

# Babraham Research Campus: Building B580

An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment



Matthew Collins

**CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**



**Babraham Research Campus: Building B580**  
*An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment*

**Matthew Collins**

*With contributions from David Hall and Vida Rajcovaca*

*Illustrations by Vicki Herring*

**Cambridge Archaeological Unit**  
University of Cambridge  
Department of Archaeology

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**Report No. 1154**  
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## **Contents**

<b>Non Technical Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	
<i>Location, topography and geology</i>	<b>4</b>
<i>Archaeological Background</i>	<b>4</b>
<i>Methodology</i>	<b>5</b>
<i>Archive</i>	<b>5</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix 1 – Pottery</b> ( <i>based on an assessment by David Hall</i> )	<b>10</b>
<b>Appendix 2 – Faunal Remains</b> ( <i>Vida Rajcovaca</i> )	<b>10</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>12</b>

## **List of Figures**

**Figure 1** – Location Map

**Figure 2** – Plan of Excavations at Babraham Research Campus

**Figure 3** – Plan of Evaluation Trenches

**Figure 4** – Section and Photograph of F.3

**Figure 5** – Section and Photograph of F.9 and F.11-F.13

### ***Non-Technical Summary***

*Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation within the footprint of a demolished building in the grounds of Babraham Research Campus prior to the redevelopment of the site. A significant amount of modern truncation was present within the trenches; however a Romano-British ditch and several medieval ditches were identified and recorded, together with two undated ditches and two post-medieval/Victorian pits.*

## Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> February 2013 just to the northwest of Babraham Hall and within the footprint of a demolished building. Commissioned by Babraham Biosciences Technologies (BBT), the evaluation aimed to establish the presence, date, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological remains, prior to the construction of building B580. The evaluation was carried out and this report was produced in accordance with an archaeological specification written by the CAU (Dickens 2013) in response to a brief by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council. The specification and evaluation were approved and monitored by a Senior Archaeological Officer from that team.

### *Location, Topography and Geology*

Proposed building B580 is located in the footprint of a demolished structure approximately 50m northwest of Babraham Hall, within the grounds of Babraham Research Campus, and centred on TL 5094/5062, (see Figure 2). Part of the footprint for B580 was unavailable for evaluation due to the presence of a block paving pathway and a significant number of services; which left an area of c.730m<sup>2</sup> available for trenching. The ground within this area had been heavily truncated by a succession of buildings which had been located on this site and no topsoil or subsoil survived. Underlying geology was 1<sup>st</sup> Terrace river gravels, with a notably high percentage of large gravel and flint cobbles within its matrix. The Terrace river gravels lay at an average height of 22.6m OD.

### *Archaeological Background*

The Babraham Research Campus has been subject to extensive archaeological investigations by the CAU over the past few years (Armour 2007a, Armour 2007b, Timberlake 2011, Collins 2012, Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell & Anderson, *forthcoming*) and a brief summary of the relevant results are detailed below.

Evidence within the Campus grounds for archaeological activity prior to the Romano-British period is relatively limited, and is largely restricted to stray/residual flint and pottery finds. The exception to this is a series of natural hollows which appear to have been utilized in the Early Neolithic period. Two large open area excavations approximately 150m to the northeast (Armour 2007a and Collins 2012) of the development area revealed several of these hollows which contained significant quantities of worked flint together with small amounts of pottery, bone and burnt stone. The two excavations also revealed evidence for an extensive Romano-British settlement which appears to have been established shortly after the Roman conquest and continued through to the end of the Roman period.

Other investigations suggest the Romano-British settlement extends along the River Granta towards Babraham Hall, with excavations within the footprint of adjacent Building B570 and Goods-In Yard revealing evidence for Romano-British ditches and a possible trackway together with medieval features which extend towards B580. A further recent excavation within the footprint of the car park extension, located 100m to the northeast, (Collins & Timberlake 2011) identified a series of medieval domestic

rubbish pits, a well, animal burials and ditches suggesting a medieval settlement is also present within the vicinity of the development area. During the post-medieval period the area to the northwest of Babraham Hall contained areas of formal gardens (Timberlake, Armour, Dodwell & Anderson, *forthcoming*) and it is possible features relating to those gardens also extended into the development area.

