(s) of a probable upper stone with poorly preserved grind surface present. Lithology and weathering texture similar to the above.

<2595> **F.231** [498] lava quern fragments (10): 114g. No diagnostic pieces. Some very rounded and weathered fragments.

<2307> **F.422** [1111] x2 sandstone (Millstone Grit) quern fragments: 0.942kg (100mm x 90mm x 45mm + 85mm x 70mm x 45mm). Both probably part of an upper stone belonging to a Romano-British type flat-topped quern made of quarried Millstone Grit. Non-adjoining pieces. These show the marks of quern point dressing on the upper faces, but otherwise little sign of quern use wear. One of the fragments includes part of the circumference of the axle grain feed hole. The lack of a collared rim is diagnostic of this type.

<2185> **F.335** [866] x 3 sandstone (Millstone Grit) quern fragments: 0.582kg (total of adjoining pieces 140mm x 110mm x 20-35mm). Part of a very worn (upper?) stone which includes a section of thin broken rim.

<2251> **F.354** [1556]. Fragment from the rim of an ?upper stone of a Millstone Grit quern The concave grinding surface of this can be seen to have been freshly re-dressed, but subsequently little used. Weight 0.246kg (80mm x 45mm x 40mm (thick)).

<1868> **F.177** [1863] lava quern fragments: 0.394kg (90mm x 80mm x 38mm (thick)). Some five adjoining pieces of quern plus two other small fragments. The fragments are poorly diagnostic, but would appear to be part of an upper stone, with the grinding surface evident. Lithology as above.

<1846> **F.177** [453] 4 fragments (two of which are adjoining pieces) of a Millstone Grit quernstone: 0.50kg (total). Largest is 60mm x 60mm x 40mm(thick). All parts of the rim of a ?lower stone with a very pronounced concentric groove (8mm wide x 3mm deep) formed from wear or else carved which is only 35mm from the rim edge. Possibly this was a former rotary quern stone which was then used as architectural moulding. Also shows signs of burning (sooting and reddening of the rock)

<1851> **F.177** [490]. Fragment of the rim of a Millstone Grit quern, possibly of the upper stone. This shows evidence of distinctive 'furrow dressing' on the grind surface, which is parallel to the rim (20mm apart). These show relatively little evidence of wear, yet the quern has been burnt and is broken up. Dimensions: 100mm x 60-100mm x 45mm (thick). Weight 0.64kg. Projected dimension of complete stone between 450-500mm in diameter.

<1699> **F.105** [1167]. Fragment of Millstone Grit quern. Possibly upper stone? Grind surface with concentric furrow (grooves). Dimensions 65mm x 90mm + 45mm thick. Weight 0.424kg. Burnt.

<1711> **F.105** [1169]. Rounded rim fragment of worn Millstone Grit quern with faint diagonal cut furrows on grid surface and point dressing on reverse. Dimensions 90mm x 110mm but only 35mm thick. Weight 0.568kg.

<1671> **F.105** [937]. Small fragment of Millstone Grit quern – possibly upper stone with worn and concave grind surface. Dimensions 100mm x 50mm x 60mm thick. Weight 0.368kg.

<1806> **F.166** [316]. Small fragment of micaceous gritty sandstone quern (possibly not Millstone Grit). Worn grind surface is partially pitted. Dimensions 80mm x 60mm x 30mm (thick). Weight 0.336kg. Burnt.

<1903> **F.182** [1865]. Small rim fragment of Millstone Grit quern. Dimensions 680mm x 35mm and 60mm thick. Weight 0.266kg. Lower stone?

Differences in the proportions of lava quern (39%) to Millstone Grit quern (51%) recovered from the southern part of the settlement compared to this northern half (with lava quern at 35% and Millstone Grit 65% (by weight)) might be put down to the use of more locally sourced puddingstone beehive quern during the 1st century AD, the latter associated with the earliest phase(s) of Roman-British Babraham centred upon Structures A and C within the ARES site (Armour 2007a+b; Timberlake et al. *forthcoming*). In this respect the complete absence of beehive querns from the recent excavations is probably quite significant, whilst the incidence of lava quern and the more dominant Millstone Grit quern tallies with the settlement and also the quarry/production dates of the 1st-2nd century AD and later. Millstone Grit querns tended to be amongst the largest; the sizes of the fragments recovered from the southern half of the settlement supports the idea that some of the original hand mill stones were up to 400mm in diameter (Timberlake et al. *ibid.*). The sheer size of these and the choice of suitable lithologies (coarse-fine grindstone surfaces) suggests quarrying at known Pennine sources and also the importation of finished products into the area. The closest source of Millstone Grit rocks was probably around a hundred miles away at Duffield, just to the north of Derby (Hayward in Lucas & Whittaker 2001), whilst other Roman–medieval Millstone Grit extraction sites around the edge of the Peak District have been identified at Wharnecliffe Edge and Hathersage

(Peacock 1998). Handmill rotary lava querns from the German Rhineland were being quarried and finished at the Mayen basalt lavastone quarries near Niedermendig (Horter et al. 1951) and then imported into Britain through Camulodunum probably from around AD 60 onwards (see Hayward in Lucas & Whittaker *ibid.*; Peacock 1998). In this respect the proximity of Babraham to the Via Devana running from Colchester westwards may have been important, just as the junction of this road with the north-south Worsted Street undoubtedly also facilitated the rapid spread in the trade and the use of the Millstone Grit querns from the end of the 1st century AD, Cambridgeshire being remarkably well-provided for in terms of these Southern Pennine products.

The poor survival of lava quern from features within this northern half of the Babraham settlement is also interesting, and certainly not at all typical of most Roman contexts. In this case the exfoliation and fragmentation effect may have more to do with burning rather than weathering, whilst the softer and finer grained porous lithology (and absence of crystal phenocrysts in the basalt) is in many ways reminiscent of the lithologies of Anglo-Saxon-Early Medieval querns from the Niedermendig quarries. In contrast to this, the style of stone dressing with diagonal furrows seen on some of the Millstone Grit querns (eg <1851> from **F.177**) is very typically Roman (Watts 2002).

In general though this assemblage is not untypical of what one might expect to find in a small-medium sized rural East Anglian Romano-British settlement.

Saddle-quern

Only a small amount of saddle-quern (just over 0.3kg) was recovered from two features, both of these also having produced rotary quern. However, the very small size of these fragments has made any positive identification of quern type difficult.

<1846> **F.177** [453] One of 4 pieces of collected stone, but the only one of quern material: 206g (75mm x 50mm x 45mm). A small fragment of the grinding surface and rim edge of a ?saddlequern. Made from Old Red Sandstone or possibly from Millstone Grit.

<2182> **F.335** [865]. Possibly a near-rim fragment coming from a saddlequern composed of fine grained quartzite. The small area of grind surface suggests that this was well-worn in use, whilst the incipient cracking implies that this was subsequently burnt and broken up. Weight 96g (size 50mm x 60mm).

The low incidence and small size of these possible saddle-quern fragments is consistent with their location, a short distance away from the centre of the earliest Roman settlement.

Loom weight

The slightly larger size of this threaded (bi-conically perforated) stone pebble weight suggests a loomweight rather than a spindlewhorl. However, this object came from the same feature and also a similar context to the more clearly identifiable spindlewhorls (see below) and thus is also presumably Roman.

<1731> **F.105** [1418]. A small pebble of pale yellow sandstone (presumably collected from the local gravels) which possesses a central bi-conical (hour glass) perforation (30mm diameter at top and 5mm

in centre). The rim of the pebble also shows evidence of having been worked (hammered or pecked) in three places. It seems likely this was threaded and knotted on the warp of a loom, although the use of this as a large spindle whorl is possible. The biconical hole has been ground using either a flint or metal object, though the latter seems more likely because of the faint 'cut' marks. The manufacture of this item is more typical of Late Prehistoric use, although a Romano-British or even Early Anglo-Saxon date is certainly possible. Weight 180 g. Dimensions: 68mm x 62mm x 35mm (thick).

Spindle-whorls

Three small Romano-British stone spindle-whorls found relatively close to one another within the dark earth hollow, **F.105**.

<1673> **F.105** [937]. Two small flat, disc-like spindle whorls, at least one of which (the larger) appears to have been made from a fine grained lava stone, similar to, but much finer than the Mayen lava used in the rotary querns. The shape of these is sub-round to square, and these have evidently been modified (filed round the edge) in order to obtain better a better balance. (1) 48mm x 38mm x 5-7mm (thick) + weight= 20g, with circular straight-sided central perforation of c.7mm; (2) 34mm diam x 8mm (thick) + weight=12g, with central slightly bi-conical perforation of c.6-10mm. Probably Romano-British rather than Early Anglo-Saxon in date.

<1697> **F.105** [938]. Small disc-like spindle-whorl made of a fine grained micaceous siltstone with an upper patinated surface. This object appears subsequently to have been burnt, and as a result the bottom half has broken off, and is lost. Weight 4g; dimensions 30mm diameter (and 2-4mm thick) with a straight-sided central perforation of c.8mm. The disc has clearly been worked with a knife, and as a result it is very slightly polygonal in its outline shape.

The recent Portable Antiquities Scheme finds list for stone spindle-whorls shows an 'Iron Age' example from Gwynedd (GAT-C913E7) which is of similar size and shape, and also made from a 'pumice-like' material. However, there are other exhibited drop spindle whorls which have been recovered which are of a very similar size and shape and which have been found within Romano-British contexts. It seems possible that the three similar-looking stone disc spindle-whorls form part of an association which may have been dropped and then become dispersed at this location. These are objects associated with dwellings and domestic activity.

Stone bracelet

A fragment of personal ornament with a clear associated manufactured provenance and period of use.

<1797> **F.105** [673]. A short fragment of a fine lathe-turned and polished Kimmeridge Shale bracelet (weight 4g). This 60mm long section (6.85mm x 5.75mm in x-section) possesses a clear rounded internal bevel formed from the lathe turning.

This particular example is a slightly more delicate form than the complete shale bracelet found accompanying a female (Burial 45) within the Babraham Roman Cemetery (Timberlake & Armour 2007). The quarry source used for this stone was the Blackstone Bed of the oil-rich Kimmeridge Shale found within the cliffs at Kimmeridge and Brandy Bays in Dorset (Calkin 1955). However, one of the earliest (Iron Age) production centres for the manufacture of hand-carved shale bracelets was found at Eldon's Seat, Enscombe in Dorset (Cunliffe 1978). Beginning in the Early Iron Age (Clark 1986, 31) this industry then became more prominent during the Roman period. Following this lathe-turned shale bracelets began to be produced in

large numbers at Kimmeridge from the end of the 1st century AD onwards (Clark 1986).

Appendix 17 – Burnt Stone

Simon Timberlake

19.67 kg of burnt stone was recovered from some 19 different features, the majority of this from **F.105** (a dark earth hollow), **F.296** and **F.214** – all these of Romano-British date. Not included within this figure was some of the worked stone (rotary quern and saddle-quern) which had been burnt then re-deposited following its disposal. It seems likely that some of the latter stone was reused as hearth stone following its breakage, a likely explanation also for the archaeological survival of building stone and perhaps also the use of large cobbles around a hearth. The accompanying table shows the geological make-up of just the natural cobble material, all of which has been burnt. In many respects this matches the typical size fraction(s) and lithology of cobble stone selected and used in prehistory, and as such we should consider the possibility that some of this may inadvertently have been recycled through deposition into Romano-British features. A rather similar amount of burnt stone was recovered from a scatter of features sampled within the southern half of the settlement (Timberlake et al. *forthcoming*).

Cat. no	Feature No.	Context No.	Nos. pebbles/ fragments	Weight (kg)	Size	Geology	Notes
2131	311	801	4	0.801		quartz siltstone-sst	poss building stone NOT quern
2534	518	1501	1	0.724		Meso-Cenozoic quartzitic sandstn	
2394	473	1320	1	0.58		med grain micac sst	
1989	214	432	1 in 4 pieces	2.59	large	quartzitic sandstone	1 with fossil horsetail(<i>Equisetum</i> sp)?Upper Carbonif
2059	296	775	16	2.52	50-90 mm	micaceous or quartzitic sst	
2054	269	621		1.94		quartzitic sstn	
2112	301	778	6	1.26	50-90 mm	sandstone/ quartzite	
2000	219	468	4	1.38		micaceous sstn	
2228	354	942	1	0.64		Jurassic (Bajocian?) limestone	Northern Cambridgeshire/ Lincolnshire?
1407	105	675	5	0.708		sandstone	
1699	105	1167	3	1.966	80-110 mm	flag quartz micac sstn + calcar sstn	
1711	105	1164	1	0.574	90mm	med gr sstn	
1671	105	937	2	0.208	70 mm	calcar + qtzt sstn	
1628	105	734	3	0.53	40-60 mm	qtz + micac + calcar sstn	
1704	105	1168	1	0.042	40mm	calcar sstn	
1549	105	928	2	0.12	40mm	flint + micac sstn	
1393	105	673	1	0.052	35mm	fine sstn	
	346	900		0.678	130mm	ferrug micac quartz sstn	

Cat. no	Feature No.	Context No.	Nos. pebbles/ fragments	Weight (kg)	Size	Geology	Notes
1756	146	241	1	0.356	60 mm	calcareous sstn	
1755	146	241	1	0.052	35mm	flint	Burnt flint!
2022	233	504	1	1.012	120mm	qtz sstn sarsen	
1838	177	334	2	0.384	60-70 mm	sstn	
1359	174		3 of same	0.118	20-60 mm	sstn	
1377	174	579	1	0.028	30mm	sstn	
2119	304	787	1	0.146	80mm	fine sstn	
1428	178	682	1	0.056	45mm	sstn	
1874	178	701	2	0.032	35mm	sstn	TP.26
1420	178	679	1	0.016	20mm	calc greensand	
1121	178		1	0.018	20mm	flint	
1468	178	700	1	0.056	45mm	flint	
1929	191	354	1	0.05	50mm	flint	burnt flint!
1934	193	365	1	0.03	30mm	sstn	

Table 26

Appendix 18 – Burnt Clay

Simon Timberlake

A combined assemblage consisting of 1.272kg of burnt clay and daub, of which only 210 g was unburnt. The material was collected from 15 different features, most of it from the dark earth spread **F.105**.

<1726> **F.105** [1332] x1 large (70mm x 50mm x 30mm) piece of well-fired burnt daub with thumb and fingernail impressions on exterior, and impression of large wattle (hazel?) stick on interior. Daub clay without inclusions. Weight 154g.

<2802> **F.105** [937] Small fragments of possible burnt/ unburnt clay from enviro sample <32>. Weight <1g.

<1693> **F.105** [1166] x4 fragments of unburnt chalky daub. Weight 210g.

<1669> **F.105** [937] x13 fragments of burnt red-brown daub clay, some with soot stains. Weight 78g.

<1703> **F.105** [1168] x3 fragments of lightly burnt chalky daub. Weight 8g.

<1460> **F.105** [693] x2 fragments of burnt chalky daub. Weight 18g.

<1647> **F.105** [861] TP.36 x6 fragments of probable walling daub with chalk inclusions, perhaps a burnt chalky clay daub. Includes burnt-out straw or grass. Largest piece 70mm x 40mm and 30mm thick wall, reddened on exterior surface. Weight 230g.

<2813> **F.354** [944] x2 fragments from enviro sample <35>. Weight 26g.

<2220> **F.354** [940] x2 fragments of lightly burnt chalky daub. Weight 38g.

<2223> **F.354** [941] x3 fragments of pink to reddish burnt daub. Weight 44g.

<2522> **F.154** [1491] x1 small fragment of burnt clay with chalk inclusions. Weight 20g.

<2045> **F.251** [532] x1 small fragment of burnt clay with chalk inclusions. Weight 8g.

<2319> **F.424** [1326] x6 fragments of well-fired fine clay daub with some chalk inclusions. Similar to <1726> with finger nail impressions. Weight 60g.

<2787> **F.233** [790] x9 small fragments from enviro sample <28>. Weight 8g.

<150> **F.174** [1202] x1 small fragment of burnt and sooted burnt clay. Weight 4g.

<1909> **F.183** [340] x1 small fragment of burnt clay. Weight <1g.

<2169> **F.330** [795] x3 fragments of red-brown burnt daub similar to <1669>. With small (<5mm) chalk inclusions. Has trace of sooted exterior surface. Possibly walling material or else kiln (30mm thick). Weight 86g.

<2042> **F.240** [538] x4 fragments of reddened burnt clay or daub with some inclusions. Weight 40g.

<1837> **F.177** [334] x10 fragments of reddened burnt clay (similar to above). Weight 54g.

<2165> **F.329** [757] x11 fragments of reddened burnt clay daub with evidence for external flat sooted surfaces. Possibly from walling of a hut, possibly of a kiln structure. Not obviously Roman in characteristic, yet might be Romano-British in date. Weight 46g.

<2404> **F.478** [1343] x3 fragments of lightly burnt chalky daub. Weight 38g.

<2387> **F.470** [1280] x11 fragments of reddish daub with few inclusions. Similar to <2615> and <1837>. Weight 94g.

<2052> **F.267** [617] x2 fragments. Weight 6g.

Most of this recovered material appears to be of fragments of daub, most probably derived from the accidental or intentional burning of wall panels, such as those torn down from old dwellings, but perhaps also related to kiln or oven structures such as for bread or corn drying. No particularly significant spatial associations of recovery were noted, except perhaps for the fact that almost a kilo of scattered material came from an area of approx. 30m radius which lay to the south and south-west of the eight-post aisled timber building. However, the dark earth hollow **F.105**, as with other similar features at Babraham, may have acted just as a general accumulator of the most residual kinds of small-find rubbish. In terms of its settlement wide distribution relatively little burnt clay is recorded from the ARES site and the ARES Access Road sites (Armour 2007a and b), yet this was undoubtedly present to some extent or other. The survival of thumbprint and fingernail impressions on several of the daub pieces is interesting, though not of course significant in terms of the general interpretation of this material. The general spread of burnt daub probably attests to the presence of former Romano-British dwellings/structures.

Appendix 19 - Feature and Context List: Primary Excavation Area (RCB 11 (4))

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	627	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	FL, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.12
105	Utilized Hollow	-	673	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BN, BS, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL, WS	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	674	L	1.00	1.00	0.30	BN, BT, FL, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	675	L	1.00	1.00	0.36	BN, BS, GL, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	676	L	1.00	1.00	0.15	BN, GL, MT, PT, SH	Mid - Late Roman	TP.13
105	Utilized Hollow	-	686	L	1.00	1.00	0.32	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	687	L	1.00	1.00	0.19	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	688	L	1.00	1.00	0.11	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	689	L	1.00	1.00	0.10	BN, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.21
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	690	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	BN, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.22
105	Utilized Hollow	-	691	L	1.00	1.00	0.42	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	692	L	1.00	1.00	0.55	BN, MT, PT, SH, SL, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	693	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BC, BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.23
105	Utilized Hollow	-	707	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	708	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	BN, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.32
105	Utilized Hollow	-	730	L	1.00	1.00	0.36	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	731	L	1.00	1.00	0.31	BN, GL, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	732	L	1.00	1.00	0.22	BN, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	733	L	1.00	1.00	0.26	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.33
105	Utilized Hollow	-	734	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	735	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	736	C	N/A	N/A	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
105	Utilized Hollow	-	784	L	1.00	1.00	0.43	BN, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	785	L	1.00	1.00	0.31	BN, FL, MT, PT, TL,	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	786	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	BF, BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.34
105	Utilized Hollow	Layer	805	L	N/A	N/A	0.15	None	Mid - Late Roman	Layer which seperates/seals F.311 and F.312
105	Utilized Hollow	-	840	L	1.00	1.00	0.35	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	841	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	842	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.35

