

THE ARES SITE, BABRAHAM RESEARCH CAMPUS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

An Archaeological Excavation



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Babraham Research Campus
Cambridgeshire**

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INTRODUCTION

In July and August 2005 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) conducted an archaeological evaluation on the proposed site of the ARES Project building. The results of trial trenching were promising, (Swaysland 2005), so further archaeological work was scheduled under planning guidelines.

From the 3rd October to the 23rd December 2005 a team from the CAU carried out an open area archaeological excavation at the site of the new ARES research building on land at the Babraham Institute, Babraham Hall (TL 5095 5080). The excavation was commissioned by Catherine Wells, Associate Director, Arup Project Management on behalf of the clients, the Medical Research Council (MRC).

The archaeological excavation programme began after the site had been cleared of existing farm buildings prior to commencement of ground works for the ARES construction project area, and was contained within development footprints of the new building and car park areas. The Car Park area was subject to a mitigation strategy for preservation *in situ*. Site monitoring was conducted by Kashia Gdaniec for Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, the project was managed by Robin Standing of the CAU, and excavation was undertaken by CAU staff directed by Nick Armour.

Environment and Geology

Located on the flood plain within the valley of the River Granta, the site is approximately 150m from the current course of the river on a gentle south-west facing slope. The underlying geology consists of Lower Chalk and the Melbourn Rock of the Middle Chalk in the north-east of the site and to the south-west, the Second/First Terrace River Gravels (British Geological Survey 1989). Two periglacial solution hollows and a palaeochannel were identified during the trial trenching exercise (see Appendix 10).

Truncation and Topography

Prior to commencement of archaeological works the buildings of the former Institute of Animal Physiology farm had to be demolished. The construction of the farm had meant the levelling of existing land surfaces, consequently the eastern part of the site was heavily truncated and cut through with concrete foundations and services. A trial trenching evaluation suggested that larger features had survived truncation, and so the area was stripped to uncover these. The area covered by the former farm was designated Area A.

A car park was proposed to the south-west of Area A; this was designated Area B. Due to the lighter impact of the car park on the underlying geology it was decided to

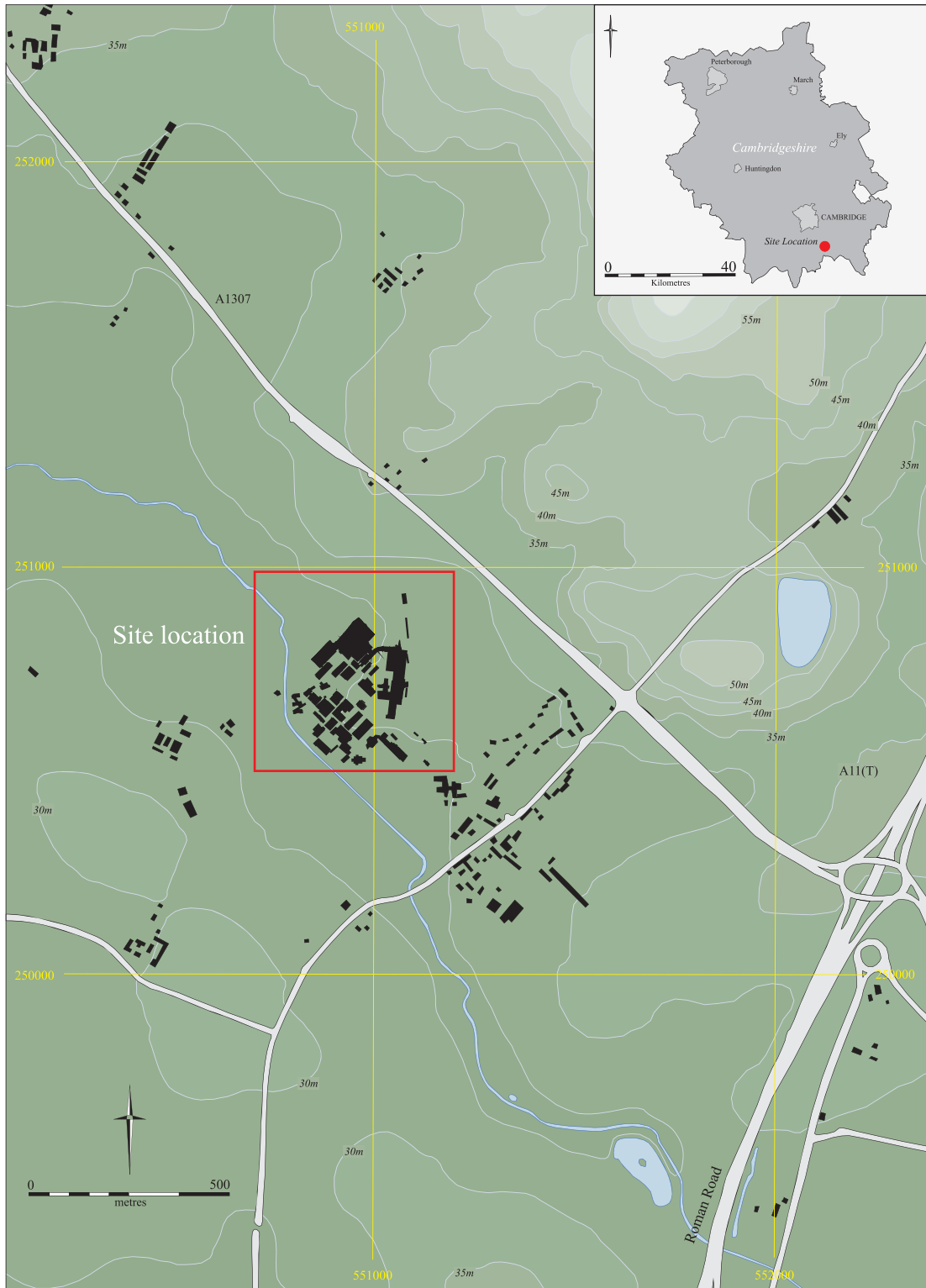


Figure 1. Site Location Plan

preserve as much archaeology as possible *in situ*, and therefore excavation would be limited to those features liable to be destroyed through levelling of the site.

Whilst both areas appeared more or less flat prior to excavation it soon became clear that the local topography had been altered by the deposition of alluvium from the river Granta and due to modern farming practises. Consequently when overburden was being stripped off it became obvious that an earlier preserved topography of sand and gravel terraces, chalk, and periglacial hollows was extant beneath the modern land surface (see Appendix 10). This modified our approach to the site, particularly in Area B, where the height differentiation put considerably more features than anticipated at risk, a result of the levelling necessary for construction of the car park. Elsewhere it became clear that sampling the large periglacial features by machine and by hand-excavated slots would be the only effective way of gaining a clear picture of the archaeological sequence.

The highest point of the site lay towards its north-eastern corner (at 24.4 m OD), the edge of the low-lying chalk escarpment running in an approximately northwest-southeast direction along the northern edge of the excavated area coinciding with the 23.0 m OD contour (see Figure 2). Three low-lying points correspond to basinal depressions to the south of this line including ‘Hollow B’ (at 21.8 m OD), Hollow A (at 22.4 m OD), and another depression within the south-eastern corner of the site (at 22.2 m OD).

Historical and Archaeological Background

Recent archaeological investigations suggest that the grounds of Babraham Hall contain a strong chronological sequence of remains dating from the Early Romano-British period through Saxon and Medieval settlement to the establishment of the formal estate in the 1570s. A prehistoric presence in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is also emerging as more flint artefacts are recovered; and a picture of the environment in which they were used is established. At present this picture correlates well with other local sites occupying a similar position within the landscape.

Prehistoric

Until recently little evidence of any prehistoric activity had been found within the grounds of the Institute, finds being limited to a Neolithic arrow head and a few blades (Hall 2003). The ARES site test trenches recovered only a few undiagnostic pieces of worked flint and no tools (Swaysland 2005). However, recent trial trenching along the proposed route of a new access road, approximately 300m due north of the site, has shown that within a post-glacial hollow a protected environment could exist where flint artefacts and working debris had collected (Armour 2006b). This indicated the local presence of Neolithic and Bronze Age people, although no evidence has yet been found of settlement or features related to specific activities. It may well be that the artefactual assemblage accumulated in places utilised during seasonal activities such as hunting or herding, perhaps specifically linked to the route of the Icknield Way which runs north to south through the environs of the Institute. The precise location of the latter is unknown.

Within the area local to Babraham the prehistoric presence seems to correlate well with available natural resources, either environmental or geological, the latter linked into chalk or river gravels (Evans 2002). Excavations at Bourn Bridge 1.5km to the southeast of the ARES site provided an example of scattered low intensity prehistoric occupation and flint procurement from the Mesolithic to the Late



Figure 2. Plan of archaeological features and modern truncation

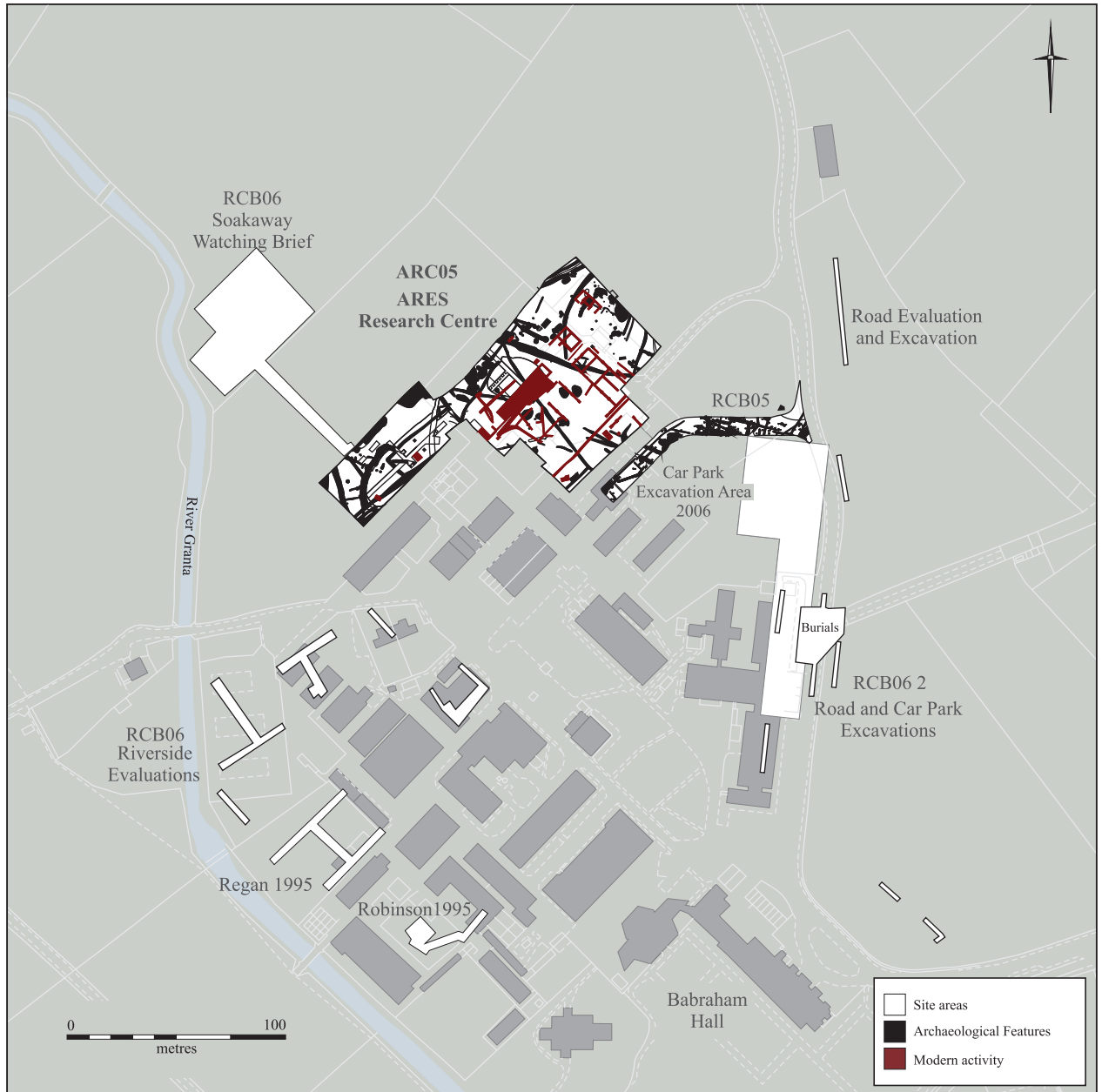


Figure 3. Location plan of Babraham Research Campus showing previous archaeological interventions

Bronze Age (Pollard 1995). Here a post-glacial hollow had been utilised as a source of flint both in the Early Neolithic and later Bronze Age and provided evidence of both knapping and processing, with waste flakes and evidence of burning and burnt flint throughout. Much of this activity appears to have been specific to single episodes or events, the overall picture being one of accumulated material, sometimes re-worked, which had gathered over a long period of time. This exploitation of natural hollows as a source for flint was also encountered at the Hunt's Road Trial Investigations, Duxford (Evans 1991).

Similar kinds of prehistoric activity have been recorded at Duxford Mill (Schlee & Robinson 1995) and in the various investigations at Hinxton Hall; an overview suggested *ad hoc* collection of the available flint nodules and primary working of these into a useable raw material (Bishop in Kenney 2004). A small but significant quantity of Early Neolithic features found at Hinxton Quarry imply a primary emphasis on settlement at this period, in contrast to the majority of sites which suggest exploitation of local resources one stage removed from habitation (Mortimer & Evans 1995).

Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British settlement within the Institute grounds was formerly represented by a thin scattering of potsherds plus metal detector finds of brooches and a key (Hall 2003). However, trial trenching 300m to the south-west of the ARES site in 1995 identified a cluster of pits dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Regan 1995), whilst investigations at the new 'Minerva' building site found two parallel ditches of possible Romano-British date, along with a number of redeposited potsherds and tile fragments (Wills 2004). Trenching along the route of the new access road uncovered three Romano-British ditches approximately 200m to the north-east of the ARES site (Armour 2006b). (See Figure 3 for the location of previous evaluations).

The 2005 trial trenching evaluation discovered a large number of features including pits, ditches and a possible wall foundation, which in contrast to the 1995 evaluation, all seemed to be dated from the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Fragments of roof tiles and hypocaust box-flues strongly hinted at the nearby presence of a substantial building or trade-related complex such as a warehouse or grain drier. Many of the ditches appeared to be boundaries to infield paddocks associated with buildings or a settlement.

A large periglacial hollow was seen in Trench 2 of the Access Road evaluation, and within the backfilling of this, a Romano-British layer [646] was identified as an occupation layer seemingly associated with settlement. This was a very dark brown/black sandy silt deposit containing a high concentration of Romano-British finds including pottery, articulated animal bone and a copper alloy toilet spoon. Another notable feature was ditch F.25/F.28 which ran NE-SW across the site, and which was considered larger than necessary for a field boundary, perhaps suggesting some kind of defensive role. Overall, the trenching exercise produced reasonably dense evidence of settlement activity during the later Romano-British period.

The evidence for Romano-British occupation within the hinterland of surrounding Babraham is good; the Roman town at Great Chesterford lies only four miles due south of Babraham, whilst an extensive system of agrarian field boundaries and farmsteads are located south of Cambridge (Hall 2003).

Babraham is also situated at the crossing point of the River Granta by the Roman Road from Great Chesterford, and is close to the intersection of this road and Worstead Street, another Roman Road running east from Cambridge. The strategic location of the site cannot be over-emphasised. It is situated at the point where these roadways intersect the path of the Icknield Way as the latter winds its way from North Norfolk to Baldock in Hertfordshire, before eventually terminating in the west country. There was once a substantial Iron Age settlement at Baldock which later developed into a large Romano-British town. Great Chesterford began as a 1st century Roman fort and later developed into a town, fortified in the late 3rd century. Cambridge had a similar development and may have been a staging point on the 'Via Devana' between Colchester and Chester.

Saxon and Medieval

The trial trenching evaluation recovered one sherd of Ipswich ware pottery from a possible pond (F.16) dating this to the Middle Saxon period. Furthermore, excavations undertaken in 2004 prior to the construction of the new 'Minerva' building located an area of Saxon settlement established during the 6th century AD; this included with the construction of a sunken floored building (SFB) from which a fine bone spindle whorl and the head of an early Saxon square-headed brooch were recovered (Wills 2004). Potsherds and animal bone fragments were also recovered from the backfill of this feature. These attest to an early presence that continued with the cutting of two parallel gullies during the Middle Saxon period followed by the excavation of up to eight pits backfilled with material containing pottery sherds dating to 10th and 11th centuries AD.

The ARES site evaluation also identified a ditch (F.9) of 12/13th century date, whilst a buried soil horizon dated to the 14th century was noted in Trench 3. This contained a horseshoe provisionally identified as late medieval. There were no enclosure acts recorded for the Parish of Babraham, probably because the entire parish was owned as one estate for most of its history (Tate 1944), therefore it seems likely that ditch F.9 represented part of an earlier field system. A spread of cobbles within this trench also contained an iron horseshoe, a small blade, a copper-alloy fitting and a large rectangular headed nail. These were believed to represent elements of a cobbled surface perhaps related to a farm building

Archaeological monitoring of a water main 200m to the southwest of the ARES site and 150m north of Babraham Hall revealed a single inhumation, possibly Anglo-Saxon in date, and a series of pits containing pottery from the 12th to 15th centuries AD (Hatton 1997). These remains are thought to relate to the original settlement at Babraham which may have been moved to the current location following landscaping of the surrounding parkland in the 16th century.

The church of St Peter, south of Babraham Hall, was probably associated with the Medieval settlement although an earlier church may have been founded in the same place during Saxon times. In 1085 the Domesday book records land being held by 'Alric the priest'. The current church appears to date to the twelfth century but was reworked in the Perpendicular style during the fifteenth. The substantial square tower may, however, be considerably older.

Post-medieval to the Present

The post-medieval unity of the Babraham estate was only formalised in 1576 when the manor was bought out by Robert Taylor who paid off all other claimants. From this point on most of the parish was eventually included. Pastoral farming formed the economic basis of the estate with only a small amount of arable (VCH, Vol. VI 1978).

Taylor built a grand Gothic style house arranged around a central courtyard in 1580. In its day it was much admired and was built of brick with stone dressings (*ibid.*). The exact location of the original 'Baberham Place' of AD 1576 remains uncertain due to its demolition in 1766-7, although a recent paper in PCAS offers a good probable reconstruction of the early house and gardens (Taylor 2004). A notable achievement in this phase of the estates history was the diversion of the Granta River to provide a canalised 'feature' running along the southern side of the formal gardens.

The small Georgian house that replaced it in 1770 was demolished in 1832-3 and the current 'Babraham Hall' was built in 1833-7 (Butcher 1954). The gardens were thought to have been re-established on a 16th century plan in 1864, although references to this probably refer to decorative beds rather than the full original scheme. In 1947, the estate was bought by the Institute of Animal Physiology.

Methodology

Under archaeological supervision the topsoil and subsoil was removed by a 360° tracked excavator utilising 2m wide toothless buckets. Once cleaned the site (see

Figure 5) was planned at 1:50 scale and discrete features were tested by a combination of half sections (e.g. pits and postholes) and 1m wide slots through linear features and spreads (e.g. ditches). Where it was considered necessary, features were fully excavated and slots were extended.

The CAU-modified version of the MoLAS recording system (Spence 1990) was employed throughout: excavated stratigraphic entities (e.g. a cut, a fill) were recorded as individual contexts, with interrelated events (e.g. a ditch cut and its associated fills) assigned feature numbers. Sections were drawn at 1:10, base plans at 1:50. The photographic archive consists of digital images, slide and monochrome. Bulk environmental samples were taken where necessary.

RESULTS

Phase 1: Prehistoric

Two periglacial hollows (Hollows A and B, see Figure 11: Phase 1) evidently provided a suitable source for flint nodules that during the Neolithic were ‘tested’ and partially worked *in situ*.

Hollow A

Hollow A was originally formed as a periglacial depression over the Lower Chalk, probably a result of localised water concentrations at the end of the last Ice Age (Appendix 10). Having removed up to a metre of recent overburden from its surface it was found to be roughly oval in plan, measuring 26.20m long by 18.10m wide and 2.10m deep. Machine trenches were cut through the remaining accumulated deposits to allow further slots and sample test pits to be hand excavated.

Post-formation the hollow appears to have eventually stabilised with successive layers of vegetation, creating a basal layer [1642] of silty sand prior to being partially covered by a prolonged episode of colluvial deposition over which another series of soils were created (layer [1640]). The top of this horizon provided a stable surface for the retrieval and utilisation of flint, either eroded out of or possibly dug from the sides of the hollow.

Thirteen test pits were excavated across Hollow A (TP 1-13; see Figure 7) from which 872 pieces of worked flint were recovered, the majority being dated to the Early Neolithic (Appendix 1). Digging for flint nodules is suggested by the discovery of a possible cut into the chalk sides of the hollow. The recovery of a sherd of Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery, an aurochs tooth (Appendix 7) and associated degraded animal bone from the flint working horizon suggests that the hollow may have been utilised for rubbish disposal once all the readily available flint had been exhausted.

Hollow B (see Figure 4)

It was decided to leave the deeper strata of Hollow B *in situ*, therefore prehistoric activity was only identified within a small hand-cut test trench. Feature **F.244** was seen as a possible flint extraction pit cut into the northern side of Hollow B. Limits of excavation meant that this pit was not fully explored. Fill [1592] produced 69 pieces of worked flint, predominantly tested chunks and secondary flakes of Neolithic date. Layer [1339] also contained 37 worked pieces of a similar type (Appendix 1).



Figure 4. Photo of Hollow B looking north



Figure 5. General site photo looking South

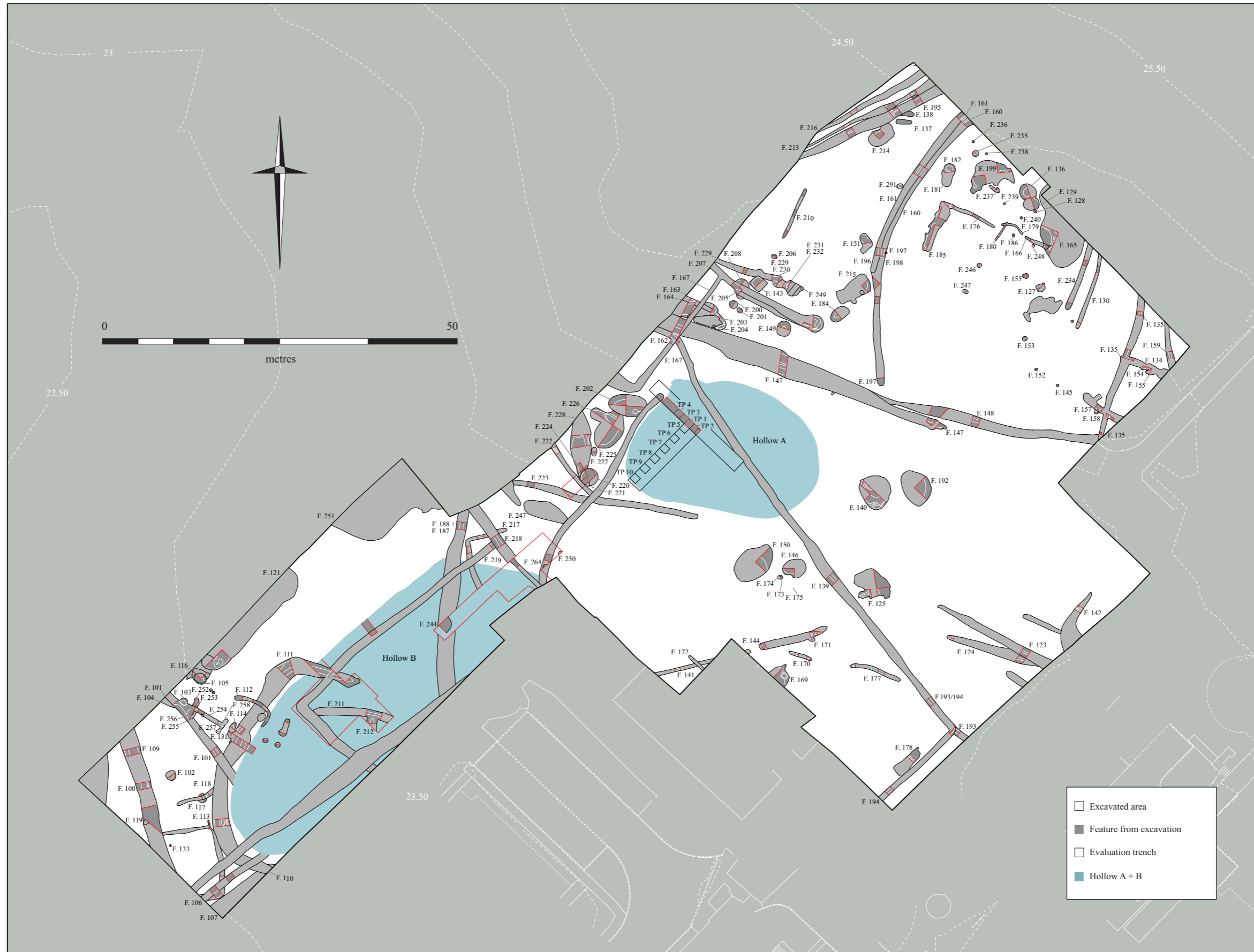


Figure 6. Plan of all archaeological features and excavated slots

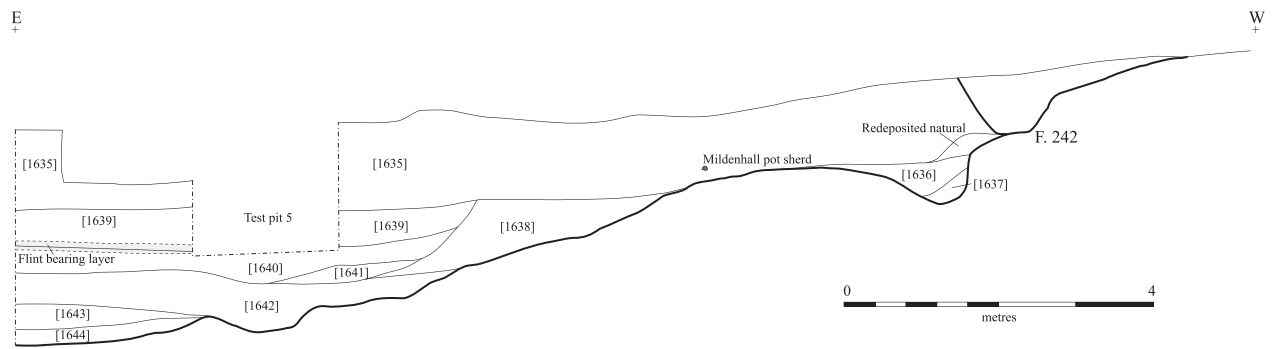


Figure 7. Section across Hollow A and photo of test pits (looking south west)

Phase 1 Discussion

Some 1159 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the excavation, most of which were Neolithic (mainly Early Neolithic) in date. The majority of this flint work (872 pieces) came from the smaller Hollow A, the remainder came from Hollow B (149 pieces including both Neolithic types and those showing Middle Bronze Age characteristics) or as residual material (138 pieces) recovered from various contexts across the site.

Evidence for *in situ* flint working seems to be significant within the grounds of the Babraham Institute (Armour 2006b, Timberlake & Armour 2006); elsewhere this type of activity has been poorly represented by residual material. However, occupation evidence is still lacking, something in common with many of the other local flint sources (Mortimer & Evans 1995). Evidence for the exploitation of natural hollows in the gravels as a source of flint seems indicative of an emerging trend in the Cam and Granta river valleys (Armour 2006a; Evans 1991)

Phase 2: Late Iron Age / Early Romano – British (1st – 2nd Centuries AD)

Two Conquest-period inhumation burials were found between boundary ditches and an enclosure yielding occupation evidence and a mid 1st century building. Contemporary ditches and occasional quarrying mark the beginning of exploitation of the valley floor (see Figure 11: Phase 2).

Burials

Two supine inhumation burials were excavated in the north-west corner of Area A (**F.137** and **F.138**). Positioned side by side, and aligned east to west, they appeared to be associated, and proved to contain the skeletons of a female [1146] and a male [1149] (see Figure 8).