### *Methodology*

Approximately one third of the proposed foot-print of building B580 could not be evaluated as it lay underneath a block-paved pathway and within an area crossed by several services. The area available for evaluation, covering 730m<sup>2</sup>, was initially evaluated by 2 L-shaped trenches totalling 43m in length. After consultation with the Senior County Archaeologist, Trench 3 (totalling 20m in length) was excavated in order to further investigate the archaeological potential of the north-eastern half of the site, together with three small box extensions from Trench 2 totalling 12.50m by 9.80m, (see Figure 3). Therefore approximately 34% of the available area was excavated.

Overburden primarily consisted of flattened demolition rubble and was removed under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist with a tracked 8-ton 360° machine using a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket. Due to the nature of the removed overburden, it was not tested for artefacts. A datasheet detailing the characteristics of each trench was generated and a digital photographic record taken. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand tools, with one metre slots excavated in ditches, pits/postholes half sectioned and ambiguous natural and modern features tested, and bulk environmental samples taken where appropriate. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby feature numbers, F. were assigned to stratigraphic events and numbers [fill], [cut] or [layer] to individual contexts. The evaluation trenches were planned at 1:50, and individual sections drawn at 1:10.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010) and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy. The CAU assigned site code is RCB 13 (1) and the event number is ECB 3738.

### *Archive*

A total of 38 contexts from 13 features were excavated and recorded and artefacts including pottery, tile, animal bone, glass, a quern-stone fragment and a Romano-British coin were recovered and catalogued. The documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in-line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and are being stored at the CAU offices.

## Results

Machining the trenches revealed no surviving topsoil or subsoil, with overburden primarily consisting of compressed building rubble with a depth of upto 0.40m. Furthermore, the site appears lower than the surrounding buildings suggesting a certain level of lateral truncation may have taken place and removed any existing shallow archaeological features. The results from each trench are summarised below

### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 was an L-shaped trench which was extended in order to fully characterise ditch **F.1**. It contained several modern rubble-filled pits and linear foundation features and three ditches (see Figure 3). Ditch **F.1** was a substantial feature 2.32m wide and 0.42m deep which cut much smaller ditch **F.6**. It also cut a periglacial hollow (**F.10**), and was cut by a modern field drain and modern rubble-filled pit. It was infilled with dark grey sandy silt, and several sherds of Mid to Late Romano-British pottery were recovered from within it. A Late Romano-British coin was recovered from its surface via metal detector. The remaining two ditches in this trench were undated, although **F.6** was cut by **F.1** suggesting it is likely to date to the Roman period. Because no dateable artefacts were recovered from **F.7**, and because it was on a different alignment to the other ditches it, however, could not be ascribed to a particular phase.

### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 was an L-shaped trench which contained northwest-southeast orientated ditch **F.3**, Victorian rubbish pit **F.4** and modern construction cut **F.5**. Also present were two modern (unrecorded) pits? infilled with rubble, and the edge of ditch **F.9**, (see Figure 3). Ditch **F.3** was a moderate sized feature, infilled with very dark grey sandy silt which contained a small quantity of animal bone and medieval (12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> c.) pottery. The ditch was cut from the top of the evaluation trench and is likely to have been significantly laterally truncated, although the profile suggests it was infilled at least partially with bank material (see Figure 4). Because **F.9** was only partially exposed against the edge of the trench, Extension 1 was excavated to reveal that the feature was part of series of intercutting, parallel, medieval ditches consisting of features **F.9**, **F.11** and **F.12** which were cut/overlain by a probable post-medieval garden feature **F.13**. Extension 2 was subsequently excavated in order to examine the relationship between **F.9** and **F.3**, and Extension 3 was excavated in order to determine to what extent the large, modern pit in Trench 3 truncated **F.3**.

Ditches **F.9**, **F.11** and **F.12** were all infilled with similar dark grey sandy silt and were quite broad and shallow in profile (see Figure 5), although their depths are likely to have been affected by lateral truncation. Small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the ditches; including 3 sherds of 12 c. St Neots ware from the basal fill of **F.11**, indicating that this system of boundary ditches may have earlier medieval origins. The features were partially cut and overlain by **F.13** which was infilled with a fine, dark greyish black 'garden soil' type sandy silt which contained 16<sup>th</sup>-17 c. pottery and a moderate quantity of contemporary brick, tile and glass. The feature extended northwest, beyond the limits of the excavation area.