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	861	L	1.00	1.00	0.39	BC, BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.36
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	892	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BN, FL, GL, MT, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	TP.37
105	Utilized Hollow	-	898	L	1.00	1.00	0.39	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL, WB	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	899	L	1.00	1.00	0.13	BN, MT, PT	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	900	L	1.00	1.00	0.15	BN, BS, PT, SH	Mid - Late Roman	TP.38
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	909	L	1.00	1.00	0.43	BN, BT, FL, MT, PT, SH	Mid - Late Roman	TP.39
105	Utilized Hollow	-	927	L	1.00	1.00	0.33	BF, BN, BT, FL, GL, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	928	L	1.00	1.00	0.35	BN, BS, BT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	929	L	1.00	1.00	0.16	BN, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.40
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	932	L	1.00	1.00	0.32	BN, FL, GL, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.41. Seals F.356
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	935	L	1.00	1.00	0.26	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	936	L	1.00	1.00	0.45	BN, MT, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.42
105	Utilized Hollow	-	937	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BS, BT, FL, MR, MT, PT, WS, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	938	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL, WS	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	939	C	6.80	1.00	0.50	BN, PT, SH, SL, TL (Surface)	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
105	Utilized Hollow	Test Pit	976	L	1.00	1.00	0.26	BN	Mid - Late Roman	TP.43
105	Utilized Hollow	-	992	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	993	L	-	-	-	None	Mid - Late Roman	Cobbled Layer
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	994	C	N/A	N/A	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Seals F.399.
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1165	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH, WC	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1166	F	-	-	-	BC	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1167	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1168	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BS, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	Same as [1165]
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1169	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, MT, PT, TL, SH	Mid - Late Roman	Same as [1167]
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1170	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	1171	C	3.50	1.00	0.52	-	Mid - Late Roman	Seals F.438
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	1218	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed/Cut by Layer [1207]
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1331	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, GL, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1332	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BT, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	1333	C	5.00	1.00	0.82	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1417	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1418	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL ,WS	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1419	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot	1420	C	4.40	1.00	0.72	-	Mid - Late Roman	Seals F.F.495 and F.496
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot (Area Machined Out)	1509	F	11.00	4.00	0.40	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1612	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1613	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1614	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1615	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1616	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	-	1617	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Utilized Hollow	Slot (Machined Long Section)	1618	C	8.50	1.00	0.85	-	Mid - Late Roman	Seals F.547
145	Pit	-	220	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
145	Pit	Circular	221	C	2.50	2.50	0.35	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.161
146	Ditch	-	222	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, SH	-	-
146	Ditch	-	223	F	-	-	-	None	Mid - Late Roman	-
146	Ditch	Linear, Corner	224	C	50.00	1.90	0.40	-	-	Cuts F.147
146	Ditch	-	257	F	-	-	-	None	Mid - Late Roman	-
146	Ditch	-	258	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	259	C	50.00	N/A	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.161
146	Ditch	-	326	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT	-	-
146	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	327	C	50.00	1.13	0.32	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
146	Ditch	-	354	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	355	C	50.00	1.15	0.31	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.191
146	Ditch	-	1887	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	374	C	50.00	0.88	0.36	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.191
146	Ditch	-	440	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	-	441	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	-	442	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	Liinear, Corner	443	C	50.00	1.72	0.52	-	-	-
146	Ditch	-	456	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	-	457	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH	-	-
146	Ditch	-	458	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
146	Ditch	-	459	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
146	Ditch	-	460	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch	Linear, Corner	461	C	50.00	>0.85	0.75	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.225. Cut by F.313
147	Gully	-	225	F	-	-	-	FL, BN	-	-
147	Gully	Linear, Terminus	226	C	4.00	Unknown	0.20	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.191
147	Gully	-	324	F	-	-	-	BT	-	-
147	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	325	C	4.00	0.30	0.10	-	Early Roman	N/A
148	Ditch	-	227	F	-	-	-	BN, SH	-	-
148	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	228	C	7.00	0.50	0.08	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
148	Ditch	-	304	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
148	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	305	C	7.00	0.85	0.06	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
149	Treethrow	-	229	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
149	Treethrow	Irregular	230	C	0.80	0.70	0.25	-	Undated	N/A
150	Treethrow	-	231	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
150	Treethrow	Irregular	232	C	1.25	0.75	0.14	-	Undated	N/A
151	Treethrow	-	233	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
151	Treethrow	Irregular	234	C	1.30	0.90	0.14	-	Undated	N/A
152	Treethrow	-	235	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
152	Treethrow	Irregular	236	C	0.71	0.58	0.13	-	Meso/Early Neolithic	N/A
153	Ditch	-	237	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
153	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	238	C	3.00	0.60	0.11	-	Undated	N/A
154	Posthole	-	239	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
154	Posthole	-	240	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
154	Posthole	Oval	241	C	0.60	0.49	0.44	-	Undated	N/A
155	Posthole	-	242	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Posthole	-	243	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Posthole	Circular	244	C	N/A	0.32	0.34	-	Undated	N/A
156	Posthole	-	245	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
156	Posthole	-	246	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
156	Posthole	Oval	247	C	0.70	0.46	0.41	-	Undated	N/A
157	Posthole	-	248	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
157	Posthole	-	249	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
157	Posthole	Oval	250	C	0.36	0.28	0.24	-	Undated	N/A
158	Treethrow	-	251	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
158	Treethrow	Oval	252	C	1.05	0.80	0.22	-	Undated	N/A
159	Ditch	-	253	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
159	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	254	C	6.00	0.75	0.22	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
159	Ditch	-	266	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
159	Ditch	-	267	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
159	Ditch	-	268	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
159	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	269	C	6.00	1.10	0.39	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.162
159	Ditch	-	328	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
159	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	329	C	6.00	0.50	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
160	Ditch	-	255	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
160	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	256	C	6.00	0.50	0.10	-	Early Roman	N/A
160	Ditch	-	270	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
160	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	271	C	6.00	0.42	0.11	-	Early Roman	N/A
161	Ditch	-	260	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
161	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	261	C	4.00	0.60	0.29	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.145 and F.146
162	Ditch	-	262	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
162	Ditch	Linear, Corner	263	C	6.00	0.90	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.159. Cuts F.163
162	Ditch	-	348	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
162	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	349	C	6.00	1.28	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.159. Cuts F.163
163	Gully	-	264	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
163	Gully	Linear	265	C	Unknown	0.90	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.162
163	Gully	-	350	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
163	Gully	Linear	351	C	Unknown	Trunc.	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.162
164	Grave	-	273	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
164	Grave	-	294	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
164	Grave	NW-SE	295	SK	1.70	0.47	N/A	BN	-	-
164	Grave	-	296	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
164	Grave	-	297	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
164	Grave	-	298	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
164	Grave	-	299	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
164	Grave	-	301	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
164	Grave	Rectangular	274	C	2.45	0.95	0.75	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.162
165	Gully	-	275	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
165	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	276	C	13.00	0.51	0.16	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.166
165	Gully	-	281	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
165	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	282	C	13.00	0.35	0.10	-	Early Roman	N/A
165	Gully	-	283	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
165	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	284	C	13.00	0.44	0.07	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.168 and F.170
165	Gully	-	307	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
165	Gully	Linear, Corner	308	C	13.00	0.38	0.08	-	Early Roman	N/A
166	Gully	-	277	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
166	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	278	C	18.00	0.40	0.16	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.168 and F.170
166	Gully	-	279	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
166	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	280	C	18.00	0.45	0.08	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
166	Gully	-	316	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT, TL, SH	-	-
166	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	317	C	18.00	1.28	0.35	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.175
166	Gully	-	320	F	-	-	-	MT, PT, SH	-	-
166	Gully	Linear, Terminus	321	C	18.00	0.83	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
167	Gully	-	287	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
167	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	288	C	6.00	0.60	0.10	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.169
167	Ditch	-	306	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SL	-	-
167	Ditch	-	312	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
167	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	313	C	6.00	0.92	0.22	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.172
168	Posthole	-	285	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
168	Posthole	Oval	286	C	0.48	0.29	0.25	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.165
169	Small Pit	-	289	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
169	Small Pit	-	290	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
169	Small Pit	Oval	291	C	0.39	0.92	0.33	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.167
170	Posthole	-	292	F	-	-	-	BT, SL	-	-
170	Posthole	Square	293	C	N/A	0.40	0.17	-	Modern	Cuts F.165
171	Pit	-	302	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
171	Pit	Circular	303	C	N/A	2.00	0.21	-	Post-medieval	N/A
172	Gully	-	310	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
172	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	311	C	6.00	0.55	0.35	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.167
173	Gully	-	314	F	-	-	-	PT, SH	-	-
173	Gully	Linear, Terminus	315	C	3.70	0.60	0.14	-	Early Roman	N/A
174	Silt Hollow	-	570	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	571	L	1.00	1.00	0.05	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.1

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
174	Silt Hollow	-	572	L	1.00	1.00	0.11	FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	573	L	1.00	1.00	0.19	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.2
174	Silt Hollow	-	574	L	1.00	1.00	0.19	FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	-	575	L	1.00	1.00	0.11	None	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	576	L	1.00	1.00	0.23	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.3
174	Silt Hollow	-	577	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BN	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	578	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.4
174	Silt Hollow	-	579	L	1.00	1.00	0.15	BS, FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	580	L	1.00	1.00	0.16	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.5
174	Silt Hollow	-	581	L	1.00	1.00	0.23	FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	582	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.6
174	Silt Hollow	-	583	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BF, FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	584	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.7
174	Silt Hollow	-	585	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BF, BN, FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	-	586	L	1.00	1.00	0.10	None	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	587	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.8
174	Silt Hollow	-	588	L	1.00	1.00	0.13	FL, BF	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	589	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.9
174	Silt Hollow	-	590	L	1.00	1.00	0.02	FL	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	591	L	1.00	1.00	0.14	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.10
174	Silt Hollow	-	600	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	PT	-	-
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	601	L	1.00	1.00	0.06	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.11
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	991	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.44
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1036	L	1.00	1.00	0.40	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.45
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1099	L	1.00	1.00	0.32	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.46
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1141	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	BN, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.47
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1202	L	1.00	1.00	0.22	BC, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.48
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1203	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	BF, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.49
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1204	L	1.00	1.00	0.25	BF, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.50
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1205	L	1.00	1.00	0.10	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.51
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1206	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.52
174	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1235	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.53
175	Treethrow	-	318	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
175	Treethrow	Irregular	319	C	4.00	2.10	Unknown	-	Undated	Cut by F.166
176	Pit	-	322	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
176	Pit	Unknown	323	C	2.00	>0.60	0.02	-	Post-medieval	N/A
177	Ditch	-	334	F	-	-	-	BC, BF, BN, BS, FL, PT, SH, WS	-	-
177	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	335	C	46.00	1.45	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.181

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
177	Ditch	-	452	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
177	Ditch	-	453	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT	-	-
177	Ditch	-	454	F	-	-	-	BT, FL, WS	-	-
177	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	456	C	46.00	1.90	0.62	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.177
177	Ditch	-	490	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT	-	-
177	Ditch	-	491	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
177	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	492	C	46.00	1.85	0.55	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.182
177	Ditch	-	597	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT, TL, SH	-	-
177	Ditch	-	598	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
177	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	599	C	46.00	1.10	0.59	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.182
177	Ditch	-	1863	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL, WS	-	-
177	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1864	C	46.00	1.70	0.53	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.182
178	Silt Hollow	-	677	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BF, FL, PT	-	-
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	678	L	1.00	1.00	0.22	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.14
178	Silt Hollow	-	679	L	1.00	1.00	0.25	BF, BN, BS, FL, PT	-	-
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	680	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.15
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	681	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	BF, BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.16
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	682	L	1.00	1.00	0.33	BF, BS, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.17
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	683	L	1.00	1.00	0.37	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.18
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	684	L	1.00	1.00	0.25	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.19
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	685	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BF, BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.20
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	699	L	1.00	1.00	0.18	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.24
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	700	L	1.00	1.00	0.25	BN, BS, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.25
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	701	L	1.00	1.00	0.32	BF, BS, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.26
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	702	L	1.00	1.00	0.18	BF, BN, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.27
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	703	L	1.00	1.00	0.19	BN, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.28
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	704	L	1.00	1.00	0.31	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.29
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	705	L	1.00	1.00	0.23	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.30
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	706	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BF, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.31
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1290	L	1.00	1.00	0.28	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.54
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1291	L	1.00	1.00	0.22	BF, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.55
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1292	L	1.00	1.00	0.38	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.56
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1293	L	1.00	1.00	0.32	BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.57
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1294	L	1.00	1.00	0.18	BF, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.58
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1295	L	1.00	1.00	0.11	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.59
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1296	L	1.00	1.00	0.20	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.60
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1297	L	1.00	1.00	0.26	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.61
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1298	L	1.00	1.00	0.28	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.62

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1299	L	1.00	1.00	0.35	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.63
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1300	L	1.00	1.00	0.24	BF, BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.64
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1301	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.65
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1302	L	1.00	1.00	0.22	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.66
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1303	L	1.00	1.00	0.23	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.67
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1304	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.68
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1305	L	1.00	1.00	0.38	FL PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.69
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1306	L	1.00	1.00	0.52	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.70
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1307	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.71
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1308	L	1.00	1.00	0.27	BN, FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.72
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1309	L	1.00	1.00	0.15	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.73
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1310	L	1.00	1.00	0.21	BN, FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.74
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1311	L	1.00	1.00	0.25	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.75
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1312	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.76
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1313	L	1.00	1.00	0.15	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.77
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1314	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.78
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1315	L	1.00	1.00	0.23	FL	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.79
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1316	L	1.00	1.00	0.36	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.80
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1317	L	1.00	1.00	0.13	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.81
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1318	L	1.00	1.00	0.17	FL, PT	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.82
178	Silt Hollow	Test Pit	1319	L	1.00	1.00	0.12	None	Meso/Early Neolithic	TP.83
179	Gully	-	330	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
179	Gully	Linear, Terminus	331	C	1.50	0.50	0.35	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.188 and F.189. Same as F.192
180	Pit	-	332	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
180	Pit	Circular	333	C	N/A	2.20	0.25	-	Post-medieval	N/A
181	Ditch	-	336	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
181	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	337	C	16.00	1.00	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.177 and F.182
181	Ditch	-	493	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
181	Ditch	-	494	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
181	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	495	C	16.00	Trunc.	0.43	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.177 and F.182
182	Ditch	-	338	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
182	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	339	C	52.00	1.60	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.181 and F.183
182	Ditch	-	496	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
182	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	497	C	52.00	1.80	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.181 and F.183. Cut by F.203 and F.204
182	Ditch	-	594	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
182	Ditch	-	595	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
182	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	596	C	52.00	2.40	0.54	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.177 and F.182

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
182	Ditch	-	1865	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, FL, GL, MT, PT, SH, ST, TL	-	-
182	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1866	C	52.00	1.10	0.51	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.177 and F.581
183	Ditch	-	340	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BS, FL, PT, SH, ST	-	-
183	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	341	C	34.00	0.75	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.182
183	Ditch	-	418	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
183	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	419	C	34.00	>0.30	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.182 and F.203
183	Ditch	-	449	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
183	Ditch	-	450	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, PT, WB	-	-
183	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	451	C	34.00	2.10	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.177
183	Ditch	-	500	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT	-	-
183	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	501	C	34.00	1.30	0.23	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.231
183	Ditch	-	592	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
183	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	593	C	34.00	0.68	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.182
185	Pit	-	342	F	-	-	-	FL, PT, TL	-	-
185	Pit	Elongated oval	343	C	2.50	0.90	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.186
186	Pit	-	344	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
186	Pit	Oval	345	C	Trunc.	1.80	0.16	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.185
187	Small Pit	-	346	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
187	Small Pit	Oval	347	C	0.90	0.75	0.16	-	Undated	N/A
188	Pit	-	358	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
188	Pit	Oval	358	C	Unknown	1.55	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.189
189	Ditch	-	360	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
189	Ditch	-	361	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
189	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	362	C	Unknown	1.60	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.188
190	Gully	-	352	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
190	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	353	C	1.25	0.42	0.07	-	Mid - Late Roman	Same as F.166
191	Ditch	-	356	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
191	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	357	C	24.00	1.15	0.29	-	Mid Roman	N/A
191	Ditch	-	375	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
191	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	376	C	24.00	0.65	0.24	-	Mid Roman	N/A
191	Ditch	-	509	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
191	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	510	C	24.00	1.20	0.36	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.146
192	Gully	-	363	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
192	Gully	Linear, Terminus	364	C	2.50	0.52	0.12	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.189. Same as F.179

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
193	Pit	Circular	366	C	N/A	0.90	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.194
194	Pit	-	367	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
194	Pit	Unknown	368	C	Unknown	Unknown	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.193 and F.194
195	Pit	-	369	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
195	Pit	Rectangular	370	C	1.75	1.40	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.194 and F.196
195	Pit	-	430	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, PT, SH	-	-
195	Pit	Rectangular	431	C	1.75	1.40	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.214
196	Pit	-	371	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
196	Pit	Rectangular	372	C	1.65	Trunc.	0.26	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.195
197	Pit	-	377	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
197	Pit	Oval	378	C	1.10	0.90	0.10	-	Undated	N/A
198	Animal burrow	-	379	F	-	-	-	MT	-	-
198	Animal burrow	-	380	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
198	Animal burrow	Irregular	381	C	0.95	0.18	0.40	-	Undated	Cut by F.199
199	Ditch	-	382	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
199	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	383	C	7.00	0.83	0.27	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.198
199	Ditch	-	384	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
199	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	385	C	7.00	0.90	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.200
200	Posthole	-	386	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
200	Posthole	Circular	387	C	N/A	0.55	0.12	-	Undated	Cuts F.199
201	Pit	-	392	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
201	Pit	Circular	393	C	N/A	1.60	0.25	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.208
202	Pit	-	410	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
202	Pit	Oval	411	C	1.50	1.00	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.209 and F.210
203	Pit	-	414	F	-	-	-	BT, FL, PT	-	-
203	Pit	Circular	415	C	N/A	1.90	0.20	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.182, F.183 and F.210
204	Pit	-	416	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
204	Pit	Circular	417	C	N/A	0.50	0.01	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.182
205	Posthole	-	398	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
205	Posthole	Circular	399	C	N/A	0.40	0.25	-	Undated	N/A
206	Posthole	-	408	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
206	Posthole	Circular	409	C	N/A	0.50	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
207	Pit	-	394	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
207	Pit	Oval	395	C	4.50	1.15	0.20	-	Late Roman	N/A
207	Pit	-	426	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
207	Pit	Oval	427	C	4.50	0.70	0.25	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.208
208	Gully	-	388	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
208	Gully	Linear, Terminus	389	C	9.00	0.50	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
208	Gully	-	390	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
208	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	391	C	9.00	0.50	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.201
208	Gully	-	400	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
208	Gully	Linear, Terminus	401	C	9.00	0.45	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.207
209	Gully	-	396	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
209	Gully	Linear, Terminus	397	C	9.50	0.60	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
209	Gully	-	404	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
209	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	405	C	9.50	0.50	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
209	Gully	-	406	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
209	Gully	Linear, Terminus	407	C	9.50	0.35	0.05	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.202
210	Gully	-	402	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
210	Gully	Linear, Terminus	403	C	4.00	0.25	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
210	Gully	-	412	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
210	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	413	C	4.00	Trunc.	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.202 and F.203
211	Posthole	-	420	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
211	Posthole	Circular	421	C	N/A	0.50	0.17	-	Undated	N/A
212	Beam-slot	-	422	F	-	-	-	BT	-	-
212	Beam-slot	Linear	423	C	1.70	0.26	0.15	-	Undated	N/A
212	Beam-slot	-	424	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
212	Beam-slot	Linear	425	C	1.70	0.26	0.12	-	Undated	N/A
213	Beam-slot	-	428	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
213	Beam-slot	-	429	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
213	Beam-slot	L-Shaped Linear	439	C	4.20	0.67	0.33	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
214	Pit	-	432	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
214	Pit	-	433	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
214	Pit	Rectangular	434	C	2.05	1.55	0.46	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.195, F.215 and F.216
215	Pit	-	435	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
215	Pit	Rectangular	436	C	Trunc.	Trunc.	0.37	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.214
215	Pit	-	515	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT, SH	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
215	Pit	-	516	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
215	Pit	Rectangular	517	C	2.20	1.50	0.55	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.234
216	Pit	-	437	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
216	Pit	Oval	438	C	Trunc.	1.25	0.33	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.214
217	Posthole	-	444	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
217	Posthole	Circular	445	C	N/A	0.52	0.38	-	Early Roman	N/A
218	Posthole	-	446	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
218	Posthole	-	447	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
218	Posthole	Circular	448	C	N/A	0.40	0.26	-	Early Roman	N/A
219	Small Pit	-	467	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
219	Small Pit	-	468	F	-	-	-	BS	-	-
219	Small Pit	-	469	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
219	Small Pit	Oval	470	C	1.00	0.70	0.52	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.220
220	Posthole	-	471	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
220	Posthole	Circular	472	C	N/A	0.90	0.34	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.219
221	Posthole	-	473	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
221	Posthole	Circular	474	C	N/A	Trunc.	0.40	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.220 and cut by F.222
222	Posthole	-	475	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
222	Posthole	Oval	476	C	0.65	0.50	0.37	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.221
223	Ditch	-	477	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
223	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	478	C	10.00	0.85	0.19	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.178
224	Posthole	-	479	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
224	Posthole	Circular	480	C	N/A	0.60	0.26	-	Undated	N/A
225	Ditch	-	462	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
225	Ditch	-	463	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	-	464	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	-	465	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	Linear, Corner	466	C	19.00	1.00	0.82	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.146
225	Ditch	-	740	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	741	C	19.00	0.40	0.31	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.324
225	Ditch	-	920	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	-	921	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	922	C	19.00	0.50	0.18	-	Mid Roman	N/A
225	Ditch	-	923	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	-	924	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
225	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	925	C	19.00	0.32	0.06	-	Mid Roman	N/A
226	Small Pit	-	481	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
226	Small Pit	Circular	482	C	N/A	1.08	0.32	-	Undated	N/A
227	Small Pit	-	483	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
227	Small Pit	-	484	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
227	Small Pit	Circular	485	C	N/A	0.50	0.18	-	Undated	N/A
228	Small Pit	-	486	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
228	Small Pit	Oval	487	C	0.85	0.47	0.30	-	Undated	N/A
229	Pit	-	488	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
229	Pit	Circular	489	C	N/A	0.85	0.17	-	Undated	N/A
230	Animal burial	-	550	F	-	-	-	BF, BN	-	-
230	Animal burial	Linear	551	C	1.40	0.32	0.10	-	Mid Roman	N/A
231	Ditch	-	498	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, ST	-	-
231	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	499	C	2.55	1.00	0.23	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.183
232	Posthole	-	502	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
232	Posthole	Oval	503	C	0.95	0.60	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
233	Ditch	-	504	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, SH	-	-
233	Ditch	-	505	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	-	506	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	-	507	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	508	C	84.00	2.10	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
233	Ditch	-	713	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
233	Ditch	-	714	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	-	715	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
233	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	716	C	84.00	3.00	0.98	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.293
233	Ditch	-	789	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT	-	-
233	Ditch	-	790	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL, SH	-	-
233	Ditch	-	791	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
233	Ditch	-	792	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	-	793	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
233	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	794	C	84.00	2.45	1.01	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
234	Gully	-	513	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
234	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	514	C	5.10	0.45	0.23	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.235. Cut by F.215
235	Posthole	-	511	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
235	Posthole	Circular	512	C	N/A	0.35	0.25	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.234
236	Posthole	-	518	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
236	Posthole	Circular	519	C	N/A	0.25	0.22	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.234
237	Posthole	-	520	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
237	Posthole	Circular	521	C	N/A	0.30	0.06	-	Modern	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
239	Ditch	-	526	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
239	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	527	C	6.00	0.30	0.14	-	Early Roman	N/A
240	Ditch	-	528	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
240	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	529	C	10.00	0.31	0.11	-	Early Roman	N/A
241	Ditch	-	530	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
241	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	531	C	6.00	0.28	0.04	-	Early Roman	N/A
242	Posthole	-	522	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
242	Posthole	Circular	523	C	N/A	0.40	0.23	-	Late Roman	N/A
243	Posthole	-	566	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
243	Posthole	Circular	567	C	N/A	0.65	0.16	-	Mid Roman	N/A
244	Posthole	-	552	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
244	Posthole	Circular	553	C	N/A	0.39	0.20	-	Mid Roman	N/A
245	Posthole	-	554	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
245	Posthole	Circular	555	C	N/A	0.35	0.21	-	Mid Roman	N/A
246	Posthole	-	556	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
246	Posthole	Circular	557	C	N/A	0.72	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
247	Posthole	-	564	F	-	-	-	WS	-	-
247	Posthole	Circular	565	C	N/A	0.70	0.10	-	Mid Roman	N/A
248	Posthole	-	548	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
248	Posthole	Circular	549	C	N/A	0.27	0.12	-	Mid Roman	N/A
249	Small Pit	-	538	F	-	-	-	BC	-	-
249	Small Pit	Oval	539	C	0.80	0.35	0.10	-	Mid Roman	N/A
250	Posthole	-	536	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
250	Posthole	Circular	537	C	N/A	0.38	0.14	-	Mid Roman	N/A
251	Posthole	-	532	F	-	-	-	MR, PT, SL	-	-
251	Posthole	-	533	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
251	Posthole	-	534	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
251	Posthole	Circular	535	C	N/A	0.78	0.38	-	Mid Roman	N/A
252	Posthole	-	540	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
252	Posthole	Circular	541	C	N/A	0.35	0.11	-	Mid Roman	N/A
253	Posthole	-	544	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
253	Posthole	Circular	545	C	N/A	0.48	0.14	-	Mid Roman	N/A
254	Posthole	-	542	F	-	-	-	BT, FL	-	-
254	Posthole	Circular	543	C	N/A	0.20	0.18	-	Mid Roman	N/A
255	Posthole	-	546	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
255	Posthole	Circular	547	C	N/A	0.30	0.05	-	Mid Roman	N/A
256	Ditch	-	524	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
256	Ditch	L-Shaped Linear	525	C	6.00	0.45	0.21	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.183 and F.225