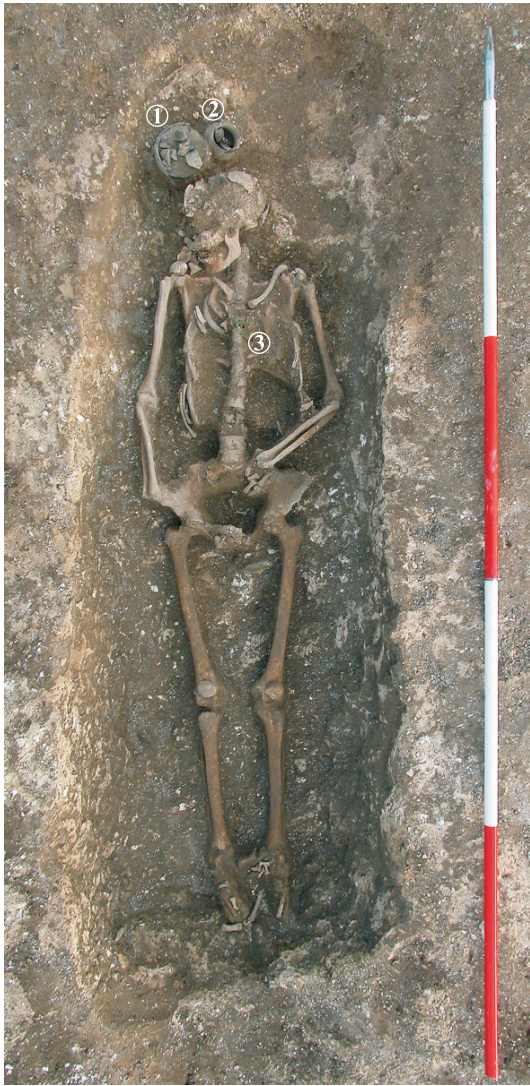
F.137, the burial was that of a mature woman showing signs of osteoporosis and worn dentition (Appendix 8). There were three associated grave goods; <1122> a pedestal tazza, <246> a beaker and <872>, a Colchester type brooch. The ceramics were situated above the skull and the brooch upon the sternum. These date the burial to the mid 1st century AD, but have Late Iron Age characteristics (Appendix 2).

F.138, the burial of a mature man showing symptoms of osteoporosis and hard physical work (Appendix 8). No grave goods were recovered.

The spatial positioning of these burials suggests that they were interred within a short time of each other. It may also be inferred that being of similar condition in terms of pathology they were of a comparative age. That they were related, therefore, seems a strong possibility.

Boundary Ditches

Three ditches; **F.195**, **F.213** and **F.216**, were located to the north-west of burials **F.137** and **F.138**. Aligned north-east to south-west, pottery analysis has suggested that they were broadly contemporary with the burials (Appendix 2). Ditch **F.195** cut across the western end of burial **F.138** but a conspicuous curve around both burials away from the straighter projected alignment of the ditches



F.137



F.138

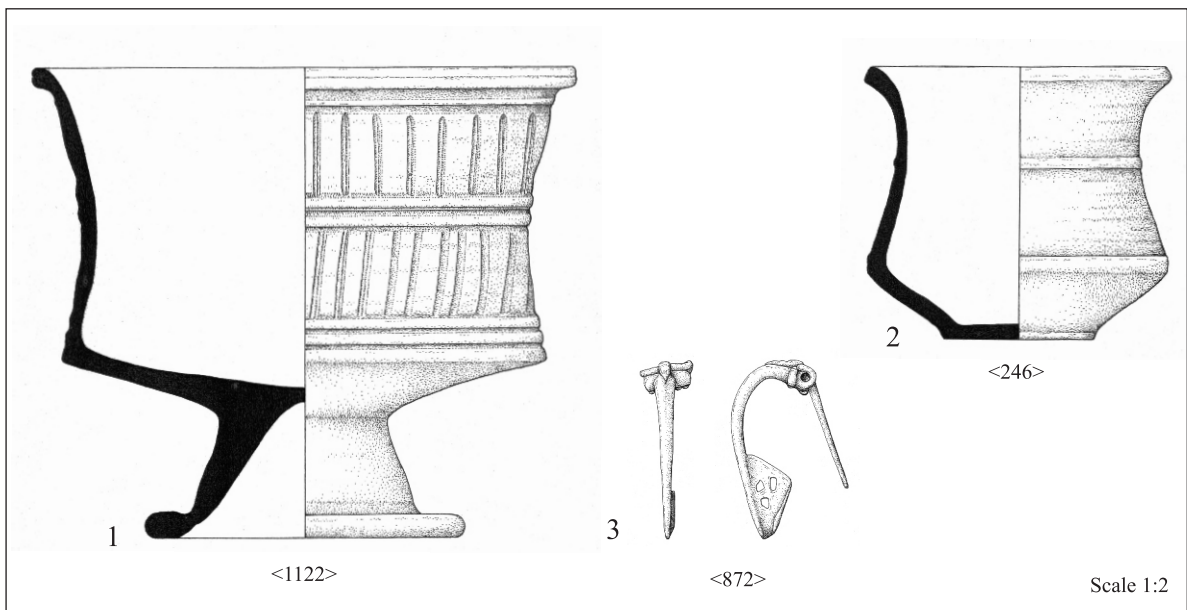


Figure 8. Inhumations F.137 and F.138

suggests that both graves had either been marked, or else had been dug within living memory of the ditch construction.

Structure A

Structure A consisted of a group of twelve features thought to form the foundations of a building located towards the north of Area A. The projected structure covered a rectangular 'footprint' approximately 15 metres long by 7.5 metres wide. The western half of this structure was well preserved but the eastern and southern areas had evidently been eroded in antiquity, perhaps exacerbated by the fall of slope in those directions.

Beam slot **F.185** was aligned north-south and formed the western side of Structure A. Feature **F.176** was aligned east-west and formed part of the long northern side of the structure. Both were well preserved and were characterised by stone settings for posts and stone footings for sills. The stones used were predominantly large river cobbles, commonly with signs of burning suggesting re-use, perhaps from hearth settings. A large fragment of quern stone (<351>, Appendix 4) had also been re-used as a part of a post setting. Feature **F.185** was well dated by pottery to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries A.D, whilst the other features associated with Structure A contained very little pottery.

Beam slots **F.166**, **F.179** and **F.180** were less well preserved, becoming almost ephemeral as they continued eastwards. Features **F.166** and **F.179** were aligned east-west and formed a part of the northern wall, although the curve in **F.179** may suggest some form of elaboration well beyond simple structural necessity. Feature **F.180** was aligned north-south and might represent an internal partition.

Seven postholes were also associated with Structure A; **F.246**, **F.247**, **F.248**, **F.249**, **F.152**, **F.154**, **F.155** and **F.186**. These appeared to represent principal structural posts which survived later erosion, whereas the other shallower beam slots had not.

Feature **F.241** may also have been associated with Structure A. A substantial posthole with stone packing, it contained 2 potsherds dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

The Well

Feature **F.136** (Figure 9) had the characteristic shaft and inverted weathering cone of a well. The eastern side of the well shaft appears to have been eroded with use, a deep semi-circular groove having been worn into the otherwise circular shaft. It was excavated in totality to a depth of 2m using safety harness and tripod.

The lower fills [1144]–[1143] contained pottery, most of which dated to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Appendix 2), thus placing it contemporary with Structure A. However, these fills were only sampled to 2 metres depth and as the base was found by auger to be a 1.50 metres deeper it may be supposed that the well only went out of use around about this time. Environmental samples taken from the well suggested waste from the later stages of wheat processing had been dumped into it (Appendix 9).

Directly to the east of **F.136** was a shallow circular feature, **F.128**. This was interpreted as a pit, whilst on the same axial alignment to this was **F.129**, a substantial posthole. These were seen as a spatially cohesive group of features associated with **F.136**.

Enclosure Ditches

Four ditch features were identified as forming the sides of an enclosure within which Structure A and the well were located. Ditch **F.160** / **F.197** formed the gently curving western side of the enclosure, aligned north to south. Ditch **F.135** whilst considerably eroded through bio-turbation and undated (a single sherd of 3rd century Samian it contained was almost certainly introduced from the cutting of later features) appears spatially correct as being the eastern side of the enclosure. Although the northern end of this lies beyond the edge of excavation, the southern boundary is probably represented by **F.148**.

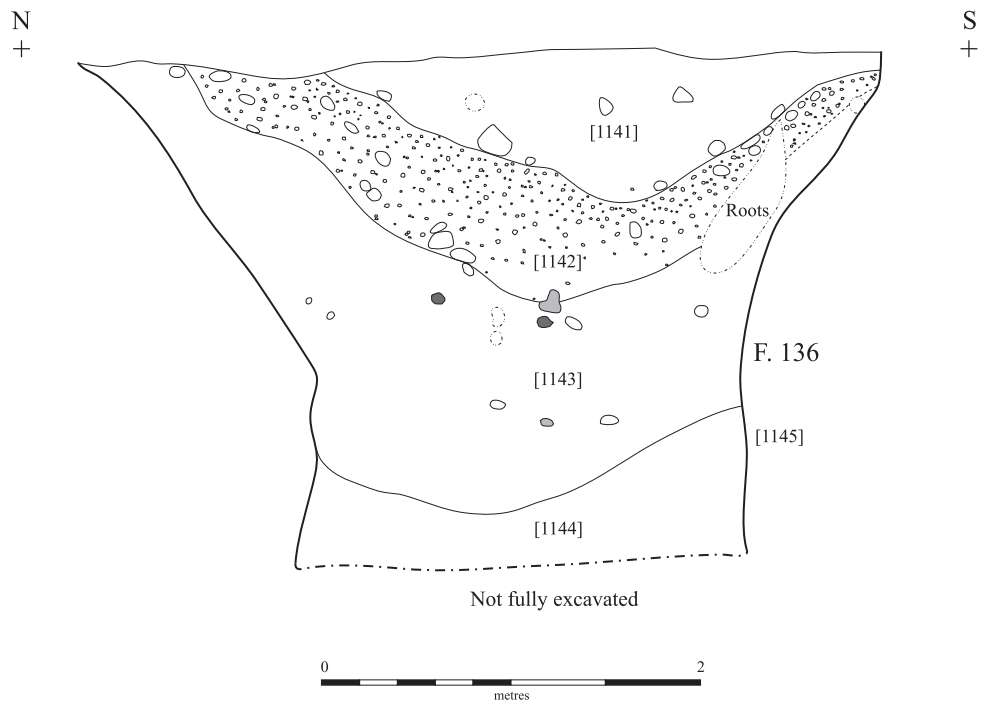


Figure 9. Section across well F.136 and photo of partially excavated feature

The pottery recovered from this feature was either un-diagnostic or dated from the 2nd century onwards, although the actual alignment suggests this was an earlier ditch re-cut many times until superseded by **F.147**.

Other Features Associated with Structure A

Intercutting pits **F.181** and **F.182** (see Figure 10) were located north of Structure A, these appear to have been used as rubbish pits from the mid 1st to 2nd century AD. **F.181** contained an entire horse skull with pathological evidence for it having been pole-axed (Appendix 7). Environmental samples produced ample evidence of wheat processing, the waste having been dumped into **F.181** (Appendix 9)

F.199 was located between pits **F.181**, **F.182** and the well **F.136**. This was a large shallow feature of irregular appearance interpreted as being a natural hollow backfilled with midden deposits. A large assemblage of pottery was retrieved from these deposits, including a sherd of a Samian dish repaired with two poured lead rivets (Appendix 2).

To the south of **F.199** was **F.237**, an irregular pit which based on type of fill was probably associated with the larger feature. Its function remains uncertain.

Early Ditch System

Remnants of an earlier ditch system was identified in Areas A and B. Features **F.124**, **F.144**, **F.141** and **F.211** all appeared to be the truncated remnants of a ditch aligned east-west that terminated beneath the later deposits of Hollow B. **F.212** was interpreted as being a southward projecting spur from **F.211**. Features **F.144** and **F.212** both contained potsherds dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British periods. The other features were undated.

F.228 contained a good assemblage (23 sherds) of Early Romano-British pottery and was interpreted as a ditch terminal. The north to south alignment of this feature puts it within the parameters of the same possible early ditch system. Pit feature **F.226** also contained Early Romano-British potsherds and seems to have been associated with **F.228**.

Two fairly substantial ditches within Area B have an early potsherd component that suggests a longevity spanning both of the Romano-British phases. Ditch **F.109/F.100** (equivalent to F.22/23 in Swaysland 2005) was located at the southern end of Area B and was aligned north-south. This was interpreted as being a repeatedly re-cut enclosure ditch with eroded sides.

Ditch **F.110** also appears to have been long-lived. Once again, an early component to the pottery assemblage which it contained suggests the continuity of a regularly re-established enclosure. Two re-cuts were identified and recorded; these being **F.111** and **F.113** (see Figure 10). **F.110** had clearly been cut to enclose the southern half of Hollow B, its eastern end terminating within the hollow itself. A spatial relationship can be seen to exist between the terminal end of **F.110** and the butt-end of 1st century AD ditch **F.211**.

Quarry Pits

Two features were identified as Early Romano-British quarry pits; **F.169** and **F.178**. Irregular in plan and somewhat shallow through later truncation, these were both located to the south of ditch **F.144**. Both quarry pits were probably excavated for the extraction of chalk.

Phase 2 Discussion

This phase marks the beginning of occupation on the site. Previous archaeological works at the Babraham Institute have failed to uncover any Iron Age remains,

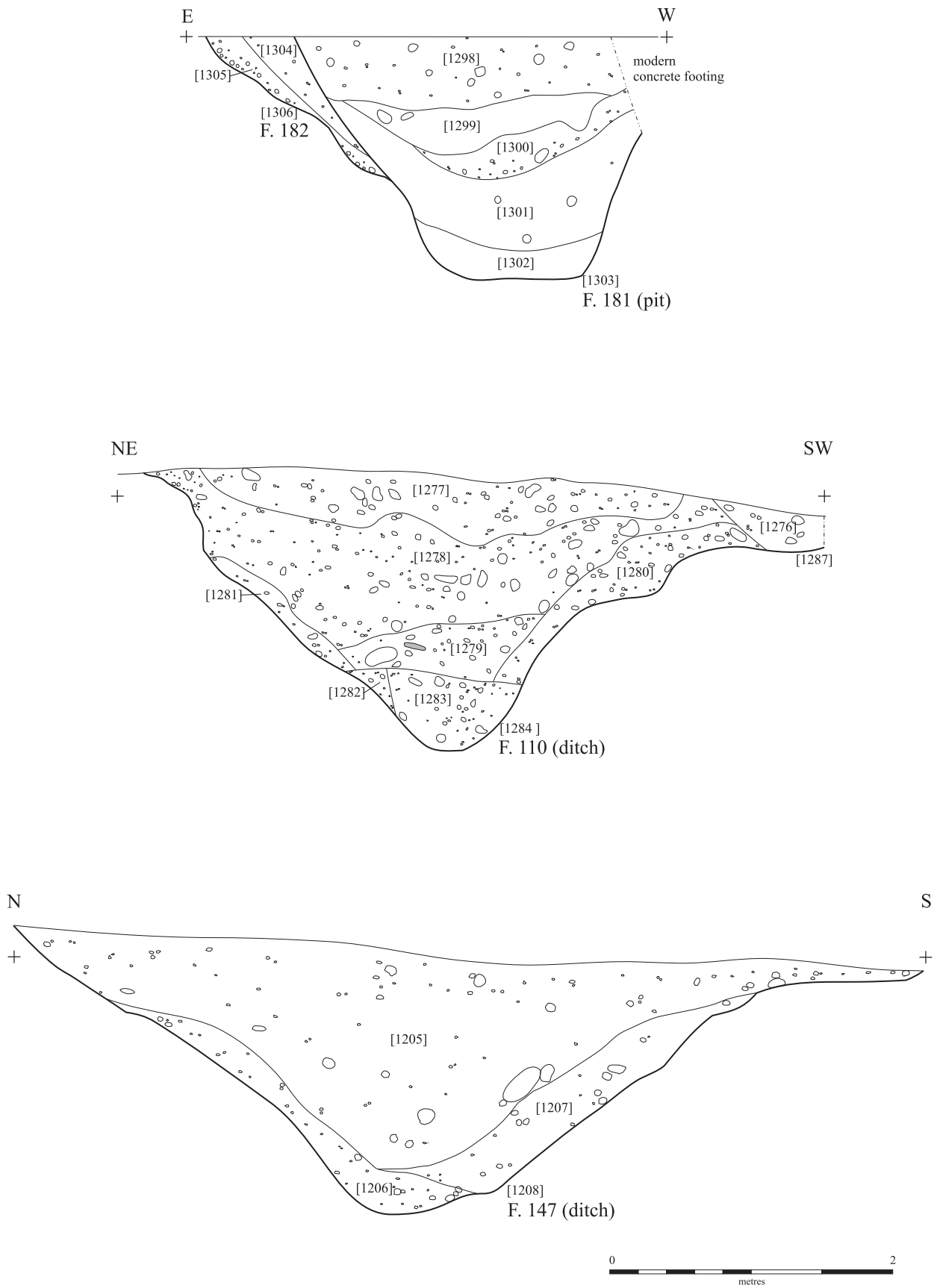


Figure 10. Selected pit and ditch sections

although an undiscovered earlier precursor cannot be completely discounted. It appears therefore that the Roman Conquest provided impetus for the creation of this settlement. Other nearby sites such as Hinxton Hall (Kemp & Spoerry 1998) and the Hutchinson site, Addenbrookes (Evans *et al.* 2004) show Romanisation of an indigenous Iron Age population. This is not the case at Babraham, nor at nearby Bourn Bridge (Pollard 1996) which demonstrated a series of Conquest period field boundaries being established with no reference to an earlier Iron Age system.

This correlates well with Structure A, which has little in common with the indigenous Iron Age round house and appears to have been constructed shortly after the Conquest. The accompanying well (F.136) and rubbish pits (F.191 and F.192) hint at the presence of a dwelling rather than any other form of structure. The well is worthy of note as it seems to have been of ‘shaduf’ construction, namely a bucket attached by rope to a counterbalanced pole. This interpretation is suggested by the substantial posthole on the eastern axis of the well, and by a deep erosion scar on the eastern side of the shaft.

Occupation may have been short-lived as the well seems to have been backfilled around AD 50-60. However other water sources could then have been utilised. Pottery evidence from the surrounding features puts activity based upon the building continuing into the late 1st century AD (Appendix 2).

Although contemporary, the burials (F.137 and F.138) may have no relationship with the structure. A comparison with the Late Iron Age cemetery at Hinxton Hall (Alexander and Hill 1994) suggests that Romanisation was being propagated as early as 20 BC and that cremation burial was in some cases being passed over in favour of supine inhumation, although the material culture remained the same in both. The pottery assemblage in F.137 is very similar to that found at Hinxton, and the pedestal based ‘tazza’ follows an ‘Aylesford-Swarling’ tradition that begins in the 1st Century BC. The Colchester type brooch dates from 40 – 60 AD suggesting an interment date around this time.

The burial location may be more relevant to the three parallel ditches which lie immediately to the north. The alignment of these early ditches is dissimilar to that of other features located within the site and their early date combined with the presence of the burials may suggest an association with an early track leading towards the river Granta. The latest ditch also cuts burial F.138 suggesting that it was a utilised boundary. Nevertheless part of the ditch also avoided the burial. There may therefore have been a mound or other marker over the top of the burials.

The incomplete sections of ditching that we can see across the site indicate a system of enclosure similar to that found at Bourn Bridge. The earliest ditches seem primarily to have been excavated to enclose Structure A, and to delineate the higher ground from the valley floor. These ditches are noticeably curved, probably due to the attempted reconciliation of two separate alignments. The north-east to south-west alignment of the possible track-way ditches fit well with the general system noted across the south Cambridgeshire landscape (Evans *et al.* 2004). The secondary alignment is approximately east-west and north-south, an axis that remains through to Phase 3. It is uncertain what sets this alignment, perhaps it is dictated by topography. What does seem clear is the way that the system has been ‘pulled’ to respect both.

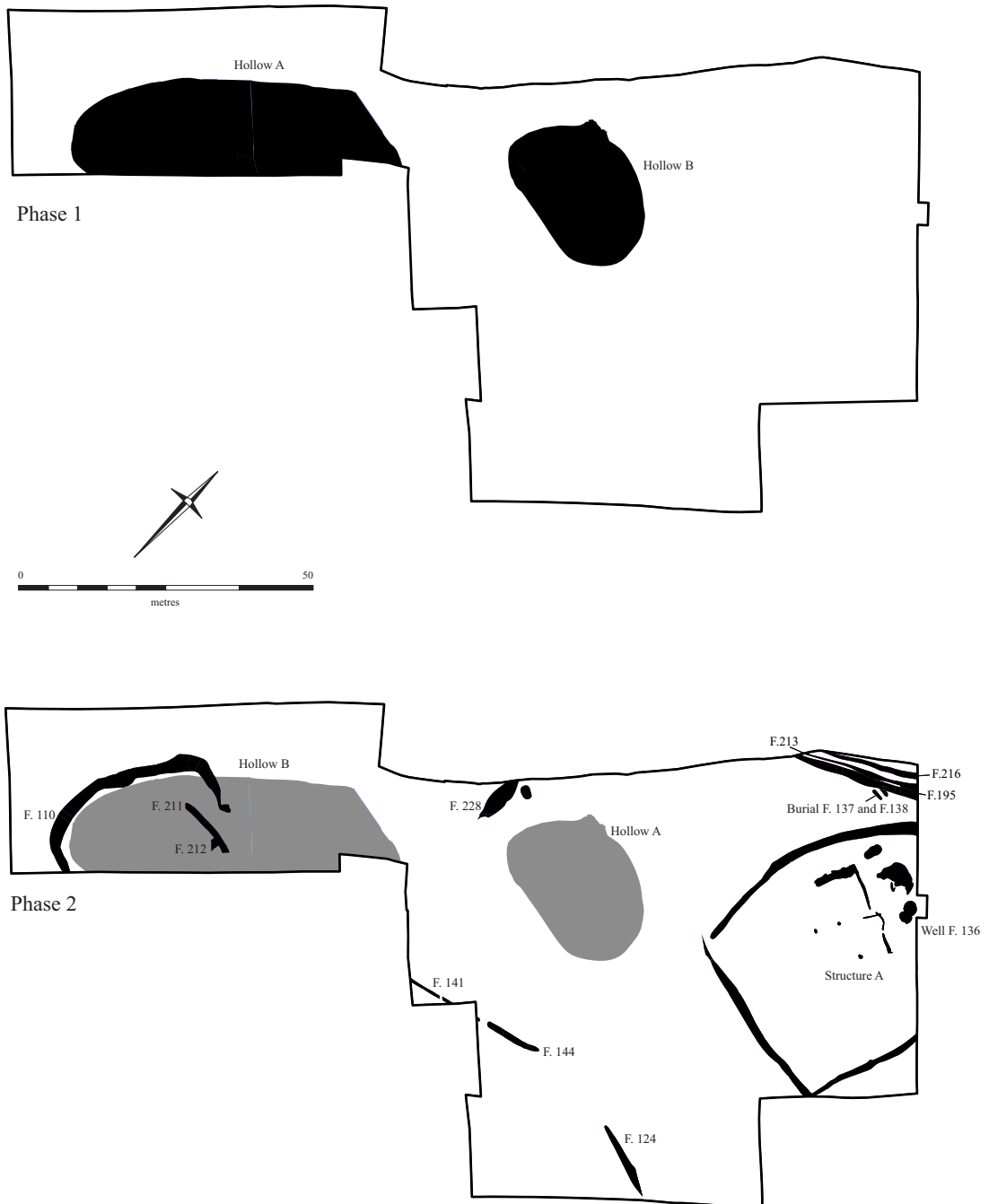


Figure 11. Phase 1 and 2 site development

Phase 3: Mid Romano – British (2nd – 3rd Centuries AD)

Some limited activity continued around Structure A whilst the focus of the site shifted to the west. A series of rectilinear enclosures with small associated structures divided up the valley floor and more extensive quarrying was evident (Figure 12: Phase 3).

Northern Ditch System

The nature of the excavation was such a way that a number of the ditches were only revealed over short distances, making the identification of regular ditch systems difficult. Topographical considerations must also have affected the alignments of these ditches and this is reflected in their irregularity. Putting small inconsistencies aside, the northern ditch system respected a north-south to east-west axial alignment.

Ditch **F.147** (equivalent to F.25 in Swaysland 2005) was a large ditch aligned east-west cut along the southern slope of a chalk escarpment north of Hollow A (see Figure 10 for section). The positioning of this appeared deliberate; its location and orientation would have enhanced the height effect of the north side of the ditch, especially in conjunction with a broad bank as identified during the evaluation (*ibid*). Pottery analysis suggests that this ditch was excavated after the abandonment of Structure A, and that it superseded ditch **F.148**, which was still then partially open. **F.147** appears to have been substantial enough to remain as an earthwork well into the medieval period (Phase 5) at which time it clearly influenced the alignment of **F.194**.

Ditches **F.123** and **F.223** are on the same east to west alignment as **F.147**, but run parallel and approximately 25 metres to the south of it. The central portion of **F.123** had all but been removed by modern activity, so it seems likely that **F.223** was originally a continuation of this ditch. Ditch **F.142** was located against the eastern baulk approximately two metres north of **F.123**, and appears to represent the curved butt-end of a ditch dug to follow the alignment east beyond the site edge. **F.142** also cut across the remnants of a very truncated possible ditch which had survived as little more than a soil mark in the natural, yet which also followed the established boundary alignment.

F.177 and **F.170** similarly represent heavily truncated ditches, once again probably originally one feature. Aligned east to west they were situated in parallel to **F.123** and **F.223**, yet were located approximately 12 metres further south. **F.171** was a lone posthole located at the north of **F.170**. There were no other associated features.

A series of three shallow north-south ditches **F.130**, **F.234** and **F.161** emerge from the northern baulk of Area A. These seemed to share a similar spatial relationship; terminating approximately 14 metres to the north of ditches **F.147** and **F.148**. Ditch **F.161** followed the line of **F.160** and contained early Romano-British potsherds, although these were probably derived from the **F.160** as later potsherds were intermixed with the earlier ones.

A group of three disturbed and eroded ditch or gully features were identified within the far north-eastern corner of Area A; **F.134**, **F.157** and **F.159**. An irregular small hollow in the base of feature **F.157** was excavated as a separate feature initially identified as a posthole, however further excavation of **F.157** revealed that these irregular hollows were ubiquitous across the sides and base of the ditch, suggesting considerable degradation of this feature from root and animal disturbance. This disturbance was noted in most of the features excavated in the north-eastern quarter of Area A.

Well **F.136** was still largely open in Phase 3 and appears to have been re-used as a rubbish pit. Certainly the upper fills [1141] and [1142] were full of discarded potsherds whilst environmental evidence also suggests the disposal of wheat processing waste (Appendix 9).

Feature **F.165** was an extensive spread of material which covered the north-east corner of Structure A. This was bounded to the east by ditch **F.234**. The type of material suggests middening deposits laid into a hollow of abrasion intrusive to the underlying natural. Eight iron nail fragments were recovered

from the surface of this hollow along with pottery sherds covering the whole Romano-British period. A probable continuation of this spread to the south was feature **F.127**, initially seen as a pit, when excavated this proved to be a very shallow and highly irregular feature.

Six postholes and a pit were also identified across the area formerly associated with Structure A. The postholes appeared to be positioned in three pairs between 2.5m and 3.5m apart. These were aligned north-east to south-west. Postholes **F.236** and **F.238** were located to the north of Structure A and were associated with pit **F.235**. To the east of these were postholes **F.239** and **F.240**. To the south of these were postholes **F.152** and **F.145**.

Quarry Pits

Seven quarry pits were identified within Area A and were grouped into two subsets. The first group consisted of five quarry pits located to the east of Hollow A; **F.140** and **F.192** were situated closely adjacent and located mid way between enclosure ditches **F.147/F.148** and **F.223**. Neither quarry pit, approximately four metres wide by five metres long, produced many finds from the lower fills and from **F.140** only a few sherds were recovered from the upper fills (equivalent to [623 – 628]: Swaysland 2005).

Features **F.125**, **F.146** and **F.150** were all located along the southern ditch alignment formed by **F.123** and **F.223**. These were similarly lacking in finds; only eight potsherds were recovered. All five quarry pits were excavated to extract chalk and were then left open to weather and silt up naturally. Two postholes, **F.173** and **F.174**, were associated with **F.146**, although both of these were undated and of uncertain function.

Quarry pits **F.202** and **F.225** were entirely different in nature. Located to the west of Hollow A, **F.202** had been partially backfilled with redeposited chalk rubble, probably discarded debris from the quarrying of **F.225** to the south, the excavation of which had truncated it. Both features had quantities of potsherds dumped into them (**F.202** – 30 sherds **F.225** – 49 sherds). Although broadly dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (Appendix 2), these were probably deposited sometime during the mid to late 4th Century, as suggested by the recovery of a coin <949> minted between 335 – 341 AD (Appendix 6).

F.227 was located on the north-south axis of **F.202** and was therefore interpreted as being associated with that feature. It was interpreted as either a small pit or large posthole. **F.220** and **F.221**, respectively an undated pit and posthole, were likewise located to the south of the quarry pits and their function here is uncertain.

Group of North-Western Features

The western edge of the excavation just clipped the edge of a dense grouping of features which lay 25 metres the south of the earlier burials, most dating to the later Romano-British period. A mixture of structural slots, enclosure ditches and pits, these appeared mostly to respect the earlier boundaries of Phase 2, and also the substantial boundary ditch **F.147**. Located at the intersection of two raised chalk escarpments these features represent activity at a significant point in the landscape.