### Trench 3

Trench 3 was an additional trench, 20m in length, which was excavated in order to further investigate the archaeological potential of the north-eastern half of the development area. Over two thirds of it was taken up by modern, rubble filled, construction trenches which completely truncated medieval ditch **F.3** identified in Trench 2. Also present within the trench was the corner of Victorian rubbish pit **F.4** which was seen in Trench 2.

Trench 1								
General Description							Orientation	SE-NW/N E-SW
L-shaped trench with a moderate amount of modern truncation. A large Romano-British ditch was present together with two undated ditches and a small periglacial hollow.							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.40
							Width (m)	2.00
							Length (m)	21.50
Feature No.	Feature Type	Orientation/ Shape	Context No.	Cut/ Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
1	Ditch	-	110	F	-	-	BN, CU	Romano-British
1	Ditch	-	111	F	-	-	BN, PT	
1	Ditch	-	112	F	-	-	PT	
1	Ditch	SE-NW	113	C	2.32	0.42	-	
6	Ditch	-	118	F	-	-	None	Undated
6	Ditch	SW-NE	119	C	0.60	0.14	-	
7	Ditch	-	105	F	-	-	BN	Undated
7	Ditch	-	106	F	-	-	None	
7	Ditch	SE-NW	107	C	0.80	0.45	-	
8	Pit	-	108	F	-	-	None Kept	Modern
8	Pit	SE-NW	109	C	1.00	Unknown	-	
10	Hollow	-	114	F	-	-	BN	Natural
10	Hollow	-	115	F	-	-	None	
10	Hollow	-	116	F	-	-	None	
10	Hollow	Irregular	117	C	1.35	0.43	-	

Trench 2								
General Description							Orientation	SW-NE/N W-SE
L-shaped trench with a moderate amount of modern truncation. Contained a medieval ditch, together with a Victorian rubbish pit and a modern construction trench.							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.25
							Width (m)	2.00
							Length (m)	21.50
Feature No.	Feature Type	Orientation/ Shape	Context No.	Cut/ Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
3	Ditch	-	100	F	-	-	BC, BN, PT, SH	Medieval (12th-14th c.)
3	Ditch	-	101	F	-	-	None	
3	Ditch	NE-SW	102	C	1.95	0.60	-	
4	Pit	Rectangular	N/A	-	>1.75	Unknown	PT	Victorian
5	Trench	-	103	F	-	-	PT, CBM	Modern
5	Trench	E-W	104	C	0.60	0.30	-	



Trench 2: Extension 1								
General Description							Orientation	SE-NW
Extension to Trench 2 which contained several parallel medieval ditches partially overlain and cut by a shallow post-medieval pit/layer.							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.25
							Width (m)	2.80
							Length (m)	4.75
Feature No.	Feature Type	Orientation/ Shape	Context No.	Cut/ Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
9	Ditch	-	120	F	-	-	BN, GL, PT	Medieval (12th-13th c.)
9	Ditch	NE-SW	121	C	>1.30	0.43	-	
11	Ditch	-	122	F	-	-	BN	Medieval (12th-13th c.)
11	Ditch	-	123	F	-	-	PT	
11	Ditch	NE-SW	124	C	>1.00	>0.35	-	
12	Ditch	-	125	F	-	-	BN, PT	Medieval (12th-13th c.)
12	Ditch	NE-SW	126	C	>1.20	>0.30	-	
13	Pit?	-	127	F	-	-	BN, CBM, PT	Post-medieval (18th-19th c.)
13	Pit?	Unknown	128	C	>2.40	0.35	-	

Trench 2: Extension 2								
General Description							Orientation	SE-NW
Extension to Trench 2 which contained a continuation of the features recorded in Extension 1							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.25
							Width (m)	3.75
							Length (m)	4.00
Feature No.	Feature Type	Orientation/ Shape	Context No.	Cut/ Fill	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
3	Ditch	-	130	F	-	-	None	Medieval (12th-14th c.)
3	Ditch	NE-SW	131	C	1.80	0.33	-	
9	Ditch	-	132	F	-	-	BN, PT	Medieval (12th-13th c.)
9	Ditch	-	133	F	-	-	BN, PT	
9	Ditch	NW-SE	134	C	>1.85	0.37	-	
11	Ditch	-	135	F	-	-	None	Medieval (12th-13th c.)
11	Ditch	NW-SE	136	C	>0.24	>0.15	-	
13	Pit?	-	137	F	-	-	GL, TL, PT	Post-medieval (18th-19th c.)
13	Pit?	Unknown	138	C	>1.05	0.26	-	