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
257	Ditch	-	560	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
257	Ditch	Linear, Corner	561	C	50.00	1.05	0.25	-	Early Roman	Same as F.273
258	Ditch	-	562	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
258	Ditch	Linear, Corner	563	C	7.00	0.50	0.05	-	Early Roman	N/A
259	Ditch	-	568	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
259	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	569	C	5.00	0.53	0.17	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.233
260	Posthole	-	602	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
260	Posthole	Circular	603	C	N/A	0.50	0.20	-	Early Roman	N/A
261	Posthole	-	604	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
261	Posthole	Circular	605	C	N/A	0.40	0.30	-	Early Roman	N/A
262	Pit	-	606	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
262	Pit	-	607	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
262	Pit	Rectangular	608	C	1.30	0.95	0.50	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
263	Posthole	-	609	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
263	Posthole	Circular	610	C	N/A	0.35	0.23	-	Early Roman	N/A
264	Posthole	-	611	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
264	Posthole	Circular	612	C	N/A	0.35	0.10	-	Early Roman	N/A
265	Posthole	-	613	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
265	Posthole	Circular	614	C	N/A	0.48	0.14	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.266
266	Posthole	-	615	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
266	Posthole	Circular	616	C	N/A	0.30	0.09	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.265
267	Posthole	-	617	F	-	-	-	BC, FL	-	-
267	Posthole	Circular	618	C	N/A	0.60	0.30	-	Early Roman	N/A
268	Posthole	-	619	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
268	Posthole	Circular	620	C	N/A	0.60	0.20	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.269
269	Pit	-	621	F	-	-	-	BS, PT	-	-
269	Pit	Rectangular	622	C	Trunc.	1.05	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.268. Cut by modern feature
270	Posthole	-	623	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
270	Posthole	Circular	624	C	N/A	0.35	0.11	-	Early Roman	N/A
271	Posthole	-	625	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
271	Posthole	Circular	626	C	N/A	0.45	0.25	-	Early Roman	N/A
272	Pit	-	628	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
272	Pit	Oval	629	C	1.63	1.23	0.13	-	Undated	N/A
273	Ditch	-	630	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
273	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	631	C	50.00	0.78	0.40	-	Early Roman	Same as F.257. Cuts F.274
273	Ditch	-	638	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
273	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	639	C	50.00	0.58	0.35	-	Early Roman	Same as F.257. Cuts F.274
274	Ditch	-	632	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
274	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	633	C	44.00	0.53	0.28	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.273
274	Ditch	-	640	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
274	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	641	C	44.00	0.40	0.22	-	Early Roman	N/A
275	Ditch	-	634	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
275	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	635	C	31.50	0.62	0.13	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.273
275	Ditch	-	642	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
275	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	643	C	31.50	0.53	0.15	-	Early Roman	N/A
276	Ditch	-	636	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
276	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	637	C	34.00	0.60	0.12	-	Early Roman	Same as F.258
276	Ditch	-	644	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
276	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	645	C	34.00	0.35	0.15	-	Early Roman	Same as F.258
277	Ditch	-	646	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
277	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	647	C	22.00	0.57	0.15	-	Early Roman	N/A
278	Gully	-	648	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
278	Gully	Linear, Terminus	649	C	4.00	0.50	0.14	-	Undated	N/A
279	Posthole	-	650	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
279	Posthole	Circular	651	C	N/A	0.35	0.09	-	Undated	N/A
280	Posthole	-	652	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
280	Posthole	Circular	653	C	N/A	0.35	0.08	-	Undated	N/A
281	Posthole	-	654	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
281	Posthole	Circular	655	C	N/A	0.45	0.13	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.282
282	Gully	-	656	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
282	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	657	C	10.00	>0.15	0.05	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.281 and F.283
282	Gully	-	660	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
282	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	661	C	10.00	N/A	0.14	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.284
283	Posthole	-	658	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
283	Posthole	Circular	659	C	N/A	0.30	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.282
284	Small Pit	-	662	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SL, TL	-	-
284	Small Pit	-	663	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
284	Small Pit	Circular	664	C	N/A	0.90	0.28	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.282
285	Posthole	-	665	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
285	Posthole	Circular	666	C	N/A	0.35	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.282
286	Posthole	-	667	F	-	-	-	BT, MT	-	-
286	Posthole	Circular	668	C	N/A	0.65	0.17	-	Undated	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
287	Ditch	-	669	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
287	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	670	C	4.00	0.65	0.30	-	Mid Roman	Recut of F.288
288	Ditch	-	671	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
288	Ditch	-	672	C	6.00	Trunc.	0.19	-	Mid Roman	Recut by F.287
288	Ditch	-	697	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
288	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	698	C	6.00	N/A	0.20	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.289
289	Ditch	-	694	F	-	-	-	BF, BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
289	Ditch	-	695	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
289	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	696	C	15.00	1.85	0.50	-	Mid Roman	Sealed by F.105. Cuts F.288
290	Pit	-	711	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
290	Pit	Circular	712	C	N/A	0.90	0.37	-	Undated	N/A
291	Ditch	-	709	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
291	Ditch	-	710	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
291	Ditch	Linear, in Test pit	711	C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Mid Roman	TP.32. Same as F.291 and F.335
292	Ditch	-	689	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
292	Ditch	Linear, in Test pit	720	C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Mid Roman	TP. 21. Same as F.291 and F.335
293	Ditch	-	717	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
293	Ditch	-	718	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
293	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	719	C	47.00	1.20	0.56	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.233. Same as F.544
294	Ditch	-	722	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
294	Ditch	-	723	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
294	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	724	C	48.00	1.40	0.60	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
294	Ditch	-	737	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
294	Ditch	-	738	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
294	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	739	C	48.00	1.60	0.60	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
294	Ditch	-	910	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
294	Ditch	-	911	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
294	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	912	C	48.00	1.40	0.60	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
294	Ditch	-	913	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
294	Ditch	-	914	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
294	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	915	C	48.00	N/A	0.80	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.352
294	Ditch	-	977	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
294	Ditch	-	978	F	-	-	-	FL, PT, SH	-	-
294	Ditch	Linear, Corner	979	C	48.00	1.35	0.70	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.352

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
295	Beam-slot	-	725	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH	-	-
295	Beam-slot	-	726	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
295	Beam-slot	Linear, Terminus	727	C	4.50	0.48	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
295	Beam-slot	-	728	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, MT, PT, TP	-	-
295	Beam-slot	Linear, Corner	729	C	4.50	0.47	0.35	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.334
296	Pit	-	775	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, TL	-	-
296	Pit	-	776	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
296	Pit	Oval	777	C	1.90	1.30	0.72	-	Mid Anglo-Saxon	N/A
297	Posthole	-	761	F	-	-	-	MT	-	-
297	Posthole	-	762	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
297	Posthole	-	763	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
297	Posthole	Circular	764	C	N/A	1.10	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
298	Posthole	-	765	F	-	-	-	BN, SH	-	-
298	Posthole	-	766	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
298	Posthole	-	767	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
298	Posthole	Circular	768	C	N/A	1.20	0.48	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
299	Posthole	-	769	F	-	-	-	SH	-	-
299	Posthole	Circular	770	C	N/A	0.55	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
300	Posthole	-	771	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
300	Posthole	-	772	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
300	Posthole	-	773	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
300	Posthole	Circular	774	C	N/A	1.01	0.19	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
301	Pit	-	778	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT	-	-
301	Pit	Oval	779	C	1.20	0.95	0.25	-	Anglo-Saxon	N/A
302	Pit	-	780	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
302	Pit	Oval	781	C	1.18	0.75	0.28	-	Anglo-Saxon	N/A
303	Small Pit	-	782	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
303	Small Pit	Circular	783	C	N/A	1.00	0.15	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.105
304	Pit	-	787	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, SH, TL	-	-
304	Pit	Oval	788	C	2.25	1.63	0.92	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
305	Posthole	-	813	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MS, PT, TL	-	-
305	Posthole	-	814	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
305	Posthole	-	815	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
305	Posthole	Circular	816	C	N/A	0.98	0.41	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
306	Posthole	-	817	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
306	Posthole	Oval	818	C	0.84	0.75	0.26	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
307	Posthole	-	819	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
307	Posthole	-	820	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
307	Posthole	Oval	821	C	1.05	0.95	0.42	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
308	Posthole	-	822	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
308	Posthole	-	823	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
308	Posthole	Circular	824	C	N/A	1.05	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
309	Posthole	-	825	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
309	Posthole	-	826	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
309	Posthole	-	827	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
309	Posthole	-	828	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
309	Posthole	Oval	829	C	1.80	1.50	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
310	Posthole	-	830	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
310	Posthole	-	831	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
310	Posthole	Circular	832	C	N/A	0.70	0.48	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
311	Hollow	-	801	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, PT, SH, SL, WS	-	-
311	Hollow	Unknown	802	C	5.00	Unknown	0.32	-	Mid - Late Roman	Hollow within F.105
312	Hollow	-	803	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
312	Hollow	Bowl Shaped	804	C	1.75	1.10	0.14	-	Mid - Late Roman	Hollow at edge of F.105
313	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	754	C	4.00	0.60	0.34	PT	Mid - Late Roman	Recut of F.146
314	Pit	-	456	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
314	Pit	-	755	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
314	Pit	Oval	756	C	4.20	2.00	0.21	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.313
315	Pit	-	806	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
315	Pit	Oval	807	C	1.05	0.88	0.55	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.316
316	Pit	-	808	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
316	Pit	-	809	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
316	Pit	Oval	810	C	1.88	0.98	0.75	-	Mid - Roman	Cut by F.315
318	Small Pit	-	834	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
318	Small Pit	Circular	835	C	N/A	0.75	0.15	-	Mid - Roman	N/A
319	Small Pit	-	836	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
319	Small Pit	Circular	837	C	N/A	1.20	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
320	Pit	-	838	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
320	Pit	Oval	839	C	1.25	0.90	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
321	Ditch	-	843	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
321	Ditch	-	844	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
321	Ditch	Linear, in Test pit	845	C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Mid Roman	TP.35
322	Ditch	-	846	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
322	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	847	C	5.00	0.81	0.31	-	Medieval	N/A
322	Ditch	-	850	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
322	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	851	C	5.00	0.53	0.27	-	Medieval	Cuts F.323

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
323	Pit	-	848	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
323	Pit	Oval	849	C	1.70	0.53	0.10	-	Undated	Cut by F.322
324	Pit	-	742	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
324	Pit	Oval	743	C	1.15	0.85	0.24	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.225 and F.325
325	Pit	-	744	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
325	Pit	Oval	745	C	>0.60	>0.30	0.40	-	Undated	Cut by F.324
326	Pit	-	746	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
326	Pit	Oval	747	C	2.64	1.15	0.43	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.325 and F.327
327	Pit	-	748	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
327	Pit	Irregular	749	C	2.00	1.50	0.31	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.326 and F.328
328	Ditch	-	750	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
328	Ditch	-	797	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
328	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	751	C	7.00	0.55	0.21	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.330
328	Ditch	-	752	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
328	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	753	C	7.00	0.32	0.08	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.225 and F.146
328	Ditch	-	798	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
328	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	799	C	7.00	0.25	0.17	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.330
328	Ditch	-	858	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
328	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	859	C	7.00	0.50	0.19	-	Late Roman	N/A
329	Pit	-	757	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, FL	-	-
329	Pit	-	758	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
329	Pit	Irregular	759	C	2.75	1.15	0.37	-	Late Roman	N/A
330	Pit	-	795	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
330	Pit	Oval	796	C	2.50	1.25	0.29	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.328, F.330, F.336 and F.337
331	Quarry Pit	-	872	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, TL, SH	-	-
331	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	873	C	4.00	3.70	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
332	Quarry Pit	-	874	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
332	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	875	C	2.80	1.50	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
332	Quarry Pit	-	1210	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
332	Quarry Pit	-	1211	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
332	Quarry Pit	-	1212	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
332	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1213	C	2.80	1.50	0.34	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by Layer [1207]
333	Quarry Pit	-	876	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
333	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	877	C	1.00	0.45	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
334	Ditch	-	862	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
334	Ditch	-	863	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
334	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	864	C	3.75	Trunc.	0.60	-	Mid Roman	Recut by F.335. Sealed by F.105
335	Ditch	-	865	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, ST, TL	-	-
335	Ditch	-	866	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, WS	-	-
335	Ditch	-	867	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
335	Ditch	-	868	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
335	Ditch	-	869	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
335	Ditch	-	870	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
335	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	871	C	20.00	2.45	1.10	-	Mid Roman	Recut of F.334. Sealed by F.105
336	Pit	-	852	F	-	-	-	MT	-	-
336	Pit	Oval	853	C	1.45	1.10	0.15	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.330, F.337 and F.345
336	Pit	-	878	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
336	Pit	Oval	879	C	1.45	1.10	0.15	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.336
337	Small Pit	-	880	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
337	Small Pit	Oval	881	C	0.82	0.62	0.16	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.336.Cut by F.330
338	Ditch	-	882	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
338	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	883	C	Unknown	0.61	0.21	-	Undated	N/A
339	Pit	-	884	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
339	Pit	Oval	885	C	2.20	1.75	0.21	-	Undated	N/A
240	Pit	-	886	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
340	Pit	Oval	887	C	1.10	0.90	0.19	-	Undated	N/A
341	Pit	-	888	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
341	Pit	Circular	889	C	N/A	0.80	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
342	Pit	-	890	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
342	Pit	Circular	891	C	N/A	0.92	0.22	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
343	Quarry Pit	-	894	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
343	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	895	C	>4.25	3.00	>0.40	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.344
344	Ditch	-	896	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
344	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	897	C	29.00	0.85	0.15	-	Post-medieval	Cut by F.343
345	Posthole	-	854	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
345	Posthole	Circular	855	C	N/A	0.52	0.17	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.336
346	Cobbled Surface	Surface within Test pit	900	L	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	BT, PT	Mid - Late Roman	TP.38. Overlays F.347
347	Posthole	-	901	F	-	-	-	MT	-	-
347	Posthole	Circular	902	C	N/A	0.55	0.13	None	Mid Roman	Sealed by F.346

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
348	Small Pit	-	856	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
348	Small Pit	Oval	857	C	0.70	0.60	0.17	-	Late Roman	N/A
349	Small Pit	-	903	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
349	Small Pit	Circular	904	C	N/A	0.50	0.28	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.350
350	Pit	-	905	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
350	Pit	Oval	906	C	1.02	0.56	0.18	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.349
351	Ditch	-	907	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
351	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	908	C	4.60	0.45	0.06	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
352	Ditch	-	916	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
352	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	917	C	17.00	N/A	0.40	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.294
352	Ditch	-	918	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
352	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	919	C	17.00	0.70	0.30	-	Mid Roman	N/A
352	Ditch	-	980	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
352	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	981	C	17.00	0.70	0.30	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.294
353	Posthole	-	925	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
353	Posthole	Circular	926	C	N/A	0.50	0.11	-	Undated	N/A
354	Well	-	940	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BT, MR, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	941	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, BT, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	942	F	-	-	-	BN, BT, PT, SH, ST, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	943	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	-	944	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, OT, PT, SH, TL	-	Contained Painted Wall Plaster
354	Well	-	945	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	-	946	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	947	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	-	948	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	-	949	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	950	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	-	951	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
354	Well	-	952	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	Rectangular	953	C	2.20	1.90	>1.90	-	Late Roman	N/A
354	Well	-	1555	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, PT, SH, TL	-	-
354	Well	-	1556	F	-	-	-	SH, TL, WS	-	-
354	Well	-	1557	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
354	Well	Rectangular	1558	C	2.20	1.90	>1.90	-	Late Roman	N/A
355	Ditch	-	930	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
355	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	931	C	1.40	0.42	0.28	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
356	Posthole	-	933	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
356	Posthole	Circular	934	C	N/A	0.40	0.25	-	Mid Roman	Sealed by F.105
357	Ditch	-	1125	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
357	Ditch	-	1126	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
357	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1127	C	22.00	2.00	0.54	-	Medieval	Cuts F.358
357	Ditch	-	1259	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
357	Ditch	-	1260	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
357	Ditch	Linear, Corner	1261	C	22.00	>0.34	0.24	-	Medieval	Contemporary with F.442
358	Ditch	-	1128	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
358	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1129	C	20.00	1.10	0.75	-	Medieval	Cut by F.357
358	Ditch	-	1257	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
358	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1258	C	20.00	0.34	0.27	-	Medieval	Cuts F.461 and F.462. Cut by F.442
358	Ditch	-	1262	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
358	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1263	C	20.00	>0.58	0.24	-	Medieval	Cut by F.357. Cuts F.462
359	Posthole	-	954	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
359	Posthole	Circular	955	C	N/A	0.40	0.23	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
360	Posthole	-	974	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
360	Posthole	Circular	975	C	N/A	0.30	0.07	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
361	Posthole	-	956	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
361	Posthole	Circular	957	C	N/A	0.35	0.32	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
362	Small Pit	-	958	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
362	Small Pit	Oval	959	C	0.80	0.60	0.18	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.363
363	Posthole	-	960	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
363	Posthole	Circular	961	C	N/A	0.30	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.362
364	Posthole	-	962	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
364	Posthole	Circular	963	C	N/A	0.30	0.07	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
365	Posthole	-	964	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
365	Posthole	Circular	965	C	N/A	0.35	0.18	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
366	Posthole	-	966	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
366	Posthole	Circular	967	C	N/A	0.42	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
367	Posthole	-	968	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
367	Posthole	Circular	969	C	N/A	0.35	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
368	Posthole	-	970	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
368	Posthole	Circular	971	C	N/A	0.50	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
369	Small Pit	-	972	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
369	Small Pit	Circular	973	C	N/A	0.60	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
370	Small Pit	-	982	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
370	Small Pit	Circular	983	C	0.75	0.70	0.35	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.372
371	Small Pit	-	984	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
371	Small Pit	-	985	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
371	Small Pit	Circular	986	C	N/A	0.70	0.32	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.372
372	Small Pit	-	987	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
372	Small Pit	Circular	988	C	Unknown	Unknown	0.30	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.373. Cut by F.370 and F.371
373	Posthole	-	989	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
373	Posthole	Circular	990	C	N/A	0.30	N/A	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.372
375	Gully	-	1103	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
375	Gully	Linear, Terminus	1104	C	3.00	0.70	0.30	-	Medieval	Cuts F.378. Same as F.459
375	Gully	-	1157	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
375	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	1158	C	3.00	0.70	0.20	-	Medieval	Cut by F.433
376	Silt Hollow	Irregular	1100	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	Undated	Cut by multiple postholes
377	Ditch	-	1014	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
377	Ditch	-	1015	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
377	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1016	C	13.00	1.43	0.48	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.406
377	Ditch	-	1401	F	-	-	-	FL, MT, SH	-	-
377	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1402	C	13.00	1.05	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.411
378	Small Pit	-	1105	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
378	Small Pit	Circular	1106	C	N/A	Unknown	0.35	-	Undated	Cut by F.375
379	Stakehole	-	1057	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
379	Stakehole	Oval	1058	C	0.28	0.20	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
380	Posthole	-	1059	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
380	Posthole	Oval	1060	C	0.35	0.25	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Recut of F.379
381	Stakehole	-	1061	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
381	Stakehole	Circular	1062	C	N/A	0.14	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
382	Stakehole	-	1063	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
382	Stakehole	Circular	1064	C	N/A	0.15	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
383	Stakehole	-	1065	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
383	Stakehole	Circular	1066	C	N/A	0.17	0.24	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
384	Posthole	-	1067	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
384	Posthole	Oval	1068	C	0.25	0.20	0.24	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
385	Posthole	-	1069	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
385	Posthole	Circular	1070	C	N/A	0.35	0.26	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
386	Stakehole	-	1071	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
386	Stakehole	Circular	1072	C	N/A	0.20	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
387	Posthole	-	1073	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
387	Posthole	Circular	1074	C	N/A	0.30	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
388	Stakehole	-	1075	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
388	Stakehole	Circular	1076	C	N/A	0.20	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
389	Posthole	-	1077	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
389	Posthole	Circular	1078	C	N/A	0.38	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
390	Stakehole	-	1079	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
390	Stakehole	Circular	1080	C	N/A	0.20	0.16	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
391	Stakehole	-	1081	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
391	Stakehole	Circular	1082	C	N/A	0.10	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
392	Stakehole	-	1083	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
392	Stakehole	Circular	1084	C	N/A	0.15	0.23	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
393	Stakehole	-	1085	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
393	Stakehole	Circular	1086	C	N/A	0.20	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
394	Stakehole	-	1087	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
394	Stakehole	Circular	1088	C	N/A	0.25	0.14	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
396	Quarry Pit	-	997	F	-	-	-	TL, PT	-	-
396	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	998	C	3.50	3.30	0.31	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.105 and F.397
397	Quarry Pit	-	999	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
397	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1000	C	Unknown	Trunc.	0.32	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.396
398	Animal burial	-	1001	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
398	Animal burial	Rectangular	1002	C	1.00	0.60	0.25	-	Modern	N/A
399	Posthole	-	995	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
399	Posthole	Circular	996	C	N/A	0.25	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by F.105
400	Pit	-	1003	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
400	Pit	Irregular	1004	C	4.00	2.00	0.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.354, F.401 and F.402
401	Pit	-	1005	F	-	-	-	BT	-	-
401	Pit	Oval	1006	C	1.25	0.80	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.400 and F.402
402	Pit	-	1007	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, BT, MR, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
402	Pit	-	1008	F	-	-	-	BN, MR, TL	-	-
402	Pit	Circular	1009	C	2.25	2.20	0.28	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.400 and F.403. Cut by F.401
403	Pit	-	1010	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
403	Pit	Irregular	1011	C	2.80	2.40	0.13	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.404
404	Small Pit	-	1012	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
405	Pit	-	1047	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
405	Pit	Rectangular	1048	C	2.70	2.25	0.55	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
406	Ditch	-	1018	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1019	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1020	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1021	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1022	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1023	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1024	C	23.00	1.90	1.31	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.407 and F.408. Cut by F.377
406	Ditch	-	1338	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	-	1339	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
406	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1340	C	23.00	1.50	0.56	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.477
406	Ditch	-	1364	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
406	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1365	C	23.00	1.35	0.48	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.478
407	Pit	-	1025	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
407	Pit	-	1026	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
407	Pit	Oval	1027	C	1.80	1.30	0.75	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.408 and F.410. Cut by F.409
408	Pit	-	1028	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
408	Pit	-	1029	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
408	Pit	-	1030	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
408	Pit	Oval	1031	C	1.90	1.05	0.72	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.410. Cut by F.407 and F.409
409	Ditch	-	1032	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
409	Ditch	-	1033	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
409	Ditch	-	1034	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
409	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1035	C	3.75	1.40	0.51	-	Undated	Cuts F.407, F.408 and F.410
410	Pit	-	1037	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
410	Pit	-	1038	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
410	Pit	-	1039	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
410	Pit	Rectangular	1040	C	1.82	0.70	0.65	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.407, F.408 and F.409
411	Ditch	-	1041	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
411	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1042	C	42.00	0.75	0.15	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.412
411	Ditch	-	1352	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
411	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1353	C	42.00	0.60	0.32	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.482
411	Ditch	-	1403	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
411	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1404	C	42.00	1.00	0.50	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.377
411	Ditch	-	1608	F	-	-	-	BT, PT	-	-
411	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1609	C	42.00	0.60	0.12	-	Post-medieval	N/A
412	Pit	-	1043	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
412	Pit	Circular	1044	C	N/A	0.75	0.30	-	Post-medieval	N/A
413	Ditch	-	1045	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
413	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1046	C	8.00	0.78	0.07	-	Undated	N/A
414	Pit	-	1051	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
414	Pit	Irregular	1052	C	>1.00	>0.40	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
415	Pit	-	1049	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
415	Pit	Irregular	1050	C	2.50	1.00	0.13	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.404
416	Stakehole	-	1053	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
416	Stakehole	Circular	1054	C	N/A	0.25	0.16	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
417	Stakehole	-	1055	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
417	Stakehole	Circular	1056	C	N/A	0.15	0.22	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
418	Pit	-	1091	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
418	Pit	-	1092	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
418	Pit	-	1093	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
418	Pit	Circular	1094	C	N/A	1.85	0.95	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
419	Pit	-	1095	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
419	Pit	Circular	1096	C	N/A	2.10	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
420	Pit	-	1097	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
420	Pit	Circular	1098	C	N/A	0.90	0.15	-	Undated	N/A
421	Pit	-	1107	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
421	Pit	-	1108	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
421	Pit	-	1109	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
421	Pit	Oval	1110	C	0.75	0.60	0.62	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.422
422	Pit	-	1111	F	-	-	-	WS	-	-
422	Pit	-	1112	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
422	Pit	Oval	1113	C	1.00	0.80	0.36	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.421
423	Ditch	-	1142	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
423	Ditch	-	1143	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
423	Ditch	-	1144	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
423	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1145	C	40.00	>1.05	0.60	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.424
423	Ditch	-	1329	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
423	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1330	C	40.00	>0.41	0.74	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.424
423	Ditch	-	1360	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
423	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1361	C	40.00	1.12	1.02	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.424