Stratigraphically the earliest feature within this group was **F.164**, the terminal end of a substantial ditch aligned east to west. This had been backfilled and cut through by ditch **F.147**, perhaps indicating it was closer in sequence with ditch **F.148** to the east. The pottery dates generally place the ditch within Phase 3, although a small earlier component is probably residual.

F.229 was a small ditch to the north of **F.147** which ran parallel to it at a distance of nine metres. The small amount of pottery recovered from the feature suggested that the two were contemporary. **F.229** truncated a pair of intercutting pits **F.230** and **F.232** as well as posthole **F.231**. All these shared a common spatial arrangement with pits **F.208**, **F.189**, **F.184** and **F.149**, suggesting near contemporaneous activity. A Roman minim coin minted in AD 367 (<948> Appendix 6) was found on the surface of **F.208**, suggesting a 4th century date.

Two pits, **F.151** and **F.215** were located to the east of this group. Both were shallow, irregular and displayed the characteristics of tree throws.

Within this group were features interpreted as representing structural elements. **F.163**, **F.203** and **F.204** comprised separate segments of one continuous feature interpreted as a post setting slot. The eastern end of this was cut deep into the chalk and curved back upon itself. The western end became shallower before disappearing beneath the edge of the excavation. There was a consistent spatial respect with ditch **F.147** which suggested that both this and the post setting were contemporary, a fact largely born out through the pottery dates. An earlier pottery component recovered from **F.163** was probably residual, and most probably derived from ditch **F.164** through which it cut.

The eastern end of this slot appeared to respect a significant alignment which also affected two further beam slots, two pits and a posthole. To the north were beam slots **F.205** and **F.210**, both cut at right angles to each other although at some 10 metres distance. **F.210** was aligned north-south and was found to get progressively shallower towards the south end when excavated. It seems probable that the feature originally continued as far as posthole **F.206**, the latter situated two metres beyond its southern end.

The beam slot **F.205** maintained the same east-west alignment as **F.203/F.204**, though offset five metres to the north. Between the two ends of these features were located pits **F.200** and **F.201**. Both were undated, and there was nothing to suggest function or dating except their close spatial relativity.

Southern Ditch System

The southern ditch system represented by ditches **F.109** and **F.110** was established in Phase 2 but continued into Phase 3, with additional ditches cut to form enclosures. **F.187** was aligned north-south at right angles to ditch **F.223**, and was interpreted as an enclosure ditch. Although re-cut as **F.188** this ditch must have become redundant fairly quickly as it appears to have been deliberately backfilled and subsequently the upper layers of Hollow B covered it entirely. Also covered by the same layers of Hollow B was L-shaped gully **F.217**, the latter associated with ditch **F.187**.

To the south of Area B were ditches **F.101** and **F.106**. These cut across the top of ditch **F.110** and were aligned on a north-west to south-east axis, suggesting a later re-establishment of enclosures within this area. Ditch **F.104** was truncated by ditch **F.101** at the westernmost limit of excavation.

Southern Features

The southern half of Area B contained five features that tentatively suggested occupation. **F.107** was a three sided gully that had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch **F.109**, but which clearly respected it and followed the same north-south axial symmetry. In the western corner of this feature was a single posthole, **F.233**. Approximately five metres further west was a pit, **F.117**, cut by another gully, **F.118**, both of these were undated but contained similar fills to the other features. Another heavily truncated possible western extension of **F.118** was identified as **F.133**. This appeared to be a continuation of the same gully towards **F.117** and **F.118**, suggesting that this collection of features was originally a spatially unified group.

Just to the of these features was pit **F.102**. Although undated the excavator considered the feature to be of possible prehistoric origin, however it may have been associated with **F.107**.

Phase 3 Discussion

This phase provides only indirect evidence for local occupation within the excavation area. Structure A had already been abandoned and the well was slowly being backfilled with rubbish. The eastern side of the enclosure appears to have become derelict and overgrown with vegetation. The two ditches cut on the eastern side may



Figure 12. Phases 3-5 site development

have been an attempt to redefine the boundary, perhaps reclaiming overgrown areas. Re-cutting of the western boundary ditch at a similar time suggests that it was still seen as a viable enclosure. The widespread impact of material into the natural within this area, as seen in F.165, may indicate the presence of animals, possibly cattle or horses. It is tempting to suggest that parts of the old building were patched up and retained to provide shelter in a small paddock.

The large ditch F.147, which strengthens the east to west axis of the site, does not attempt to re-establish the southern boundary of the former enclosure. This ditch was initially identified as defensive in nature, although the lack of a return to the north would allow it to have been outflanked. Direct evidence for a bank was not seen during the excavation, although it was noted in the evaluation (Swaysland 2005). The spatial arrangement of features on the northern side does tend to confirm that a bank was present, particularly the termination of F.161 and alignment of F.229.

What can be determined of the field system suggests a rectilinear pattern, possibly with small sheds or shelters set within gullies (F.217 and F.107) the latter arranged at the sides of the enclosures. The elevated quantities of horse bone found across the site strongly suggests that horses were being kept (Appendix 7), whilst these sheds/shelters may represent seasonal protection or stabling within the horse paddocks.

Phase 4: Late Romano-British Features (4th Century AD)

Limited activity during this period was seen with the erection of Structure B and the accumulation of a finds-rich layer in Hollow B. A small enclosure was created to the north of Area A and a new boundary ditch was cut (see Figure 12: Phase 4).

Late Ditches

Ditches **F.167** and **F.207** were mostly obscured beneath the north-western edge of the excavation in Area A. Undated, but stratigraphically late, they cut across all phase 3 features, yet are cut by the medieval ditch **F.162**. They form part of a small enclosure that in some ways appears to respect the large boundary ditch **F.147**, but which then turns and cuts across it. Just to the north lies **F.143**, a square cut pit which also appears late and is aligned on the western section of **F.207**.

Ditch **F.242** runs from close to the corner of **F.167** over towards the south-west. The curvilinear characteristics of this ditch suggest that it also a late addition to the landscape and has been cut to avoid the earlier features. It mostly shares the same alignment as the later features.

Hollow B

Directly beneath the post-Romano-British alluvial silts was a layer of dark silty material filling the top of Hollow B to depths of between 0.25m and 0.35m. This was sampled in ten 1.00m by 1.00m test pits (A – J). Analysis of the pottery from these test pits suggested a wide date range of wares available throughout the Romano-British period. Test pit G is an exception to this as 18 Late Iron Age/Conquest sherds were recovered from lower spits. These sherds almost certainly derived from the underlying ditches **F.211** and **F.212** inadvertently cut through during sampling. Several potsherds could be dated to wares only available in the 4th Century (Appendix 2).

A metal detector survey of Hollow B produced 56 coins, predominantly minims, dated from AD 270 to AD 402 (see Figure 13 and Appendix 6). These were clustered around the southern end of Hollow B but not confined to the area within ditch **F.110**. Other copper alloy finds were two finger rings, three strap fittings, two brooches, a spoon and possible 'Armilla' (Nina Crummy, *pers.comm*).

The survey also recovered numerous iron objects, predominantly nails and nail fragments, but including a key, chisel, knife and pair of tweezers (Appendix 5). The latest coin was minted at some time between 395 and 402 AD which suggests deposition either around the time of the Roman withdrawal from Britain or shortly thereafter.

Structure B

Structure B was identified as being twenty elements in two groups cut across a natural chalk bank and the western edge of Hollow B. The first group of features were cut into the degraded chalk natural and were arranged around beam slot (**F.254**) with five flanking postholes; **F.252**, **F.253**, **F.256**, **F.257** and **F.258**. Four pits, **F.103**, **F.255**, **F.131** and **F.114** were associated with this group and appeared to be located at either end of **F.254**, with the exception of **F.255** that seems to have been cut to hold or repair posthole **F.256**.

The second group was of a different nature and were predominantly cut into the surface deposits of Hollow B. These consisted of curving Slot **F.112**, posthole **F.120** and post pads **F.259**, **F.260** and **F.261**. The post pads were entirely cut into the upper deposits of Hollow B and were filled with compacted thick yellowish brown clay. Slot **F.112** appeared to curve around posthole **F.120**.

Structure B was undated yet was clearly late in the sequence since it cut across all of the earlier features and into the deposits of Hollow B. A pair of pits just to the north of Structure B may have been associated. No function could be extrapolated for pit **F.105** which had been cut into the top of **F.116**, interpreted as a probable small quarry pit.

Phase 4 Discussion

Structure B is peculiar as it is not consistent with a 'habitable' building. Part of the southern side appears to be a revetment of horizontal timbers supported by pairs of upright posts. The eastern end could be a free-standing structure of upright posts. The curving slot between the two could represent a palisade. There are three separate types of construction and the inference is that they were either created at disparate times or represent different functions. As a whole they do not resemble any characteristic type of Anglo-Saxon hall or sunken featured building.

The northern ditching and pit is also representative of later Romano-British activity but may not be as late as Structure B. The suggestion is that there was at least a little activity into late Roman times, even though the pottery analysis strongly suggests decline in this period. The presence of a dark alluvial layer [1456] across much of this area infilling the top of features suggests periodic (perhaps seasonal) flooding, leaving parts of the area (such as Hollow B) semi-permanently damp and boggy and quite clearly abandoned towards the end of this period, an interpretation supported by the environmental analysis of the sediments (the latter includes the freshwater mollusc fauna, see Appendix 9).



Figure 13. Distribution of Roman coins

Phase 5 -Later Medieval (12th – 15th Centuries)

A rectilinear medieval field system was identified cutting across areas A and B. This had been created on both sides of a metalled track located along the south-western edge of Area A. Outside the field enclosures extensive gravel quarrying was evident (see Figure 12: Phase5).

The track consisted of Layer [1459], a mixture of large flint nodules, river cobbles and redeposited sand and gravel. Seven metal detector finds were found within this layer, including a medieval horseshoe, nails and a redeposit Roman coin <691> (Appendix 6)

Two ditches flanked the track; **F.218** was located to the south and **F.222** to the north, the latter having been truncated by modern activity, although **F.172** is probably a continuation of this ditch to the east. **F.218** was seen to truncate an earlier ditch, **F.191**, on the same alignment and also of medieval date. Ditch **F.219** projected south-west from **F.218** and cut across Hollow B for 35 metres before turning south-east and exiting the excavation area.

To the north **F.193** had been cut roughly parallel to the track, however **F.194** was later cut through **F.193** and turned south-west just before the eastern limit of excavation. To the north-west **F.162**, a continuation of **F.194**, cut across Hollow A prior to turning along the southern edge of **F.147**.

Quarry Pits

Two medieval quarry pits were located along the north-western edge of Area B, features **F.121** and **F.251**. These were substantial and had been largely backfilled with waste aggregate and topsoil remnants.

Phase 5 Discussion

The area excavation allowed better inspection of those medieval features found in the evaluation phase. It was clear that the ‘cobbled surface’ located in Trench 3 was in actuality part of a track way surface comprised of laid flint rubble and river stones. The material had been collected from diverse sources as it contained fragments of quernstone (Romano-British) and late Neolithic flint working debris. The discovery of a Roman coin and other miscellaneous iron work within the track surface raises some concern as to where the material was being derived from. There may well be some materials gleaned from the robbing of Romano-British walls and the Villa discovered to the west of the parish in 1952 (VCH Vol. VI, 1978) could well be a candidate for a local source. It should be noted that the Church walls consist of flint and mortar and this may explain the substantial 14th Century quarry pits that are just exposed in the north-western edge of Area B.

A field system of rectilinear enclosures are evident to either side of the track and date from the 12th to the 15th Centuries. The ditches were re-cut at least once on the same alignments which suggests some permanence. That the larger Romano-British ditch **F.147** was still visible is seen in the way that the later ditches respect it. Bruisyard manor may have had ownership of these enclosures as they stretch across the valley not far from the possible moated site of the manor house (Hall 2003).

DISCUSSION

The prehistoric utilisation of Hollows A and B is a valuable addition to the growing body of evidence indicating Neolithic (and later) exploitation of flint resources located close to the surface, probably as a result of erosion of the neighbouring chalkland. This form of flint exploitation, also seen at the nearby site of Granta Park, Abington (Armour 2006a; Brudunell 2004) is in contrast to that witnessed in Norfolk, notably Grimes Grave, and elsewhere, where the mining of flint was required to obtain suitable nodules for tool making. How this activity relates to any settlement of this period at Babraham is uncertain and it may be that only *ad hoc* utilisation is represented. Importantly, the site and immediate area appears to lack any current evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems and settlement, despite the close proximity of evidence for activity in the wider environs (see Evans *et al.* 2006, 2004).

The Romano-British site straddles two topographical and geologically different areas and broadly speaking the features reflect these divisions. To the north of the site is a higher band of chalk, the lower slope of the valley side. To the south lies the secondary terrace gravels of the river flood plain. The early occupation of the site exploits the better-drained chalk whilst utilising the river valley for quarrying (Regan 1995) and establishing the first boundaries. In common with many sites in southern Cambridgeshire, this early occupation is later augmented by a rectilinear field system whilst a concurrent lack of evident occupation suggests a local shift of settlement foci (Evans *et al.* 2004).

The burials are early Conquest Period inhumations but have grave goods consistent with an Aylesford–Swarling cremation tradition rather than with the ceramics of contemporary settlements (Appendix 2). As such, the burials show a greater similarity to those excavated at Hinxtton and possibly reflect the complex nexus of the social and political relationships of the time (Hill *et al.* 1999).

The current lack of evidence for an Iron Age settlement at Babraham strongly suggests that the Phase 1 and 2 enclosures and its building were new foundations, possibly orientated to the putative trackway identified in the northeast corner of the site. This lack of precedent therefore strengthens the link between the burials and the building. This fits in well with the dating and probably establishes the foundation of the site by at least AD 50.

Structure A thus possibly represents the remnants of a rectangular Conquest period farmhouse (AD 43-60). Due to the truncation of certain key elements, this interpretation will remain open for debate. Interpretation of the sequence of occupation is further complicated by the dating of some Phase 2 features due the continuity of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) pot forms and fabrics into the Conquest period, a problem also encountered at the nearby Hutchinson's Site at Addenbrookes (Evans *et al.* 2004). However, pottery from the western beam-slot of Structure A was dated at the earliest to the mid 1st century, suggesting a similar construction date for the building. Rectangular buildings such as Structure A dating to the Conquest period are poorly represented locally within the archaeological record, although in general they share many of the features of smaller villa-like buildings or Romanised farmhouses seen elsewhere in southern Britain during this period,

seemingly replacing native roundhouse at many rural sites, with possible Gaulish / Continental influences (Black 1994).

Comparison of Structure A with similar mid to late 1st century buildings such as those at Park Street (Herts) and Brixworth (Northants) suggest these are of comparable size (*ibid.*), possibly with a similar economic basis. Although the plan of Structure A hints at a villa type building (at Park Street the later villa may have been preceded by a rectangular post-built structure) the environmental evidence and lack of rich, imported pottery suggests an agricultural economic basis of relatively modest means. Structure A appears to have ceased to be occupied at some stage in the later mid 1st century AD, as attested the recovery of residual 1st century pottery following the possible removal of the sill-beams. Pottery recovered from the adjacent well shows this had become redundant by the later 1st century AD, with very few sherds datable to the Flavian period. The lack of Flavian pottery could conceivably indicate a possible abandonment of the site. However, it is more likely that the availability and importation of Flavian pottery was interrupted with a change in the economic status of the site and or a shift in settlement focus during the late 1st century, with local pottery forms (notably sandy greywares) continuing in use throughout the 1st – 2nd century transition.

This transition period provides evidence of continued use of the site, but with a shift in orientation of the field system (figs. 11 & 12). This evidence supports the interpretation for a shift in settlement focus towards the northwest of the site and a possible change of use for Structure A (farmstead to barn/cattle-shed/stables). The 2nd – 3rd century enclosure ditches and quarry pits would thus represent the ‘infields’ or paddocks of the settlement (fig 12, Phase 3), whereas the enclosure ditches in Phase 1 (fig 11, Phase 1) represent part of the initial settlement core. This shift in orientation and settlement focus may reflect a change in the economic status of the site and or a possible change in land ownership. Nonetheless, evidence for continued activity through the 2nd to 3rd Centuries is suggested by relatively modest quantities of domestic wares found within later features, including some pottery from the Nene Valley and also from the production sites at Horningsea. Structural elements within these enclosures may also be represented by rectilinear features which respect the field orientation (Figure 12, Phase 3: F. 104, F. 217). Although the settlement appears to have remained fundamentally agrarian in nature, there are several aspects of the site’s occupation that merit further comment. The absence of Flavian wares in the latter 1st century has already been mentioned, but it is important to note that environmental evidence for cereal processing diminishes during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. This is in contrast with the quantity of quern stone fragments found within later features (Appendix 4) indicating cereal processing continued on site. This indicates that during this period quern stone has been removed and deposited away from the primary cereal processing areas. Nonetheless, a comparison of the quantity of quern recovered indicates a similar or higher scale of processing to that seen at Vicar’s Farm and Orton Hall (Lucas 1999, Mackreth 1996). A shift in animal and stock rearing is also seen on site with horse forming a significant proportion of the faunal assemblage from the 2nd century onwards, although cattle remain dominant (Appendix 7). The higher proportion of horse bone (18%) is difficult to interpret, especially as the identifiable elements appear to be from adult animals. This may indicate a different ‘status’ or type of settlement existed Babraham compared to other rural settlements of the period. However, comparison of the faunal, environmental,

copper alloy metalwork and pottery evidence (Table 1) would suggest that Babraham is a ‘typical’ rural Romano-British settlement, with the small finds including brooches, belt and bracelet fragments and a copper alloy spoon deposited in Hollow B. The recovery of a small but comprehensive collection of brick and tile (Appendix 3) may also attest to the presence of a nearby higher status building from which this material was obtained, although these may also represent residual material from middening activity.

	Babraham (ARC05)	Haddon	Orton Hall	Vicar’s Farm		Langdale Hale
				Total	Core	
Area (ha)	0.76	2.5	1.5	6.0	1.4	1.8
Pottery	1220 1,605	7,000 2,800	44,000 29,333.3	12,406 2,067.7	10,805 7,717.9	15,988 8,882.2
Bone	3,648 4,800	1639 655.6	12,153 8,102	12,016 2,002.7	13,098 9,355.7	18,287 10,159.4
Coins	88 116	81 32.4	63 42	339 56.5	303 216.4	81 45
Copper Small Finds	12 16	24 9.6	47 31.3	30 5	23 16.4	20 11
Glass	-	-	90 60	83 13.8	26 18.6	13 7.2
Quern	17 22	9 3.6	7 4.6	71 11.8	43 30.7	166 92.2

Table 1 Comparative site data (figures in bold represent finds data per hectare); data from Evans *et al.* (forthcoming)

It is apparent from the above table, however, that although the economic basis and status of Babraham is probably similar to the other sites the type and quantity of metalwork and coins recovered support the view that the site maybe ‘untypical’ or distinguished. Although found in much later deposits in Hollow B two pieces of metalwork were recovered that dated to the Conquest Period. A copper alloy brooch of the Nauhiem Derivative type is probably mid 1st century as is a cut down arm-ring or bracelet identified by Nina Crummy as a possible *Armilla* (<932> and <919> Appendix 5). Given the Conquest period component of the site these two inclusions are interesting in a late Roman deposit. It may suggest reworking of earlier deposits or careful curation of finds by a family or community.

In the case of the *Armilla* this latter interpretation seems more likely as they are often found in mid to late Roman contexts, despite those from Colchester, Baldock and London having been recovered from early securely dated stratified sequences (Crummy 2005). *Armillae* are interpreted as military honours given to soldiers who took part in the invasion of Britain (*ibid.*) and as such were esteemed decorations which were key after retirement. Interestingly, a distribution plot these of show they are most often found on territory previously held by the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes. The dating of this object remains problematic. Similarly, the coin evidence poses several problems, not least of all the large number recovered from Hollow B, but also the dating of these, with the majority dating from 330 – 360 AD. These may represent a disturbed hoard or a ‘burst of activity’ (see Reece, Appendix 6) on the site between 330 and 370 AD. Although entirely speculative, it is possible that the increase in coin loss represents an increased presence of ‘officialdom’ on the site, but this is not reflected in the ceramic assemblage, where a decline in non-local wares is seen.

The late 3rd and 4th centuries witnesses a decline in occupation as attested by the reduction in finewares, although these are low for all phases of occupation (slightly more than 1% for the whole period). However, this decline in potsherd quantities between the 3rd and 4th centuries is at odds with the amount of coinage from this period deposited in nearby features and Hollow B. The uppermost deposit of Hollow B could be classed as an abandonment layer, and poses the question whether Hollow B held any special significance or was a piece of damp ground simply used for dumping rubbish. A ditch had been dug around the southern end of Hollow B during the 2nd century and hints at a special significance during the earlier phases of occupation but whether this was dug for practical or other reasons remains uncertain (the small area investigated and disparate quality and condition of deposited artefacts makes it difficult to characterise the rationale behind deposition). It is also possible that the coins had little intrinsic value by the time of their deposition (perhaps reflecting the change in monetary policy due to the replacement of denominations in the later empire rather than specific economic decline or a deteriorating security situation). The infields of the 2nd and 3rd centuries also go out of use during the 3rd and 4th centuries with the erection of a new structure across and cutting Hollow B and the cutting of new enclosure and droveway or track side ditches (fig 12, Phase 4) across the central northern part of the former field system. This decline and change to the field system seen at Babraham is reflected on other rural sites in Cambridgeshire, for example the Camp Ground, Earith (Evans *et. al* forthcoming), where a more ‘organic’ system of field boundaries and enclosures develop form an earlier more ‘formalised’ system of land division from the mid 3rd century onwards.

The archaeological evidence of site use and occupation at Babraham is narrowly defined by the Neolithic exploitation of an easily accessible flint source and the Romano-British period. Separated by over two millennia, the lacuna of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity on the site is unexpected, although due to the limited area of excavation not unsurprising. Further investigation of occupation of the area during these periods would be useful, especially in ‘connecting’ the known settlement and rural activity at the Hutchinson’s, Clay Farm and Babraham Park and Ride sites, situated to the northwest of Babraham.

The Romano-British settlement at Babraham is of particular interest, notably due to its location near an important crossroads of the *Via Devenna* and Icknield Way, and with good communications links to Great Chesterford. The possible new foundation of the settlement during the Conquest period at this nodal point would have enabled it to exploit easy access to emerging Roman markets during the 1st century AD, but also existing trade routes between the Catuvellauni and Icenii. These contacts and opportunities may be reflected in the grave goods recovered from the female burial located northwest of Structure A, where a combination of cultural traditions (affiliations?) appears to be represented. It would appear, however, that the initial economic potential of the site was not firmly established by the end of the 1st century, with little evidence for the importation of high status goods or material. Although Structure A displays certain affinities to a rectangular Romanised farmstead this may represent a short-lived building before the settlement focus shifted. The evidence for ‘abandonment’ is not equivocal and further excavation will help determine the location and extent of the settlement core after it shifted in the 2nd century, especially if it is accepted that the enclosures of the 2nd – 3rd centuries represent the settlement’s infields.

The later status of the site and phases of occupation will remain problematic and ambiguous without further investigation, notably the high quantity of horse bone and the large number of later 4th century coins as these do not conform to the normal pattern of evidence for rural sites of the period. Nonetheless, the occupation sequence during the Romano-British period has largely been resolved and conforms to the sequence of occupation, development, re-orientation and decline seen at other Romano-British sites.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Flint (E. Beadsmoore)

A total 1159 (19465g) flints were recovered from the site; 872 (10101g) were from a hollow, a second hollow yielded 149 (6315g), and the remaining 138 (3049) were residual in a variety of later features or recovered as stray finds

A periglacial hollow, Hollow A, yielded the majority of the flints at the site. The material from the centre of the hollow comprises a coherent assemblage of flint working waste; indicating a close temporal and spatial relationship between working and deposition. The Hollow A assemblage would clearly be a good candidate for a more detailed analysis, beyond the boundaries of this report, and was consequently only briefly assessed at this stage. In contrast, the remaining material from the site was residual, with the potential only to provide evidence for background prehistoric activity; consequently it does not warrant any work beyond the more detailed analysis carried out for this report.

Hollow A

A series of thirteen test pits were excavated across Hollow A, Test Pits 1 and 2 in the centre of the hollow, yielded the greatest quantity of flint. The material was exposed in densely packed layers within the silts, and included fine working waste. Several refits were established even during a brief assessment of the material. All of the core reduction stages were represented. Cores were systematically worked down, with a general focus on producing narrow flakes and blades, many of which were recovered as blanks. Core platforms were modified and the use life of the cores was extended where possible, until the scars stepped into the body of the cores and they were discarded exhausted. These characteristics date the material to the earlier Neolithic. No tools were visible in a brief scan of the material.

Test Pits 3 and 4, moving away from the centre of the deposit, contained less material, although the flints were generally from later in the reduction sequence, no systematically worked, exhausted cores were recovered from these test pits. Test pits 5 through to 10, moving further away from the rich centre of the deposits, yielded increasingly limited quantities of flint; the material was less and less coherent and included ever greater quantities of scarcely and/or expediently worked chunks.

The centre of the hollow contained partial working sequences, how partial could be articulated by refitting. The products of the working, the tools, were taken away to be used elsewhere. Elements of these working sequences potentially extended to the periphery of the hollow alongside nodules that had been casually tested or partially worked. Towards the edge of the hollow, as it became shallower, later material was mixed in amongst the earlier flint working waste.

Hollow B

The flint recovered from Hollow B is listed by context, spit and type in Table 2. The material includes a comparable group to the flints recovered from Hollow A; systematically worked Neolithic cores and flakes. A couple of flints within this group could be more accurately dated to the earlier Neolithic. A potentially Neolithic utilised flake was also recovered, suggesting that other activities in addition to flint working were also carried out in the area.

However, amongst this systematically produced material were another group of flints that were far more expediently worked; flakes, cores and waste chunks that were worked simply to produce flakes, regardless of morphology and with no concern over the use life of the core. This expediently manufactured flint is more likely to be later, dating from the Middle Bronze Age onwards.

A third loose group of material could also be distinguished amongst the Hollow B flint. Material that was approached with an apparently coherent strategy, yet the strategy was then poorly executed. This group could either be the result of relatively inexperienced Neolithic practitioners learning their skills and applying set patterns of working; or they could represent a third chronological group of material dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. It is difficult to date the material with any greater accuracy as there is an absence of clearly chronologically diagnostic material.

Context/ spit	Type													Totals
	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	tertiary blade	single platform core	irregular core	opposed platform core	multiple platform core	miscellaneous scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	retouched and worn flake	unworked burnt chunk	
1323	1													1
1339	19	1	5	1	1	2	4	1		1	1	1		37
1459	3		4	1		2	5				1			16
1592	21	7	29	6		1	3		2					69
1617			1											1
mid 0-10cm	1													1
A 0-5cm		1		1										2
A 15cm-base			1											1
B 0-5cm		1												1
D 20-25cm			1											1
F 5-10cm				1										1
G 10-15cm			1											1
H 5-10cm				1										1
J 0-10cm				1			1							2
stray	3	2	3	1		1	1		1				2	14
Sub totals	48	12	45	13	1	6	14	1	3	1	2	1	2	149

Table 2 – Hollow B flint

Residual

The 138 remaining flints were recovered from later features and layers and as stray finds and were consequently residual. In contrast to the material recovered from Hollow B, a greater number of the residual flints were the products and waste of systematic flake production/core reduction which can be broadly dated to the Neolithic. The Neolithic material included six utilised flints; three edge-used flakes from F. 129, F. 136 and F. 214, an edge used blade from F. 152, a retouched flake from F. 160 and an angled burin on a platform with a used edge from F. 197.

Amongst the systematically manufactured Neolithic flint is a smaller group of material that is the result of a focus on the production of narrow flakes and blades, and is consequently more likely to be earlier Neolithic; including blades recovered from F. 136, F. 138, F. 214, F. 215 and core fragments from F. 160, F. 216. However, the residual material also included expediently manufactured flakes, cores and chunks. Some of which could be the chronologically non diagnostic waste material of the more systematic Neolithic flake production/core reduction strategies or the products of expedient later prehistoric flint working.

One later context yielded an unusually large number of flints, which formed a technologically and chronologically coherent assemblage. Thirty four systematically manufactured flake blanks, a blade and an exhausted blade core were recovered from ditch F. 195 [1360]. The material is earlier Neolithic and probably came from an earlier context disturbed by the ditch when it was established.

The residual material recovered from later features and Hollow B provides evidence for background prehistoric activity at the site, in the Neolithic and later prehistoric periods. The products of the earlier Neolithic flint working were sometimes utilised at the site, suggesting that the activities extended beyond a brief stop to manufacture tools.

In contrast, Hollow A contained very few, if any tools; the flint was worked but not utilised in the hollow. The coherence of the assemblage in the centre of the hollow makes the Hollow A flint a good candidate for a more detailed analysis and refitting, which would allow the flint working sequences to be articulated more fully.