Trench 2: Extension 3								
General Description							Orientation	SE-NW
Extension to Trench 2 which contained the continuation of ditch F.3 together with some modern truncation.							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.25
							Width (m)	3.25
							Length (m)	3.75

Trench 3								
General Description							Orientation	SW-NE
Trench 3 was heavily truncated by modern rubble filled features and no earlier archaeology was present.							Avg. Over-burden Depth (m)	0.30
							Width (m)	2.00
							Length (m)	20.00

## Discussion

Romano-British ditch **F.1** is similar in date, form and profile to a ditch located within an adjacent evaluation (Timberlake 2011). The ditch was located towards the southern end of Trench 16 (see Figure 3) and within the footprint of building B570. The two ditches are at right-angles to each other and are likely to form two sides of an enclosure, which would be part of the wider Romano-British settlement known to extend along the eastern bank of this section of the River Granta.

The medieval ditches are probably associated with the medieval settlement known to have existed within close proximity to the current Babraham Hall, although the relatively low density of artefacts recovered from them suggests they are located away from the settlement foci. The ditches are similar in date, form and profile to several features identified during excavations within the R&D land (Collins 2012) which were interpreted as a series of paddocks or enclosures adjacent to the River Granta. It is therefore probable the features identified during this evaluation are part of the same system of paddocks, which would have extended from the medieval settlement, along the edge of the River Granta to a point beyond the R&D excavations.

The extent and purpose of **F.13** are unknown, although this part of the Babraham Research Campus falls within an area known to contain formal garden features associated with Babraham Hall (Timberlake, Armour, Anderson & Dodwell *forthcoming*). Therefore given that **F.13** is infilled with a ‘garden soil’ type silt containing post-medieval artefacts; it is likely it corresponds to those features.

Overall the evaluation has identified further evidence for Romano-British activity within the Campus grounds, as well as suggesting the foci for the medieval settlement is most likely to lie further to the north and east.

## Acknowledgements

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

## Appendix 1 - Pottery

(Based on an assessment by David Hall)

Feature	Context	Fabric	Date	Notes	Sherds	Wt(g)
1	111	Roman	Roman		1	7
1	112	Roman	Roman		2	16
3	100	Light grey	13th-14th	1 jar rim	2	15
3	100	Brown sandy	13th	With grits, 1 jar rim	2	18
3	100	St Neots	12th		1	2
4	Surface	Modern	19th		5	45
5	103	Modern	19th		1	54
9	120	Fine grey	13th	Essex	6	22
9	120	Gritty brown grey	13th?		6	21
9	132	St Neots	12th		4	26
9	132	Roman	Roman		2	30
9	132	Coarse grey	13th	1 rim with wavy decoration	7	35
9	133	Roman	Roman		2	6
11	123	St Neots	12th	Inturned rim	3	23
12	125	St Neots	12th		1	2
12	125	Brown ware	14th?		1	4
12	125	Coarse grey	13th-14th		1	10
13	137	Coarse grey	13th?		2	10
13	137	Gritty brown	13th	Wavy decoration	1	7
13	127	Coarse grey	16th		3	37
13	127	GRE	16th	Base	1	77

**Table 1:** Pottery by Feature Number

## Appendix 2 – Faunal Remains

*Vida Rajcovaca*

A small scale archaeological evaluation at Babraham Research Campus resulted in the recovery of a faunal assemblage totalling 71 assessable fragments with a weight of 1036g. Bone was overall, moderately preserved with some abrasion and weathering, although the preservation varied between features, with the later material being typically better preserved than that from earlier features.

### *Methodology*

#### *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.

## Results

Trench 1 produced a total of five specimens (Table 2), generated by the Romano-British ditch **F.1**, undated ditch **F.7** and natural hollow **F.10**. Five features excavated within Trench 2 (and its extensions) yielded 66 assessable specimens. Material from the medieval ditches (12-14<sup>th</sup> century; **F.3**, **F.9**, **F.11**, **F.12**) and Post-medieval pit **F.13** were dominated by the remains of domesticates.