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
423	Ditch	-	1627	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
423	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1628	C	40.00	Unknown	0.80	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.424
424	Ditch	-	1146	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
424	Ditch	-	1147	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
424	Ditch	-	1148	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
424	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1149	C	40.00	1.80	0.87	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.423
424	Ditch	-	1326	F	-	-	-	BC, BF, BN, MT, SH, TL	-	-
424	Ditch	-	1327	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, PT, SH	-	-
424	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1328	C	40.00	1.45	0.58	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.423
424	Ditch	-	1356	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
424	Ditch	-	1357	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
424	Ditch	-	1358	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
424	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1359	C	40.00	1.38	1.02	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.423
424	Ditch	-	1625	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
424	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1626	C	40.00	1.50	0.70	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.423
425	Pit	-	1114	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
425	Pit	Circular	1115	C	N/A	2.15	0.20	-	Undated	N/A
426	Posthole	-	1116	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
426	Posthole	Circular	1117	C	N/A	0.33	0.06	-	Undated	N/A
427	Posthole	-	1118	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
427	Posthole	Circular	1119	C	N/A	0.30	0.05	-	Undated	N/A
428	Posthole	-	1120	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
428	Posthole	Circular	1121	C	N/A	0.37	0.07	-	Undated	N/A
429	Posthole	-	1122	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
429	Posthole	Circular	1123	C	N/A	0.25	0.04	-	Undated	N/A
430	Ditch	-	1135	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
430	Ditch	-	1136	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
430	Ditch	-	1137	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
430	Ditch	-	1138	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
430	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1139	C	40.00	2.20	0.76	-	Mid Roman	Same as F.434
430	Ditch	-	1181	F	-	-	-	MT	-	-
430	Ditch	-	1182	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
430	Ditch	-	1183	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
430	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1184	C	40.00	>0.65	0.48	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.442. Same as F.434
431	Ditch	-	1150	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
431	Ditch	-	1151	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
431	Ditch	-	1152	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
431	Ditch	-	1153	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
431	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1154	C	8.00	1.90	0.62	-	Medieval	Cuts F.432, F.433 and F.435
432	Ditch	-	1155	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
432	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1156	C	Unknown	Trunc.	Trunc.	-	Undated	Cut by F.431
433	Ditch	-	1159	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
433	Ditch	-	1160	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
433	Ditch	-	1161	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
433	Ditch	-	1162	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, ST	-	-
433	Ditch	-	1163	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
433	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1164	C	3.00	Trunc.	0.50	-	Medieval	Cuts F.375. Cut by F.431
434	Ditch	-	1191	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
434	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1201	C	40.00	0.65	0.12	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.433. Same as F.430
434	Ditch	-	1192	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
434	Ditch	-	1193	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
434	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1194	C	40.00	1.10	0.40	-	Mid Roman	Same as F.430
434	Ditch	-	1547	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
434	Ditch	-	1548	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
434	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1549	C	40.00	1.20	0.18	-	Mid Roman	Same as F.430
435	Ditch	-	1195	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
435	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1196	C	Unknown	Trunc.	Trunc.	-	Undated	Cut by F.431 and F.433
436	Gully	-	1197	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
436	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	1198	C	Unknown	N/A	0.77	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.434
437	Gully	-	1199	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
437	Gully	Linear, Terminus	1200	C	Unknown	Trunc.	0.18	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.434
438	Posthole	-	1172	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
438	Posthole	Circular	1173	C	N/A	0.25	0.10	-	Mid Roman	Sealed by F.105
439	Posthole	-	1174	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
439	Posthole	-	1175	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
439	Posthole	Circular	1176	C	N/A	0.60	0.24	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
440	Posthole	-	1177	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
440	Posthole	Circular	1178	C	N/A	0.40	0.26	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
441	Posthole	-	1179	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
441	Posthole	Circular	1180	C	N/A	0.50	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
442	Ditch	-	1185	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
442	Ditch	-	1186	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, TL	-	-
442	Ditch	-	1187	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
442	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1188	C	24.00	1.35	0.60	-	Medieval	Cuts F.430
442	Ditch	-	1250	F	-	-	-	BN, TL	-	-
442	Ditch	-	1251	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
442	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1252	C	24.00	1.20	0.31	-	Medieval	Contemporary with F.357
443	Quarry Pit	-	1208	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH	-	-
443	Quarry Pit	Irregular	1209	C	3.50	Unknown	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by Layer [1207]
445	Quarry Pit	-	1214	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
445	Quarry Pit	Irregular	1215	C	2.80	>1.0	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by Layer [1207]
446	Quarry Pit	-	1216	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
446	Quarry Pit	Irregular	1217	C	1.50	>1.0	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by Layer [1207]
447	Pit	-	1219	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
447	Pit	Irregular	1220	C	N/A	2.15	0.09	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
448	Pit	-	1221	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
448	Pit	Circular	1222	C	N/A	2.10	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
449	Pit	-	1223	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
449	Pit	Circular	1224	C	N/A	0.65	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
450	Pit	-	1225	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
450	Pit	Oval	1226	C	1.20	1.05	0.12	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
451	Pit	-	1227	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
451	Pit	Rectangular	1228	C	1.50	1.10	0.13	-	Mid Roman	N/A
452	Pit	-	1229	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
452	Pit	-	1230	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
452	Pit	-	1231	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT	-	-
452	Pit	-	1232	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
452	Pit	-	1233	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
452	Pit	Circular	1234	C	N/A	1.90	0.70	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
453	Water Tank	-	1368	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1369	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1370	F	-	-	-	BF, BN, MT, PT, WS	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1371	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1372	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1373	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1374	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
453	Water Tank	-	1375	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
453	Water Tank	Rectangular	1376	C	1.95	1.45	0.60	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.423 and F.424. Cut by F.483
454	Posthole	-	1236	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
454	Posthole	-	1237	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
454	Posthole	Circular	1238	C	N/A	0.40	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
455	Posthole	-	1239	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
455	Posthole	Circular	1240	C	N/A	0.25	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
456	Posthole	-	1241	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
456	Posthole	Circular	1242	C	N/A	0.30	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
457	Posthole	-	1243	F	-	-	-	None	-	Postpipe
457	Posthole	-	1244	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
457	Posthole	Oval	1245	C	0.80	0.60	0.30	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
458	Pit	-	1246	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
458	Pit	Rectangular	1247	C	1.10	0.70	0.10	-	Undated	NA
459	Gully	-	1242	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
459	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	1243	C	12.00	Unknown	0.10	-	Medieval	N/A
460	Ditch	-	1253	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
460	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1254	C	24.00	0.68	0.25	-	Medieval	Cut by F.442
460	Ditch	-	1522	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
460	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1528	C	24.00	0.40	0.20	-	Medieval	Cuts F.461
461	Ditch	-	1255	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
461	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1256	C	6.00	0.70	0.10	-	Medieval	Cut by F.460
462	Ditch	-	1264	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
462	Ditch	-	1265	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
462	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1266	C	12.00	>0.35	0.23	-	Medieval	Cut by F.358
462	Ditch	-	1432	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
462	Ditch	-	1433	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
462	Ditch	-	1434	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
462	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1435	C	12.00	1.10	0.48	-	Medieval	Cuts F.527. Cut by F.358
464	Pit	-	1267	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
464	Pit	-	1268	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
464	Pit	Oval	1269	C	1.10	0.80	0.30	-	Undated	N/A
465	Posthole	-	1270	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
465	Posthole	Circular	1271	C	N/A	0.35	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
466	Posthole	-	1272	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
466	Posthole	Circular	1273	C	0.60	0.50	0.25	-	Undated	N/A
467	Gully	-	1274	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
467	Gully	Linear, Terminus	1275	C	5.00	0.80	0.25	-	Medieval	N/A
468	Gully	-	1276	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
468	Gully	Linear, Terminus	1277	C	10.20	0.35	0.15	-	Medieval	Same as F.551
469	Pit	-	1278	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
469	Pit	Oval	1279	C	1.75	1.05	0.30	-	Medieval	Cuts F.468
470	Well	-	1280	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, FL, PT	-	-
470	Well	-	1281	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
470	Well	-	1282	F	-	-	-	MT, PT, ST	-	-
470	Well	-	1283	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
470	Well	-	1284	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
470	Well	Circular	1285	C	N/A	1.50	>1.20	-	Medieval	Not bottomed
471	Posthole	-	1286	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
471	Posthole	Circular	1287	C	N/A	0.30	0.10	-	Undated	N/A
472	Posthole	-	1288	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
472	Posthole	Circular	1289	C	N/A	0.35	0.15	-	Early Roman	N/A
473	Pit	-	1320	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, ST	-	-
473	Pit	Rectangular	1321	C	4.00	2.50	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.474
474	Ditch	-	1322	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
474	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1323	C	5.00	0.95	0.20	-	Medieval	Cuts F.473
474	Ditch	-	1324	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, ST, TL	-	-
474	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1325	C	5.00	1.45	0.21	-	Medieval	Cuts F.473
475	Quarry Pit	-	1334	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
475	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1335	C	2.50	1.60	0.11	-	Undated	Cut by F.474 and F.476
476	Ditch	-	1336	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
476	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1337	C	Unknown	0.25	0.11	-	Undated	Cuts F.475
477	Quarry Pit	-	1341	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
477	Quarry Pit	Oval	1342	C	3.20	3.05	0.32	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.406. Cut by F.478
478	Quarry Pit	-	1343	F	-	-	-	BC	-	-
478	Quarry Pit	-	1344	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
478	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1345	C	4.60	1.98	0.20	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.477
478	Quarry Pit	-	1362	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
478	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1663	C	4.60	1.98	0.20	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.406
479	Quarry Pit	-	1346	F	-	-	-	PT, SH	-	-
479	Quarry Pit	Oval	1347	C	3.70	2.90	0.24	-	Mid Roman	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
480	Quarry Pit	-	1348	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
480	Quarry Pit	Oval	1349	C	3.70	2.25	0.20	-	Mid Roman	N/A
481	Pit	-	1350	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
481	Pit	Oval	1351	C	1.35	1.00	0.12	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.482
482	Pit	-	1354	F	-	-	-	BT, PT	-	-
482	Pit	Rectangular	1355	C	3.20	2.20	0.11	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.411 and F.481
483	Gully	-	1366	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
483	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	1367	C	2.25	0.40	0.08	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
484	Ditch	-	1377	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, ST, TL	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1378	F	-	-	-	FL, SH	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1379	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
484	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1380	C	20.00	3.12	1.10	-	Late Roman	N/A
484	Ditch	-	1489	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, ST, TL	-	-
484	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1490	C	20.00	2.82	1.01	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.511 and F.512
484	Ditch	-	1495	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
484	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1496	C	20.00	1.30	0.56	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.514 and F.514
484	Ditch	-	1559	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, MT, PT, SH, TL WB	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1560	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1561	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1562	F	-	-	-	FL, SH	-	-
484	Ditch	-	1590	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
484	Ditch	Linear, Corner	1563	C	20.00	2.70	0.95	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.538
484	Ditch	-	1566	F	-	-	-	BN, MR, SH, TL	-	-
484	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1567	C	20.00	N/A	N/A	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.534
485	Well	-	1381	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH, ST, TL	-	-
485	Well	-	1382	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
485	Well	-	1383	F	-	-	-	BN, TL	-	-
485	Well	Oval Upper, Circular Shaft	1384	C	1.25	1.25	3.15	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.486
485	Well	-	1635	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
485	Well	-	1636	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, PT, TL	-	-
485	Well	-	1637	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
485	Well	-	1638	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
485	Well	-	1639	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
485	Well	-	1640	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	Mid - Late Roman	-
486	Pit	-	1385	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
486	Pit	Oval	1386	C	3.50	3.00	0.60	-	Undated	Cuts F.487
487	Small Pit	-	1388	F	-	-	-	BF	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
487	Small Pit	-	1389	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
487	Small Pit	Circular	1390	C	N/A	Trunc.	0.24	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.486
488	Ditch	-	1456	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
488	Ditch	-	1457	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
488	Ditch	-	1458	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
488	Ditch	-	1459	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
488	Ditch	-	1475	F	-	-	-	BN, TL	-	-
488	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1460	C	39.00	1.25	0.89	-	Medieval	Cuts F.504 and F.505. Contemporary with F.503
488	Ditch	-	1507	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
488	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1508	C	39.00	N/A	N/A	-	Medieval	Cuts F.519
488	Ditch	-	1397	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
488	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1398	C	39.00	>0.75	0.45	-	Medieval	Cut by F.489
489	Ditch	-	1394	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
489	Ditch	-	1395	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
489	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1396	C	39.00	1.70	0.53	-	Medieval	Cuts F.488
490	Posthole	-	1391	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
490	Posthole	Circular	1392	C	N/A	0.45	0.16	-	Undated	N/A
491	Ditch	-	1399	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
491	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1400	C	8.50	0.72	0.28	-	Mid Roman	N/A
491	Ditch	-	1409	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
491	Ditch	-	1410	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
491	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1411	C	8.50	1.24	0.14	-	Mid Roman	Truncated
492	Pit	-	1405	F	-	-	-	PT, SH	-	-
492	Pit	Circular	1406	C	N/A	1.30	0.20	-	Mid -Late Roman	Cuts F.411
493	Ditch	-	1407	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
493	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1408	C	22.00	1.80	0.40	-	Late Roman	Same as F.504
495	Ditch	-	1412	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
495	Ditch	-	1413	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
495	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1414	C	48.00	0.55	0.31	-	Md - Late Roman	Same as F.294. Sealed by F.105
496	Posthole	-	1415	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
496	Posthole	Circular	1416	C	N/A	0.45	0.19	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by F.105
497	Ditch	-	1421	F	-	-	-	BR	-	-
497	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1422	C	15.00	0.60	0.10	-	Post-medieval	N/A
498	Ditch	-	1423	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
498	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1424	C	7.00	1.10	0.20	-	Mid Roman	Truncated. Same as F.490
499	Pit	-	1425	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
499	Pit	-	1426	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
499	Pit	Circular	1427	C	N/A	1.10	0.21	-	Undated	N/A
500	Ditch	-	1436	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
500	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1437	C	16.00	>0.80	0.22	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.501
501	Ditch	-	1438	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
501	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1439	C	1.00	>1.10	0.29	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.500
502	Ditch	-	1440	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, FL, PT	-	-
502	Ditch	-	1441	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
502	Ditch	-	1442	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
502	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1443	C	34.50	2.20	1.00	-	Mid Roman	N/A
502	Ditch	-	1476	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
502	Ditch	-	1477	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
502	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1478	C	34.50	2.25	0.58	-	Mid Roman	N/A
502	Ditch	-	1538	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
502	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1546	C	34.50	1.10	0.70	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.530
502	Ditch	-	1541	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
502	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1542	C	34.50	0.82	0.44	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.531
503	Ditch	-	1461	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
503	Ditch	-	1462	F	-	-	-	BR, PT	-	-
503	Ditch	-	1463	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
503	Ditch	-	1464	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
503	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1465	C	24.00	1.30	0.50	-	Medieval	Cut by F.488. Same as F.460
504	Ditch	-	1466	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1467	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1468	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1469	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
504	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1470	C	20.00	0.85	0.60	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.505. Cut by F.488
504	Ditch	-	1582	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1583	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1584	F	-	-	-	BN, SH	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1585	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
504	Ditch	-	1586	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
504	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1587	C	20.00	2.30	0.97	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.505

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
505	Ditch	-	1471	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
505	Ditch	-	1472	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
505	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1473	C	20.00	0.60	0.50	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.504
505	Ditch	-	1588	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
505	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1589	C	20.00	Trunc.	0.65	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.504
506	Ditch	-	1189	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
506	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1190	C	1.50	0.32	0.06	-	Mid - Late Roman	Contemporary with F.507
507	Gully	-	1448	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
507	Gully	Linear, NE-SW	1449	C	Unknown	0.30	0.03	-	Undated	Heavily Truncated
508	Pit	-	1450	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
508	Pit	Circular	1451	C	N/A	0.95	0.24	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.509
509	Pit	-	1452	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
509	Pit	Oval	1453	C	1.50	0.75	0.32	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.510. Cut by F.508
510	Pit	-	1454	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
510	Pit	Circular	1455	C	N/A	0.50	0.29	-	Post-medieval	Cut by F.509
511	Quarry Pit	-	1482	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
511	Quarry Pit	-	1483	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
511	Quarry Pit	Oval	1484	C	2.50	2.30	0.36	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.484
512	Pit	-	1485	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
512	Pit	-	1486	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
512	Pit	-	1487	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
512	Pit	Oval	1488	C	2.00	1.70	0.56	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.484
513	Ditch	-	1480	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
513	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1481	C	10.00	0.53	0.24	-	Medieval	Cuts F.484
514	Ditch	-	1491	F	-	-	-	BN, MR, PT, TL	-	-
514	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1492	C	38.00	1.17	0.40	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
515	Ditch	-	1493	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
515	Ditch	Unknown	1494	C	Unknown	0.70	0.47	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.514
516	Quarry Pit	-	1497	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
516	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1498	C	5.40	4.50	0.34	-	Post-medieval	Cut by F.517
517	Quarry Pit	-	1499	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
517	Quarry Pit	Square	1500	C	N/A	3.35	0.18	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.516
518	Pit	-	1501	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT	-	-
518	Pit	-	1502	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
518	Pit	Oval	1503	C	1.50	1.00	0.60	-	Early Roman	N/A

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
519	Pit	-	1504	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
519	Pit	-	1505	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
519	Pit	Circular	1506	C	2.00	2.00	0.30	-	Undated	N/A
522	Ditch	-	1513	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
522	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1514	C	12.00	0.35	0.22	-	Medieval	Cut by F.516
522	Ditch	-	1871	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
522	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1872	C	12.00	0.40	0.18	-	Medieval	N/A
523	Small Pit	-	1515	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
523	Small Pit	Circular	1516	C	N/A	0.49	0.29	-	Undated	N/A
524	Ditch	-	1429	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
524	Ditch	-	1430	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
524	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1431	C	20.00	1.08	0.28	-	Medieval	Cuts F.462
524	Ditch	-	1550	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
524	Ditch	-	1551	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
524	Ditch	-	1552	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
524	Ditch	-	1553	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
524	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1554	C	20.00	1.95	0.80	-	Medieval	N/A
525	Posthole	-	1523	F	-	-	-	FL, PT, SH, TL	-	-
525	Posthole	Oval	1524	C	0.70	0.60	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by F.105
526	Posthole	-	1525	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
526	Posthole	Oval	1526	C	0.50	0.40	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sealed by F.105
527	Ditch	-	1517	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
527	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1518	C	6.00	0.90	0.17	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.462 and modern pit
528	Ditch	-	1519	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, TL	-	-
528	Ditch	-	1520	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
528	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1521	C	4.00	0.70	0.22	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.460
529	Pit	-	1531	F	-	-	-	TL	-	-
529	Pit	-	1532	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
529	Pit	Circular	1533	C	N/A	1.11	0.29	-	Early Roman	N/A
530	Pit	-	1534	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
530	Pit	-	1535	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
530	Pit	-	1536	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
530	Pit	Oval	1537	C	2.08	1.70	0.52	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.502
531	Ditch	-	1539	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
531	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1540	C	17.00	0.35	0.20	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.502 and F.530
531	Ditch	-	1595	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
531	Ditch	Linear, N-S	1596	C	17.00	0.40	0.20	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.538
532	Trackway	-	1544	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
532	Trackway	Linear, N-S	1545	C	50.00	8.00	0.24	-	Post-medieval	N/A
534	Ditch	-	1568	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
534	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1569	C	25.00	1.30	0.45	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.484
535	Ditch	-	1570	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
535	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1571	C	8.00	0.70	0.30	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.534, F.536 and F.537
536	Ditch	-	1572	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
536	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1573	C	32.00	1.15	0.40	-	Mid Roman	Cuts F.535. Cut by F.537
537	Pit	-	1574	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
537	Pit	Circular	1575	C	N/A	1.00	0.10	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.535 and F.536
538	Pit	-	1564	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
538	Pit	Circular	1565	C	N/A	2.35	1.00	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.484
539	Pit	-	1576	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
539	Pit	-	1577	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
539	Pit	-	1578	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
539	Pit	Oval	1579	C	2.90	2.60	0.55	-	Undated	N/A
540	Pit	-	1580	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
540	Pit	Oval	1581	C	1.65	1.50	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
541	Posthole	-	1621	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
541	Posthole	Circular	1622	C	N/A	0.25	0.10	-	Undated	Cut by F.431
542	Pit	-	1591	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
542	Pit	-	1592	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
542	Pit	-	1593	F	-	-	-	PT, TL	-	-
542	Pit	Rectangular	1594	C	3.65	>0.65	0.37	-	Late Roman	N/A
543	Ditch	-	1597	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
543	Ditch	-	1598	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
543	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1599	C	4.20	0.80	0.12	-	Undated	N/A
544	Ditch	-	1600	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, SH, TL	-	-
544	Ditch	-	1601	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
544	Ditch	-	1602	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
544	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1603	C	84.00	2.05	0.79	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.545. Same as F.233
545	Ditch	-	1604	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
545	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1605	C	47.00	Trunc.	0.50	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.544. Same as F.293
546	Quarry Pit	-	1606	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
546	Quarry Pit	Oval	1607	C	2.80	2.00	0.15	-	Early Roman	N/A
547	Ditch	-	1610	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
547	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	1611	C	Unknown	1.10	0.30	-	Mid Roman	Sealed by F.105
548	Pit	-	1619	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
548	Pit	Oval	1620	C	2.20	2.00	0.20	-	Undated	N/A
549	Ditch	-	1623	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
549	Ditch	Linear, E-W	1624	C	Unknown	1.40	0.60	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.424
550	Ditch	-	1629	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
550	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1630	C	10.00	0.40	0.10	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.551
551	Ditch	-	1631	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
551	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	1632	C	10.20	0.40	0.16	-	Medieval	Cut by F.550. Same as F.468
552	Pit	-	1633	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
552	Pit	Circular	1634	C	N/A	0.60	0.25	-	Undated	N/A
553	Quarry Pit	-	1879	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
553	Quarry Pit	-	1880	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
553	Quarry Pit	Oval	1881	C	2.85	2.00	0.15	-	Post-medieval	Cuts F.554
554	Quarry Pit	-	1841	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1842	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1843	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1844	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1845	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1846	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1847	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1848	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1849	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1850	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1851	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1852	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1853	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1854	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1855	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1856	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1857	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1858	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1859	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1860	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	-	1861	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
554	Quarry Pit	Oval	1862	C	6.75	5.00	1.50	-	Post-medieval	Cut by F.553