Appendix 2: Roman & Prehistoric Pottery (K. Anderson with a contribution from M. Brudenell)

The assemblage yielded a total of 1349 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 21743g and representing 28.57 Eves. All of the pottery was examined and details of fabric, form, Eve and date (where possible) were recorded, along with any other material considered to be important.

For the purposes of this report the pottery has been divided into three groups based on where it was recovered. These are; Features, Test Pits and Surface Finds, although a discussion of the assemblage as a whole is included below.

Assemblage Composition

Roman pottery dominated the assemblage with a total of 1220 sherds weighing 20554g, with much small quantities of prehistoric material. Table 3 shows the breakdown of the pottery by date.

	No.	Wt (g)	MW (g)	EVEs
LBA/EIA	19	141	7.4	x
LIA	33	329	9.9	0.1
LIA/ER	77	719	9.3	0.88
RB	1220	20554	16.8	27.59
TOTAL	1349	21743	x	28.57

Table 3 Showing all pottery by date

Sandy wares dominated the Late Iron Age assemblage, most of which were also wheel thrown, suggesting that they have a 0 – 50 AD date. There were very few diagnostic Iron Age sherds in the assemblage, though there were a number with burnished and combed decoration.

The category Late Iron Age/Early Roman has been used to describe those sherds which have an Iron Age fabric, but a Roman, or at least 'Romanizing' vessel form. These generally date AD 40 – 60 and are also known as conquest period wares, since distinguishing whether they are pre or post conquest is very problematic. Two examples of this are the vessels found in association with a burial, Feature 137, the tazza in particular has vessel form parallels with Late Iron Age forms, but the fabric appears to be more Romanizing.

Imports represented just over one percent of the assemblage, Samian being the most common, with all three regions being represented. Feature 228, a ditch terminal, contained eight Southern Gaulish Samian sherds, all of which were very fragmented, hence a vessel form could not be identified. Within this feature two Gaulish amphora sherds were also recovered, one of which was part of a handle, dating mid-late 1st century AD.

The quantities of Roman pottery remained relatively consistent throughout the Roman period, with a dip only coming in the late 3rd-4th century AD. Coarsewares dominated the assemblage with 86% of the Roman assemblage, with jars being the most commonly represented vessel form. Most of the vessels are likely to have been made locally, although most could not be sourced to a specific kiln. The shell-tempered wares for example, which represented 6% of the Roman assemblage are similar to the wares produced at Harrold in Bedfordshire, although the shell inclusions tend to be smaller suggesting a different production centre operating throughout the Roman period, though seeming to peak between the 2nd-3rd century AD.

Most of the sourced wares date from the mid-late Roman period, with for example, only six Verulamium sherds and two Early Colchester wares. Nene Valley wares represent the largest group of sourced wares, with a total of 59 sherds, most of which were colour-coated sherds, followed by Horningsea wares with 35 sherds. Hadham oxidised wares were also present, comprising 33 sherds dating between the 2nd-4th century AD. The Oxfordshire wares consisted of only seven sherds, which supports the view that the site went into decline in the late Roman period.

Features

The pottery recovered from the Features on site represented the largest group of material, with a total of 969 sherds, weighing 15127g and representing 19.16 Eves.

F.101

Feature 101 was another ditch which cuts ditch, Feature 110. It contained a total of 14 sherds, weighing 191g, which were 2nd-4th century AD in date, with several examples of later vessels (3rd-4th century AD).

There is little difference in date between the two ditches, although the later feature 101, does not have any early Roman pottery. The later material in Feature 110 may be the result of redeposition, but equally the pottery evidence may imply that there was only a short space of time between each being dug.

F.109

27 sherds, weighing 521g were recovered from another ditch, located near to Features 110 and 101, Feature 109. The material came from five different contexts, although there was a negligible difference in date between the contexts, with each containing material of a mixed date. There were some earlier Roman vessels dating mid 1st-2nd century AD, which are likely to be residual, since the remaining sherds in this feature are all 2nd-4th century AD. This included Hadham oxidised ware and several local shell-tempered wares.

F.110

37 sherd of pottery, weighing 748g were recovered from six different contexts within Feature 110. Context [1278] contained one Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherd, along with some early Roman pottery (mid 1st-early 2nd century AD). The remaining contexts contained later material (2nd-4th century AD), including two Nene Valley colour-coats, one of which was a beaded-flanged bowl dating 3rd-4th century AD.

F.136

A total of 221 sherds of pottery, weighing 2060g were recovered from three contexts within Feature 136, a well. Context [1141] the upper fill contained 19 sherds, weighing 232g which were slightly mixed in date with a small number of Early Roman sherds (mid 1st-2nd century AD), although the bulk were 2nd-4th century AD. This included two Nene Valley colour-coated sherds and one non-diagnostic Central Gaulish Samian sherd.

The middle fill of the well, context [1143] contained the largest quantity of pottery from this feature, with 171 sherds weighing 1590g. This included six Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds, all of which were non-diagnostic. The remaining sherds were all Early Roman in date, with nothing later than the early 2nd century AD and most being mid-late 1st century AD. The Roman pottery included one early Colchester colour-coated sherd, two Verulamium whiteware sherds and a small number of locally made, Early Roman finewares. The 'tight' date range along with the quantity of material recovered from this fill suggests a rapid dumping episode.

The lower Well fill [1144] contained 31 sherds, weighing 238g. Five Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherds, all of which were non-diagnostic, although they all appear to be wheel thrown. There were also several 'Romanizing' sherds, most of which were probably locally made. There were six sherds from a single vessel, which appears to be a local imitation Terra Nigra in terms of fabric, although the sherds came from a jar, so the vessel form is not a direct copy of a Terra Nigra form.

This feature has very clear stratigraphy and although there is relatively little date between each of the three fills, there is enough difference in the pottery dates to understand the depositional process of this specific well. The earliest phase appears to be in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, more specifically AD40-50 seems an appropriate date. The second phase of filling contained a few sherd of the same date as the earliest fill, although the bulk were slightly later pre Flavian (AD43-68) and Flavian (AD69-96). The upper fill contained material that was later still in date (2nd-4th century AD). There was a fourth fill [1144] in between [1143] and [1145], which contained no pottery, but given the dates of the two surrounding fills, was probably deposited in the early 2nd century AD.

F.137 (with M. Brudenell)

Feature F.137, was a burial containing two complete vessels, which unfortunately were slightly damaged during the machining, although most sherds could be refitted. The vessels were positioned above the skull on the northern edge of the cut. The vessels consisted of one mini carinated cup (153g) with an everted rim (8cm diameter), a cordon around the waist and a slight foot ring base. The second vessel was a pedestalled tazza (460g), with a rim diameter of 16cm, two cordons and bands of combed vertical lines. The tazza can be considered as 'Romanizing' in terms of fabric; a moderately fine sandy ware, with common silver mica. The cup consisted of a coarser sandy fabric with moderate silver mica and rare angular flint. However, both vessel forms are more closely paralleled with Late Iron Age forms, although this is likely to be from towards the end of the Late Iron Age period.

A Colchester type brooch was also recovered from this feature with a date of the first half of the 1st century AD. The pottery does not appear to have been curated for a significant period of time and although the post-depositional processes have left the vessels with heavy residue, they do not show signs of abrasion. A likely date for the burial is therefore, AD 40-60.

These vessels functioned as grave goods, although whether they were simply used as containers or whether they were goods in their own right is unclear. A second grave, F.138 is associated with this burial, with both being on the same alignment and less than a metre apart. The second grave had no associated vessels, which may simply be a reflection of gender since F.137 was female and F.138 male (Ranson *pers comm.*).

Both of these vessels therefore date to the conquest period, with parallels coming from Castle Hill, Cambridge (Alexander & Pullinger 1999) and the King Harry Lane site phase 1 (0-40AD) (Stead & Rigby 1989). One of the best examples comes from Mill Hill, Deal, Kent (Parfitt 1995), which was excavated between 1984-89. 42 burials and five cremations were excavated, the majority of which were Late Iron Age in date. Whilst the cremations and their associated grave goods were clearly affiliated to the Aylesford-Swarling tradition, few finds were recovered from the inhumations. In total just two ceramic vessels were recovered from two inhumations (simple Late Iron Age jar and bowl forms), while brooches were recovered from a separate six graves. In no instance did the two classes of finds occur together. At the King Harry Lane Late Iron Age cemetery, of the 472 burials excavated, only 17 were inhumations and of these, only one contained pottery.

The intriguing aspect of burial F.137 is that the brooches and pottery *are* present within the same inhumation, forming a group of grave goods that would not be out of place in an Aylesford-Swarling cremation. The ceramic forms present in the grave imply the selection of specific, and possibly specialised vessels, as opposed to the 'everyday' or 'utilitarian' forms included in the Mill Hill examples (Parfitt 1995). Small cups and pedestal-tazzae are not common vessel forms in Late Iron Age domestic assemblages from Southern Cambridgeshire and have closer affinities with the specialised/Romanizing eating and drinking vessels found in Aylesford-Swarling cremations such as Hinxtun (Hill & Evans 1999), than with ceramics from contemporary settlement sites.

F.147

A total of 41 sherds, weighing 414g were recovered from five contexts within this ditch. The pottery had a broad date of 2nd-4th century AD date and included four Nene Valley colour-coated sherds, only one of which was diagnostic, consisting of a beaded rim beaker, dating mid 2nd-3rd century AD. There was also one Eastern Gaulish Samian sherd from a dish, though the exact form could not be determined, although the fabric gives a 3rd century AD date. Three Hadham oxidised sherds were also recovered all of which are non-diagnostic. Context [1205] contained over half of the pottery from Feature 147 (27 sherds), including three different shallow dishes, dating 2nd-3rd century AD.

F.148

Feature F.148 was the earlier ditch, which was later re-cut by F.147. It contained 12 sherds of pottery, weighing 833g, dating mid 1st-2nd century AD. This included four large, refitting sherds from a sandy greyware storage jar.

The pottery from this original ditch cut is noticeably earlier than the material from the re-cut, which is what would be expected. The pottery evidence dates the original ditch to the mid 1st century AD, with the re-cut occurring some time in the 2nd century AD.

F.197

27 sherds, weighing 412g were recovered from ditch F.197. This comprised 13 Late Iron Age sherds, all of which were non-diagnostic. There was a small number of 'Romanizing' sherds, with the remaining sherds consisting of Early Roman wares, most of which are pre-Flavian in date.

The pottery was recovered from two contexts, with all but six sherds coming from [1361]. The Late Iron Age pottery unlikely to be residual and the pottery implies a continuation from the Late Iron Age into the early Roman period, suggesting this feature is probably from the conquest period.

F. 225

Feature 225, a backfilled quarry pit, contained 49 sherds of pottery weighing 537g, from three different contexts. Context [1521] contained 16 sherds of Roman pottery which dates 2nd-4th century AD and included one Hadham oxidised ware, one Pakenham colour-coat and one sherd from an imitation black-burnished shallow dish.

Context [1522] contained 22 sherds which again all dated 2nd-4th century AD. Vessels represented in this context included a Hadham oxidised ware, and two sherds from separate imitation black-burnished dishes. The final context [1549] contained 11 sherds, which included one Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherd, which was probably residual, since the remaining sherds were all 2nd-4th century AD in date. This included yet another imitation black-burnished dish, although the four sherds recovered from this feature were all from different vessels.

There is no noticeable difference in date between the different contexts in this feature, suggesting rapid deposition, which is not unexpected from a probable rubbish dump. Given the nature of the feature, it is also possible that the sherds had been redeposited from elsewhere, although the mean weight of the sherds was very similar to the site average and the condition of the sherds were no worse than from other types of features.

Test Pits

A total of 273 sherds were recovered from the Test Pits, weighing 3625g and representing 4.71 Eves. The majority of sherds were Roman in date, although earlier material was present (see Table 4)

	No.	Wt(g)
LBA/EIA	15	62
LIA	2	9
LIA/ER	15	70
RB	241	3484
TOTAL	273	3625

Table 4: Showing pottery from Test Pits by date

Test Pit A

53 sherds, weighing 695g were recovered from the top 15cm of Test Pit A. All of the pottery was 2nd-4th century AD in date and included several large and relatively unabraded sherds. Seven Nene Valley colour-coated sherds were recovered, along with two Hadham oxidised wares and one Horningsea greyware. Some of the sherds were late in date, including four examples of beaded-flanged bowls, which date 3rd-4th century AD.

Test Pit B

A total of 31 sherds, weighing 339g were recovered from Test Pit B, from a maximum depth of 25cm. Most of the material is 2nd-4th century AD in date, including several Nene Valley wares, and three Hadham oxidised wares, although most of the sherds were non-diagnostic. Two flint-tempered sherds were recovered from 15-20cm down, although these are most likely to be residual due to the presence of Roman material within the same spit and below.

Test Pit C

Test Pit C contained a total of 63 sherds, weighing 1346g, thus making it the most prolific of the test pits. The bulk of the pottery was again 2nd-4th century AD in date, all coming from a maximum depth of 20cm. There were several examples of later Roman wares, including two Oxfordshire red-slipped wares (3rd-4th century AD) and one Nene Valley colour-coated, convex dish (4th century AD). There was also one sherd from a large, beaded-rim jar which is from the same vessel as a sherd recovered from Test Pit G, dating 2nd-4th century AD, although they do not refit.

Test Pit D

40 sherds, weighing 401g were recovered from this test pit, from a maximum depth of 50cm, although most were recovered from 20-25cms. The majority of the sherds can be dated 2nd-4th century AD, with a number of late Roman vessels identified, including three Oxfordshire red-slipped wares (3rd-4th century AD). Two sherds from a Nene Valley whiteware mortaria were also recovered.

Despite the differing depths, there is little apparent difference between material recovered from near the top versus material near the bottom of the test pit, in terms of date and condition. This therefore suggests either rapid deposit or re-deposition.

Test Pit F

A total of 46 sherds, weighing 435g were collected from Test Pit F. The pottery came from a depth of up to 40cm, with the majority coming from between 30-35cm. This is the only test pit to contain a quantity of Iron Age pottery (with the exception of the single sherds recovered from Test Pits B and G). A total of 15 Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds were recovered from depths between 25-40cm, along with 18 early Roman sherds (mid-late 1st century AD), including two Verulamium whiteware sherds. There were a small number of sherds recovered which date 2nd-4th century AD, although all of these came from within the top 10cm of the test pit. This is therefore also the only test pit to show a clear stratigraphy.

Test Pit G

Test Pit G contained 12 sherds of pottery, weighing 201g from a maximum depth of 50cm. This included the large beaded rim sherd which is from the same vessel as that from Test Pit C. There was also one sherd from an Oxfordshire red-slipped mortaria, dating 3rd-4th century AD, which was recovered from a depth of 45-50cm. As with a number of the other test pits, there was no clear difference in date between the pottery from the top and bottom of this feature which may be a result of rapid deposition or re-deposition.

Test Pit H

Only five sherds weighing 42g were recovered from up to 45cm in this test pit. The pottery ranged in date from the 2nd-4th century AD, with most of the sherds being non-diagnostic.

Test Pit I

Nine sherds (122g) were recovered from Test Pit I from a maximum 50cm, with most coming from 20-35cm. Six sherds were 2nd-4th century AD in date, but three were flint-tempered prehistoric sherds, which were found between 0-10cm thus making them residual.

Test Pit J

One sherd, dated Romano-British was recovered from Test Pit J.

The remaining 13 sherds were recovered from Test Pits 1-4 (Hollow A), only one of which was Roman, with the remaining sherds being prehistoric, including 10 flint-tempered sherds.

Overall there are some interesting distinctions between the test pits, in terms of the material recovered. The differences in quantity and date show relatively intensive deposition in this area from the Late Iron Age to the late Roman period.

Surface Finds

A total of 107 sherds, weighing 2691g were recovered from the surface of the excavation, representing 4.70 Eves. The majority of the sherds were 2nd-4th century AD in date and are comparable to the pottery from excavated features on the site. The sherds recovered included several Nene Valley wares

along with Hadham and Oxfordshire wares, as well as shell-tempered and sandy greywares. Only one sherd was identified as being early Roman in date.

The pottery evidence shows a continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age through to the Late Roman period (4th century AD), although the pottery evidence does suggest that there was a decline in activity between the late 3rd-4th century AD.

The Late Iron Age pottery is mostly wheel-thrown suggesting it is relatively late in date, probably being 0-50 AD, or more specifically 30-50 AD (Brudenell *pers. comm.*) and the nature of the pottery implies that when occupation began there was already an element of 'Romanization' taking place. There are a number of sherds which were dated Late Iron Age/early Roman which are likely to date between AD 40-60.

Approximately 35% of the Roman pottery was dated to the mid 1st-2nd century AD, the majority of which were locally made. There was surprisingly few vessels from the early Roman industries, for example, only six Verulamium sherds and two early Colchester wares were collected.

From the mid 2nd century AD, Nene Valley wares begin to appear in the assemblage, although locally made coarsewares continue to dominate. Approximately 40% of the Roman assemblage consisted of wares dated 2nd-4th century AD, with vessels dating 2nd-3rd century dominating, although it was often difficult to give more specific dates, due to the condition of the material and because many fabrics and forms were fairly generic throughout the Roman period.

The quantity of pottery at the site drops in the 3rd century AD, which is reflected in the small quantity of Oxfordshire wares for example, of which only seven sherds were recovered, all of which came from the test pits.

The pottery is fairly typical of a domestic assemblage, with a range of different sized jars dominating, with a number of other vessel forms for both the preparation and serving of food.

The exceptions to this are the two vessels recovered from the burial, Feature 137, which functioned as grave goods, although it is unclear as to whether they were used to hold goods in, or as goods in their own rights.

The supply networks to the site seem fairly typical of many rural site, with a dominance of locally made products (even if the exact source is as yet unknown) but with access to goods from further a field, although it is only the big industries, such as the Nene Valley and Horningsea that are represented. There were a small number of imports in the assemblage, consisting entirely of Samian, with small quantities present, but they do highlight that the site had access to good trade networks from the early Roman period. However, none of the vessels represent the presence of significant wealth.

171 sherds of Roman pottery had previously been recovered from the evaluation of the site, weighing 2578g. This material all dated 2nd-4th century AD, with no evidence of the earlier occupation. However, this may simply be because the evaluation did not

centre on any of the early Roman features. The pottery that was recovered, comprised similar fabric and forms to the later material collected from the excavation, including Nene Valley wares, Hadham wares and imitation black-burnished wares.

The material is comparable to that recovered from the ARES access road excavation (RCB05 Forthcoming), although this site had much fewer Late Iron Age and early Roman vessels, thus indicating that the ARC excavations picked up more of the early settlement, although as the pottery demonstrates this area did continue in use at least until the mid 3rd century AD, if not later, although there was a decline in the level of activity. There were only a small number of features from the roadway excavation that appear to be the same as features on the ARC excavation and the pottery evidence suggests that this is because the roadway cuts through an area that was utilised more between the mid 2nd-4th centuries AD.

Overall the pottery evidence has been useful in understanding the nature and status of the site, as well as showing that it was in use from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The pottery recovered from the grave, Feature 137, are probably the most interesting vessels, not only because Late Iron Age burials are relatively rare in the area, but also because they reflect a certain level of wealth and status, even at an early stage in the sites development.

Appendix 3: Roman Tile (K. Anderson)

218 pieces of tile, weighing 24667g were recovered from both features and test pits. All of the material was examined and details of fabric and form were recorded, along with any other information deemed important. For the purposes of this report the material is divided by features and test pits, although the assemblage as a whole is discussed.

Five broad fabric groups were identified, although within these there was some variability in the frequency of inclusions and the colour.

Fabric 1 – Coarse sandy, with no other inclusions

Fabric 2 – Coarse sandy, with large flint inclusions

Fabric 3 – Coarse sandy, with moderate to common red iron ore inclusions

Fabric 4 – Coarse sandy, with common to abundant limestone

Fabric 5 – Shell-tempered

Fabric 1 was the most commonly occurring type (c. 70%), occurring in both oxidised and reduced fabrics, although the reduced examples were rare. The remaining four fabric types occurred only in small quantities.

The four main tile forms were identified in varying quantities (Table 5), with tegula being the most common, although there were a large number of pieces which were non-diagnostic due to size. Six floor tile fragments still had the remains of mortar on one side.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Tegula	61	9728
Imbrex	30	2981
Floor Tile	24	7981
Box Flue	16	1809
Non-diagnostic	87	2168
TOTAL	218	24667

Table 5: Quantities of tile by form

Features

A total of 101 pieces of tile, weighing 13570g were recovered from 22 different excavated features. Feature 110 contained the largest quantity of tile, comprising 26 pieces (2076g). This included two tegula, two floor tiles, eight imbrex pieces and five box flue tiles. Ten fragments of tile were recovered from Feature 225, weighing 535g. This included one tegula and one imbrex, with the remaining pieces being non-diagnostic. Feature 101 contained six fragments of tile weighing 342g, which included two tegula. Feature 131 comprised five fragments, including one imbrex and one floor tile.

Test Pits

Tile was recovered from nine of the test pits, totalling 81 fragments, weighing 4294g. Test Pit C (Hollow B) contained the greatest quantity, consisting of 39 pieces, weighing 1076g. This relatively high number is largely influenced by a single tegula which had broken into 24 fragments (288g). Within this test pit there were also two imbrex and two floor tiles. Test Pit B (Hollow B) contained 13 fragments of tile, weighing 860g, which includes one box flue tile and one floor tile.

A further 36 fragments of tile, weighing 6803g were collected as surface finds from across the site. This included one floor tile with *opus signinum* on one side.

The quantity of tile certainly suggests a building in the vicinity, although one was not identified through the excavation. The range of tile forms present supports this view, with all of the main categories being identified. The tile itself is difficult to date accurately, therefore its association with pottery can be used. The tile from the excavated features was found alongside pottery dating 2nd-4th century AD, although some features (e.g. F. 110 and F. 225) were dated more specifically to the 3rd-4th century AD. Although this does not give the date for when the building was constructed, instead it is more accurate as a date for when the building went out of use. Further investigation in the area might locate when this material came from, and ultimately aid in the understanding of the site and the area as a whole.

Appendix 4: Building Stone & Worked Stone (S. Timberlake)

Building Stone

<258> [1176] F.14 An irregular shaped slightly waterworn or else very weathered boulder of a quartzite/ quartz schist with attached mortar. Non-local, exotic, perhaps glacially derived origin. Probably from the core of a stone wall rather than as facing stone.

<602> (1) Surface SW corner: a slightly micaceous fine-medium grained pale coloured quartzitic flaggy gritstone. A broken fragment. Non-local, possibly Carboniferous Millstone Grit? Worn, possibly

ground, upper and lower surfaces. Re-used as a stone floor tile or paving slab, but perhaps originally part of a quern stone (approx. 40 mm thick)? Identical petrology to other querns.

<602> (2) Surface SW corner: a dark grey fine grained micaceous greywacke sandstone. Hard and fissile slab. Non-local, possibly Carboniferous. Paving or non-facing wall stone.

The very small amount of building stone recovered represents the sort of assemblage of non-local British building (non-decorative facing stone and floor slabs/tiles) typical of post-medieval estate buildings of the 18th-19th century, such as imported Pennant sandstone and flaggy Millstone Grit (Upper Carboniferous). However, the stone floor tile <602> (1) appears to be part of a re-used Roman quern (see below).

Worked Stone

<132> (1028) F.107. Part of a large circular rotary quern (top stone) with a central axle hole and tapered funnel for grain (45mm > 20 mm). Probably originally 420 mm in diameter and 70 mm deep in the middle, tapering to 30 mm around the edge. With a ground and well used lower surface. Composed of a very coarse pebbly gritstone with a pink and white felspathic and quartz matrix. Non-local Carboniferous Millstone Grit. Probably Derbyshire or Pennine origin (320 mm x 200 mm).

<173> [1083] F.121. A large flat-bottomed waterworn cobble (130 mm x 110 mm x 120 mm). A pale buff-coloured quartzite cobble of non-local origin, possibly derived from the Bunter Triassic conglomerates of the Midlands, but may have been eroded and glacially transported. There is some suggestion that the original flat or broken surface of the pebble (split along the quartzitic sandstone partings) has been further utilised as a rubbing stone, perhaps as a hand-held muller for use with a saddle quern. Traces of adhering mortar suggest its re-use as building stone.

<241> [1143] F.136. A flattened and slightly tapered cylindrical whetstone fragment; 85 mm x 20-25 mm (wide) x 10 mm thick, ground and polished smooth from use. Of non-local origin, almost certainly composed of a fine grained felspathic and slightly micaceous grit, similar to that of the querns – a Carboniferous Millstone Grit?

<255> [1172] F.140. A fragment of a coarse-ground quern stone (140 mm x 70 mm x 32 mm). Made from an extremely coarse-grained felspathic gritstone with inclusions of white vein quartz, small gravel size quartz pebbles and pink orthoclase feldspar. One worked (grinding) surface, possibly part of a lower stone. Non-local, of Carboniferous Millstone Grit – probably from Derbyshire.

<268> [1194] F.147. A heat fractured fragment of a discarded rotary quern (80 mm x 50 mm x 43 mm (thick)). Note soot-covered upper surface with traces of cut channelling. Medium-coarse grained felspathic gritstone – of Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit.

<316> [1255] F.169. A fragment of medium-coarse grained felspathic gritstone (probably Millstone Grit). No worked surfaces survive. Possibly burnt and heat-fractured.

<329> [12787] F.110. A fragment of a possible quern stone – possibly part of the bottom stone of a rotary quern with grinding surface uppermost. The base of the stone is roughly pitted – possibly part of the original shaping of the stone. Made of a coarse-grained felspathic gritstone (Millstone Grit). Stone originally about 30 mm thick (dimensions: 90 mm x 80 mm x 30 mm).

<351> (1312) F.185. no. 35. Part of the upper stone of a finely worked hand-mill rotary quern made of pudding-stone conglomerate – the Hertfordshire Pudding Stone (Lower Eocene). Upper quern stone original c. 200 mm wide with a central hole for grain feed tapering from 50 – 25 mm in diameter at the base. The lower (grinding) surface of the stone is slightly concave. Dimensions: 190 mm x 100 mm x 80 mm.

<380> [1361] F.197. Fragment of lower rotary quern stone. The slightly convex upper (grinding) surface and circular rim of the mill stone both show evidence of the pitting produced during the

original working (shaping) of the stone. Original diameter of the quern probably about 500 mm. Dimensions of fragment: 300 mm x 110 mm x 30 mm (thickness at rim). Quern broke in middle due to wear and brittleness at thinnest point. Made of andesitic or basaltic lava (with inclusions of plagioclase and augite). Imported – probably from the Eifel or Maar region of the Rhineland.

<384> [1363] F.196. Part of a large quern stone – possibly a ‘beehive-shaped’ rotary quern with a ground and flattened lower surface (160 mm x 120 mm x 70 mm (thick)). Possible traces of burning and heat fracture. Of non-local origin – a ‘pudding-stone’ conglomerate (flint pebbles cemented within a silicified matrix). Almost certainly of Hertfordshire pudding stone (Lower Eocene), a commonly used source for querns during the Roman-Medieval periods.

<437> [1459] A broken fragment (110 mm x 95 mm x 75 mm) from the upper domed surface of a ‘beehive-shaped’ rotary quern stone made of pudding-stone conglomerate; probably Hertfordshire Pudding Stone (Lower Eocene). The pebble clasts within the silicified matrix include those of flint and jasper.

<492> [1531] F.228. x2 fragments of broken quern stone.

a) Part of a large stone (190 mm x 150 mm x 60 mm (thick)) with only one worked surface – probably the lower grinding surface of a fine grind rotary quern stone. Part of a destroyed quern stone with evidence of burning; fire reddening, heat fracturing and traces of sooting. Composed of medium-coarse grained felspathic gritstone – Carboniferous Millstone Grit?

b) A fragment of rotary quern (upper stone); 111 mm x 111 mm x 38 mm (thick). The shape of the outside edge of the stone and concave lower grinding surface suggests that this was part of a small diameter fine grind stone hand-mill. A coarse grained felspathic gritstone – from the Millstone Grit. Shows possible evidence for burning.

<504> [1549] F.225. Possible rim fragment of a rotary quern, with very worn and corroded surfaces. (110 mm x 100 mm x 48 mm (thick)). The outer edge of the mill stone is the only part that survives intact (note square x-section), although part of upper grinding surface is present 5 cm in from edge; this suggests considerable degree of wear and under-cutting before the millstone was finally discarded. The degree of curve present along the outer edge suggests an original diameter of about 700 – 800 mm. There is a suggestion of the stone having been burnt and broken up, perhaps even re-used as building stone. Composed of a medium-coarse grained felspathic gritstone (from the Carboniferous Millstone Grit) with some evidence of a baritised cement.

<794> 210 x3 fragments of rotary quern stones: one part of outer edge of an upper stone (130 mm x 160 mm x 35 mm) with faint traces of diagonal channelling on top, ground smooth underneath, plus two other fragments (90 mm x 70 mm x 37 mm + 140 mm x 80 mm x 32 mm), the latter almost certainly of a lower stone. Thin querns <40 mm thick. Of medium-coarse grained quartzitic and felspathic gritstone. Pale buff coloured grit, slightly micaceous. Non local. Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit – probably of Derbyshire origin.