<b>Taxon</b>	<i>Trench 1</i>	<i>Trench 2</i>
Cow	1	4
Sheep/goat	1	5
Sheep	.	1
Pig	.	1
Horse	.	1
Dog	.	2
<b>Sub-total to species</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>
Cattle-sized	3	21
Sheep-sized		31
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>

**Table 2:.** Number of Identified Specimens for all species - breakdown by trench.

Table 3 below offers a breakdown for all species from features, by phase. All sub-sets show a reliance on domestic sources for food, although an absence of wild species within the assemblage does not imply that wild fauna was not utilised. A few traces of butchery marks were recorded on a sheep/goat radius from **F.12**, and a number of cattle-sized elements, indicative of meat removal and dismemberment.

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Romano-British</b>	<b>Medieval (12-14th c.)</b>	<b>Post-medieval</b>	<b>Undated and natural features</b>	<b>Total NISP</b>
Cow	1	3	1	.	5
Sheep/goat	1	4	1	.	6
Sheep	.	1	.	.	1
Pig	.	1	.	.	1
Horse	.	.	1	.	1
Dog	.	2		.	2
<b>Sub-total to species</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>16</b>
Cattle-sized	1	11	10	2	24
Sheep-sized	.	27	4	.	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>71</b>

**Table 3:** Number of Identified Specimens for all species – breakdown by phase.

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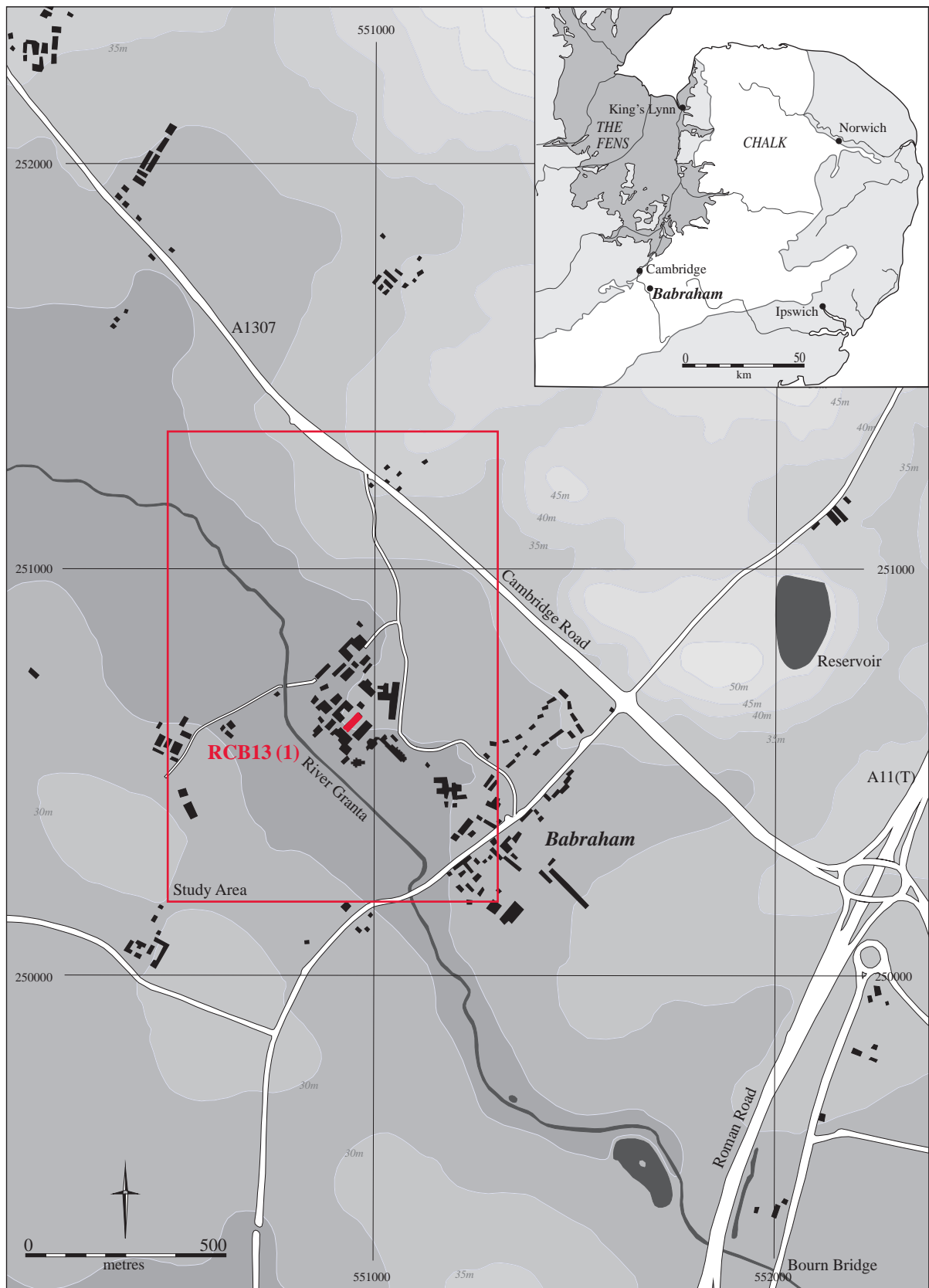
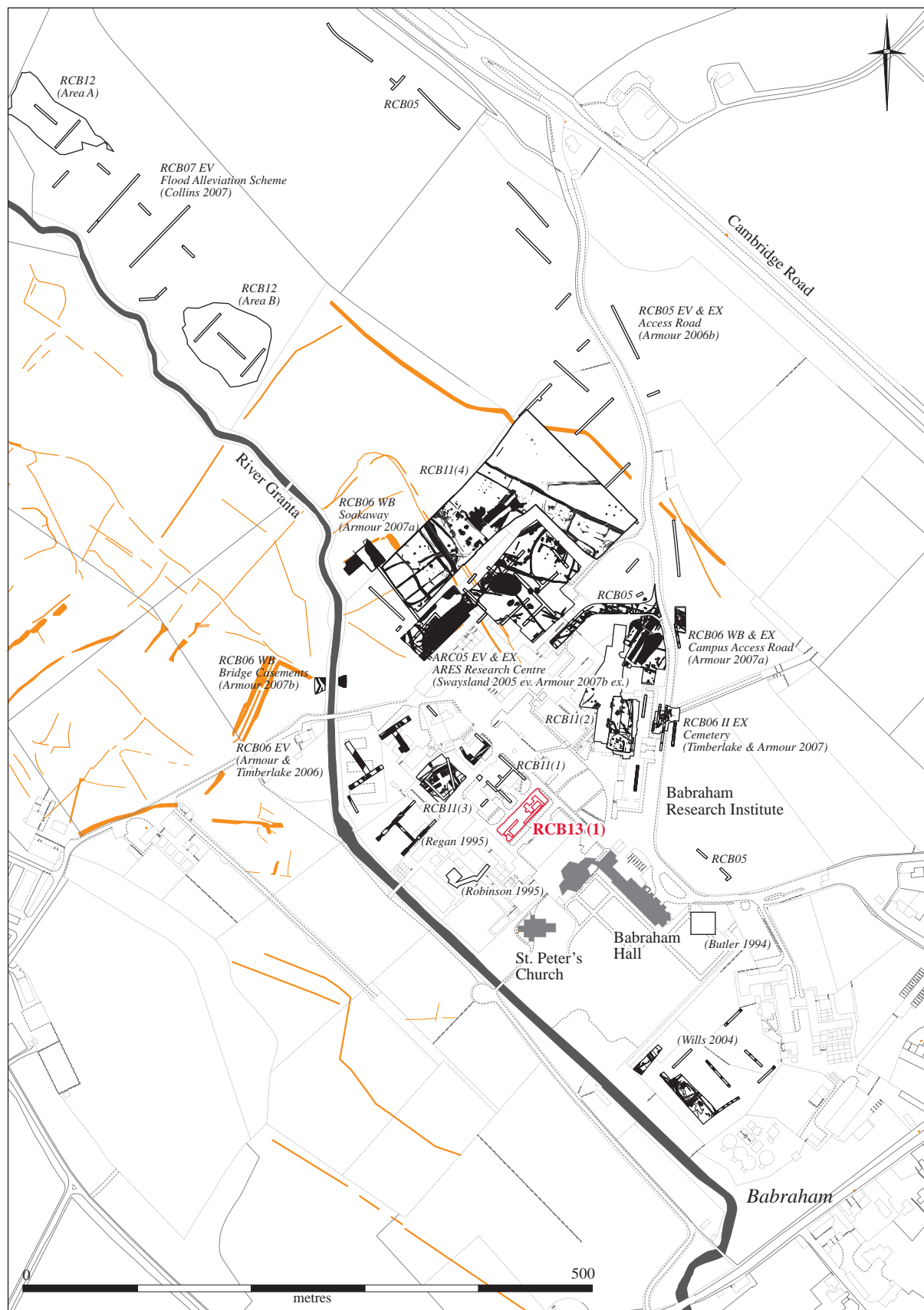