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation/ Test Pit	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer/ Other	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
555	Quarry Pit	-	1869	F	-	-	-	PT, SH, TL	-	-
555	Quarry Pit	Rectangular	1870	C	8.00	>0.60	0.55	-	Post-medieval	N/A
556	Pit	-	1873	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
556	Pit	Oval	1874	C	Unknown	1.57	0.19	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.557
557	Pit	-	1875	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
557	Pit	Oval	1876	C	1.20	0.93	0.29	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.556 and F.558
558	Pit	-	1877	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
558	Pit	Oval	1878	C	Trunc.	>0.13	0.45	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.557
559	Ditch	-	1867	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
559	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1868	C	4.50	1.45	0.81	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
560	Posthole	-	1882	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
560	Posthole	Circular	1883	C	N/A	0.45	0.15	-	Medieval	N/A
561	Ditch	-	1884	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
561	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	1885	C	Unknown	1.00	0.58	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.182

Finds Key: BC = Burnt Clay. BF = Burnt Flint. BN = (Animal) Bone. BR = Brick. BS = Burnt Stone. BT = Brick/Tile. FL = Flint. GL = Glass. MR = Mortar. MS = Moulded Stone. MT = Metalwork (including coins). PT = Pottery. SH = Shell (oyster or mussel). SL = Slag. ST = Stone. TL = Tile. TP = Tobacco Pipe. WB = Worked Bone. WC = Worked Clay. WS = Worked Stone.

Feature and Context List: Southern Extension and Pipe Trench (RCB 12 (2 and 3))

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
100	Furrow	-	200	F	-	-	-	BC, BN, PT, TL	-	-
100	Furrow	Linear, NW-SE	201	C	>6.00	1.30	0.15	-	Post-medieval	Within subsoil
101	Ditch	-	202	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
101	Ditch	Linear, E-W	203	C	Unknown	1.40	0.96	-	Post-medieval	Within pipe-trench
102	Ditch	-	204	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
102	Ditch	Unknown	205	C	Unknown	N/A	N/A	-	Post-medieval	Within pipe-trench
103	Ditch	-	206	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
103	Ditch	Unknown	207	C	Unknown	0.62	N/A	-	Post-medieval	Within pipe-trench
104	Metalled Surface	Unknown	208	L	Unknown	2.00	N/A	FE	Post-medieval	Within pipe-trench
105	Posthole	-	209	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
105	Posthole	Circular	210	C	N/A	0.20	0.05	-	Undated	Within pipe-trench
106	Pit	-	211	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
106	Pit	Oval	212	C	1.50	0.93	0.12	-	Undated	N/A
107	Posthole	-	213	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
107	Posthole	Circular	214	C	N/A	0.40	0.15	-	Undated	N/A
108	Posthole	-	215	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
108	Posthole	Circular	216	C	N/A	0.35	0.13	-	Undated	N/A
109	Posthole	-	217	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
109	Posthole	Circular	218	C	N/A	0.37	0.09	-	Undated	N/A
110	Posthole	-	219	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
110	Posthole	Circular	220	C	N/A	0.21	0.06	-	Undated	N/A
111	Posthole	-	221	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
111	Posthole	Circular	222	C	N/A	0.32	0.06	-	Undated	N/A
112	Ditch	-	223	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
112	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	224	C	Unknown	1.20	0.18	-	Medieval	Within pipe-trench
113	Ditch	-	225	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
113	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	226	C	Unknown	0.51	0.22	-	Medieval	Cuts F.114. Within pipe-trench
114	Ditch	-	227	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
114	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	228	C	Unknown	1.17	0.47	-	Medieval	Cut by F.113. Cuts F.114. Within pipe

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
115	Ditch	-	229	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
115	Ditch	-	230	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
115	Ditch	-	231	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, BT, PT, WS	-	-
115	Ditch	-	232	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
115	Ditch	-	233	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
115	Ditch	-	234	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
115	Ditch	-	235	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
115	Ditch	-	236	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
115	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	237	C	Unknown	4.86	>1.30	-	Medieval	Cut by F.114. Cuts F.116 and F.123. Within pipe-trench
116	Ditch	-	238	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
116	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	239	C	Unknown	>0.37	0.40	-	Medieval	Cut by F.115, F.117 and F.123. Within pipe-trench
117	Ditch	-	240	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
117	Ditch	-	241	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
117	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	244	C	Unknown	1.54	1.01	-	Medieval	Cut by F.115. Cuts F.122 and F.123. Within pipe-trench
118	Ditch	-	245	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, SH, TL	-	-
118	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	246	C	>1.9	0.80	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
119	Ditch	-	247	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
119	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	248	C	Unknown	0.75	0.36	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
120	Gully	-	249	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
120	Gully	Linear, NW-SE	250	C	Unknown	0.45	0.29	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
121	Ditch	-	251	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
121	Ditch	-	252	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
121	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	253	C	14.00	0.50	0.15	-	Late Roman	N/A
121	Ditch	-	262	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
121	Ditch	Terminus	263	C	14.00	0.40	0.09	-	Late Roman	Contains F.127
121	Ditch	-	276	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
121	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	277	C	14.00	>0.35	0.20	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.131
122	Ditch	-	255	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT	-	-
122	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	256	C	Unknown	1.52	0.84	-	Medieval	Within pipe-trench
123	Ditch	-	242	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
123	Ditch	-	243	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
123	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	261	C	Unknown	1.54	>0.62	-	Medieval	Cut by F.117. Cuts F.116. Within pipe-trench
125	Treethrow	-	259	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
125	Treethrow	Irregular	260	C	>3.00	1.80	0.12	-	Undated	Cut by F.138
127	Posthole	-	264	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH, TL	-	-
127	Posthole	Circular	265	C	N/A	0.50	0.25	-	Late Roman	Within terminus of F.121
128	Ditch	-	266	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
128	Ditch	Linear, E-W	267	C	35.00	0.45	0.05	-	Mid - Late Roman	Same as F.131
129	Pit	-	268	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
129	Pit	Oval	269	C	5.00	Trunc.	0.21	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.130
130	Ditch	-	270	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
130	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	271	C	14.00	Trunc.	N/A	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.129
130	Ditch	-	282	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
130	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	283	C	14.00	>0.50	0.45	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.133
131	Ditch	-	274	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
131	Ditch	N-S	275	C	35.00	0.35	0.19	-	Mid - Late Roman	Same as F.128. Cut by F.126
131	Ditch	-	272	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
131	Ditch	N-S	273	C	35.00	0.40	0.13	-	Mid - Late Roman	Sames as F.128
131	Ditch	-	278	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
131	Ditch	N-S	279	C	35.00	0.60	0.19	-	Mid - Late Roman	Same as F.128
132	Pit	-	280	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
132	Pit	Oval	281	C	1.90	>0.90	0.36	-	Undated	Cut by F.130
133	Ditch	-	284	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, TL	-	-
133	Ditch	-	285	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
133	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	286	C	19.00	0.90	0.60	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.130 and F.134
133	Ditch	-	295	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
133	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	320	C	19.00	0.90	0.34	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.130 and F.141
134	Ditch	-	287	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
134	Ditch	-	288	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
134	Ditch	-	289	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
134	Ditch	-	290	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
134	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	291	C	Unknown	>1.00	0.85	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.133 and F.135
135	Ditch	-	292	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, ST, TL	-	-
135	Ditch	-	293	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
135	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	294	C	18.00	2.00	1.02	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.134
136	Posthole	-	297	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
136	Posthole	Circular	298	C	N/A	0.45	0.16	-	Undated	N/A
137	Posthole	-	299	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
137	Posthole	Circular	300	C	N/A	0.50	0.12	-	Undated	N/A
138	Ditch Segment	-	301	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
138	Ditch Segment	Linear, NW-SE	302	C	4.00	0.80	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
139	Ditch Segment	-	303	F	-	-	-	BN, MT, PT, TL, WS	-	-
139	Ditch Segment	Linear, N-S	304	C	5.00	1.10	0.17	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.140, F.146 and F.147
140	Pit	-	305	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
140	Pit	Oval	306	C	1.00	0.50	0.31	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.139 and F.146
141	Ditch	-	296	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
141	Ditch	Terminus	307	C	2.00	>0.90	0.16	-	Undated	Cut by F.133
142	Pit	-	308	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, TL	-	-
142	Pit	Oval	309	C	2.10	1.25	0.39	-	Late Roman	N/A
143	Small Pit	-	310	F	-	-	-	SH	-	-
143	Small Pit	Circular	311	C	N/A	0.55	0.17	-	Undated	N/A
144	Pit	-	312	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
144	Pit	Oval	313	C	>1.35	1.04	0.30	-	Undated	N/A
145	Ditch	-	314	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
145	Ditch	Linear, N-S	315	C	18.00	0.92	0.25	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
146	Ditch Segment	-	316	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
146	Ditch Segment	Linear, N-S	317	C	5.50	0.55	0.20	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.139
147	Pit	-	318	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
147	Pit	Oval	319	C	1.50	>0.45	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cut by F.139
148	Small Pit	-	321	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
148	Small Pit	Oval	322	C	0.69	0.52	0.10	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
149	Ditch	-	323	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
149	Ditch	Terminus	334	C	9.00	0.30	0.10	-	Post-medieval	N/A
149	Ditch	-	325	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
149	Ditch	-	326	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, FL, PT	-	-
149	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	324	C	9.00	0.84	0.30	-	Post-medieval	N/A
150	Pit	-	327	F	-	-	-	BN, BR, PT, SH	-	-
150	Pit	-	328	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
150	Pit	Circular	329	C	N/A	0.70	0.30	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.121. Cut by F.151 and F.152
151	Pit	-	330	F	-	-	-	BN, BS, PT, SH, TL	-	-
151	Pit	Oval	331	C	0.90	0.70	0.42	-	Late Roman	Cuts F.150 and F.152

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
152	Pit	-	352	F	-	-	-	BC, PT, SL	-	-
152	Pit	Oval	353	C	1.05	0.50	0.14	-	Late Roman	Cut by F.151. Cuts F.150

Finds Key: BC = Burnt Clay. BF = Burnt Flint. BN = (Animal) Bone. BR = Brick. BS = Burnt Stone. BT = Brick/Tile. FL = Flint. GL = Glass. MR = Mortar. MS = Moulded Stone. MT = Metalwork (including coins). PT = Pottery. SH = Shell (oyster or mussel). SL = Slag. ST = Stone. TL = Tile. TP = Tobacco Pipe. WB = Worked Bone. WC = Worked Clay. WS = Worked Stone.

Feature and Context List: Western Extension (RCB 12 (3))

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
154	Pit	-	341	F	-	-	-	BN, FL	-	-
154	Pit	Rectangular	342	C	2.35	1.20	0.17	-	Undated	Cuts F.161
155	Ditch	-	343	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	344	C	30.00	>0.50	0.12	-	Early Roman	N/A
155	Ditch	-	363	F	-	-	-	BS, FL, PT	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	364	C	30.00	>0.70	0.50	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.163
155	Ditch	-	367	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
155	Ditch	-	368	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	369	C	30.00	>0.75	0.58	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.164
155	Ditch	-	378	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Ditch	-	379	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	380	C	30.00	>0.45	0.25	FL, PT	Early Roman	Cut by F.168
155	Ditch	-	386	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	387	C	30.00	>0.75	0.21	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.176
155	Ditch	-	402	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
155	Ditch	-	403	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	404	C	30.00	0.60	0.42	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.175
155	Ditch	-	410	F	-	-	-	FL, PT	-	-
155	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	411	C	30.00	Trunc.	0.42	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.168 and F.172
156	Posthole	-	345	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
156	Posthole	Circular	346	C	N/A	0.40	0.23	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
157	Treethrow	-	347	F	-	-	-	FL	-	-
157	Treethrow	-	348	F	-	-	-	None	-	-

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
157	Treethrow	Irregular	349	C	2.60	0.85	0.13	-	Early Neolithic	Fully excavated
158	Posthole	-	351	F	-	-	-	PT, FL	-	-
158	Posthole	Circular	352	C	N/A	0.60	0.25	-	Early Roman	N/A
159	Ditch	-	423	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT, SH	-	-
159	Ditch	-	353	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
159	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	354	C	11.00	1.52	0.40	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.160
160	Pit	-	355	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
160	Pit	Oval	356	C	2.00	>0.63	0.16	-	Mid Roman	Cut by F.159
161	Gully	-	357	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
161	Gully	Linear, Terminus	358	C	5.50	0.50	0.08	-	Undated	N/A
162	Root-bowl	-	359	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
162	Root-bowl	Irregular, Oval	360	C	1.05	0.60	0.05	-	Undated	N/A
163	Pit	-	361	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
163	Pit	Oval	362	C	2.10	>1.35	0.50	-	Undated	Cuts F.155
164	Pit	-	365	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
164	Pit	Oval	366	C	>4.00	>1.5	0.65	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.155
165	Series of Quarry Pits	-	370	F	-	-	-	BN, FE, FL, PT	-	-
165	Series of Quarry Pits	Irregular	371	C	6.50	>2.5	0.25	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.155 and F.159
166	Ditch	-	372	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
166	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	373	C	>0.70	0.66	0.26	-	Mid - Late Roman	Cuts F.167
167	Grave	-	374	F	-	-	-	FE, PT	-	Coffin Stain
167	Grave	-	390	F	-	-	-	BN, FL PT	-	-
167	Grave	-	391	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
167	Grave	-	405	SK	1.60	0.60	N/A	BN	-	Human Skeleton
167	Grave	Rectangular	392	C	3.02	1.43	0.75	-	Mid Roman	N/A
168	Ditch	-	375	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
168	Ditch	Linear, NW-SE	376	C	9.00	1.00	0.33	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.155
168	Ditch	-	408	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
168	Ditch	Lineat, NW-SE	409	C	9.00	>0.50	0.28	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.155
169	Ditch	-	381	F	-	-	-	BN, FL, PT	-	-
169	Ditch	-	382	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
169	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	383	C	>2.25	2.32	0.72	-	Mid - Late Roman	N/A
170	Ditch	-	384	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
170	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	385	C	>2.25	0.65	0.37	-	Undated	Cuts F.155 and F.175

Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/ Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period	Notes
171	Hollow	-	388	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	-	-
171	Hollow	Irregular	389	C	>1.00	>0.35	0.20	-	Early Roman	N/A
172	Ditch	-	393	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
172	Ditch	Linear, Terminus	394	C	>1.00	0.50	0.06	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.155
172	Ditch	-	406	F	-	-	-	PT	-	-
172	Ditch	Linear, N-S	407	C	>1.50	0.37	0.16	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.155
173	Ditch	-	395	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
173	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	396	C	>2.50	0.79	0.12	-	Early Roman	Cut by F.174
174	Ditch	-	397	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
174	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW	398	C	>2.50	0.72	0.15	-	Early Roman	Cuts F.173
175	Ditch Segment	-	400	F	-	-	-	None	-	-
175	Ditch Segment	Linear, NW-SE	401	C	>4.00	1.05	0.17	-	Undated	Cuts F.155
176	Quarry Pit	-	412	F	-	-	-	BN	-	-
176	Quarry Pit	Unknown	413	C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-	Post-medieval	Machine excavated in pipe trench

Finds Key: BC = Burnt Clay. BF = Burnt Flint. BN = (Animal) Bone. BR = Brick. BS = Burnt Stone. BT = Brick/Tile. FL = Flint. GL = Glass. MR = Mortar. MS = Moulded Stone. MT = Metalwork (including coins). PT = Pottery. SH = Shell (oyster or mussel). SL = Slag. ST = Stone. TL = Tile. TP = Tobacco Pipe. WB = Worked Bone. WC = Worked Clay. WS = Worked Stone.

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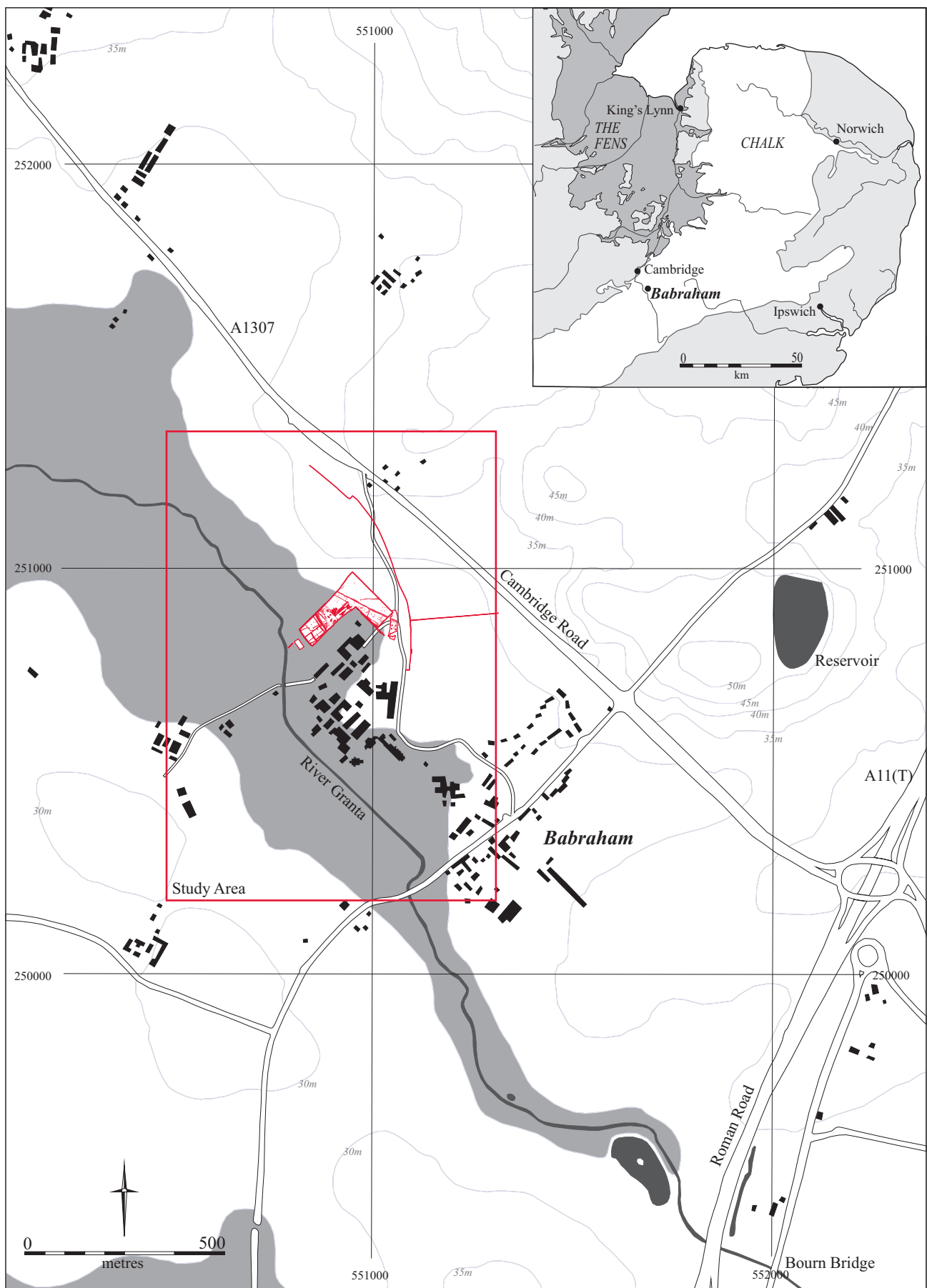