<1127> Test Pit H 45-50 cm. Fragment of possible quern stone or paving. One worked (ground) surface with very slight concavity suggests that this was originally part of a quern. Less than 25 mm thick. Rock is of pale coloured medium-grained gritstone – probably Carboniferous Millstone Grit.

<1160> 25. from (1456) hollow B. Test Pit 1. A burnt and fractured fragment of sandstone/grit – non-local, probably of Carboniferous Millstone Grit. Possibly part of a destroyed quern.

The worked stone assemblage is dominated by rotary quernstone fragments, chiefly from Romano-British contexts, much of it intentionally broken up, some of it burnt, for re-use as road metalling, rough building stone, or for pit infills or packing. For instance, the pudding-stone quern fragment <351> was found re-used as stone packing material within a posthole.

The range of lithologies represented amongst the quernstones are fairly typical of those found within the Cambridgeshire area; all are of non-local rock, although the

expected high proportion of ‘beehive’ puddingstone querns composed of puddingstone conglomerate (Lower Eocene) almost certainly come from the Hertfordshire source of Abbington Piggots (Wilkes & Elrington 1978), suggesting a continuity of production from the Late Iron Age into the Roman Period. Given the early farmstead occupation of the Babraham site immediately pre- and post-conquest, the strong evidence for their presence here is perhaps not at all surprising. Far more unusual is the very high incidence of Millstone Grit (Upper Carboniferous) gritstone querns. Wilkes & Elrington (*ibid.*) suggested that examples found in Cambridgeshire may have been made from local glacial erratic deposits. However, the evidence of the Babraham assemblage suggests that this is highly unlikely. The sheer size of the querns and the choice of suitable lithologies (coarse-fine grindstone surfaces) suggests quarrying at known Pennine sources, and the import of finished products into the area. The presence of a single high-quality Rhineland lava quern supports the notion that Babraham was on the trading route for quality utilitarian goods, perhaps first moving along the Icknield Way prior to the development of a fully fledged Roman road network.

Appendix 5: Metalwork (G. Appleby, A. Hall & S. Timberlake)

A total of 204 metal non-coin artefacts were recovered as surface finds and from features and the metal-detecting of a large ‘pond’ like feature, dated to the Roman period. Of these finds, 23 are made of copper alloy, 22 from lead and the remaining 160 were made from iron. The majority of the metalwork is largely non-diagnostic iron nails (67 minimum, 81 probable, three holdfasts and one possible T-shaped clamp). The majority of the ironwork was recovered from Roman and medieval contexts, which included a large key and large square-headed stud, a pair of iron tweezers, three knives, reaping/billhooks and several hobnails. X-ray examination is required to confirm identification of several of the objects.

Copper alloy objects

Twenty three copper alloy objects were recovered in addition to 73 copper alloy coins (see Appendix 6). The details of these are reported below.

<872> F.137. Associated with burial. A complete Colchester type brooch of one piece construction with pierced catch-plate and majority of pin intact. The brooch has a six coil spring and undecorated bow. Similar to published examples from Skeleton Green (Macreth in Partridge 1981 p.146/7) and Colchester (Crummy 1983 p.11). Length 45mm. Weight 7g. Dating to the first half of the 1st century AD

<885> Sf.14. Copper alloy fragment of nail cleaner, length 28mm. Weight <1g. . Probably part of a cosmetic set, for example similar to the nail cleaner/strap ends with crescent shaped lugs from Richborough, dating to the 4th century AD (Eckardt & Crummy 2006: 87).

<889> Sf.19. Fragment of possible finger ring consisting of thin strip of sheet copper alloy decorated with repeated, incised reverse S motif. Bent around into ring of max 17mm diameter. Weight <1g. Slightly flattened to one side. Again possible a cut down armlet or bracelet. For an example of a complete bracelet with the S motif see Crummy (1983: 42 No 1700)

<896> Sf.29. Cut down or snapped fragment of cast copper alloy armlet/bracelet. Decorated with transverse grooves, a central row of dots and evenly spaced notches to the edge. Length 35 mm. Weight 3g.

<910> Sf.46. Small fragment of sheet copper alloy with traces of incised line. Length 21mm. Weight <1g. Undated.

<919> Sf.78. Copper alloy strip with slightly flared flattened end and opposing terminal tapering to a point. Length 115mm, max width 16mm. Weight 13g. One side is decorated with two longitudinal grooves with a central band of fine incised transverse lines. Function as yet undetermined. Possible cut down *Armillae* arm-ring (Crummy *pers. comm*).

<926> Sf.96. Copper alloy spoon with pear shaped bowl complete but fragmented. Weight 7g. The handle tapers to a point. The bowl is connected to the handle via a stepped junction which is pierced and decorated with a single notch to the front face. The bowl appears to have a slight combed appearance with fine parallel lines fanning out from the handle junction. This may not be a deliberate attempt at decoration but purely a result of the manufacture. The bowl has a silvery appearance perhaps the result of a high level of tin within the alloy or a sliver wash. The various typology of such spoons is discussed briefly within Crummy and she suggests a 2nd century and later date range.

<928> Sf.104. F.105. Two fragments of copper alloy bracelet/armlet with diagonal linear decoration. Heavily corroded. Total weight 4g.

<929> Sf.105. Finger ring max internal diameter 20mm. Weight 4g. Fashioned from cast copper alloy bracelet/armlet fragment cut down and bent over (note slight angle of cut end). Decorated with single ring and dot motif with longitudinal grooves and group of transverse grooves at tapering terminal end. (see Crummy 1983: catalogue number 1731 for complete example of bracelet. This cutting down of armlets is mentioned in Crummy (1983: 49). Also, see 1758 for a similar ring example). Roman.

<932> Sf.124. Copper alloy brooch of the Nauhiem Derivative type with leaf shaped bow decorated with single tight incised zig-zag pattern along central axis and two incised lines along each side. Of the usual four coil spring type with pin missing but catch-plate intact. Weight 3g. Macreth refers to them as “the poor mans brooch” (Macreth in Partridge 1981). Parallels from Skeleton Green and Colchester (Crummy 1983) and Stonea (Jackson & Potter 1996). Roman possibly Conquest period. Length 52mm.

<934> Sf.126. Copper alloy cast buckle fragment or strap loop consisting of the majority of the frame, with the bar missing. 35mm by 16mm. Weight 4g. Similar to examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993: 27). Medieval in date.

<936> Sf.136. Bracelet or armlet fragment. Length 28mm. Weight 1g. Of crenellated type with evenly spaced transverse notches. Traces of loop at one end (a hook and eye fixing?) Similar to example from Colchester (Crummy 1983: 41). Roman .

<937> Sf.144. Fragment of thin sheet copper alloy folded tightly. Originally leaf shaped fragment. Corroded. Max length 17mm. Weight <1g. Undated

<938> Sf.146. Curved strip of heavily corroded copper alloy possibly part of an armlet. Length 35mm. Weight <1g.

<945> Sf.168. Small copper alloy circular stud with flattened head and missing shank. Diameter 7mm. Weight <1g.

<947> Sf.193. Small irregular shaped blob of copper alloy. Length 15mm. Weight 2g. Possibly a casting spill. Undated.

<950> Sf.199. Rectangular strip of sheet copper alloy with one squared and one slightly tapered rounded end. Pierced centrally at the former. Undecorated. Possibly mount or part of larger composite object. Length 32mm. Weight 2g. Possibly later medieval – post-medieval.

<962> Sf.224. Thin copper alloy strip length 70mm, weight <1g, cut from sheet tapering to point with other end broken. Decorated with triangular notches along each edge. Possibly part of a thin armlet (similar in decorative style to catalogue no.1704 in Crummy 1983). Roman

Lead objects

Twenty two lead objects were recovered. The majority of these are non-diagnostic. <1098> are probably aluminium alloy fragments from a Republic P47D Thunderbolt (No. 42-8604) of the 374th Squadron, United States Army Air Force, which crashed in very close proximity to the site on the 5th March 1944 due to engine problems and low visibility.

<1098> Six sheet fragments and one cylindrical fragment. Largest piece is a thin sheet, irregular in shape with one straight edge and evidence of a 90° fold; length 72mm on straight edge, weight 17g. Second large fragment is an irregular rectangle similar to other fragments; length approx 76mm x 28mm, weight 8g. Cylindrical fragment broken along one longitudinal axis and composed of same metal as other fragments with a similar thickness and patina. Possibly remaining half of a rolled 'split' tube; length 73mm, weight 3g. Remaining fragments are small and friable; total weight 7g. Recovered from post-Medieval feature F.132, context [1129]; non-diagnostic – see above.

<1099> Sf.3. Small flat lobate fragment. Length 24mm, width 16mm, weight 7g. Possible metal casting droplet.

<1100> Sf.26. Cast dumbbell-shaped object with one flat surface and evidence of distortion during casting process, possibly by the melt being 'pushed' in direction of central axis to create/maintain intended shaped. One end is distinctly higher with the other end flatter and slightly bulbous with a possible transverse ridge separating it from the narrower central section. Pale grey patina. Length 50mm, weight 54g. Votive object or token?

<1101> Sf.27. Large slightly curved flat roughly semi-circular fragment with evidence of free-flowing metal on concave side and surface impression on convex side, with pale brown patina and white patches. Maximum width 78mm, maximum length 87mm, weight 156g. Casting/smelting spillage or result of intense heat?

<1102> Sf.33. Small rhomboidal/rectangular shaped fragment, triangular in cross-section. Length 11mm, weight <1g. Non-diagnostic; possible off-cut. Scrap metal?

<1103> Sf.43. Flat, small distorted rectangular fragment, 19mm x 8mm. Weight 2g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap/casting debris?

<1104> Sf.44. Partially folded irregular triangular fragment with distorted edges. Length 32mm, weight 12g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1105> Sf.50. Long irregular rectangular fragment, 63mm x 13mm, with a slightly twisted and distorted appearance. One end has a distorted 'H-like' cross-section Weight 32g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1106> Sf.48. Wedged-shaped (up to 5mm) irregular triangular/rhomboidal fragment with narrow end curled backwards. 'Inside' surface comparatively smooth; 'external' surface has longitudinal striations and cracks on external facet of curled end. Edges, especially the thicker edges, are distorted and deformed, forming distinct burrs, perhaps due to being struck with a blunt object. Length 28mm, weight 14g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1107> Sf.54. Small irregular triangular/rhomboidal-shaped thin fragment with dark to pale brown patina. Length 19mm, weight 4g, Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1108> Sf.75. Small 'tear-drop' shaped object. Length 21mm, width 13mm, weight 7g. Casting debris.

<1109> Sf.87. Small circular foot-like fragment with protuberance. Length 18mm, height 12mm, weight 7g. Possible casting jet or spru.

<1110> Sf.89. Small irregular thin fragment with dark brown, white flecked patina. Length 14mm, weight 2g, Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1111> Sf.100. Slightly tapering curved fragment with one straight edge. One edge is thicker (up to 6mm) and clearly shows two pieces of metal have been hammered or soldered together with the lamination visible on the straight edge and probable tool marks on the 'external' convex surface. The edge is rolled on the thicker side and distorted on the others. Length 27mm, weight 22g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1112> Sf.102. Small flat 4mm thick lozenge-shaped object with rounded edges. 16mm x 14mm, weight 5g. Possible casting droplet.

<1113> Sf.191. Small rounded lozenge-shaped object, more rounded at one end with 'bulb' on one edge with pale brown and dark grey patina. One side flat with other domed/rounded. 27mm x 20mm, weight 13g. Possibly casting debris/droplet.

<1114> Sf.195. Small irregular flat triangular/rhomboidal-shaped fragment with folded/distorted edge. Length 23mm, weight 3g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1115> Sf.197. Triangular-shaped fragment 4mm thick with two bevelled edges and one rolled side. The bevelling is indicative of chiselling/cutting, possibly with shears or a similar tool. Length 30mm, weight 8g. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

<1116> Sf.208. Fragile, triangular shaped fragment, almost bisected by a tool such as shears, leaving a clearly bevelled edge. Length 28mm, weight 5g. Scrap?

<1129> Two small and friable fragments with uneven surfaces and irregular edges (recovered as one object) from top 5cm of Test Pit B. Non-diagnostic. Scrap?

Iron objects

<963> One fragment of square cross-sectioned nail/tack. Length 17mm, weight 1g. Tack or hob-nail with heavily corroded head. Length 20mm, diameter 8mm, weight 1g. Both items were found corroded together in line from F.109 (a N-S Romano-British ditch located at the southern end of Area B).

<964> Forged cylindrical barrel with a large pin with an integral rounded square cross-sectioned spacer for 17mm before a step-down to a rectangular-sectioned shaft 38mm long, terminating in a distorted/bent hook. Barrel length 35mm, diameter 22mm, weight 47g. Recovered from a Roman well, F.136. A hinge-bracket or wall-fitting.

<965> Iron ring. Diameter 48mm, weight 24g. Recovered from a Roman well, F.136. Function unknown although could be a suspension loop/attachment (c.f. Manning 1985: 140). Roman.

<966> Sf.209. Heavily concreted and corroded largely complete rectangular thin sheet of iron approximately 2mm thick. Length approximately 245mm, width 50mm at ends to 57mm at widest point. Weight 270g. Function unknown, although there exists the possibility that it is a shoulder plate from a set of *Lorica Segmentata* similar to those from the Corbridge Roman hoard. Recovered by metal detecting of a large Roman feature.

<969> Sf.211. Question mark-shaped square cross-sectioned rod with small tang, c. 20mm long. Overall length 160mm, weight 25g. Possible latch-lifter, similar to those recorded by Manning from an assortment of Roman sites (Manning 1985: 89). Alternatively, this may be a possible bucket handle fragment. Recovered from F.165.

<970> Sf.214. Narrow rectangular strip with thin tear-drop shaped cross-section with triangular point and transverse break at other end. Length 61mm, weight 23g. Recovered from F.185. A small knife or razor.

- <972> Sf.972. Large slightly domed square-headed iron stud/nail with a tapering rectangular cross-sectioned clenched/hammered stem, which would have been approximately 70mm in length. 55mm x 55mm. weight 230g. Recovered from a cobbled surface [1459]. A late Roman or medieval door stud or building nail, hammered through wood approximately 30mm thick before being clenched over.
- <973> Sf.227. Corroded and concreted curving blade fragment. Length 77mm, weight 67g. Recovered from Roman layer [1459]. Possibly a sickle, reaping-hook or horseshoe fragment. Undated.
- <974> Sf.228. Tanged iron knife with convex cutting blade and straight back. There is an acute angle between tang and blade; some concretion near tip. Length 100mm, weight 28g. Recovered from Roman layer [1459] (c.f. Manning 1985: Plate 54 & 55; Draper 1986: Figs 7-9).
- <975> Sf.229. Fragment of a heavily concreted curved rectangular cross-sectioned metal strip with sharp corner on external edge with gradual curving taper to a rounded point on the internal edge. Length 115mm, weight 140g. Recovered from cobbled layer [1459]. Possibly a billhook or reaping-hook. Alternatively, may be a fragment of medieval horseshoe similar to the fragment of a medieval horseshoe recovered during excavations at Denny Abbey (Christie & Coad 1980). However, there are no obvious nail-holes or in situ corroded nails and the point appears unbroken; requires x-ray analysis to confirm identity. Medieval or post-medieval.
- <979> Fragment of a heavily concreted curved rectangular cross-sectioned metal strip. Length 119mm, weight 132g. Recovered from ditch F.247. A possible billhook or reaping-hook (Manning 1985: 56). Requires x-ray analysis to confirm identity. Medieval or post-medieval.
- <981> Sf.17. Plano-convex metal bar fragment with transverse break with asymmetrical edges tapering to a point. Length 103mm, weight 126g. Recovered from a 4th century Roman feature during a metal detecting survey. Possibly an ard fragment. A plano-convex ard tip of similar dimension, but with the flange preserved, was recovered from Late Iron Age/Early Roman site at Camerton, Somerset (Jackson 1990: 61 & Plate VIA).
- <983> Sf.52. Heavily corroded tanged iron knife with convex cutting blade and slightly convex back; tang broken with large corrosion bulb on upper surface. Length 126mm, weight 37g. Recovered during metal detecting survey (c.f. Manning 1985: Plate 54 & 55; Draper 1986: Figs 7-9). Probably Roman.
- <984>. Sf.55. Corroded but complete hobnail. Hob-nail dimensions: Length 19mm, dome diameter 10mm, weight 2g. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.
- <986> Sf.59. Large key with a rectangular handle pierced near its top and three prong-like teeth (one broken) arranged in parallel on a curved bit. 124mm, weight 50g. Recovered from a large 4th century Roman feature during the metal detecting survey. Similar to Type 1 keys described by Manning (1985).
- <998> Sf.73. Corroded tapering circular to rectangular-sectioned bar with hook or open suspension loop. Length 65mm, weight 19g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Possible fitting from a steelyard. Undated.
- <1005> Sf.85. Large bent complete horseshoe with two in situ nails. Length 118mm, weight 256g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated, although probably medieval or post-medieval.
- <1007> Sf.88. Thin straight circular cross-section iron pin. Length 27mm, weight <1g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A latch, brooch, pin or wire? Undated.
- <1008> Sf.90. Rectangular cross-sectioned strip with transverse break at one end and rounded other end forming an almost question mark-shaped terminal. Length 35mm, weight 8g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Function unknown, requires x-ray examination; undated.
- <1013> Sf.103. Narrow corroded rectangular strip with broken slot and flanged ends. Length 58mm, weight 9g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Belt/strap fitting? Requires x-ray examination. Undated.

<1016> Sf.108. Heavily corroded tapering square cross-sectioned nail fragment and two small hob-nails, one very corroded the other domed. Nail fragment length 60mm, weight 9g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Hob-nail dimensions: length 12mm and 11mm, dome diameter (one only) 10mm. Hob-nail combined weight 2g. Roman. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<1027> Sf.120 Iron ring. Diameter 18mm, weight 4g. . Recovered during the metal detecting survey. Function unknown. Requires x-ray examination; undated.

<1040>. Sf.138. Corroded domed hobnail with broken stem. Hob-nail dimensions: Length 14mm, dome diameter 10mm, weight 2g. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<1046>. Sf.145. Corroded but complete domed hobnail, unclenched. Hob-nail dimensions: Length 15mm, dome diameter 11mm, weight <1g. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<1049> Sf.150. Round flat disc. Diameter approximately 22m, weight 7g. Recovered during the metal detecting survey. Requires x-ray examination; undated.

<1053> Sf.159. Question mark shaped rectangular cross-sectioned rod with pointed terminal and flat tang. 70mm long. Total length approximately 252mm. Weight 82g. A possible latch-lifter, similar to those recorded by Manning from various sites (Manning 1985: 89). Recovered during metal detecting survey.

<1054> Sf.160. Heavily corroded tanged iron knife with convex cutting blade and slightly convex back; tang broken. Length 100mm, weight 30g. Recovered during metal detecting survey (c.f. Manning 1985: Plate 54 & 55; Draper 1986: Figs 7-9). Probably Roman.

<1055> Sf.161. Set of corroded iron tweezers; largely complete. Length 64mm, weight 7g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Tweezers were part of the personal grooming items used by both men and women and are relatively common finds from Roman sites, such as Colchester. Forming part of a toilet set (*chatelaine*), tweezers varied in form and size and were made from both iron and copper (Crummy 1983: 59). Recovered during the metal detecting survey. Probably Roman.

<1056> Sf.162. Small corroded domed-head hob-nail. Length 16mm, weight <1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<1060> Sf.167. Thin concreted straight circular cross-section iron pin. Length 25mm, weight <1g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A latch/brooch, pin or wire? Undated.

<1064> Sf.171. Slightly flanged square to rectangular cross-sectioned tapering to a point. Length 44mm, 8g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probable a flat headed nail. Undated.

<1068> Sf.176. Flat round-headed stud or tack with rectangular cross-sectioned stem. Length 13mm, weight <1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1071> Sf.181. Corroded but complete small domed hobnail, clenched. Hob-nail dimensions: Length 12mm, dome diameter 8.5mm, weight <1g. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<10791> Sf.189. Corroded but complete domed hobnail, clenched. Hob-nail dimensions: Length 12mm, dome diameter 11mm, weight 1g. Hob-nails of this size and form are typically Roman and were fitted to both male and female footwear.

<1081> Sf.213. Large corroded horseshoe with three *in situ*. nails. Length 140mm, width 131mm. Weight 326g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic.

<1082> Sf.219. Fragment of heavily corroded horseshoe. Length 109mm, 101g. Undated.

<1084> Sf.221. Fragment of a large corroded horseshoe with two in situ nails. Length 117mm, weight 126g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1085> Sf.223. Heavily corroded straight edged triangular-shaped fragment tapering to a blunt point, slightly bent along its long axis. Length 71mm, weight 67g. Function unknown; a tool or blade fragment? Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1086> Sf.225. Thin metal strip with perforation near the centre. One edge more regular than the other and with a raised square section at one end. Length 180mm, weight 93g. Function unknown; banding? Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1088> Small square cross-section S-shaped bar with both ends bent at right-angles and at 90° to each other, with one end flattened out. Length 34mm, weight 9g. Recovered from Test-pit B between 5-10cm depth. A possible staple or bent clenched nail missing its head. Non-diagnostic. Found in a secure Roman context.

<1094> Surface find. Square slightly bent object with flange along one edge. 49mm x 46mm, weight 29g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic; undated.

Miscellaneous Iron objects and nails

<967> Heavily corroded T-shaped fragment. Length 27mm, weight 6g. Recovered from F.150. Function unknown.

<968> Thin metal strip with one straight edge. The other edge is uneven with one triangular projection. Length 51mm, weight 13g. Recovered from [1230], F.147, a Roman ditch. Non-diagnostic; possibly a blade fragment.

<971> Two nails: heavily corroded complete square-headed iron nail. Length 68mm, weight 12g; fragment of square cross-sectioned nail, head missing. Length 46mm, weight 9g. Recovered from F.199. Undated.

<976> Sf.230. Fragment of heavily corroded and concreted sheet, triangular in shape. Length 64mm, weight 64g. Found with a corroded thin curving strip/fragment, length 46mm, weight 7g. Both recovered from Roman layer [1459]. Due to the heavy corrosion both fragments require x-ray examination.

<977> Heavily corroded and concreted square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 48mm, weight 5g. Recovered from F.241 (Romano-British). Nail fragment?

<978> Heavily corroded square cross-sectioned flat-headed nail missing its tip. Length 44mm, weight 9g. Recovered from F.227. An undated nail.

<980> Rectangular-sectioned bent/clenched fragment with possible preserved organic material. Length 24mm, weight 3g. Recovered from F.175. A probable nail fragment. Undated.

<982> Sf.20. Corroded and concreted ovoid curved fragment approximately 6mm thick. Maximum length 44mm, weight 30g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic; undated.

<985> Sf.58. Heavily corroded tapering square-shaped fragment. Length 3mm, weight 3g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment? Undated.

<987> Sf.60. Fragment of corroded metal strip/iron bar. Length 40mm, weight 16g. Recovered from a large 4th century Roman feature during a metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic; undated.

<988> Sf.61. Heavily corroded and concreted fragment with right-angled bend at one end. Length 45mm, weight 8g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Probably a clench nail fragment. Undated.

- <989> Sf.62. Heavily corroded clenched nail. Length 29mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <990> Sf.63. Corroded square headed and cross-sectioned nail; tip missing. Length 39mm, weight 8g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <991> Sf.64. Corroded large square-headed and square cross-sectioned nail; tip missing. Length 49mm, weight 11g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <992> Sf.66. Corroded thin round-sectioned nail with small rounded head. Length 55mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <993> Sf.67. Heavily corroded square cross-sectioned nail; head missing. Length 57mm, weight 6g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <994> Sf.69. Heavily corroded square-headed and square cross-sectioned clenched nail. Length 41mm, weight 8g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <995> Sf.70. Heavily corroded square-headed nail. Length 55mm, weight 16g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <997> Sf.72. Heavily corroded rectangular-sectioned tapering strip with right-angled bend at widest end. Length 60mm, weight 16g. Possibly a wood-working staple. Found with rectangular-sectioned fragment. Length 38mm, weight 3g. Probably a nail fragment. Both recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <998> Sf.76. Two pieces from a heavily corroded bent square cross-sectioned object; originally one piece. Length 51mm, weight 7g. Fragment of a clench nail? Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1000> Sf.77. Heavily corroded fragment of a square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 37mm, weight 19g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1001> Sf.79. Heavily corroded square cross-sectioned fragment with one end bent back into a hook shape. Length 46mm, weight 7g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Although hook-shaped, this is likely to be a fragment of a clench nail. Undated.
- <1002> Sf.81. Heavily corroded square-headed nail with off-set stem. Length 41mm, weight 9g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. A holdfast? Probably Roman; similar to those described by Manning (1985: 132 & Plate 62).
- <1003> Sf.82. Tapering square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 32mm, weight 8g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment? Undated.
- <1004> Sf.84. Corroded and concreted tapering square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 37mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment? Undated.
- <1006> Sf.88. Corroded square cross-sectioned fragment of clenched nail with terminal hammered through 90°. Length 23mm, weight 5g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1009> Sf.94. Heavily corroded small square headed nail. Length 20mm, weight 5g, Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1010> Sf.98. Square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 26mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment. Undated.
- <1011> Sf.99. Corroded square-headed nail with off-set stem plus small fragment. Length 36mm, weight 8g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. A holdfast? Probably Roman; similar to those described by Manning (1985: 132 & Plate 62).

- <1012> Sf.101. Tapering square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 34mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment. Undated.
- <1014> Sf.106. Heavily corroded fragment of a square cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 50mm, weight 9g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 3 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).
- <1015> Sf.107. Two heavily corroded fragments of possibly a single square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 48mm, weight 13g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1017> Sf.107. Heavily corroded clenched square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 93mm, weight 19g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1018> Sf.110. Heavily corroded and concreted square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 55mm, weight 15g. Probably a nail fragment. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1019> Sf.111. Heavily corroded fragment of a rectangular cross-sectioned nail. Length 35mm and 39mm. Weight 5g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1020> Sf.112. Two heavily corroded fragments of rectangular cross-sectioned nails, one with a flattened head/stem. Length 47mm and 39mm. Weight 14g. Probably Roman. The fragment with the flattened head/stem is similar to Manning's Type 3 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).
- <1021> Heavily corroded broken head of a square headed nail, stem substantially missing. Length 16mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1022> Sf.115. Heavily corroded fragment of a triangular or square cross-sectioned shaft tapering to a point and a flat triangular piece of metal approximately 5mm thick with sides 20mm long, weight 4g. Fragment length 32mm and 39mm, weight 6g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Requires x-ray examination; undated.
- <1023> Sf.116. Heavily corroded broken head of a square headed nail. Length 29mm, weight 8g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1024> Sf.117. Heavily corroded fragment with T-shaped head and possibly square cross-sectioned stem. Length 30mm, weight 12g. Possibly 'T-shaped' clamp fragment, such as used to attach box-tiles to walls (see Manning 1985: 131 & Plate 62). Roman?
- <1025> Sf.118. Heavily corroded and concreted fragment, triangular in shape, possibly the tip off a nail. Length 26mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1026> Sf.119. Heavily corroded and concreted fragment, triangular in shape; probably the head of a square headed nail. Length 26mm, weight 10g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1028> Sf.120. Heavily corroded and concreted clenched or bent square-headed nail with off-set stem. Length 36mm, weight 12g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. A holdfast? Probably Roman; similar to those described by Manning (1985: 132 & Plate 62).
- <1029> Sf.121. Corroded round lump/fragment. Weight 24g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Requires x-ray examination; undated.
- <1030> Sf.123. Heavily corroded fragment of square cross-sectioned nail, head missing. Length approximately 35mm, weight 5g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1031> Sf.127. Heavily corroded and concreted square headed and cross-sectioned nail with broken stem. Length approximately 56mm, weight 24g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; possible similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).

<1032> Sf.129. Heavily corroded and concreted bent or clenched square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 58mm, weight 20g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).

<1033> Sf.130. Irregular bulbous lump/fragment. Weight 22g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Requires x-ray examination; undated.

<1034> Sf.137. Heavily corroded and concreted square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 53mm, weight 12g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1B (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1035> Sf.132. Heavily corroded and concreted and clenched square cross-sectioned nail fragment, missing the head. Length 38mm, weight 5g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1036> Sf.133. Heavily corroded and concreted square headed and cross-sectioned nail fragment. Length approximately 38mm, weight 12g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).

<1037> Sf.134. Heavily corroded T-shaped fragment with square cross-sectioned stem. Length 24mm, weight 4g, Probable nail. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1038> Sf.135. Heavily corroded and concreted square headed and cross-sectioned nail fragment with broken stem plus a small oblong fragment. Length of nail approximately 42mm, weight 11g. Fragment length 22mm, weight 3g, perhaps part of a nail. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).

<1039> Sf.137. Heavily corroded bent square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 33mm, weight 6g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A nail fragment? Undated.

<1041> Sf.139. Small tapering rectangular cross-sectioned fragment. Length 23mm, weight 2g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A nail. Undated.