Figure 1. Location map



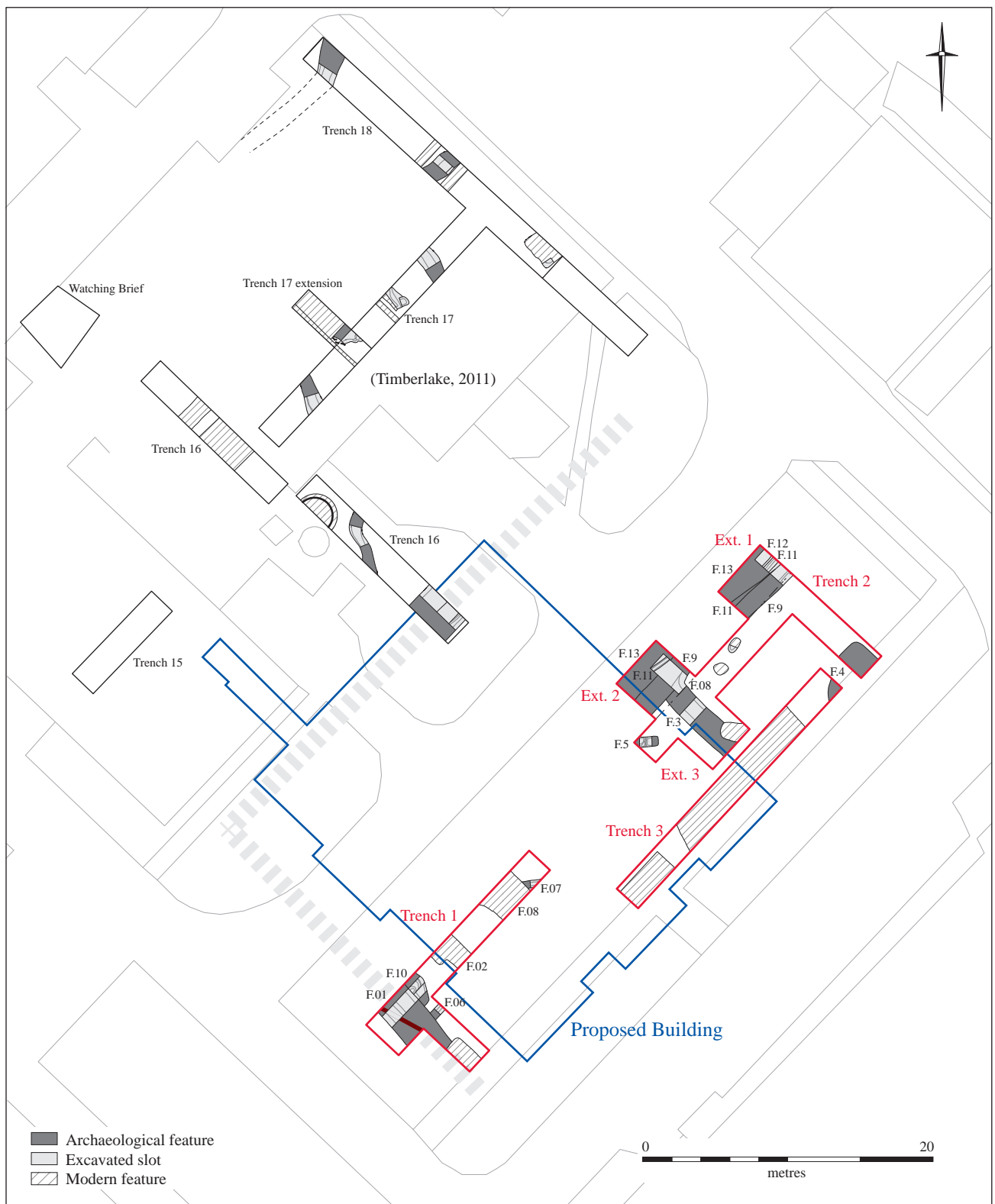


Figure 3. Plan of all archaeological features, also showing the results of the 2011 evaluation for Building B503