Figure 1. Location map showing the excavation areas in red

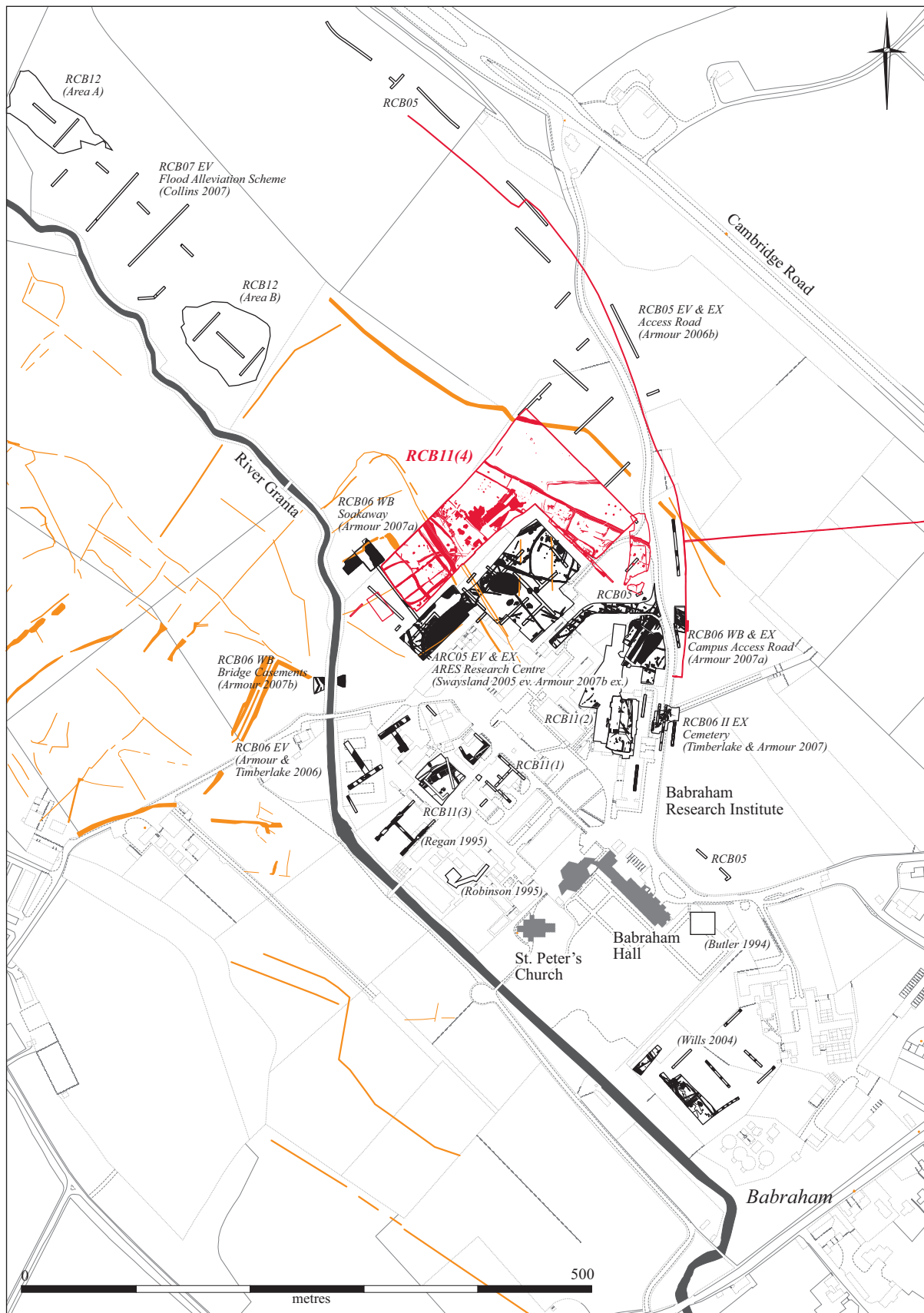


Figure 2. Location of current excavation (red) showing previous excavations in the area (black) and cropmarks (orange)



Figure 3. Plan of all archaeological features, also showing the 2005 excavation area

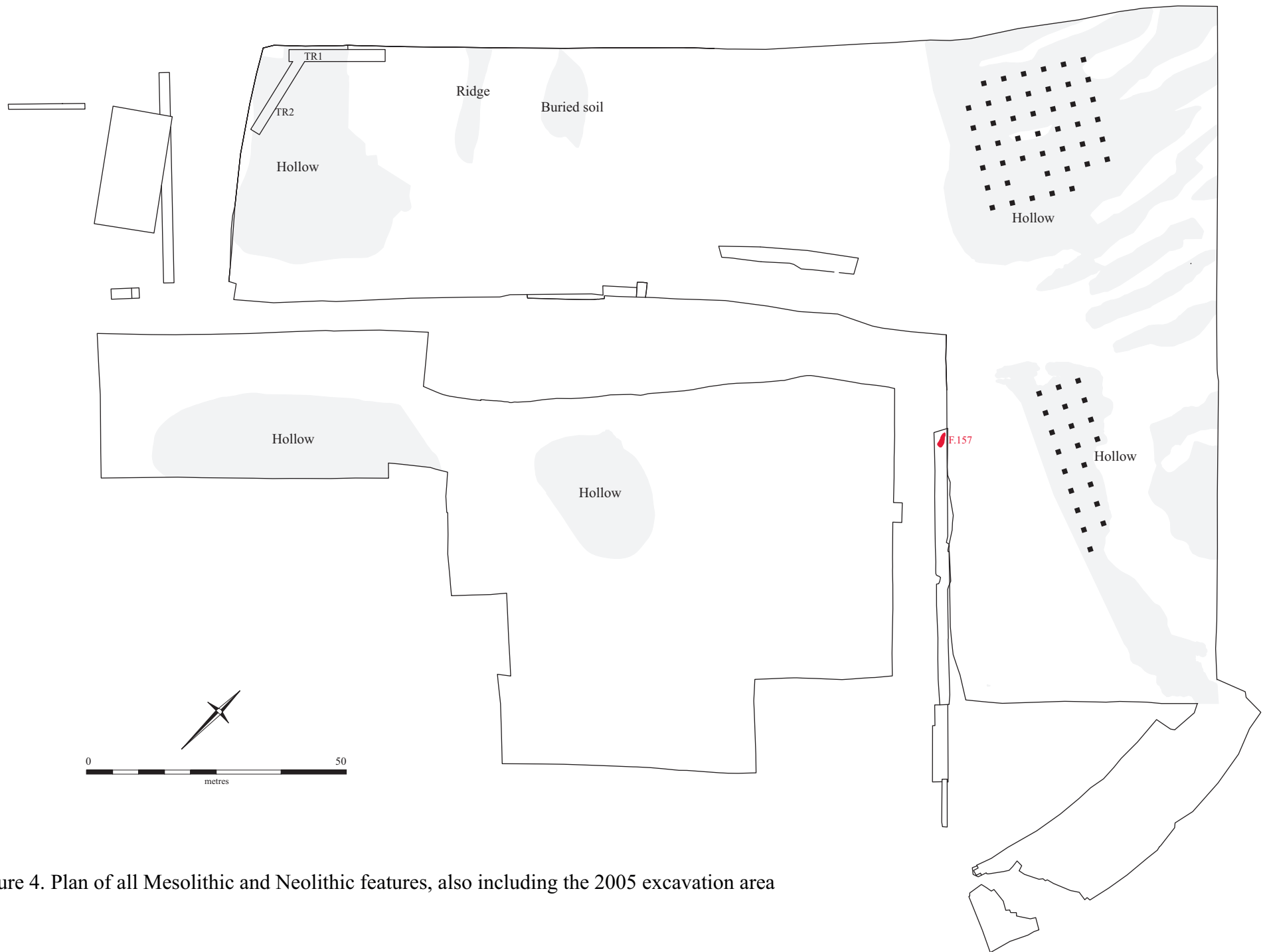


Figure 4. Plan of all Mesolithic and Neolithic features, also including the 2005 excavation area

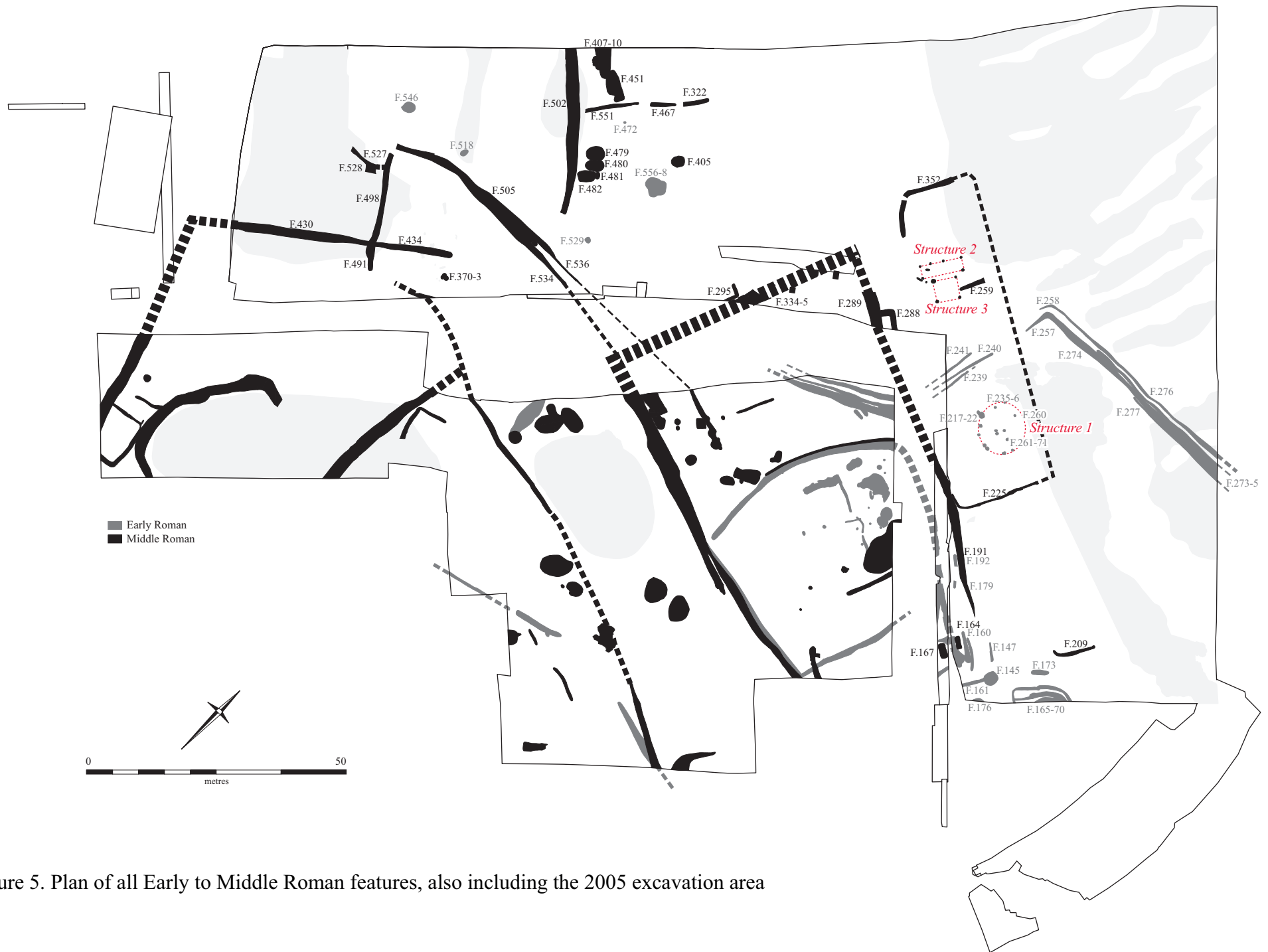


Figure 5. Plan of all Early to Middle Roman features, also including the 2005 excavation area

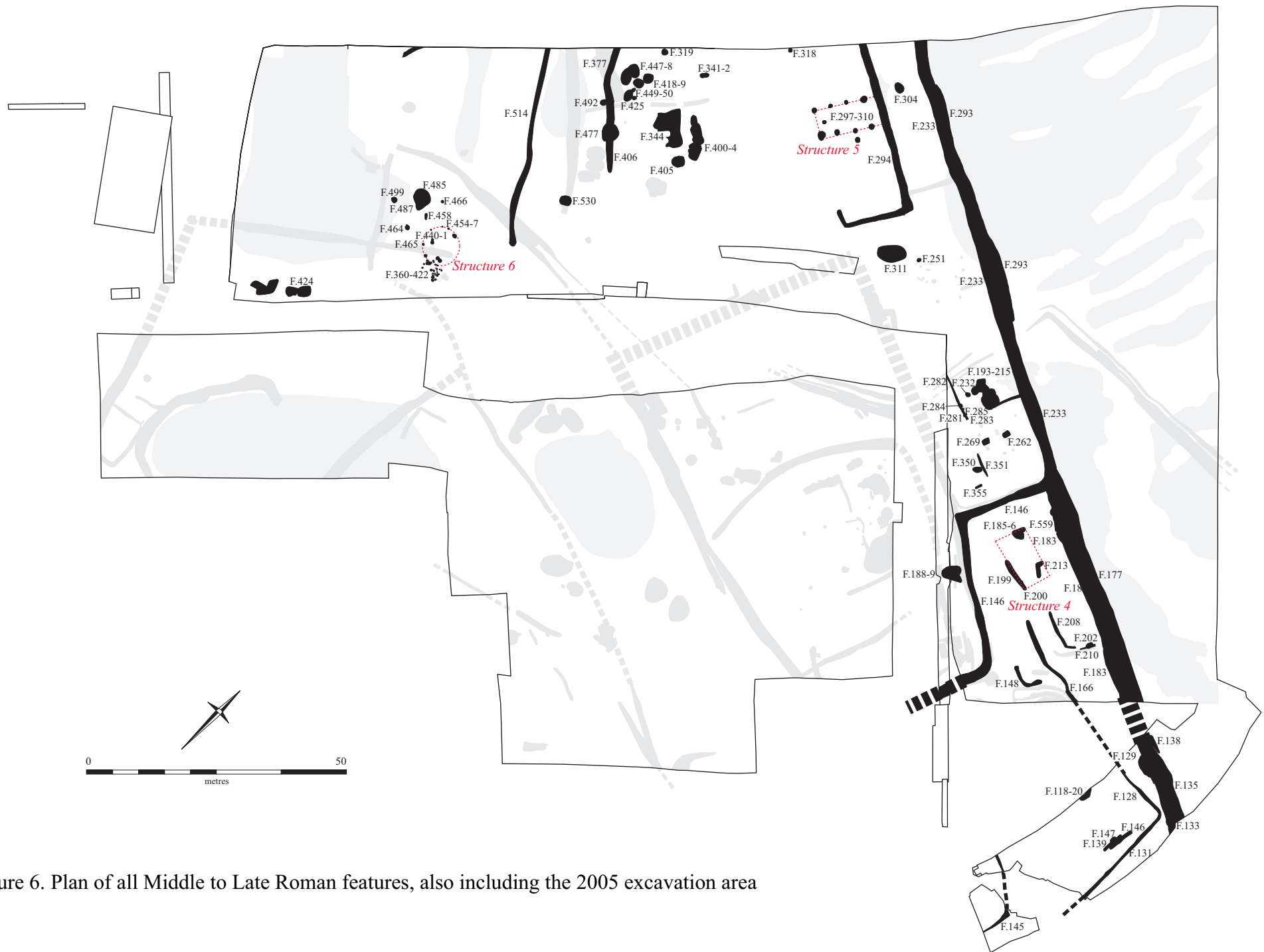


Figure 6. Plan of all Middle to Late Roman features, also including the 2005 excavation area

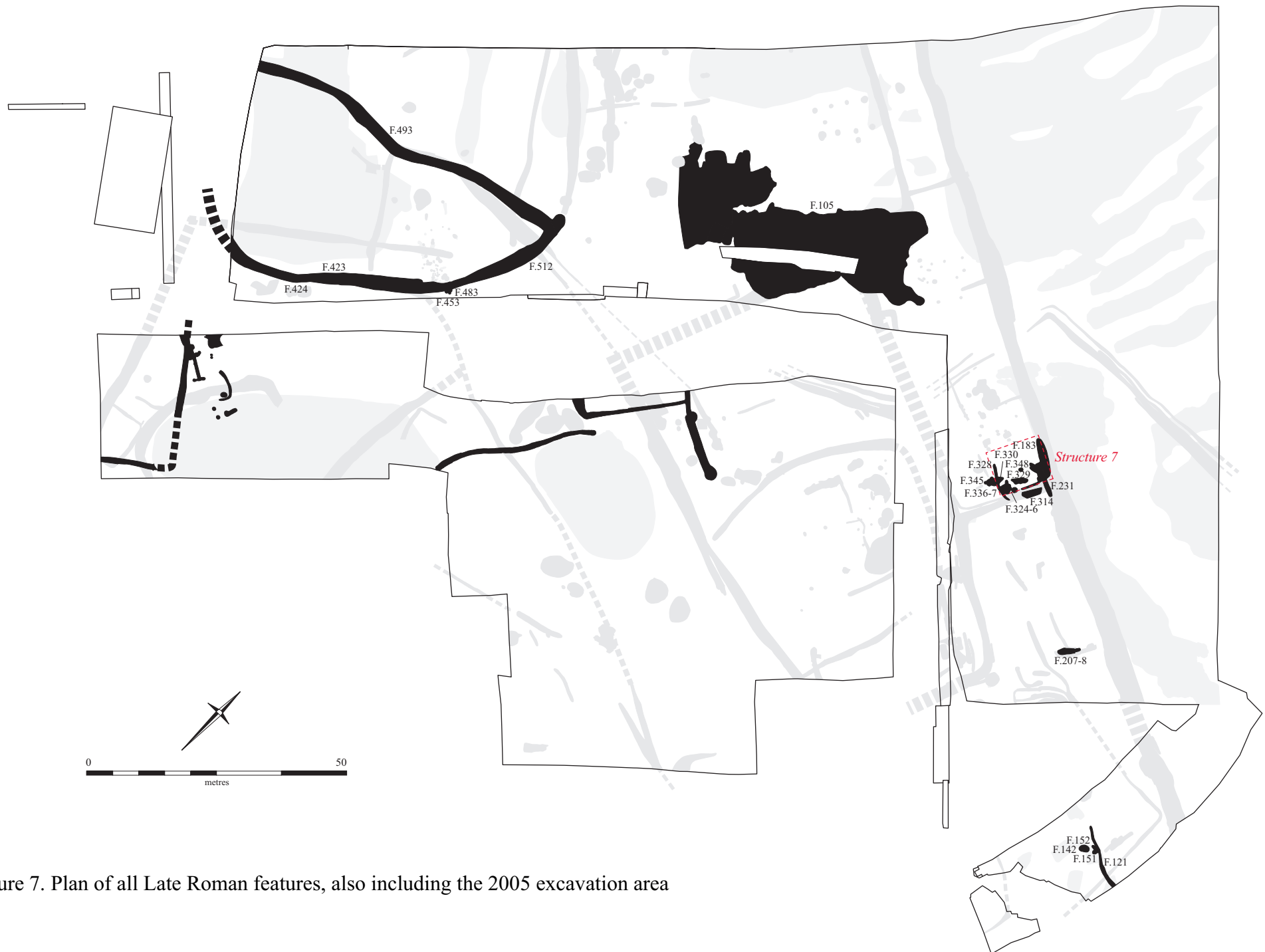


Figure 7. Plan of all Late Roman features, also including the 2005 excavation area

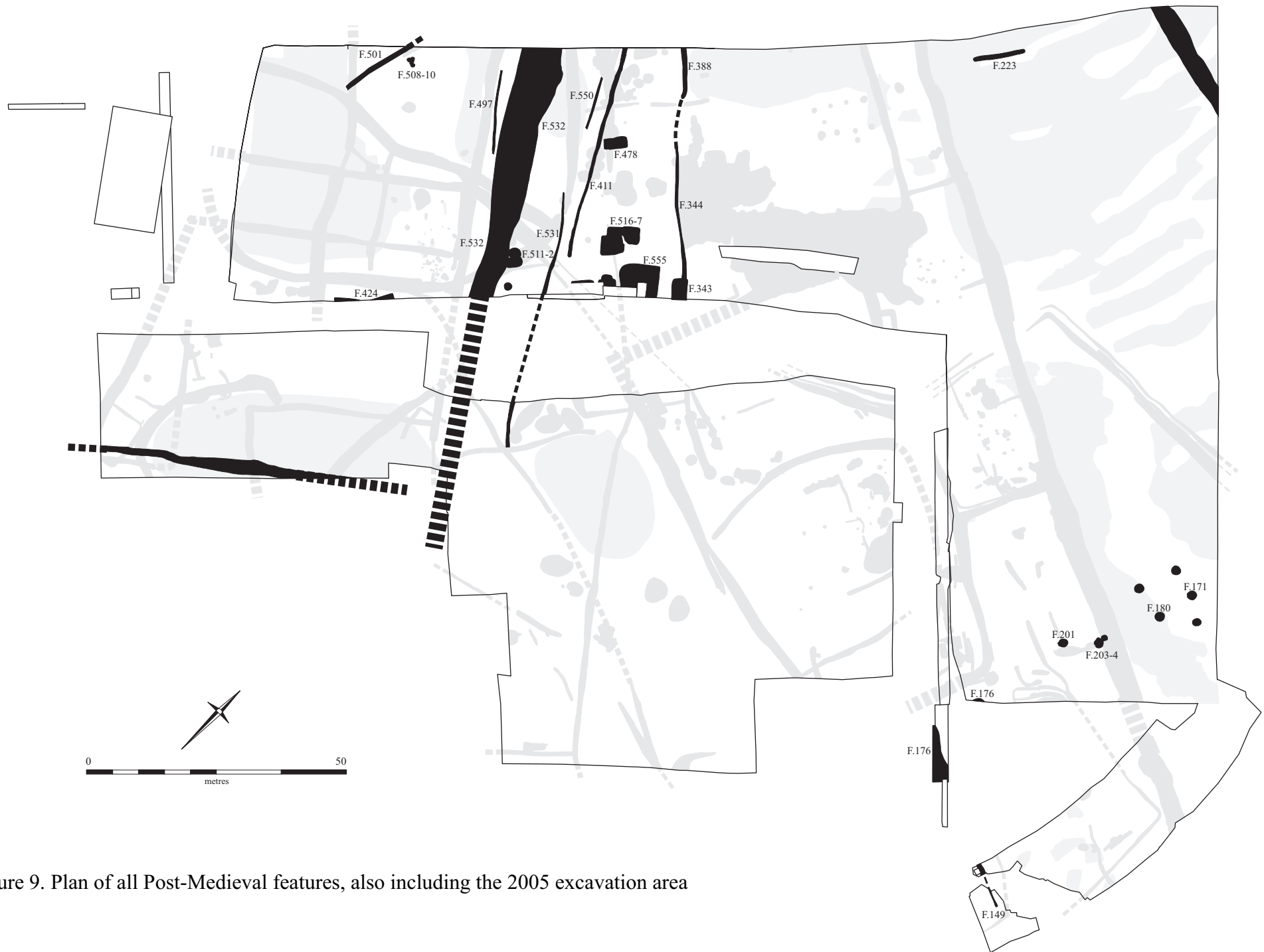


Figure 9. Plan of all Post-Medieval features, also including the 2005 excavation area