<1042> Sf.140. Two heavily corroded square headed nails, one missing its tip and with an almost completely eroded/broken stem (very fragile). Length 61mm and 50mm, weight 24g. The complete nail is similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63). Recovered during metal detecting survey.

<1043> Sf.141. Nail with flattened head tapering to point with a square cross-sectioned stem. Length 63mm, weight 14g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 2 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1044> Sf.142. Heavily corroded fragment of a square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 24mm, weight 14g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).

<1045> Sf.143. Square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 49mm, weight 15g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A nail fragment? Undated.

<1047> Sf.147. Large bent nail with flattened head tapering to point with a square cross-sectioned stem, tip missing. Length 83mm, weight 48g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 2 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1048> Sf.148. Broken heavily corroded square cross-sectioned nail fragment. Length 59mm, weight 9g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1050> Sf.151. Heavily corroded slightly bent square headed and cross-sectioned nail, stem broken. Length 54mm, weight 20g. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63). Recovered during metal detecting survey.

- <1051> Sf.156. Heavily corroded bent or clenched square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length approximately 50mm, weight 17g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1052> Sf.158. Heavily corroded square headed and cross-sectioned nail. Length 72mm, weight 28g. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63). Recovered during metal detecting survey.
- <1057> Sf.164. Corroded fragment or a clenched square-headed square cross-sectioned nail. Length 24mm, weight 4g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1058> Sf.165. Two heavily corroded square cross-sectioned nail fragments, heads missing. Lengths, 41mm and 33.5mm. total weight 9g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1059> Sf.166. Square-headed nail with square cross-sectioned stem, tip missing. Length 73mm, weight 12g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1061> Sf.169. Rectangular cross-sectioned tapering fragment. Length 39mm, weight 3g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Nail fragment? Undated.
- <1062> Sf.170. Wedge-shaped rectangular fragment with transverse breaks; maximum thickness 14mm, minimum thickness 6mm. Dimensions 26mm x 22mm, weight 29g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Shape is indeterminate, but may be fragment from a tool. Undated.
- <1063> Sf.170. Thin square cross-section fragment. Length 23mm, weight 1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Nail fragment? Undated.
- <1065> Sf.172. Square-headed and cross-section short nail, complete. Length 22mm, weight 1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1066> Sf.174. Large bent T-shaped nail tapering to point with a square cross-sectioned stem. Length originally c.79mm, weight 11g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 2 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).
- <1067> Sf.175. Large round-headed nail with square cross-sectioned stem, tip missing. Length 52mm, weight 14g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1B (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).
- <1069> Sf.179. Small thin rectangular cross-sectioned bar. Ends may have been cut using a pair of shears or chiselled. Length 17mm, weight <1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic; scrap?
- <1070> Sf.180. Square cross-sectioned bar with bent ends. Length 54mm, weight 16g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. A nail? Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 3 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).
- <1072> Sf.182. Square-headed nail with broken stem. Length 45mm, weight 12g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985: 135 & Plate 63).
- <1073> Sf.183. Rectangular cross-sectioned fragment. Length 22.5mm, weight 2g. Nail fragment? Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.
- <1074> Sf.183. Square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 23mm, weight 2g. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. A nail ? Undated.
- <1075> Sf.184. Flat round-headed nail with square cross-sectioned stem. Length 60mm, weight 9g. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1B (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1076> Sf.185. Large round-headed nail with square cross-sectioned stem. Length 86mm, weight 19g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 1B (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1077> Sf.187. Small triangular fragment with rectangular cross-section. Length 12mm, weight <1g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. A stem/spike from a tack or two-part hob-nail? Undated.

<1078> Sf.188. Heavily corroded, twisted and bent square cross-section stemmed nail. Length 49mm, weight 9g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Probably Roman; similar to Manning's Type 2 (Manning 1985: 136 & Plate 63).

<1080> Sf.198. Small irregular rounded unidentified lump. Weight 2g. Recovered during metal detecting survey. Non-diagnostic; undated.

<1083> Sf.220. Heavily concreted flat spheroidal lump. 60mm x 46mm, weight 173g. Requires x-ray examination. Recovered as part of the metal detecting survey. Undated.

<1087> Small irregular-shaped lump. Weight 3g. The object is light and has a pale grey surface patina. Possibly a piece of slag. Recovered from Test-pit A. Non-diagnostic. Found in a secure Roman context.

<1089> Square cross-sectioned fragment. Length 32mm, weight 11g. Recovered from Test-pit B between 10-15cm depth. Possibly a large nail fragment. Found in a secure Roman context.

<1090> Heavily corroded bar. Length 38mm, weight 5g. Recovered from Test-pit C between 0-5cm depth. A probable iron nail fragment; Roman.

<1091> Sub-rectangular thick lump, flat on one side, with two surviving corners. Thickness 11mm, dimensions 31mm x 28mm, weight 35g. Recovered from Test-pit D between 10-15cm depth. Non-diagnostic and requires x-ray examination; probably Roman.

<1093> Surface finds. Collection of four heavily corroded nails, two complete, with square and flanged heads and square cross-sectioned stems. Length (in decreasing size) 72mm, 63mm, 60mm and 48mm. Total weight 58g. Found in Hollow B, southwest corner. Unstratified; undated.

<1095> Surface find. Heavily corroded square-headed nail with broken stem. Length 50mm, weight 19g. Nail. Unstratified; undated.

<1096> Surface find. Large bent, corroded, and complete square-headed nail with square cross-sectioned stem. Length 85mm, weight 25g. Nail. Unstratified; undated.

<1097> Surface find. Fragment of square cross-sectioned nail. Length 29mm, weight 4g. Non-diagnostic, undated.

<1128> Irregular concreted lump. Weight 15g. Recovered from F.196, associated with a cluster of Roman pottery. Non-diagnostic; requires x-ray.

This assemblage, excluding the coinage, is important as it presents a range of items indicative of continued use and or occupation from the conquest period up to the late 4th century AD.

Slag

<167> [1055] F.113. Sub-glassy vitrified material with upper oxidised surface. No evidence of any metallurgical residue. Suggested remnant of refractory material having undergone a high-temperature process (x2 pieces)

<192> [1101] F.111. Same as below.

<615> T.P.A. 5-10 cm. Similar to above, but little remnant metal content. Oxidised (reddened) crust of separated slag. Unknown process.

Samples 167, 165 & 192 need to be chemically analysed in order to determine the nature of the high-temperature industrial or workshop process responsible.

Appendix 6: Coin Identification (A. Challands & R. Reece)

88 coins were found dating from 270 AD to 402 AD, but dominated mostly by coinage minted between 330-360 AD (Constantine I – III). The majority of these appeared to have been minted at Trier or Lugdunum, but amongst them are numerous Barbarous copies.

The large proportion of Fel Temp Reparatio (soldier spearing fallen horseman) types (Constantine III – 350-364 AD) including barbarous copies, minims and a few official issues suggest an unusual site, dating to the latter years of the fourth century. However, this doesn't really accord with the archaeology. There are other slightly odd balances within the make-up of this coin loss assemblage (*pers. comm.* R. Reece). This includes the virtual absence of the radiate coins dating to 260 – 285 AD (not surprising if the site had started late and from scratch, but strange here, given the longevity of Roman occupation), the very small number of AD 320s (Constantine I) coins in contrast to the large (and expected) rise in AD 330 – 345 coins (Constantine II), the similarly small number of AD 345 – 348 (Constantine Vict DD) coins followed by an absence of early Constantine III (AD 348 – 350) issues, the great mass of Fel Temp Reparatio and Magnentius coinage, followed by a distinct drop in numbers post – AD 360, with just a few examples of coin issues from the House of Valentinian (AD 364 – 378) and Theodosius (AD 378 – 402).

The 'nearest fit' site type to Babraham based on Reece's 1995 *Brittannia* paper on site finds in Roman Britain is that shown within the comparative coin-loss diagrams in Figures 20 & 21 (Reece 1995). These show patterns of coin-loss typical of late Roman substantial villas and rural settlements, most of which appear to deviate from the British norm, particularly in Reece's Periods 14 – 18. Even based on this very partial assemblage, however, there are some (limited) parallels with other Cambridgeshire sites. Shire Hall, Cambridge, whilst close to the British average up until 260 AD, experiences a sharp drop in the number of expected radiate coins and succeeding Constantine issues until a further rise in numbers post-388 AD (Theodosius). The Vicar's Farm, Cambridge assemblage is rather similar, with low numbers of radiate coins followed by a sudden increase in coins (coin loss) after AD 330. The peak in coin loss here between AD 364 – 378 is also much more pronounced and later than the peak in Constantine coins we find at Babraham, yet the general pattern is both typical of late Roman rural sites and of Cambridgeshire in particular. Reece's initial comment on the Babraham assemblage (in particular those coins from the ARC site - most of which were recovered from Hollow B; see Figure 13) is that they could be representative of a scattered hoard or else be the result from a short burst of activity between 330 and 370 AD. If this coin deposition was related to a 4th century shrine or temple one might well expect this to peak a little later, such as from AD 350 onwards (as we find at Vicar's Farm – the latter site comparable in terms of

coin loss pattern with a group of late Romano-British religious sites including Nettleton, Uley, Lydney, Lullingstone etc.).

As it stands, the currently available archaeological evidence from the ARC site (and other Babraham evaluations) is not providing a satisfactory explanation for the pattern of coin deposition. Clearly, further work is needed on this assemblage which must await the final and more representative collection of coins from this area. This includes those yet to be recovered from future excavations associated with the continuing development of this part of the Babraham Research Campus.

- <873> Minim c.11.0 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Patinated/worn)
Obv. Barbarous legend, Barbarous bust, right.
Rev. No legend, barbarous copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon 1974 suggests a production date of AD 357 – 367 for the very small module.
- <874> Valentinianic AD 364 – 378
(Corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. [----?] VSPF[AVG] Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. GLORIARO[MANORVM] Emperor draped with right hand dragging captive right and holding labarum in left.
Mint Mark LVGP Lyons. Minted AD 364 – 378.
- <875> Mostly illegible 4th century coin (Very corroded)
Obv. Legend illegible. Pearl diademed 4th century bust, right.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of standing figure.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted c. last 2/3 rds. of the 4th century AD.
- <876> Theodora 2nd wife of Constantius I (Patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. FLMAXTHEODORAEAVG Draped and laureate bust, right.
Rev. P[IETASROMA]NA Empress standing facing, head right, holding two children.
Mint Mark TRS Trier. Minted AD 337 – 341.
- <877> Illegible coin (Very corroded)
Minted c. last 2/3rds. of the 3rd to 4th century AD.
- <878> Barbarous copy of Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Very corroded/worn)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Barbarous copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361.
- <879> Un-official copy of Magnentius or Decentius AD 350 – 353 (Corroded/slight wear)
Obv. Blundered legend [----?] ENTM [----?] Good laureate and draped bust, right.
Rev. Legend illegible. Copy of Victoriae DD NN Avg et Cae type. Two Victories facing holding inscribed shield.
Minted AD 351 – c. 353.
- <880> Minim 7.5 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
Obv. Well executed head, right.
Rev. Copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon , 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.

- <881> Minim c. 9.3 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Slightly corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357-367 for the small size module.
- <882> Minim c. 8.9 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Slightly corroded / slightly worn).
Obv. Head, right.
Rev. Copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <883> Constantinian II (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Traces of pearl diademed bust, right.
Rev. GLOR[IAEXE]CITVS Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 337 – 341.
- <884> Minim c.11.1 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Slightly corroded / slightly worn).
Obv. Barbarous legend. Pearl diademed bust, right.
Rev. Copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <886> Mostly illegible coin (Very corroded)
Obv. Legend illegible. Traces of pearl diademed bust, right.
Rev. Illegible.
Minted The visible traces suggest a minting date of the last ¾ s of the 4th century AD.
- <887> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Slightly corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. [-----?]AVG Pearls and rosette diademed, cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. GLOR[IAEXECITVS] Two soldiers,one standard.
Mint Mark TR[P] Trier. Minted AD 337 – 341.
- <888> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Pearl diademed bust, right.
Rev. Legend illegible. Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 337 – 341.
- <890> Constantinian commemorative (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. VRBS ROMA Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Roma, right.
Rev. No legend. Wolf and twins.
Mint Mark Illegible Ω Minted AD 330 – 337.
- <891> Constantius II AD 337 – 361 (Corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTANTII[VSPFAVG] Pearl diademed and cuirassed bust,right.
Rev. VICTORIAEDD[AVGGQNN] Two Victories facing each holding wreath.
Mint Mark TR[?] Trier. Minted AD 341 – 346.
- <892> Constantine I AD 308 – 337 (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. [IMP]CON[STANTINUSA]V[G] Helmeted, laureate and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. VICTORIAELAET[AEPR]INCP[ERP] Two Victories placing shield inscribed VOT PR on altar.
Mint Mark [?][T][R] Trier. Minted AD 320 – 324.

- <893> Claudius II Gothicus AD 268 – 270 (Slightly corroded/patinated/very worn)
Obv. IMPC[C]LA[VDIVSAVG] Radiate crowned and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. [AN]NON[AAVG] Annona standing left, holding cornucopiae.
Minted AD 268 – 270.
- <894> Constantinian commemorative (Slightly corroded/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. VRBSRO[MA] Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Roma, left.
Rev. No legend. Wolf and twins.
Mint Mark {PL]G Lugdunum. Minted AD 330 – 337
- <895> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 337 – 341
- <897> Constantine I AD 308 – 337 (Slightly corroded/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTANTINSAVG Laureate and cuirassed bust, right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre.
Rev. [B]EATATRANQVLLITAS Altar inscribed VOTIS XX surmounted by a globe and three stars.
Mint Mark PTR Trier. Minted AD 320 – 324
- <898> Theodora 2nd wife of Constantius I (Slightly corroded/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. [FLMAXTHEODO]RAEAVG Draped and laureate bust, right.
Rev. [P]IE[TAS ROMANA] Empress standing facing, head right, holding two children.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 337 – 341
- <899> Constantinian commemorative (Slightly corroded/patinated/very slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTANTINOPOLIS Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantinopolis, left.
Rev. No legend. Victory standing on prow.
Mint Mark TRP• Trier Minted AD 330 – 335
- <900> Good copy of Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Slightly corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. No legend. Bareheaded bust, right.
Rev. Fragment of barbarous legend. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
No mint mark. Minted AD 346 – c. 351
- <901> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of two soldiers one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 335 – 341
- <902> Theodosian II AD 388 – 402 (Very corroded/worn)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. [SALVSREI]PVB[LICAE] Traces of Victory to left.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 388 – 402
- <903> Constantinian commemorative (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. VRBS ROMA Helmeted and cuirassed bust, left.
Rev. No legend. Wolf and twins.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 330 – 335
- <904> Illegible coin (Very corroded)
Minted c. last 2/3 rds. of 3rd to 4th century, AD.
- <905> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Two soldiers, two standards
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD

- <906> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark [AS]IS Siscia Minted AD 335 – 341
- <907> Minim 10.7 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type (Very corroded/slight wear)
Obv. Barbarous legend. Head, right.
Rev. Barbarous copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Mint mark PLC copy of Lugdunum mint mark. Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <908> Coin fragment (Very corroded)
Obv. Mostly illegible but traces of three letters NOB
Rev. Illegible.
The letters suggest a 4th century AD minting date.
- <909> Barbarous coin (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Traces of barbarous standing figure.
Minted c. last 2/3rds of the 3rd to 4th century AD
- <911> Magnentius AD 350 – 353 (Corroded/slight wear)
Obv. DN MAGNE[TIVSPFAVG] Bareheaded and draped bust, right.
Rev. VICTORI[AEDDAVGETCAES] Two Victories, facing one another, holding shield inscribed VOT[V]MVL[X] supported on a short column.
Mint Mark [RPL]G Lugdunum Minted AD 351 – 353
- <912> Copy of Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Corroded/slight wear)
Obv. Bareheaded head, right.
Rev. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 351
- <913> Minim 12.4 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361 Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <914> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 335 – 341
- <915> Copy of Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type. (Very corroded)
Obv. Bust, right.
Rev. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 351
- <916> Constantinian commemorative (Very corroded)
Obv. V[RBS ROMA] Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Roma, left.
Rev. No legend. Wolf and twins.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 330 - 335
- <917> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Corroded/patinated/worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Bust, right.
Rev. VICTOR[IAVGG] Victory advancing, left, holding wreath.
Mint Mark AQ[P] Aquilia Minted AD 341 – 346

- <918> Constantius II as Caesar AD 324 – 337 (Corroded/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. [FLIVLCONSTANT]IVSNOBC Laureate and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. GLORIAE[XERCITVS] Two soldiers, two standards.
Mint Mark TRP Trier Minted AD 330 – 335
- <920> 4th century coin (Very corroded/very worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Traces of bust, right.
Rev. Illegible.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted last ¾ s of the 4th century AD
- <921> Constantine II AD 337 – 340 (Very corroded/very worn)
Obv. [CONSTANT]INVS AVG Pearl diademed and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. [GLORIAEXERC]ITVS Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark T[RP] Trier. Minted AD 335 – 341
- <922> Constantius II AD 337 – 361 (Slight corrosion/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. DNCOSTANTIVSPFAVG Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. FELTEMPREP[ARATIO] Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Mint Mark [A]SIS Siscia. Minted AD 353 – 354
- <923> Constantine II AD 337 – 340 (Slight corrosion/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTAN[TINVS]AVG Pearl diademed and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. GLORIAEXER[CITVS] Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 337 – 341
- <924> Minim 8.3 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman)
(Slightly corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Barbarous head, right.
Rev. Barbarous copy of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <925> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/very worn)
Obv. CO[----?] Pearl diademed and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 335 – 341
- <927> Valentinianic AD 364 – 378 (Corroded/patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. SEC[VRITASREIPUBLICAE] Victory to left, holding wreath and palm.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 365 – 378
- <930> Constantine II as Caesar AD 317 – 337 (Slightly corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTANTINVSIVN[NOBC] Laureate and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. GLOR[IAEXERCITVS] Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark v PLC Lugdunum. Minted AD 335 – 337
- <931> Barbarous copy of 4th century AD coin. (Slightly corroded/very worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Bare head, right.
Rev. Barbarous standing figure.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted last ¾ s of the 4th century, AD.
- <933> Constans as Caesar AD 333 – 337 (Slightly corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. FLIVLCO[NSTANSNOB]CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. [GLORIAEXERCITVS] Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark TRP Trier Minted AD 335 – 337.

- <935> Constantinian commemorative (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Legend Illegible. Helmeted bust of Constantinopolis, left.
Rev. No legend. Victory standing on prow.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 330 – 337
- <939> Minim 7 mm dia. (Patinated/no wear/broken) Illegible, no sign of striking.
- <940> Good barbarous copy of Constantinian II coin. (Slight corrosion/slight wear/perforated)
Obv. Barbarous legend with reversed N's, attempt at Constan----. Pearl diademed and draped bust, left.
Rev. Unintelligible legend. Copy of a VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN type. Two Victories facing each holding wreath.
No mint mark. Minted AD 341 – c. 346.
- <941> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. Illegible. Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 335 – 341.
- <942> Constantius II AD 337 – 361 (Patinated/very slightly worn)
Obv. [CONST]ANTIVSPFAVG Pearl and rosette diademed, cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN Two Victories facing, each holding wreath.
Mint Mark TRP D over Trier. Minted AD 341 – 346.
- <943> Barbarous copy of 4th century AD coin. (Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Barbarous legend. Barbarous pearl diademed head, right.
Rev. Illegible.
Minted last ¼ 's of the 4th century, AD.
- <944> Minim 9.3 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman)
(Patinated/very slightly worn)
Obv. Barbarous laureate head, right.
Rev. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 - 367 for the small size module.
- <946> Constantius II AD 337 – 361 (Patinated/very slightly worn)
Obv. DNCONST[ANTI]VSPFAVG Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. FELTEMP[REPARATIO] Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Mint Mark AMB Amiens. Minted AD 353 – 354
- <948> Minim 7.4 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Slightly corroded/worn?)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Traces of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <949> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/very worn)
Obv. Legend illegible. Traces of bust, right.
Rev. Legend illegible. Traces of two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 335 – 341.
- <951> Constans AD 337 – 350 (Slightly corroded/Slightly worn)
Obv. CONSTANSPFAVG Pearl diademed and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. [VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN] Two Victories facing, each holding wreath.
Mint Mark TRP Trier. Minted AD 341 – 346.

- <952> Minim 10.0 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Patinated/Slightly worn)
Obv. Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. Barbarous legend. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <953> Minim 8.7 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Very corroded)
Obv. Traces of head.
Rev. Traces of soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small size module.
- <954> Constantinian II AD 330 – 348 (Very corroded/very worn)
Obv. Legend Illegible. Traces of bust, right.
Rev. Legend Illegible. Victory advancing, left, holding wreath.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 341 – 346.
- <955> Constans AD 337 – 350 (Patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. FLIVLCONSTANSAVG Laureate and cuirassed bust, right.
Rev. [GLORIA]EXERCITVS Two soldiers, one standard.
Mint Mark TRS *f* Trier. Minted AD 337 – 341
- <956> Minim 8.8 mm dia. Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. Head, right.
Rev. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361. Boon, 1974 suggests a minting date of AD 357 – 367 for the small module.
- <957> Thodosian II AD 388 – 402 (Very corroded/Very worn)
Obv. Legend Illegible. Traces of bust, right.
Rev. [SPESROMAN]ORVM Victory to left holding wreath and palm.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 392 – 395.
- <958> Barbarous copy of Fel Temp Reparatio (Soldier spearing fallen horseman) type.
(Very corroded/slightly worn)
Obv. Barbarous legend. Pearl diademed and draped bust, right.
Rev. Barbarous legend. Soldier spearing fallen horseman.
Minted AD 346 – c. 361
- <959> Constantinian commemorative (Patinated/slightly worn)
Obv. VRBSROMA Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Roma, left.
Rev. No legend. Wolf and twins.
Mint Mark PTR Trier. Minted AD 330 – 335
- <960> Constantine I AD 308 – 337 (Corroded/worn)
Obv. [CONSTANTINVS]AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust, left.
Rev. BEATATRANQVILLITA[S] Altar surmounted by a globe and three stars.
Mint Mark PTR Trier. Minted AD 320 – 324
- <961> Valentinianic AD 364 – 378 (Broken/very corroded/worn)
Obv. Illegible.
Rev. Legend illegible. Emperor draped with right hand dragging captive, right.
Mint Mark Illegible. Minted AD 365 – 375

Appendix 7: Faunal Remains (C. Swaysland)

This report details the animal bones from two adjacent sites, the ARES excavation (ARC05) and the roadway excavation (RCB 05) both at the Babraham Institute. The total number of fragments recovered was 4313, with a weight of 69781 grams. The assemblages were recovered from an open area excavation, a series of test pits and a linear strip. The condition of the assemblage was variable though in general good.

The animal bones were identified using the reference collection of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The assemblage was quantified using a modified version of the methodology of Davis (1992). In brief, all mandibular and maxillary teeth and a predetermined restricted suite of elements, predominantly the distal articulations, are counted. Results are presented by NISP (Number of Identified Specimens). It can be difficult to distinguish between the bones of sheep and goat; certain elements however can be identified (Boessneck 1969; Halstead *et al.* 2002). All caprine bones that could be confidently identified were sheep, therefore it will be assumed that all caprine bones are from sheep.

Information on gnawing, butchery and pathology was recorded where present. Butchery was recorded by type (i.e. chop, knife cut, sawn), location and orientation (using standard anatomical terms and orientation). Pathological conditions were categorised where possible and detailed descriptions made as to form and location. The age at death of the major domestic animals was analysed using Halstead (1985) for cattle, Payne (1973) for sheep and Hambleton (1999) for pigs.

Measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976) and withers heights were calculated using the recommendations of von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

The assemblage from the ARES site numbered a total of 3,648 fragments weighing 57,510 grams. Data from both the open area excavation and the test pits is considered collectively unless stated otherwise.

The excavator has identified 5 phases of activity at the site, no animal bone was recovered from medieval features (Phase 4).

Phase 1: Prehistoric

With the exception of one test pit this is such a poorly dated assemblage that it is difficult to make any meaningful analyses. One semi articulated dog is of note; it was recovered from F.250 and represents an individual that stood about 59cm at the shoulder (humerus GL 179.0mm). It is interesting that this is a very similar size to the dog recovered from phase 3.

Species	NISP
Cattle	23
Sheep	8
Pig	2
Horse	1
Dog	1 (98)*

Table 6: phase 1 species frequency *one articulated dog

Test pit 1 was dated to the early Neolithic period; it contained a *Bos sp.* lower third molar. The length of this tooth (L=45.3mm) places it in the lower size range of the aurochs (*Bos. primigenius*) and therefore female (Davis 1987; 136).

Phase 2: Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British (1st-2nd Centuries).

Species	NISP
Cattle	20
Sheep	7
Pig	1
Horse	7
Dog	2 (12)

Table 7: NISP values by species

The Late Iron Age/ Conquest assemblage is very small and consists of one cattle scapula and one sheep maxilla and teeth. Other bones were present but not ‘countable’ under the methodology employed.

Cattle are the dominant species (19 bones), sheep are represented by 7 bones, pig is of minor importance (1 bone). Horse is represented by 7 bones.

A cattle skull was recovered from F.141. The skull was almost complete though the cranial cavity had been breached presumably to extract the brain for food. The horn cores were missing; the right one had been removed by a series of heavy chops. This was done to extract the horn sheath, a valuable raw material. This skull also showed one small perforation in the occipital region. The aetiology of these perforations is poorly understood (Brothwell *et al.* 1996) though they may be a result of reabsorption of calcium due to stress from pregnancy and lactation.

An articulated dog was recovered from pit/ditch F.136, the bones were rather fragmentary but one femur could be re-assembled and measured (GL 194.0mm). Using the factors of Harcourt (1974) it was calculated that this bone is from a dog that measured around 60cm at the shoulder.

Phase 3: Mid Romano-British (2nd - 3rd centuries)

Cattle are the dominant species (48.5 %), sheep are represented by 30 bones (22.7%) and pig is of minor importance (1.5%). Horse remains constitute 18.2% of the assemblage, a rather large proportion.

Minor species are represented by 4 dog bones, 1 red deer bone and 5 chicken bones.

Species	NISP	NISP %
Cattle	64	48.5
Sheep	30	22.7
Pig	2	1.5
Horse	24	18.2
Dog	4	3.0
Rabbit	2	1.5
Red deer	1	0.8
Chicken	5	3.8

Table 8: phase 4 species proportions

Cattle constitute just under half of the assemblage. A mixture of meat and non-bearing cattle bones are present, this indicates that the animals were slaughtered on site; there is no evidence that dressed joints were imported to the site. A small number of ageable mandibles were recovered. Two mandibles were in age class C and one each in age classes E, H and I. Although this is a very small sample size it tentatively suggests a bimodal distribution. The younger animals (age classes C-E) may represent animals slaughtered for meat whereas older animals (age classes H-I) may represent animals that have originally been used for breeding or for traction. Further evidence of traction is seen in a metacarpal

recovered from F.147. This specimen shows widening of the distal epiphyses consistent with use as a traction animal e.g. pulling a plough (Bartosiewicz *et al.* 1997). Although not represented in the mandibular age data, a metatarsal from a young calf is recorded from F.132 an indication that this was a breeding herd.

Sheep are the second most frequently represented species (22.7 %). As with cattle, a mixture of meat and non-meat bearing elements are present in the assemblage suggesting that the animals were slaughtered on site. Age data is very limited but indicates the presence of a range of differently aged animals.

A pathological sheep mandible was recovered from F.156. The left and right sides of the mandible were both present. The 2nd premolar on the left side shows very little wear such that it stands proud of the other teeth in the row. This is a result of loss, or development problems, with the opposing maxillary 2nd premolar. The right side of the mandible shows a slightly greater level of wear indicating that the animal favoured the right side of the mouth probably as a result of the problems with the left side of the jaw. There is no suggestion that the animal's feeding was seriously impeded as the animal was fully adult. The tooth wear suggests an age at death of 6-8 years (wear stage H) though because of the abnormality described this cannot be regarded as very accurate.

Horse represents 18.2% of the assemblage; this is a much higher proportion than generally occurs on contemporary sites (cf. discussion). There is only a small amount of specific ageing data however it may be stated all the bones and teeth of horses are from adult animals. A number of bones were complete allowing a reconstruction of the height range of the horse population (table 9).

Element	LL (cm)	Factor	Withers
Radius	32.7	4.34	141.9
Metacarpal	20.2	6.41	129.5
Metacarpal	21.4	6.41	137.2
Femur	35.7	3.51	125.3
Mean	-	-	133.5

Table 9: Horse withers heights

Minor Species

Just 2 countable pig elements were recovered from the site. It is likely that this is an under-representation, pig bones are more porous and friable than the bones of the other major domesticates and therefore less likely to survive (Robinson *et al.* 2003). Five chicken bones were recovered; one of these bones was identified as definitely female. Two rabbit bones were recovered from F.225. Rabbits are believed to be a Norman introduction (Yaldon 1999) so these bones are considered intrusive.