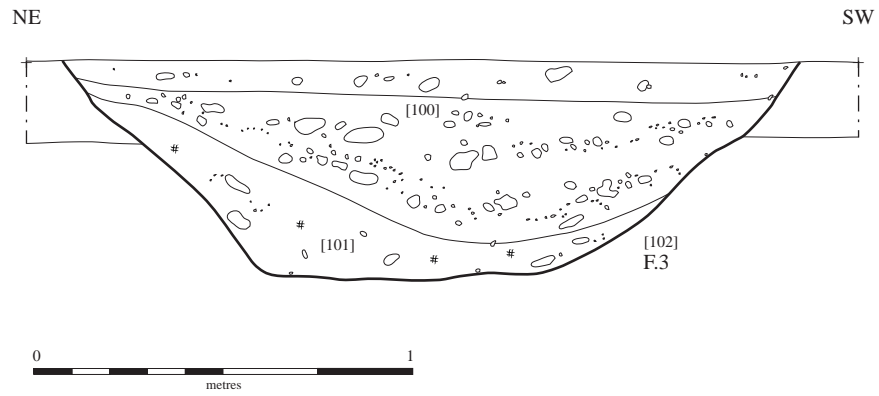


Figure 4. Section and photograph of F.3 in Trench 2

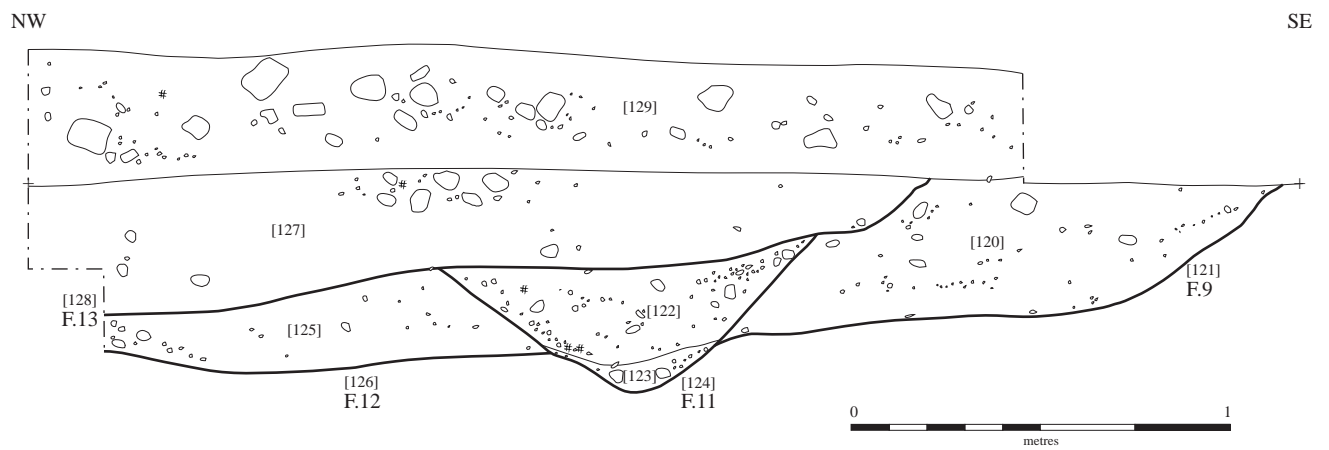


Figure 5. Section and photograph of features F.9, F.11, F.12 and F.13 in Trench 2, Extension 1

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## Project details

Project name	Babraham Research Campus: Building B580 An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment
Short description of the project	Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation within the footprint of a demolished building in the grounds of Babraham Research Campus prior to the redevelopment of the site. A significant amount of modern truncation was present within the trenches; however a Romano-British ditch and several medieval ditches were identified and recorded together with two undated ditches and two post-medieval/Victorian pits.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2013 End: 08-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural Scientific Laboratories
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BABRAHAM Babraham Research Campus: Building B580

Postcode CB22 3AT

Study area 730.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 5094 5062 52 0 52 07 58 N 000 12 19 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 23.00m Max: 23.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Alison Dickens

Project director/manager Alison Dickens

Project supervisor Matthew Collins

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Babraham Biosciences Technologies

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Physical Archive ID RCB 13 (1)

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Digital Archive ID RCB 13 (1)

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID RCB 13 (1)

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

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