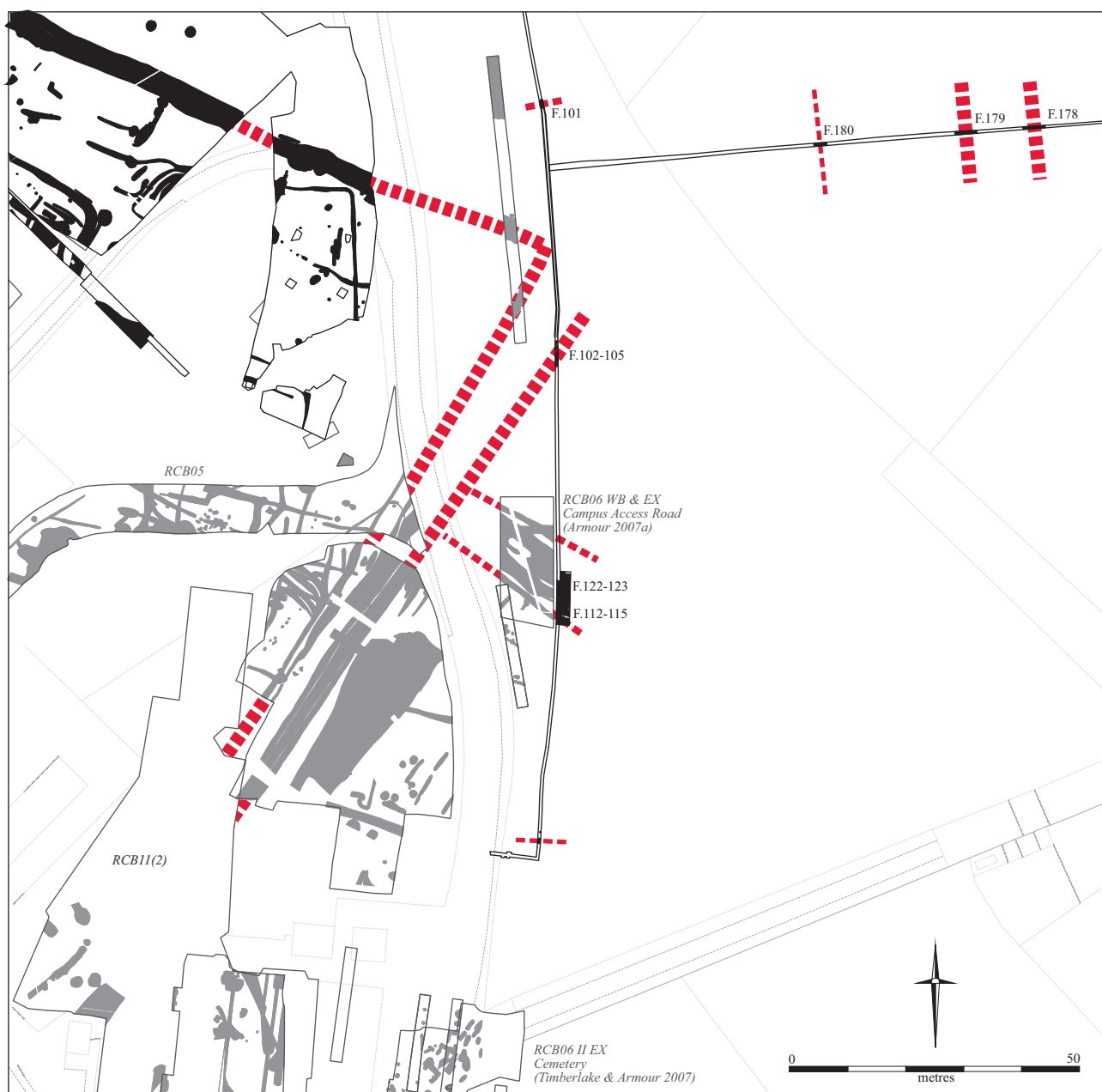


Figure 10. Features from the 2012 pipeline in relation to the open area and to previous work in the vicinity

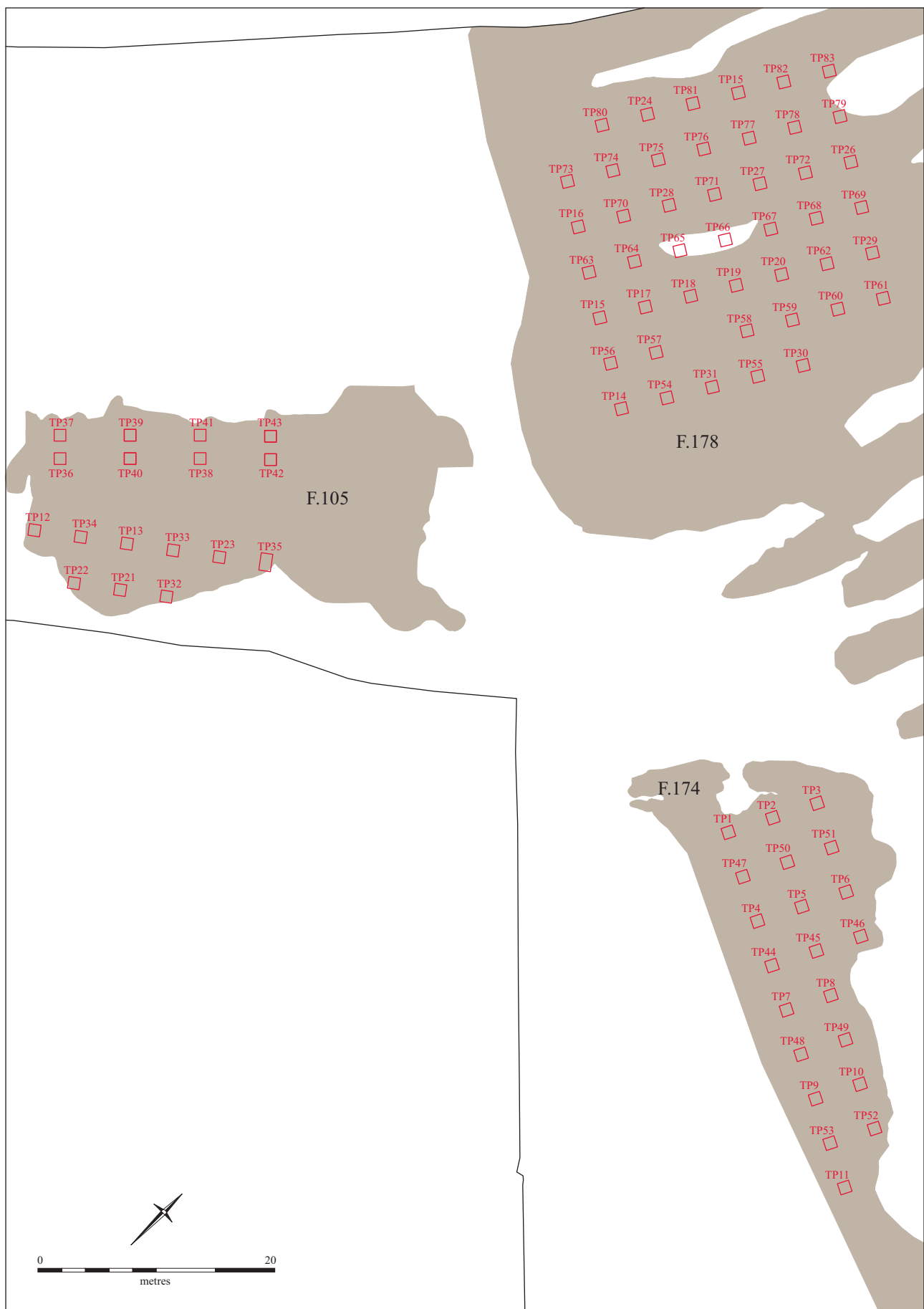


Figure 11. Plan of Test Pits

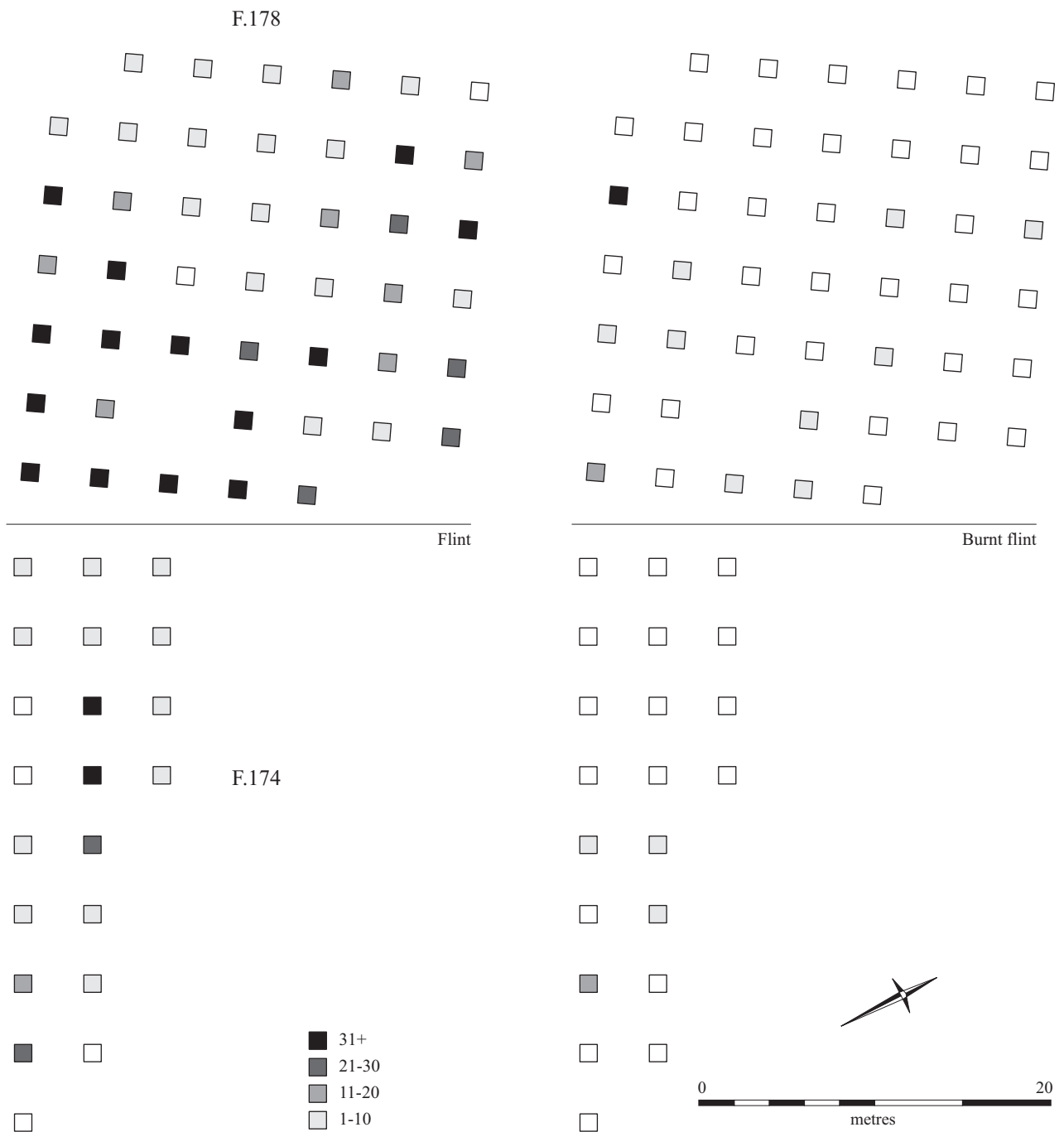


Figure 12. Distribution of Flint (left) and Burnt Flint (right) in the Test Pits through F.174 and F.178



Figure 13. Distribution of Pottery (left) and Bone (right) in the Test Pits through F.174 and F.178, also including Burnt Stone and Burnt Clay locations



Figure 14. Section of Trench 1

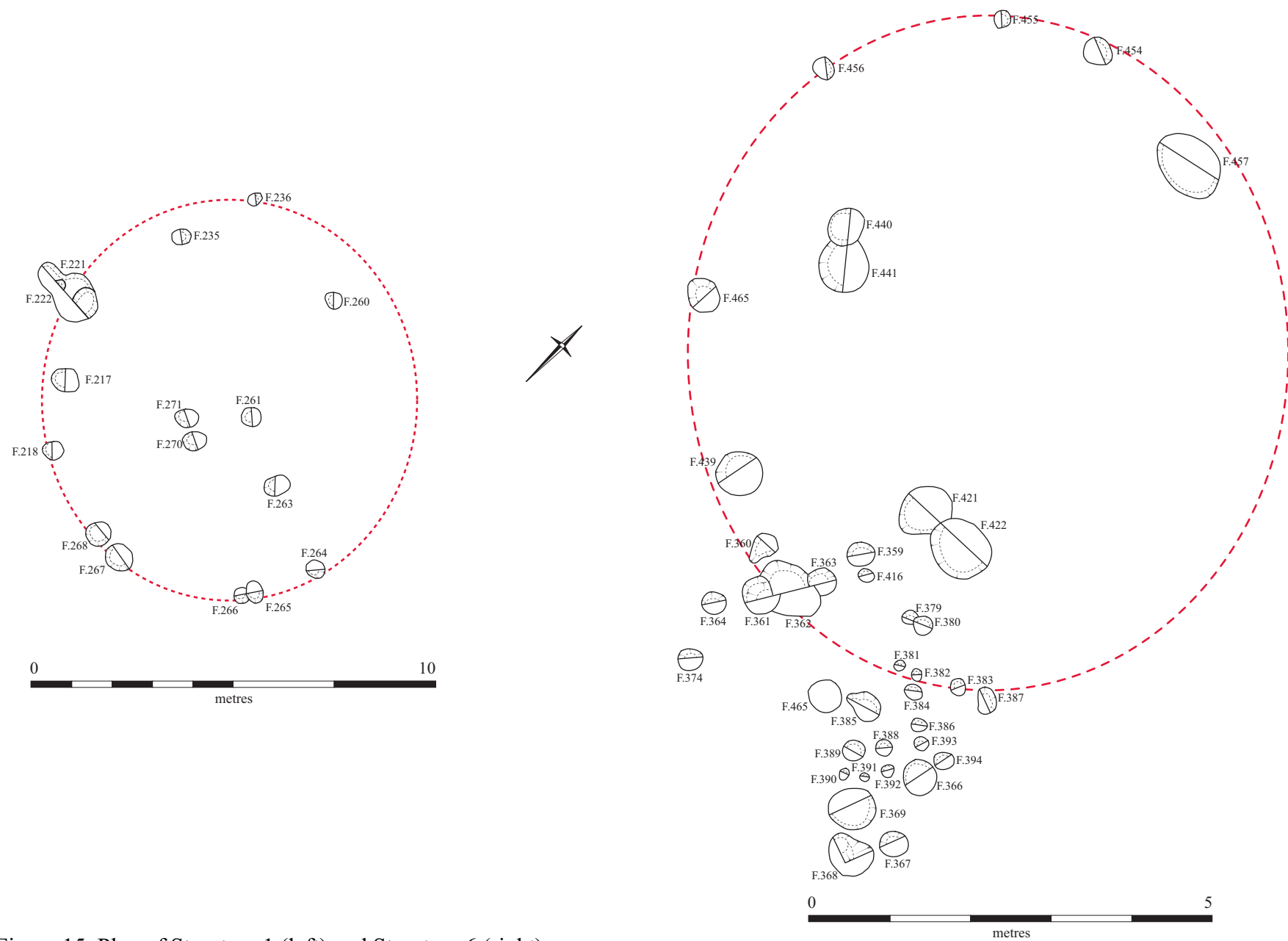


Figure 15. Plan of Structure 1 (left) and Structure 6 (right).