In all periods cattle are the predominant species, in the Romano-British period there is evidence to suggest that some were slaughtered when they had reached peak-meat weight whilst others animals were utilised for traction and breeding purposes and survived until old age.

Throughout sheep were present in much lesser amounts, when one also considers the much smaller size of sheep in relation to cattle they contributed much less meat to the diet.

The most striking thing about the Romano-British assemblage is the large proportion of horse remains. It is tempting to suggest some kind of specialisation such as horse breeding however there is a lack of juvenile bones or shed deciduous teeth to support this theory. A more probable explanation is that the site was a staging or trading post that was heavily reliant upon horse transport. The site is in an excellent position for communications located on the River Granta and just 350m from Worsted Street Roman Road (the modern A1307). The site may have performed the purpose of an

intersection between road and river traffic for the transportation of people and goods. There is no evidence to suggest that horses were regularly eaten in the Romano-British period so the carcasses of dead horses were disposed of in close proximity to where they fell. Metric data indicates that horses at the site ranged in size from 12 to 14 hands. By modern standards these animals are small and would be considered to be ponies (less than 14 hands) however this small size appears typical of Romano-British horses (Rackham 2004).

Butchery marks are rather infrequent occurring on just 3 % of the Romano-British bones; rural Romano-British sites typically display a low level of butchery of rural this is in contrast to urban sites that often show intensive butchery (Dobney *et al.* 1999). The low incidence of butchery marks may also be influenced by the high proportion of horse bones in the assemblage which do not seem to have been utilised as a food resource.

The overwhelming majority of the bones from the site are from domestic mammals; there is very little evidence for the exploitation of wild resources. Birds are represented by small amounts of domestic fowl; despite the riverside location there is no evidence for the exploitation of waterfowl. No fish remains were present in the hand collected sample viewed by the author.

The high proportion of cattle remains is typical of Romano-British sites (King 1978, 1991) and is indicative of the influence of Roman culture. The high levels of horse remains seen at this site are very unusual, it would appear that the site served as a staging post between river and road transport.

Horse seems to be of particular importance at Babraham; further work should concentrate on taking measurements on horse bones to see if there is evidence of size change through time.

Appendix 8: Human remains (C. Ranson)

Introduction

Two isolated inhumations were recovered in the northwest corner of the site, cutting a double ditch to the west (F.195) and bounded by a double ditch to the east (F.160 and F.161). The burials however may be part of a larger cemetery that continued outside the limit of excavation. Skeletal fragments were also recovered from a construction ditch of a Roman house east of the graves and from a pit to the south.

In general the preservation of the bone is moderately good with little disturbance, although there is post mortem damage due to machine stripping.

The general methods used in the osteological examination of the human skeletal material are based on, for the assessment of age, stages of dental eruption, development and the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell 1981; Smith 1984). As well as epiphyseal union and where possible changes to the pubic symphysis and auricular surface (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1997; Lovejoy *et al.* 1985). The age categories used in this report are:

infant	0-4 years
juvenile	5-12 years
subadult	13-18 years
young adult	19-25 years
middle adult	26-44 years
mature adult	45 years +

The sex of the individual was based where possible, on the sexually morphological features of the skull and pelvis as well as metric data (Bass 1995).

The estimated living stature, again where possible, was calculated using the combined femur and tibia lengths (radius lengths were used where femur and tibia data was unavailable) and the regression formulae devised by Trotter and Gleser (1958).

The dentition was recorded using the standards in Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

Skeleton
[1146] F.137

Middle – mature adult female, ht 1.61m (5ft 3in). The body was supine, buried in an east to west orientated grave, head to the east and tilted slightly to the right. The right arm was down by the side, the hand palm up and the left arm was flexed at the elbow with the hand over the pelvis. The legs were uncrossed with the feet leaning towards each other but not touching.

Two small Late Iron Age pots (Appendix 2) were placed above the head on the northern edge of the grave and a copper alloy brooch dated to the 1st century AD (Appendix 5) was on the upper chest. There was no evidence of a coffin but the body was perhaps wrapped before burial, the brooch acting as a tie.

The skeleton is only about 80% complete, all the bones have post mortem damage, and the skull in particular is highly fragmented. The epiphyses of the long bones have also undergone damage with additional loss, likely due to animal disturbance, to the small bones of the hands and feet. Finger bones were also recovered around and within the skull.

Changes characteristic of osteoarthritis were identified on the vertebral bodies of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae with slight marginal lipping on the cervical vertebrae as well. Pitting is observed on the superior surface of the neck of both femurs with slight osteophyte development on the fovea and corresponding necrosis and pitting on the acetabulum of both innominates. These are early changes distinctive of osteoarthritis of the hip.

All the surviving teeth are very heavily worn; at least four maxillary teeth were worn down to the root. 20 teeth have heavy calculus deposits while only three are carious.

/	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
x	7	/	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	x

Skeleton
[1149] F.138

Middle – mature adult male, ht 1.69m (5’5’’). The body was buried 0.6m northwest of the skeleton in Feature 137, in a shallow grave running parallel, orientated northeast southwest. The body was supine with the head at the northeast of the grave, face up. The arms were down by the side and the hands

palm down. Legs were uncrossed and the feet pointing away from the body (the heels were together). There was no evidence of a coffin and no grave goods were recovered.

The skeleton is about 90% complete. There is some post mortem loss of the small bones of the hands and feet as well as to the skull, but the grave appears to have less animal disturbance than F.137. The face, including the maxilla and mandible were lost due to machine stripping. There is also post mortem damage to the scapulae, ribs, vertebrae, pelvis and the joint surfaces of the majority of the long bones.

Changes characteristic of osteoarthritis were recorded on the vertebral bodies of the lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and the 1st sacral vertebra. The lower ribs also exhibited new bone growth inferior to and around the tubercle, connected to these changes on the spine. New bone growths in response to stresses on the bone were identified on the posterior of the olecranon on the left and right ulna with marginal frilling of the trochlear notch. Pitting is evident on the anterior neck of the femur and distally on the lateral and superior surfaces as well as in-between the condyles. There is also new bone formation on the femur proximally from the greater to the lesser trochanter with fine pitting on both femoral necks. The superior surfaces of both patellae have striations of new bone growth, pitting and marginal frilling on the superior border. Pitting is also identified distally on both tibiae away from the joint surfaces around the diaphysis. All the tarsals recovered have pitting while both calcanea have new bone growth on the posterior surface. The left 1st distal phalange has new bone growth on the plantar surface while three distal phalanges in the left and right hands (including both thumbs) also have new bone growth and pitting on the palmer surfaces.

Large muscle attachment sites are also evident particularly on the humeri, femora and tibiae. The right skeletal elements are more pronounced than the left.

One loose maxillary right 2nd molar was recovered. The tooth was only slightly worn with no evidence of disease.

Skeletal fragment [1312] F.185

A right adult distal clavicle fragment weighing 18g and measuring 120mm was recovered in a construction ditch on the side of a Roman house. The house is located in the north of the site c. 15m southeast of the two graves. There is slight post mortem damage to the epiphysis and shaft while the rest of the bone was lost post mortem. No trauma or pathology was identified.

Skeletal fragments [1418] F.208

A left adult 1st rib weighing 4g was recovered in an oval pit along the western limit of excavation south of the two graves. The pit was also later truncated by a double ditch (F.205 and F.207). There is post mortem damage to distal end and along the inferior edge of the rib, but there is no evidence of trauma or pathology.

An adult left mid shaft of humerus was also recovered in the oval pit, weighing 31g and measuring 136mm. The damage is all post mortem and there is no evidence of trauma or pathology.

The two graves are quite unusual for the conquest period in the east of England as cremation was the most common method for disposal of the dead (Hill 1995). Inhumation was however still being practised; the 1st century BC saw the introduction of formalised cemeteries in Britain (*ibid*). The graves here appear to be isolated within the limit of excavation, but may continue to the north and west. It is also possible that the cemetery extended south but was destroyed by later activity and may explain the presence of human bone in features across site. Loose human skeletal elements were in circulation in the Iron Age at settlement sites and the popularity of cremations did not necessarily mean the end of excarnation (Cunliffe 1995). A few bones could have

quite easily been mixed up or deliberately taken and kept on settlement sites to be later incorporated into structures (*ibid*).

The orientation of the two graves and their apparent isolation suggests that the two burials were contemporary and possibly associated to each other. The female displayed the common physical ailments for a woman of her age with evidence of osteoarthritis on the spine and hip. The male however appeared to have undertaken more physical stress in his life which affected all the major joints apart from the shoulder and included the hands and feet. Osteoarthritis was also present on the spine and he presented large muscle attachment sites on the long bones of the upper arm and leg, with the right side being more pronounced than the left. The two individuals would have experienced discomfort and increasingly limited movement towards the ends of their lives.

Appendix 9: Bulk Environmental Samples (A. de Vareilles)

Ten bulk soil samples were examined using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 300µm mesh and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. An eleventh sample consisted of the fill of a pot, and was processed in the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory using a 500µm sieve. Flots were dried indoors and scanned for the presence of charred plant remains, molluscs and charcoal.

Sorting and identification of ecofacts were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plants and Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in full in Tables 9, 10 and 11.

All of the features sampled presented preservation by charring. None of the assemblages are particularly rich in charcoal, indeed the charred remains mainly consist of cereal grains and chaff. Although archaeological plant remains were found in most of the features the majority of the cereal grains are heavily pitted and fragmented, possibly due to the erosive sandy environment. It therefore seems likely that the pieces of parenchyma, especially common in pit F.181 [1299], are broken fragments of cereal grains. Apart from Hollow B layer [1456] and the pot fill F.196 [1359], all samples presented numerous modern rootlets and/or blind burrowing snails (*Ceciloides acicula*), both evidence of bioturbation. It is therefore possible that other ecofacts, including cereal grains, are not in their original locations. Rich mollusc assemblages give us a clear indication of the environmental conditions in and around certain features.

Fill of mid-late 1stC AD pot, F.196 [1359]

The pot contained no visible grains and only very small pieces of loose charcoal. In fact its fill consisted almost entirely of solidified agglomerations of very fine and fine sand with occasional charcoal. The lumps do not seem to be mineralized or concreted by iron oxide. Since the local geology is rich in calcium carbonates they could be calcified, though they lack the characteristic pale grey colour. It is possible the charcoal is not *in situ* but came from the surrounding soil. The only artefact found in the fill was a potsherd.

Grave fills, F.137 [1147] and F.138 [1150]

Both graves contained a few grains (no more than 12) of glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and possibly barley (*Triticum/Hordeum*). Also present were one or two grass seeds, probably collected with the cereals. This assemblage may represent a burnt offering.

The graves had very similar snail species and both contained juveniles as well as adult specimens. These were probably buried during the back-filling of the graves as well as being 'transported' down profile by bioturbation or leaching.

2nd – 4th century AD. F.225 [1549]

Sixteen cereal grains, two of which are free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum sensu lato*), and at least eighteen wild plant seeds were recovered from this feature. Field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) were both established agricultural weeds during the Roman period, which suggests this assemblage is more likely to be Romano-British than Iron Age. Reinforcing this argument is that free-threshing wheat becomes more widespread towards the end of the Roman Empire (Greig 1991).

Early Roman Pit, F.181 [1299]

This pit had the richest assemblage of charred plant remains with a minimum of two-hundred and seventy-seven wheat and barley grains (*H. vulgare sl.*), and six-hundred and seventy-nine wheat glume bases. A mix of small and large wild plant seeds were also found, though in far fewer numbers. It is unlikely that this feature was a grain storage pit as one would expect to find the cereals to be better preserved and a 1:1 ratio of grain to glume bases. Instead, there are almost 2.5 times as many glume bases and rachis internodes than there are grains, indicating that the assemblage is wheat and barley processing waste. The absence of other chaff fragments suggests the remains are from the last stages of pounding, sieving and hand-sorting, before cooking.

1st – 2nd century AD. Well, F. 136 [1142]

The ratio of 1:2.64 glume wheat grains to wheat glume bases demonstrates that this assemblage, as the one from F.181, is also from the last stages of wheat processing. It would appear that the well was used to dispose of rubbish, as is also evident from the many finds found in the overlying context [1143]. The sample was not waterlogged.

Romano-British Ditch, F.100 [1000]

At least seventeen cereal grains, three wheat glume bases and less than ten grass seeds (probably all crop weeds) were found. The cereals might have originated from processing waste or accidental charring during cooking and eating activities. They are not necessarily *in situ*.

7

Romano-British Ditches F.161 [1228] and F.147 [1206], and Pit F.199 [1367], and Hollow B layer [1456].

These four remaining samples contained less than seven grains, two glume bases and seven wild plant seeds each that are probably all residual. This data suggests cereal processing took place in the vicinity but was not directly associated with these features.

The Molluscan Assemblages from the Pits, Ditches and context [1456]

Apart from pit F.181, the assemblages show a damp and shady environment. Ditch F.100 and Hollow B layer [1456] had not only damp, but also wet habitats. *Lymnaea truncatula* shows that context [1456] held marshy shallow waters, whilst *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Viviparus coniectus*, *Planorbis corneus* and *P. planorbis* in the ditch F.100 are evidence for hard, slow moving water. Both adults and juveniles of these specimens were probably washed in from the river during seasonal flooding.

Pit F.181 had, surprisingly, only four varieties (excluding the blind-burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula*) all occurring in extremely low quantities, which suggest that the context sampled was deposited in a single event.

The features sampled show that glume wheat and barley were used at the site throughout its occupation. Free-threshing wheat is less common, only occurring for certain in F.225, and was probably only used towards the end of the Roman period. Although no grain storage pits were discovered, some features, such as pit F.181, were certainly used for cereal processing waste. Others seem to have had differing functions and simply accumulated residual cereal remains.

The molluscan assemblage points to a damp and shady environment with little change throughout its Roman period. F.100 and Hollow B layer [1456] have evidence of flooding from the river.

Table 10: Carbonised Cereals and Charcoal

Sample number		<10>	<11>	<18>	<24>	<12>	<14>	<15>	<17>	<16>	<13>	<25>
Context		[1147]	[1150]	[1549]	[1299]	[1359]	[1144]	[1228]	[1000]	[1206]	[1367]	[1456]
Feature		137	138	225	181	196	136	161	100	147	199	-
Feature type		Grave fill	Grave fill		Pit	Fill of pot	Well	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	
Phase/Date		LIA/ER	RB	LIA- 4 th C	ER	1 st C AD.	1 st -2 nd AD	1 st -2 nd AD	RB	RB	RB	RB?
Sample volume - litres		8.5	8	9	8.5	0.5	9	8.5	8.5	8	8	8
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	Barley grain			2	25		1					
<i>Triticum aestivum sl.</i>	Free-threshing wheat			2								
<i>T. spelta / dicoccum</i>	Spelt or Emmer wheat	1	4	4	50		7		3	1		
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	Unspecific wheat grain	4	2	3	58		5	1	1			1
<i>Triticum / Hordeum</i>	Wheat / Barley grain	5	6	5	144		2	1	13		5	2
Total cereal grain count		10	12	16	277	0	15	2	17	1	5	3
Indet cereal grain fragments		3	3	7	121		5		5		2	
<i>T. spelta</i> glume base	Spelt glume base				76		3					
<i>T. spelta / dicoccum</i> g.b.	Spelt or Emmer g.base				39		4		2			
<i>T. spelta / dicoccum</i> rachis internode	Spelt or Emmer rachis internode						10					
<i>Triticum sp.</i> g.b.	Wheat glume base				564		30	1	1		2	1
<i>T. sp.</i> rachis internode	Wheat rachis internode				29					2		
<i>H. vulgare sl.</i> rachis internode	Barley rachis internode				27							
Total wheat glume base		0	0	0	679	0	37	1	3	0	2	1
Unripe grain embryos									1			5
Indeterminate parenchymous tissue	undifferentiated plant storage tissue	++	+	++	+++		++	-	++	+	++	+
Culm node	Grass stem node				1							
Charcoal fragments												
> 4mm				+	-						-	
2 - 4mm		+	+	++	+		+	+	+		+	
< 2mm		++	++	+++	++	+++	+++		+++	++	++	++
Vitrified		+	-		+++		-					

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++> >50 items

Table 11: Carbonised Wild Plant Seeds

Sample number		<10>	<11>	<18>	<24>	<12>	<14>	<15>	<17>	<16>	<13>	<25>
Context		[1147]	[1150]	[1549]	[1299]	[1359]	[1144]	[1228]	[1000]	[1206]	[1367]	[1456]
Feature		137	138	225	181	196	136	161	100	147	199	
Feature type		Grave fill	Grave fill		Pit	Fill of pot	Well	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	
Phase/Date		LIA/ER	RB	LIA-4 th C	ER	1 st C AD.	1 st -2 nd AD	1 st -2 nd AD	RB	RB	RB	RB?
Sample volume – litres		8.5	8	9	8.5	0.5	9	8.5	8.5	8	8	8
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory				1							
Small <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Small Goosefoot			1			1					
<i>Atriplex patula</i> / <i>prostrata</i>	Oraches				71						1	
Small Caryophyllaceae	Small Pink family seed			1								
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort										1	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White campion				1							
<i>Persicaria</i> cf. <i>minor</i>	Small Water-pepper						1					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass			2								
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed				1							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock			1	2							
<i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i>	Vetches / wild Pea				2							
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover			1			1			1		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Field Gromwell			2	4							
<i>Thymus</i> sp.	Thymes			1								
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile			1								
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge										1	
<i>Carex</i> sp. type 2	Sedge						1					
Poaceae fragments	Grass seed fragments	1	1	17	+++		7	1	6		1	
Large Poaceae	Large wild grass seed		1	3	2		4	3	1		2	
Medium Poaceae	Medium wild grasses				6		2			2		
<i>Lolium</i> / <i>Festuca</i>	Rye-grasses / Fescues			3	3							
<i>Poa</i> sp.	Meadow grasses								1			
<i>Phleum</i> sp.	Cat's tails			1	3					1		
Indet. small wild plant seeds				1	3		1		2	1		
Modern rootlets		+++	+++	+++	++		+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+

Table 12: Molluscs and their Habitats

Sample number		<10>	<11>	<18>	<24>	<12>	<14>	<15>	<17>	<16>	<13>	<25>
Context		[1147]	[1150]	[1549]	[1299]	[1359]	[1144]	[1228]	[1000]	[1206]	[1367]	[1456]
Feature		137	138	225	181	196	136	161	100	147	199	
Feature type		Grave	Grave		Pit	Pot	Well	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	
Phase/Date		LIA/ER	RB	LIA - 4 th C	ER	1 st AD	1 st -2 nd C AD	1 st -2 nd C. AD	RB	RB	RB	RB?
Sample volume - litres		8.5	8	9	8.5	0.5	9	8.5	8.5	8	8	8
Flot fraction examined		1/1	1/1	1/1	1/4	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	Hard waters: quite rivers or still water, but not small habitats, e.g. ponds.								+++			
<i>Viviparus contectus</i>	Hard waters: slow rivers or canals								++			
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	Moist, marshy shallow waters											+++
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i>	Hard waters: stagnant or moving	-	-						+++			
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	Hard waters, mainly in small habitats								+++			
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>	Hard waters, larger habitats than <i>P. planorbis</i>											+
<i>Anisus leucostama</i>	Ditches, ponds, resists drying								++			+++
<i>Carychium tridentatum/minimum</i>	Damp areas, under moss, logs, leaf-mould, etc.						+		++			
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	Damp, marshy areas							-	++			++
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella</i>	Damp areas, moss, etc.	++	++	++	-			+	++	-	+	+++
<i>Vertigo antiveritigo</i>	Most moist and damp places								+			
<i>Columella edentula</i>	Damp areas, marshes, woods			+++						++		
<i>Lauria / Pupilla</i>		+++	+++	+++			+++	++	+++		++	+
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	Dry areas	++		+			+		+++	++		
<i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>excentrica / pulchella</i>	Slightly damper areas than <i>V. costata</i>	+++	++	+++	+		-	++	++	++	++	
<i>Clausilia</i> sp.	Feed on lichens and moss			-								
<i>Helix promatia</i>	Limestone and calcareous soils, downs, open woodlands, not cultivated land						-					
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	Various habitats								+			
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i>	Blind burrowing snail	+++	+++	+++	++		+++	+++	++	+++	+++	
<i>Trichia</i> sp.	Various habitats	+++	+++	+++	+		+++	++	+++	+++	-	+++
<i>Helicella itala</i>		+	+				-	-				
<i>Oxychilus / Aegopinella</i>	Damp, shady	+++	+++	+++	-		++	+		++	+	

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++>' >50 items

Appendix 10: Geology (S. Boreham)

Details of the geology of the area around Babraham, Cambridgeshire are available on the British Geological Survey map for the Saffron Walden Sheet (205). A simplified geology map of the area around Babraham Hall is shown in Figure 14. The bedrock of the Granta valley in this area comprises the Grey Chalk (the upper part of the Lower Chalk), now known as the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, a bed of hard and fissured chalk known as the Melbourn Rock, and the White Chalk (the lowest part of the Middle Chalk), now known as the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation.

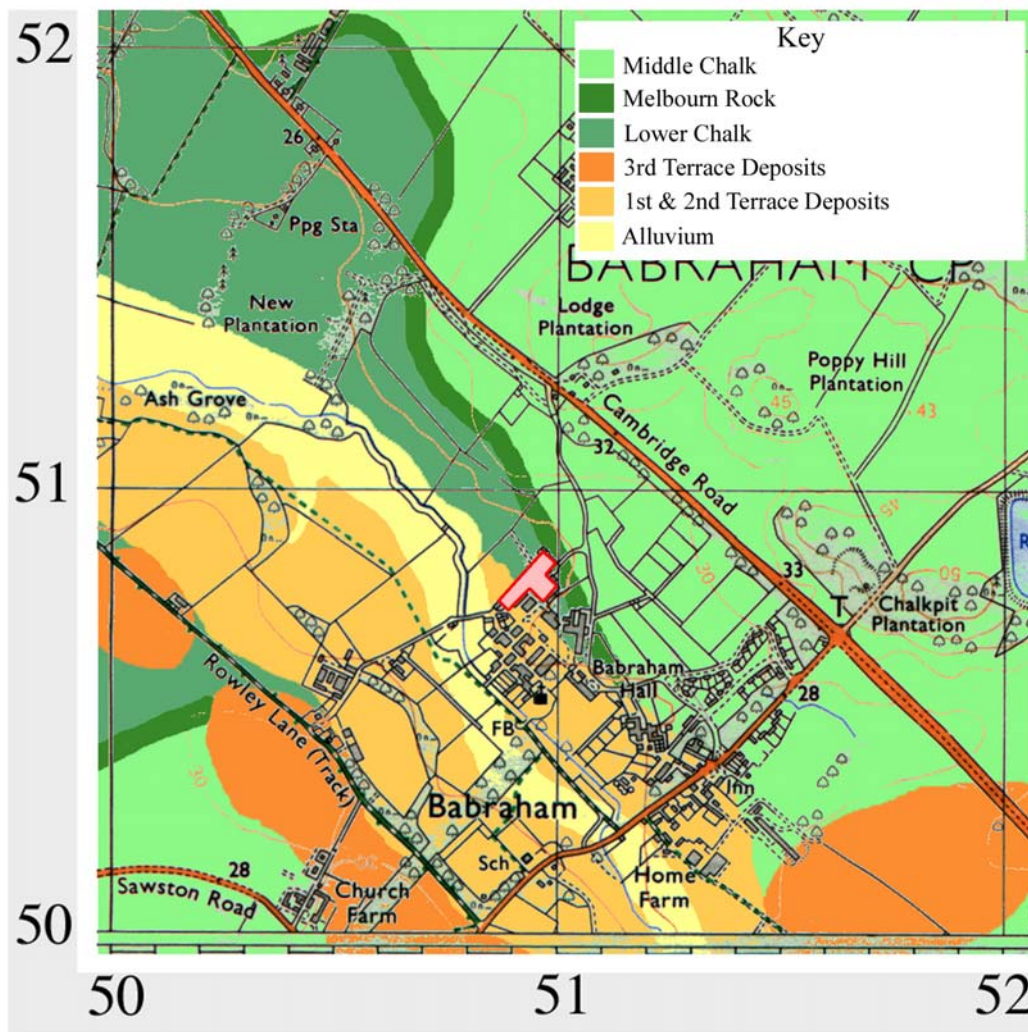


Figure 14: Geology of the Granta valley around Babraham Hall.

The oldest Quaternary deposits in this part of the Granta valley are the 3rd Terrace gravels (c.29m OD), which probably date from the early part of the last glacial period (Early Devensian). The undifferentiated 2nd & 1st Terrace deposits (c.25m OD) represent a ‘fossil braidplain’ of the River Granta, dating from perhaps 50,000 to 14,000 years ago (Middle to Late Devensian). The youngest of these gravels is present beneath the alluvium of the Granta floodplain. The ‘alluvium’ itself is probably equivalent to the ‘Romano-British Silt’ that began forming in response to the deforestation and increasing agricultural activity from the middle Iron Age onwards.

The development site was situated at the northwestern end of the Babraham Institute (Babraham Hall) complex (TL 509508). According to the BGS geology map, the site straddles a variety of lithologies. Figure 2 shows the BGS geological boundaries across the site. It is immediately clear that the Melbourne Rock may lie at or very close to the northeast boundary of the site. The Melbourne Rock seldom gives rise to strong spring lines today, but in the past it may have been a more significant aquifer. The hard chalk of the Melbourne Rock often causes an obvious break in slope on valley sides. However, in this particular location, a small dry valley system draining the hills to the northeast (see contours on Figure 1), appears to run through the site. This means that the site is located at the precise point that a small sporadic stream course joins the floor of the Granta valley. It seems that most of the northeastern part of the site is underlain by Lower Chalk. In contrast, the southwestern part of the site is underlain by undifferentiated 2nd & 1st Terrace deposits, and may be the flood plain.

Features of the site

Figures 15 & 16 show the relationship of the observed features at the site to the geological boundaries and topography. At the northeast end of the site, there was a striking palaeochannel marked by silty iron-stained deposits that curved across the site in a 'J' shape. Since this part of the site was also the highest (see Figure 16), the palaeochannel could not have been active recently. Indeed, the deposits at the northern edge of the site probably represent a debris fan deposited by ancient sporadic stream activity. A more plausible route for modern drainage is shown on Figure 3. The debris and slope-wash deposits mantled the Chalk bedrock, so that it was only apparent at the surface in a few locations. One such place was a linear Chalk 'ridge' which may once have been so pronounced as to divert the course of the palaeochannel.

The Chalk ridge was undoubtedly a periglacial feature. During the last glacial period, permanently frozen ground would have been widespread in southern England. The summer melting of the upper surface of the permafrost would have caused the Lower Chalk bedrock to become liquefied, and under the pressure of the overlying deposits, it would have been squeezed, or injected upwards forming diapiric domes and ridges.

In the centre of the site, an elongated depression was situated between two raised chalk areas of probable periglacial origin. This area showed evidence of Neolithic activity, although it was unclear whether the depression had been excavated. The depression formed a closed end to the current line of drainage, and may have once formed a temporary pool following thunderstorms or prolonged heavy rain. A marked northwest-southeast aligned ridge of palaeochannel silts marked the edge of the gravel river terrace of the Granta. It appears that the depression showing evidence of Neolithic activity was enclosed by the periglacial Chalk ridge to the northeast, two raised areas of chalk and the terrace palaeochannel to the southwest.

To the southwest of the terrace palaeochannel, the nature of the deposits changed markedly, so that flint gravel predominated. The main feature here was a large part back-filled pit or hollow within the gravel terrace surface (Hollow B). This also appeared to be a part-Neolithic feature, and seemed to suggest the deliberate extraction of flints. This feature was bounded to the north and west by a curved periglacial Chalk ridge.

Geological Section

Figure 17 shows a southwest-northeast cross section through the site (line of section shown on Figure 15) giving the presumed relationship between the geology, topography and observed features. The expected outcrop of the Melbourne Rock at the northern end of the site overlying the Lower Chalk is shown. The palaeochannel, slope-wash deposits and debris from the sporadic stream are shown resting against the periglacial Chalk ridge. A Roman ditch followed the line of the Chalk ridge, suggesting that it was once a significant landscape feature. The depression is shown between the terrace palaeochannel and the Chalk ridge. The projected terrace surface hints that the depression might also have once been an excavated pit in which water has occasionally collected. Certainly the ground level appears to have been deliberately lowered here. Southwest of the terrace palaeochannel, the back-filled pit cut into the terrace gravel is shown. The curved periglacial Chalk ridge at the southwestern end of the site confines the pit and marks the edge of the modern floodplain.