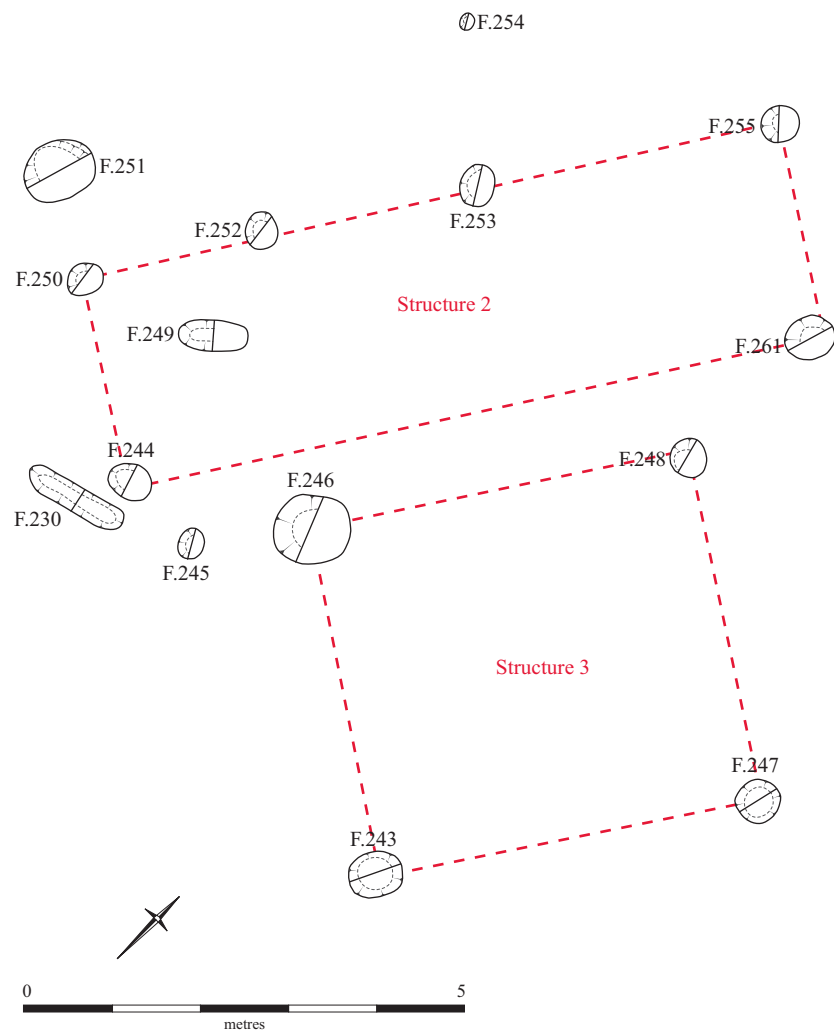


Figure 16. Plan of Structures 2 and 3

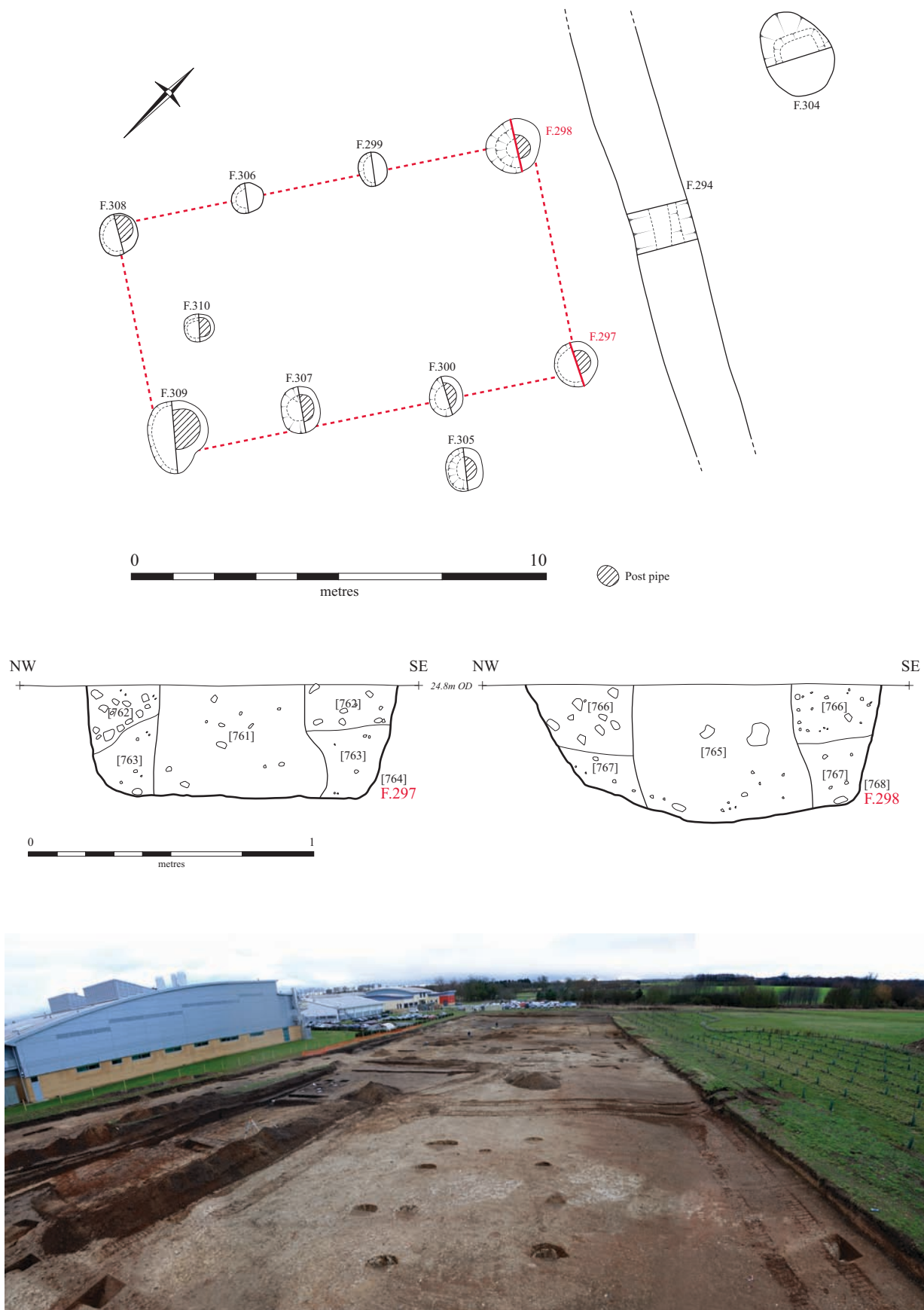


Figure 17. Structure 5

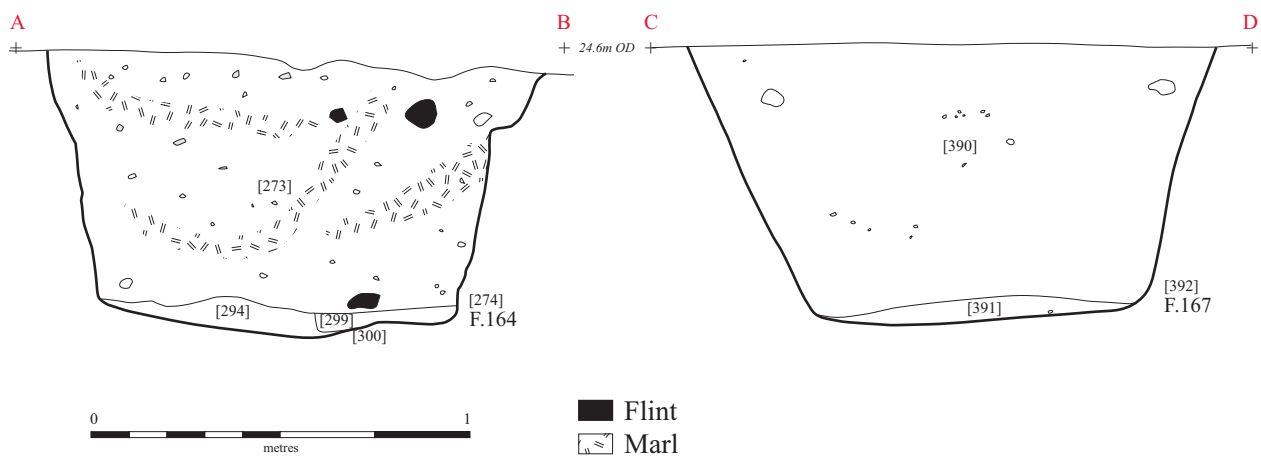
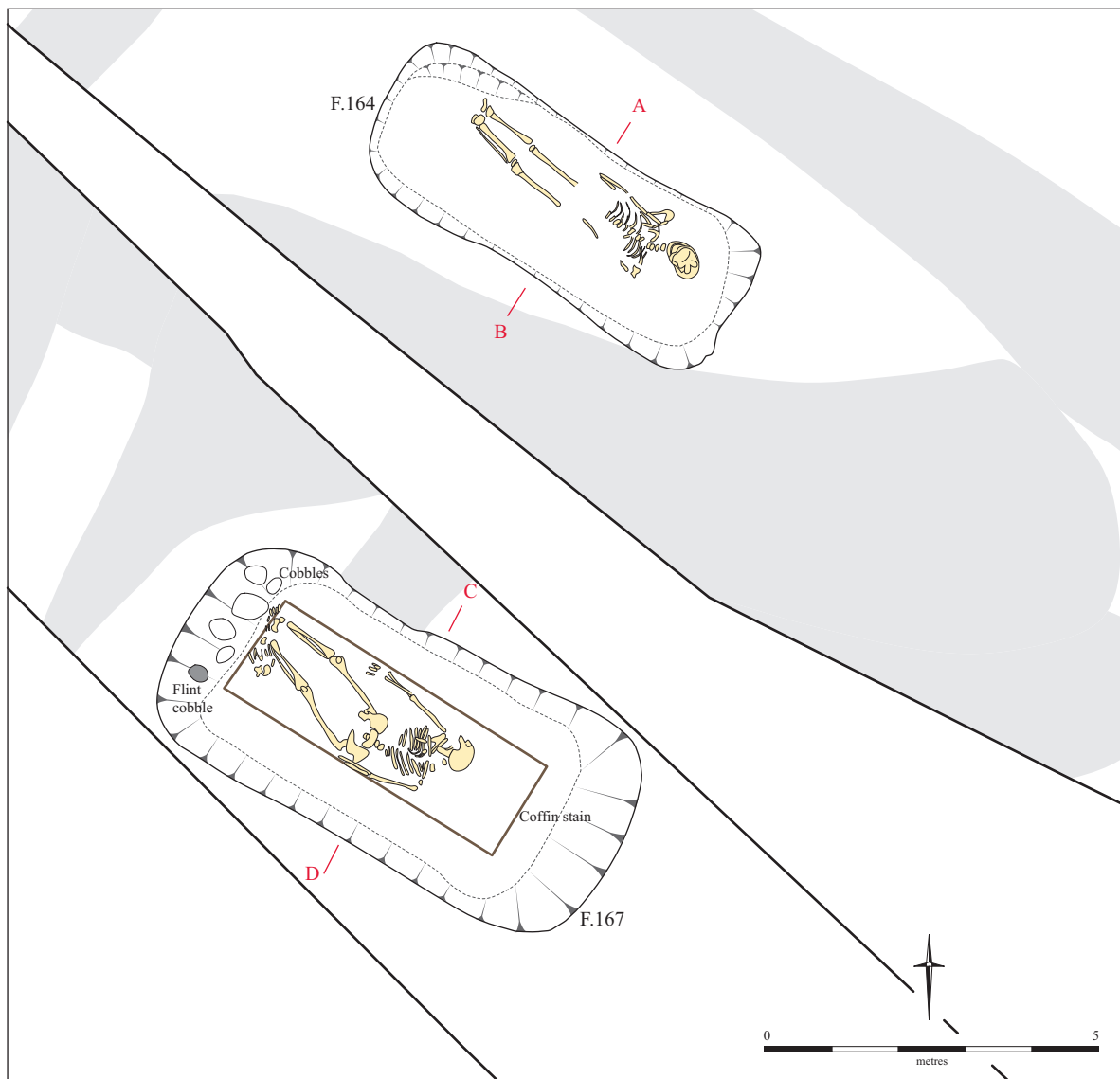


Figure 18. Plan and sections of burials F.162 and F.167



Figure 19. Photographs of Burials F.164 (left) and F.167 (above)

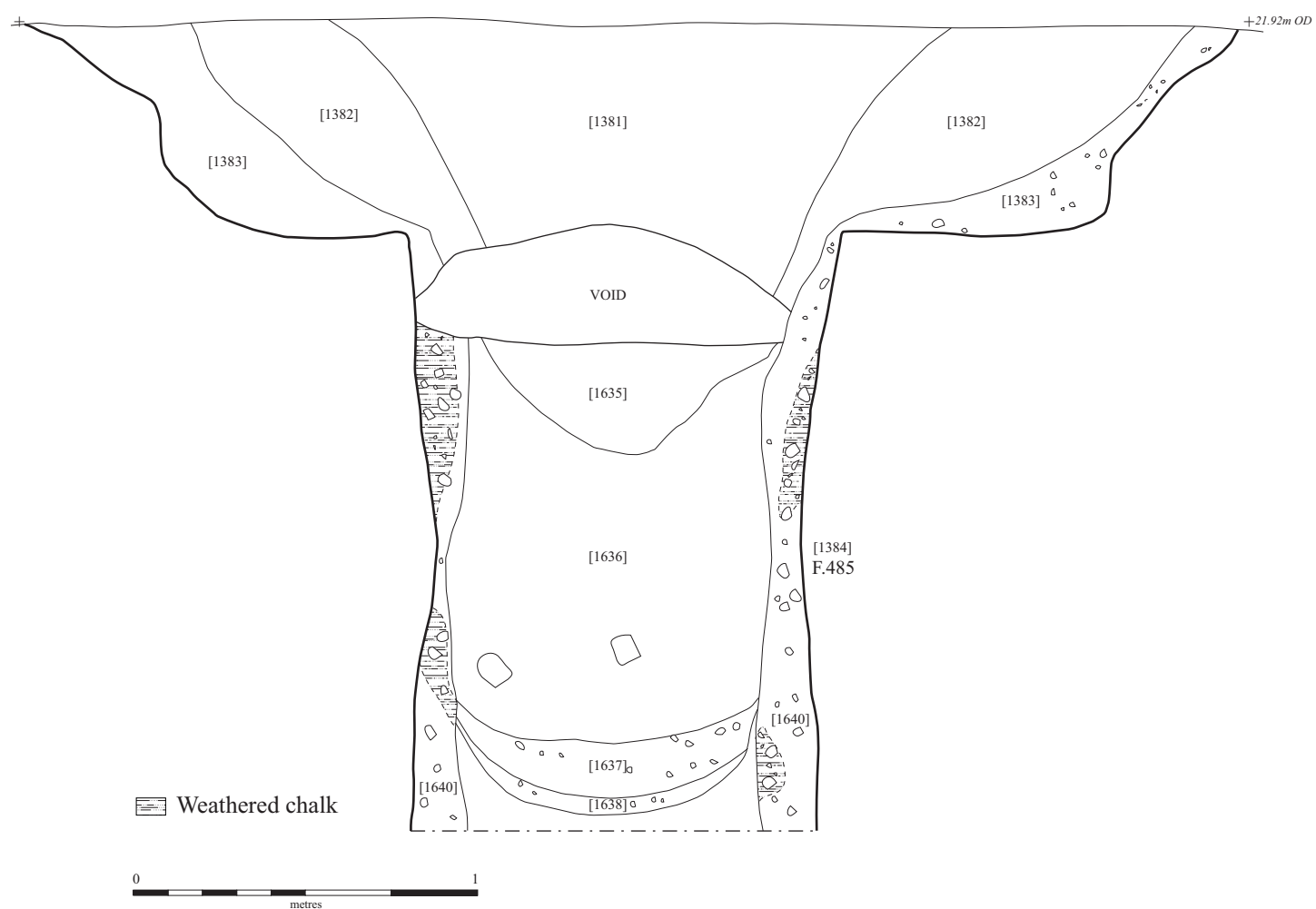


Figure 20. Section and photographs of Well F.485

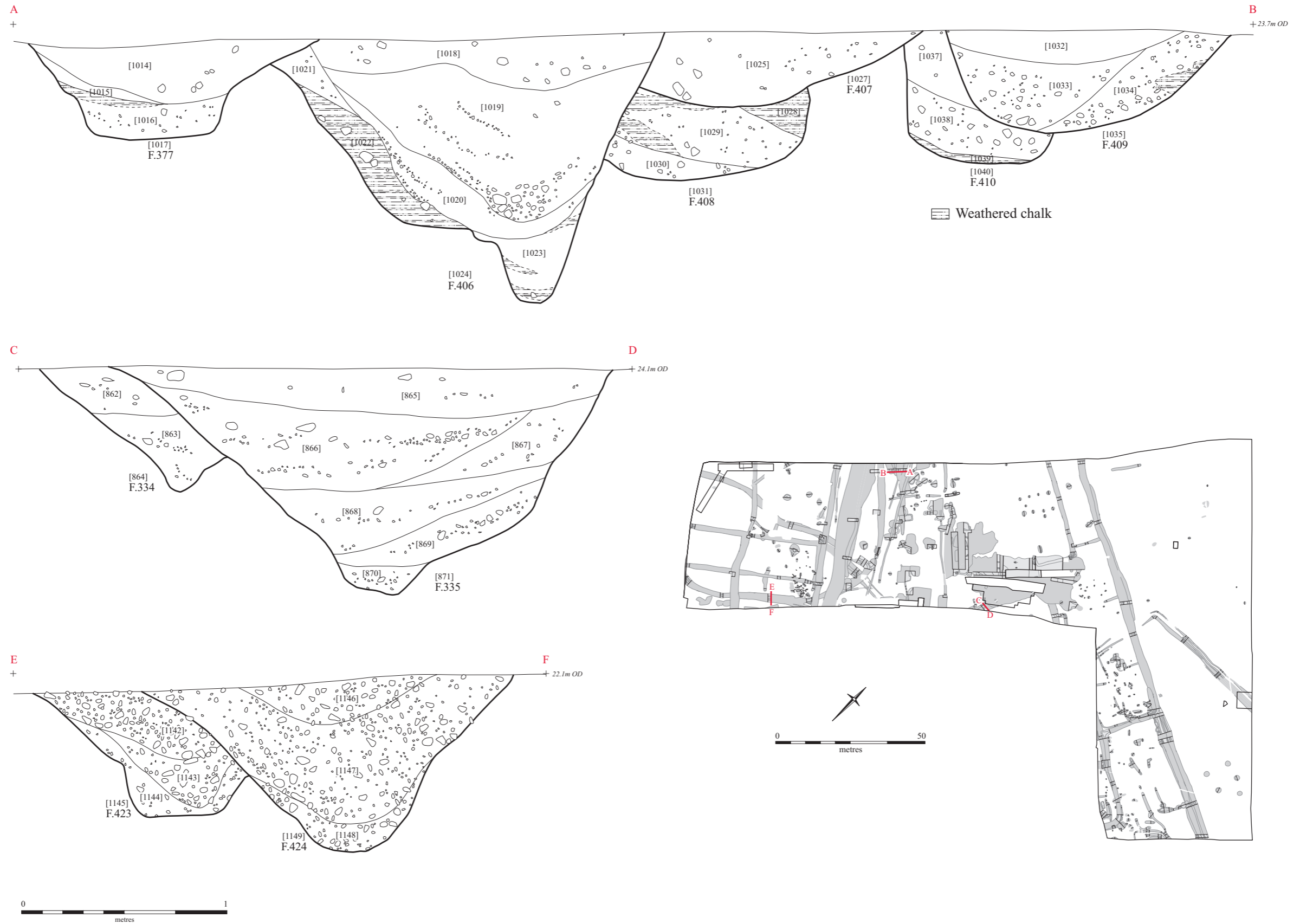


Figure 21. Sections

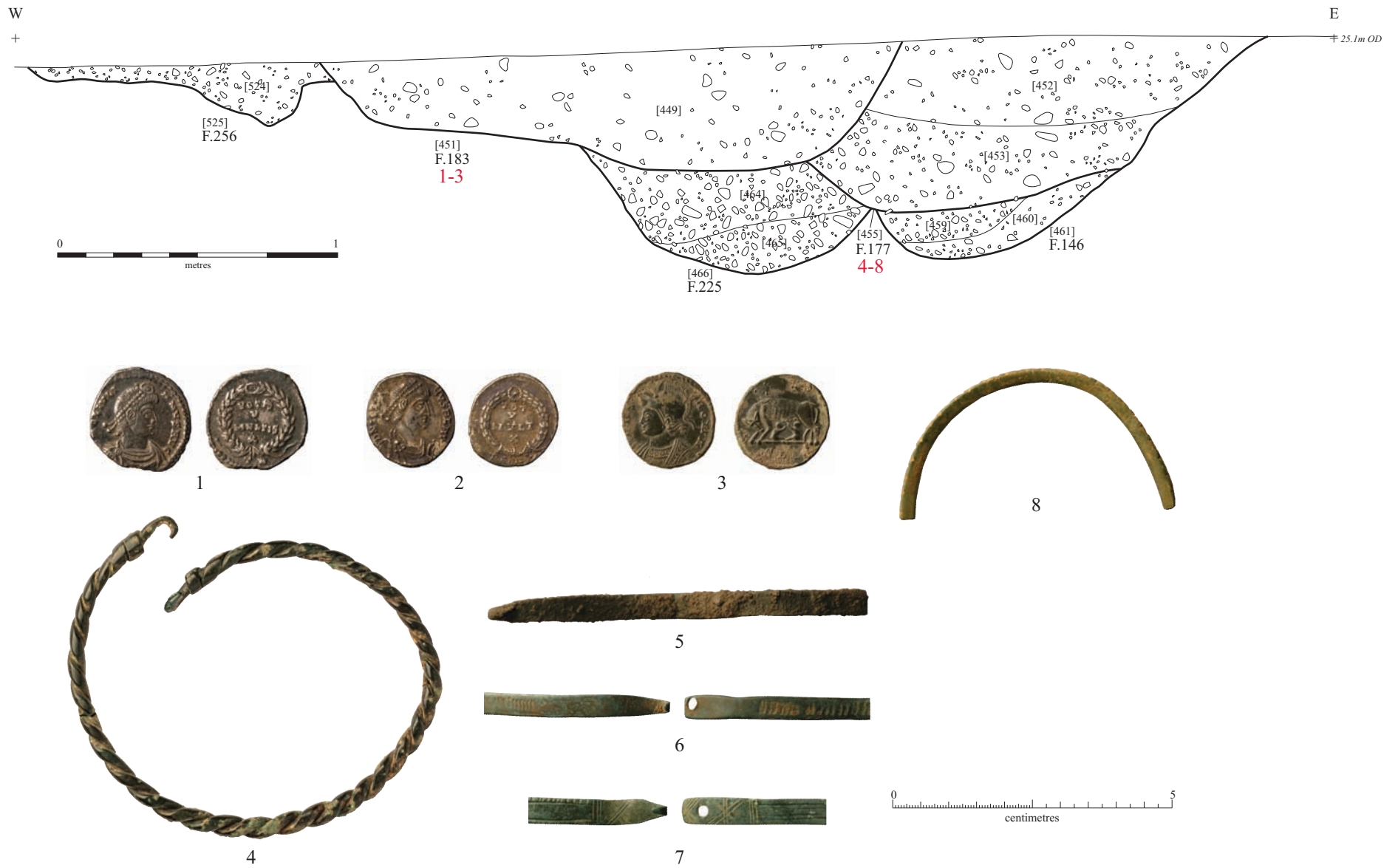


Figure 22. Section showing Romano-British boundary ditches and the artefacts recovered from them

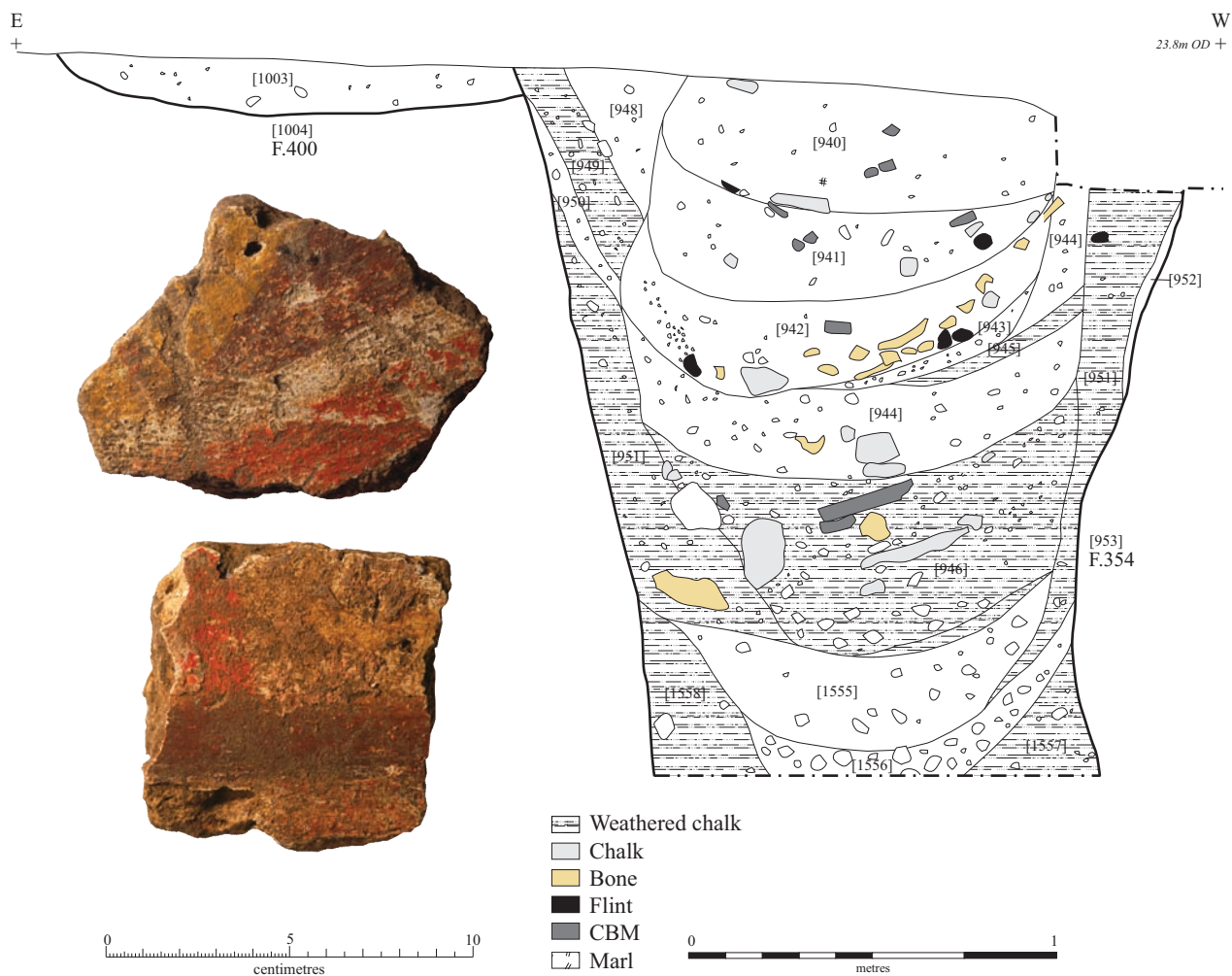


Figure 23. Section, photograph and painted wall plaster from Well F.354

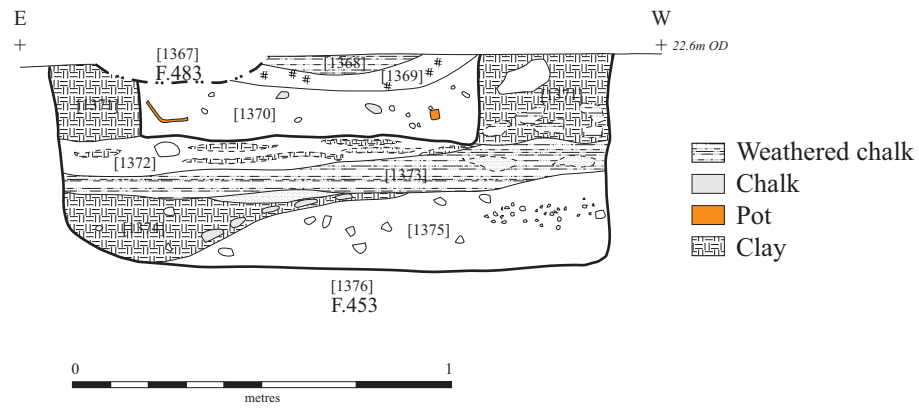


Figure 24. Section and photographs of Water Tank F.453



Figure 25. Sections, photographs and location of F.105

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-137095

Project details

Project name	Babraham Research Campus: The R and D Land An Archaeological Excavation Assessment
Short description of the project	Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a series of excavations within the R and D Land at Babraham Research Campus, prior to the development of this area. The excavations revealed extensive archaeological remains including evidence for Neolithic activity; a continuation of the Romano-British settlement identified in previous phases of work and a medieval and post-medieval field-system, trackway, well together with a large number of quarry pits. The dominant phase of activity was Romano-British and included a substantial series of ditches which bounded the eastern edge of the settlement, seven structures, two wells, an irregular shaped enclosure and a large number of smaller drainage/boundary ditches and paddocks, together with pits and areas of quarrying.
Project dates	Start: 12-10-2011 End: 10-07-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	PERIGLACIAL HOLLOWES Early Neolithic
Monument type	ROMAN SETTLEMENT Roman
Monument type	GRAVES Roman
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	TRACKWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRYING Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POT Roman

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BABRAHAM Babraham Research Campus: The R and D Land
Postcode	CB22 3AT
Study area	1.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 50925 50895 52 0 52 08 06 N 000 12 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.00m Max: 26.50m

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 11 (4), RCB 12 (2), RCB 12(3)
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	RCB 11 (4), RCB 12 (2), RCB 12 (3)
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	RCB 11 (4), RCB 12 (2), RCB 12 (3)
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph", "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Babraham Research Campus: The R and D Land An Archaeological Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collins, M.
Other bibliographic details	1130
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	CAU
Place of issue or publication	CAU
Description	A4 Booklet. PDF File.

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