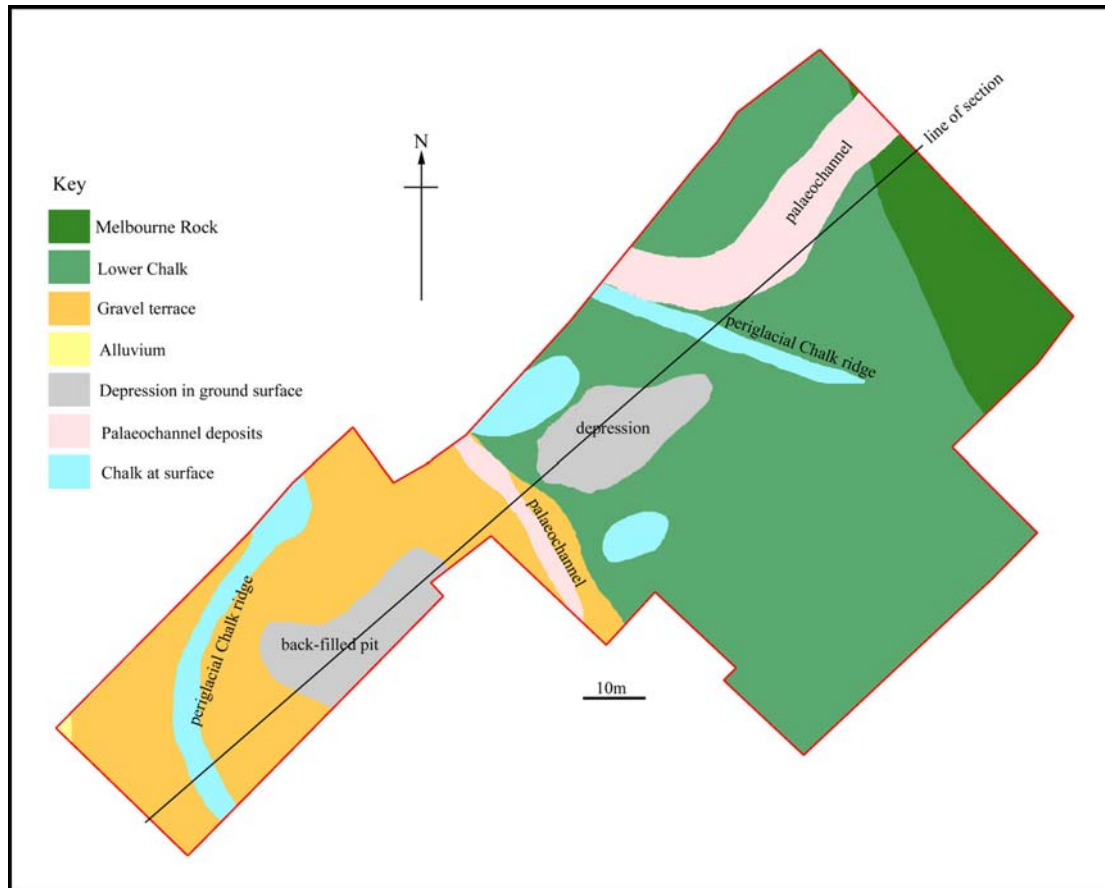


Figure 15: BGS geological boundaries, line of section and observed features

The examination of the geology, archaeology and topography at Babraham Institute has provided a greater understanding of their inter-relationships at the site. Although the lithological boundaries shown on the BGS map cannot be exactly relied upon in the field, the observations confirm the edge of the gravel river terrace across the middle of the site. Slope-wash and debris fan deposits, considered too insignificant to be mapped, mostly obscured the bedrock Chalk. It seems clear that access to flint resources in this area have been limited by the hydrology and the presence of palaeochannels and periglacial features. The Neolithic flint extraction at this location may be linked with the combination of a flint-rich debris fan from ancient sporadic stream activity adjacent to the gravel river terrace. Perversely, it could be argued that the periglacial Chalk ridges and palaeochannels here also present here for this reason. Such a concentration of flint resources may not be common in this part of the Granta valley. It seems likely that the depression in the centre of the site (Hollow A) was once a flint pit in sandy and silty fan deposits, whilst the part back-filled pit (Hollow B) accessed smaller flints from the river gravels. The back-filled pit appears to have stayed dry, and was relatively deep with steep sides. In contrast, the depression may have periodically filled with water, and could once have been wetter due to the proximity of the outcrop of Melbourne Rock.

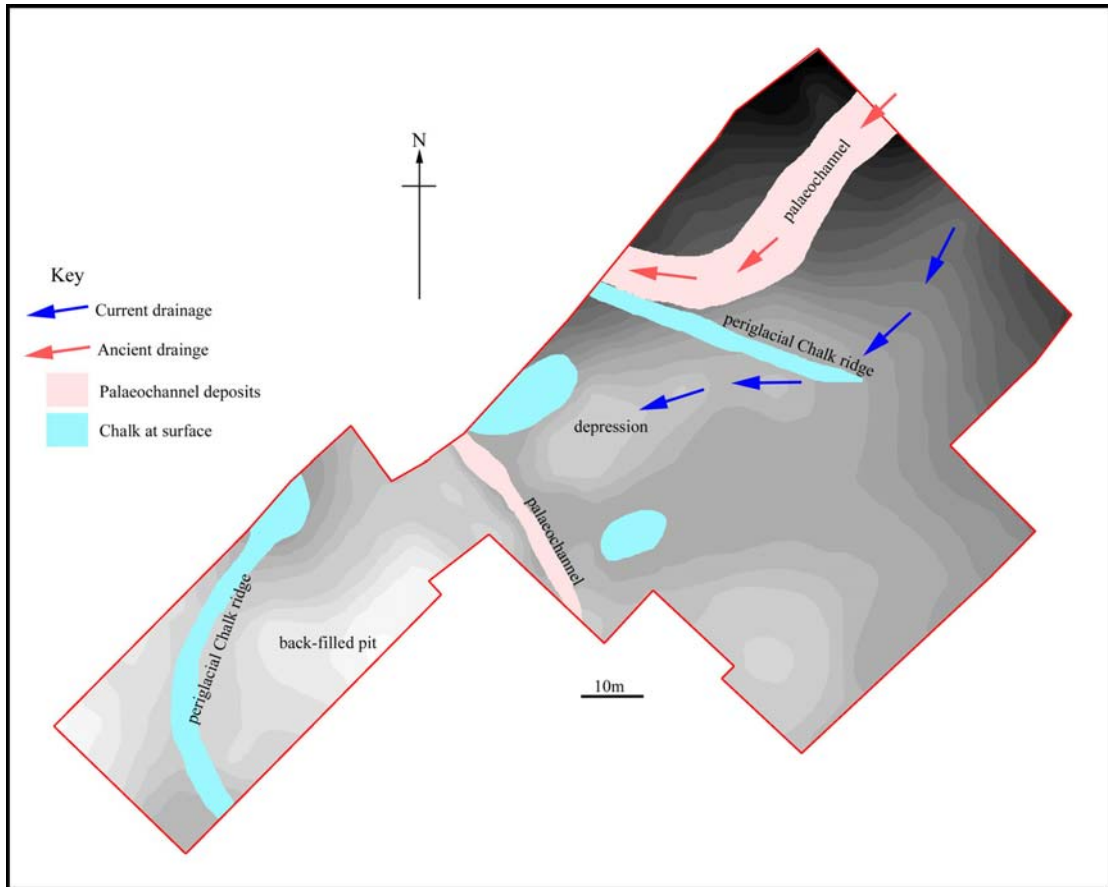


Figure 16: Contoured EDM, observed features and presumed drainage

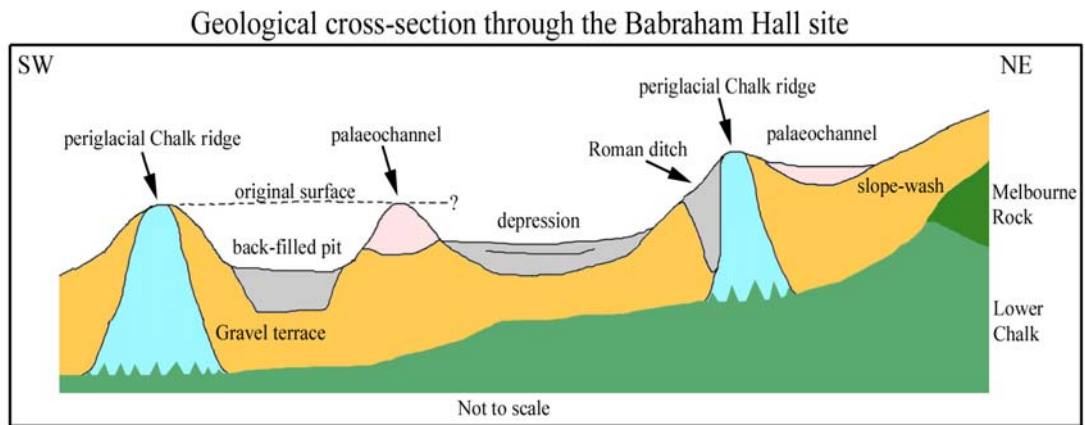


Figure 17: Section through the site showing presumed geological relationships

Appendix 11: Feature descriptions

F.100 / F.109 – Ditch feature aligned west north-west to east south-east of which 18 metres were exposed in Area B. The ditch was sampled with three slots recorded as four Cuts [1002], [1074], [1040] and [1093]. These measured between 2.24m and 2.48m in width and were between 0.37m and 0.47m deep. The excavators noted considerable irregularity in the profiles of the ditch sides, which were predominantly shallow and stepped, leading to a flat base through gradual breaks of slope.

Fills: [1000], [1001], [1037 – 1039], [1069 – 1073] and [1087 – 1090]. Both primary and secondary fills consisted predominantly of coarse redeposited sand and gravel within a mid grey sandy silt soil. Finds were more numerous towards the western end of the ditch whereas the eastern end was characterised by a rich deposit of charcoal which was previously sampled during the evaluation phase (*F.22/F.23*; Swaysland, 2006).

Dating derived from potsherd analysis suggested a mid to late Romano – British date for this ditch but six sherds of the mid 1st to 2nd centuries were also recovered. The shape and form of this feature suggested a relatively long-lived boundary ditch that had weathered sides and a base that suggested frequent re-cutting. The ditch appeared to have been mostly backfilled with a mix of weathered topsoil and natural sand and gravels with occasional episodes of rubbish disposal.

F.101 – Ditch feature aligned east to west of which 15.5m were exposed in Area B, 1.55m wide and 0.60m deep in the east becoming shallower and narrower to west (1.20m wide by 0.23m deep). Two slots were cut across this ditch, recorded as Cuts [1007] and [1022] which revealed a U – shaped profile with rounded base and gradual breaks of slope.

Fills were of a mid to dark grey silt sand with common rounded stones and flint inclusions. Towards the east these fills became darker until they were eventually covered by the upper ‘dark earth’ layers of the Hollow B. Finds were exclusively dated to the 2nd to 4th Centuries AD. Feature F.101 was interpreted as a later Romano – British enclosure ditch.

F.102 – Pit feature located to the south of Area B, approximately circular in plan and measuring 1.51m in length, 1.49m in width and of 0.60m depth. Cut [1015], sides were steep and straight leading to a flat base through gradual breaks of slope. Half-sectioned; seven thin fills were identified within the cut. These were predominantly of redeposited natural sands and gravel. No finds were recovered and interpretation suggested the feature was possibly cut and rapidly backfilled. No dating possible.

F.103 – Circular feature, Cut [1017] was 0.52m in diameter and 0.14m deep, filled by a compacted mid brown silty clay [1016]. Half-sectioned but no finds recovered. Interpreted as a post hole.

F.104 – Linear feature aligned east north-east to west north-west approximately 2.00m of which was exposed in Area B. One slot excavated, Cut [1019] was 1.20m in width and 0.30m deep with steep straight sides leading to a flat base, truncated by [1017]. Orange brown sandy silt fill [1018] contained no finds. Possible ditch terminal.

F.105 – Pit, roughly circular in plan measuring 1.70m in diameter and 0.35m in depth. Cut [1025] had steep sides leading to a predominantly flat base. Fill [2024] was similar to layer [1456] from Hollow B.

F.106 – Ditch feature aligned north to south, 11m exposed at the south –east corner of Area B. One slot excavated, Cut [1027] measured 1.15m in width and 0.27m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile filled by [1026]. Potsherds dated this feature to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. This feature was interpreted as a mid to late Romano-British enclosure ditch covered by the ‘dark earth’ deposits of Hollow B to the north.

F.107 – Linear feature measuring a total of 20.50m as exposed in the south-eastern corner of Area B. It consisted of three parts running at right angles to each other, the longest side (10m) of which was aligned west north-west to east south-east and was located to the north. The north eastern corner was

fully excavated as the western 'arm' was considerably truncated. Where surviving the feature was 1.00m in width and 0.33m deep. The feature was cut by **F.106**.

The single fill [1028] was a mixture of topsoil and natural coarse sands and gravel which suggested deliberate backfill. A single potsherd recovered from this deposit was dated to the 2nd to 4th Centuries AD. The feature was interpreted as a possible drip gully or wall foundation.

F.110 – Ditch, curvilinear cut in plan around the southern end of Hollow B exposed in Area B. This feature measured 45.60m in length overall and was sampled in four 1m slots. 1st slot; cut [1284], was roughly V-shaped in profile with irregular sides and was 2.20m in width and 0.96m deep. Fills [1277] - [1283] had a sand component and small chalk fragments and pottery dated from the mid 1st to 3rd Centuries AD. 2nd slot; Cut [1107] 2.95m in width and 0.95m deep, eroded relatively shallow concave sides leading to a flat base. Fills [1101] – [1106], pottery predominantly 2nd – 4th centuries but occasional 1st century sherds. 3rd slot; Cut [1044], 2.43m in width and 0.86m deep with steep straight sides to an irregular base. Three fills, [1041], [1042] and [1043], pottery dated from 1st to 4th centuries AD. 4th slot; Cut [1621] measured 1.40m in width and 0.30m deep with shallow concave sides leading to a wide rounded base. Three fills, [1618], [1619] and [1620], common sand and gravel throughout, finds dated 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

F.111 – Ditch? Pit? Truncated by F.110. Length and shape in plan not known. Cut [1049] with width greater than 1.10m and depth 0.64m. Fills [1045] – [1048] had large sand component and contained no finds.

F.112 – Curvilinear feature located in Area B and measuring 7.5m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.2m deep across which four slots were excavated. Curved in plan, Cut [1054] had steep sides leading to a flat base tilted down towards the middle of the feature.

A single fill appeared to consist of redeposited material from Hollow B. Potsherds recovered from this feature dated from the 1st – 4th Centuries AD are therefore almost certainly residual. **F.112** cut over the upper fills of both Hollow B and **F.110/F.111**. The feature was interpreted as a slot or gully.

F.114 – Pit feature, 1.50m in length, 1.14m in width and 0.38m deep. Cut [1059] was oval in plan with steep concave sides leading to a flat base through gradual breaks of slope, containing a single fill [1058]. Pottery recovered dating from 1st to 4th Centuries AD.

F.115 – Possible feature truncated by **F.114** and **F.111**. Not enough remained to excavate.

F.116 – Quarry pit, measured 3.50m long by 2.10m wide and 0.52m deep. Cut [1062] was irregular in plan with steep sides leading to an undulating base. Fills [1023] and [1068] were derived largely from natural backfill.

F.117 – Pit feature, circular in plan measuring 1.24m diameter and 0.33m deep. Cut [1065] had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. Truncated by **F.118**. Fill [1064], no finds recovered.

F.118 – Linear feature, 5.50m in length, 0.56m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill [1066], no finds.

F.120 – Posthole, cut [1078] was circular in plan and measured 0.59m diameter by 0.22m deep. Sides were steep leading to a rounded base. Fills [1076] and [1077], no finds were recovered.

F.121 – Quarry pit, measuring over 10.00m in length, 3.50m in width and 0.56m deep, aligned NE-SW. Cut [1079] had steep sides, sometimes undercut, leading to a flat base. Fills [1086], [1085], [1083] and [1084] demonstrated a sequence of natural re-deposition followed by filling alluvial silts. Re-deposited Romano-British material was mixed with 12th – 14th century AD sherds.

F.123 – Truncated Ditch, aligned W-E and measuring 17.80m in length overall. Slot 1.00m in length, 1.41m wide and 0.49m deep. Cut [1096] with linear shape and moderate/steep sides leading to a concave base. Two fills [1094] and [1095], Roman pot (dating from the 2nd-4th Centuries AD), and bone recovered.

F.124 – Truncated Ditch, sampled in two slots. W-E aligned measuring 0.13m overall, truncated by F.123. 1st Slot 1.00m in length, 1.21m in width, 0.45m deep. Cut [1098] with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1097], no finds. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.76m in width, 0.25m deep. Cut [1188] with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1187], no finds.

F.125 – Quarry pit, irregular in plan measuring approximately 5.00m long by 4.20m wide and 0.35m deep. Cut [1099] had irregular sides with frequent under-cutting leading to an irregular base. Fills [1100] and [1114] demonstrated a sequence of deliberate backfill followed by regular silting. Later Romano-British potsherds were recovered.

F.127 – Shallow pit feature, 0.30m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.21m deep. Cut [1117] with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. One fill [1118], Roman pottery sherds dating from 2nd–4th Centuries AD, animal bone (pig's jaw) found on the surface.

F.128 – Post Hole, 0.38m in diameter by 0.30m deep, cut [1120], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1119], no finds.

F.129 – Linear Pit feature (connects with F.136), 1.67m in diameter and 0.44m in depth. Cut [1122] with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1121] contained Roman pottery dating from the 2nd-4th Centuries AD, as well as bone and flint.

F.130 – Ditch, two slots. N-S aligned. Pronounced bio-turbation throughout. 1st slot. 0.63m in diameter, 0.25m deep. Cut [1126] with vertical sides and moderate breaks down to a flat base. Three fills [1123], [1124] and [1125] bone recovered. 2nd slot. 0.66m in diameter, 0.05m deep. Cut [1135] with moderately sloping sides to a flat base. One fill [1134], no finds.

F.131 – Pit, semi-circular in plan measuring 0.92m in diameter and 0.19m deep. Truncates F.110. Cut [1109] had moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fill [1108] contained Romano-British potsherds dated 2nd to 4th centuries.

F.132 – Modern Ditch. Contained fragments of WW2 Aircraft Aluminium.

F.133 – Beam Slot? Linear in plan aligned NW-SE and measuring 1.45m long, 0.20m in width by 0.25m deep. Cut [1286] had steep sides leading to a V-shaped base and contained fill [1285] which had common inclusions of large stones. No finds.

F.134 – Ditch aligned E-W, overall length 6.55m, width uncertain and depth 0.27m. Considerable bio-turbation had rendered cut [1137] largely undeterminable. No finds were recovered from Fill [1136].

F.135 – Ditch, four slots. N-S aligned and measuring 21 metres long as exposed. 1st slot. 0.56m in width and 0.30m deep. Cut [1139] of linear shape. Two fills [1138] and [1140] with marked bio-turbation, Roman pottery from the 3rd Century AD and a flint flake recovered. 2nd slot. 0.95m in width and 0.28m deep. Cut [1163] of linear shape with an irregular base. Two fills [1161] and [1162], no finds. 3rd slot. 0.34m in width and 0.06m deep. Cut [1212] linear shape with moderate breaks of slope and a flat base. One fill [1211], no finds. 4th slot. Slot 0.50m in length, 1.00m in width and 0.30m deep. Cut [1555] of linear shape with a moderate slope and a concave base. One fill [1554], large pieces of bone recovered.

F.136 – Early Roman Well feature, 2.12m diameter, excavated to 1.40m depth, total depth by augur 3.50m approximated. Cut [1145] circular in plan with moderately steep sides down to 0.90m where it drops steeply. Four fills [1141], [1142], [1143] and [1144]. Late Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery dating from 1st to 4th Centuries AD found. Bone, flint, stone, shell and one iron object also recovered.

F.137 – Roman Grave A, aligned E-W, 2.00m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.25m in depth, cut [1148], with steep slopes leading to an uneven flat base. One fill [1147], containing a well-preserved (probably) female skeleton [1146] laid fully-extended, facing upwards, right arm by the side and left arm bent at the elbow with hand placed over the pelvis. The body shows signs of having decayed in a void (ribs splayed, skull to one side), there is also evidence of animal disturbance as finger bones were found both beside and inside the skull. Two late Iron Age/early Roman pots were found near the skull

and a copper alloy brooch (dating to the 1st Century AD) was found upon the chest of the skeleton. Some flint was also recovered.

F.138 – Roman Grave B, aligned E-W, 2.30m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.25m in depth, cut [1151], with steep slopes leading to a flat base. One fill [1150], containing a well-preserved (probably) male skeleton [1149] laid facing upwards, arms by his side with hands palm down, some flint also recovered from the grave. No evidence of a coffin or grave-goods.

F.140 – Large shallow Quarry Pit, aligned NW-SE. 4.67m in length, 3.05m in width and 0.66m deep. Cut [1175], oval shaped with moderate gradient and an undulating base. Four fills [1171], [1172], [1173] and [1174] with flint inclusions. No finds.

F.141 – Truncated ditch measuring 8.00m between truncations, linear in plan, aligned W-E. Cut [1179] measured 0.6m wide by 0.35m deep. Fills [1177] and [1178] produced one cow skull.

F.142 – Small Ditch, aligned N-S. Slot 0.75m in length, 1.03m in width and 0.15m deep. Cut [1181], linear shape with moderate gradient and an uneven base. One fill [1180]. Romano-British Pot recovered.

F.143 – Square Pit, 2.00m in length, 1.90m in width and 0.22m deep. Cut [1183] of rectangular shape with steep sloping sides and an undulating base. One fill [1182], flint and Roman (2nd - 4th Centuries AD) pot recovered.

F.144 – Truncated Ditch, linear in plan aligned E-W, 9.5 meters total length, two slots excavated, homogenous fills recorded as one. Cut [1184] had very irregular sides leading to an irregular base. Measured 0.9m in width and 0.22m deep. No dating

F.145 – Post Hole, 0.43m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.26m deep. Cut [1186] of sub-circular shape with sharp breaks at the top and moderate breaks at the bottom of the slope and a flat base. One fill [1185] with marked bio-turbation, no finds.

F.146 – Quarry pit, measured 3.00m long by 2.6m wide and 0.32m deep. Cut [1192] had straight near vertical sides leading to a flat base and was oval in plan. Three fills; [1189], [1190] and [1191], two silting episodes following one of re-deposited natural chalk. One undiagnostic sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from [1191].

F.147 – Roman Ditch, aligned E-W, measured 30m in length and was sampled in two slots. 1st slot, 1.00m in length, 2.50m in width and 0.96m deep. Cut [1233], steep gradient leading to a concave base. Three fills [1230], [1231] and [1232] with charcoal inclusions. Roman 2nd-4th Centuries AD pot, bone, oyster-shell and iron recovered. 2nd slot, 3.25m in width and 0.96m deep. Cut [1208], steep sloping sides leading to an irregular base. Three fills [1205], [1206] and [1207] with charcoal flecks. Romano-British and Roman 2nd-4th Centuries AD pot, bone, shell and flint recovered.

F.148 – Roman Ditch, measured 43.00m aligned NE-SW, sampled in three slots. 1st slot. 1.30m in length, 1.90m in width and 1.63m deep. Cut [1195], irregular base. One fill [1196], probably backfilled. Romano-British and Roman 2nd-4th Centuries AD pot, bone, oyster-shell and stone recovered. 2nd slot, 1.00m in length, 1.12m in width and 0.42m deep. Cut [1202], moderate/steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1201], flint inclusions. Romano-British pot and bone recovered. 3rd slot, 1.80m in diameter and 0.33m in depth. Cut [1214], with moderate breaks of slope leading to a flat base. One fill [1213], bone and unusual black slip-coated tile recovered.

F.149 Pit or tree bowl, cut [198] roughly circular in plan with shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Measured 1.87m in length by 1.25m in width and 0.27m deep. Two sherds of indeterminate Romano-British pottery recovered from fill [1197].

F.150 – Quarry pit, oval in plan measuring 5.60m in length by 4.3m long and 0.29m deep, truncated by modern activity. Cut [1200] had straight moderately sloping sides leading to a flat but sloping base. One homogenous fill [1199] with rare charcoal inclusions and four sherds of pottery 2nd – 4th centuries. Large iron object also recovered, but not readily identified.

F.151 – Roman Pit, 2.60m in length, 1.40m in width and 0.36m deep. Cut [1204] kidney-shaped with slopes of varying steepness and a concave base. One fill [1203] with flint inclusions, charcoal flecks, and lots of bio-turbation. Late Iron Age, Early Roman and Roman (Early Roman-mid 3rd Century AD date range) pot, bone, burnt stone, flint, coal and charcoal recovered.

F.152 – Possible Truncated Post Hole, 0.40m in length, 0.41m in width and 0.09m deep. Cut [1216] of sub-circular shape with gentle breaks of slope and a flat base. One fill [1215], no finds.

F.153 – Possible Truncated Post Hole, 0.75m in length, 0.53m in width and 0.15m deep. Cut [1218] of sub-circular shape with moderate breaks of slope and an irregular concave base. One fill [1294] with marked bio-turbation, no finds.

F.154 – Possible Post Hole, 0.50m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.20m in depth, cut [1220], conjoined (with [1222]), sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to an irregular concave base. One fill [1219], no finds.

F.155 – Possible Truncated Post Hole, 0.30m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.06m in depth, cut [1222], conjoined (with [1220]), sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1221], no finds.

F.157 – Truncated Linear Ditch feature, two slots, aligned E-W.
1st slot. 1.01m in diameter and 0.29m deep. Cut [1166] with moderate breaks of slope and a flat base. Two fills [1164] and [1165], no finds. 2nd slot. 1.03m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Cut [1168] with moderate breaks of slope and an irregular base. One fill [1167], no finds.

F.158 – Small Shallow Pit, 0.55m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.17m in depth. Cut [1170], sub-circular in shape with moderate breaks of slope leading to a concave base. One fill [1169], no finds.

F.159 – Linear Ditch feature, aligned N-S. 0.82m in diameter and 0.28m deep. Cut [1225] with moderate breaks of slope and a concave base. Two fills [1223] and [1224], from which Romano-British pottery fragments and bone were recovered.

F.160 – Linear Ditch feature, aligned N-S.
1st slot. Slot 1.50m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.42m deep. Cut [1227], moderately steep sides with a concave base. One fill [1226] contained pottery, bone, burnt stone and flint. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 2.28m in width and 0.59m deep. Cut [1481], moderately steep sides with concave base. One fill [1480] contained pottery, bone and flint.

F.161 – Linear Ditch feature, aligned north to south. Two slots; 1st slot, 1.50m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.42m deep. Cut [1229], moderately steep sides with a concave base. One fill [1228] contained pottery, bone, burnt stone and flint. 2nd slot, 1.00m in length, 2.28m in width and 0.67m deep. Cut [1483], moderately steep sides with concave base. One fill [1482] contained pottery, bone and flint.

F.162 – Linear Feature, aligned E-W. Slot 1.00m in length and 0.40m deep. Cut [1236] with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two fills [1234] and [1235], Roman pot dating from 2nd-3rd Centuries AD recovered, as well as bone, oyster and snail-shell.

F.163 – Linear Feature, aligned E-W. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.30m deep. Cut [1239] with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two fills [1237] and [1238], no finds.

F.164 – Large Roman Ditch, approximately 6.00m exposed in Area A, aligned SW-NE. two slots: 1st slot, 1.00m in length, 2.50m in width and 0.75m deep. Cut [1244], moderate gradient with a flat base. Six fills [1240], [1241], [1242], [1243], [1253] and [1254] with charcoal flecks. Roman pot dating from 2nd-4th Centuries AD, bone and oyster shell recovered. 2nd slot, 1.00m in length, 1.90m in width and 0.68m deep. Cut [1439], steep gradient with flat base. Four fills [1435], [1436], [1437] and [1438] with charcoal inclusions. Prehistoric pot, Roman pot (date range 1st-3rd C. AD), bone, flint and oyster-shell recovered.

F.165 – Large shallow feature, 3.00m in length, 2.10m in width and 0.15m deep. Cut [1246] with one fill [1245] containing Romano-British pottery, bone, a small iron bar and Roman coins.

F.166 – Small curved ditch, aligned W-E, two slots.

1st slot. 0.50m in diameter and 0.13m deep. Cut [1248] with steep sides and a wide base. One fill [1247], containing imbrex roof tile and flint. 2nd slot. 1.00m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.11m deep. Cut [1248] with moderately steep sides. One fill [1307], containing flint.

F.167 – Ditch, aligned N-S, 0.70m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Cut [1250], moderate gradient with a concave base. One fill [1249]. No finds.

F.168 – Truncated Post Hole, cut [1252], probably circular in plan with almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1251] with charcoal patches, no finds.

F.169 – Quarry Pit measuring 3.30m in length and 2.55m width by 0.17m deep. Cut [1256] was oval in plan with truncated shallow concave sides leading to an irregular base. One fill [1255] contained six potsherds, 1st – 3rd century.

F.170 – Truncated ditch or gully. Aligned W-E measuring 1.00m in length, 0.49m in width and 0.17m depth. Cut [1260], steep straight sides to concave base, fill [1259] contained Romano-British potsherds.

F.171 – Pit/Posthole, measuring 0.74m long by 0.45m wide and 0.21m deep, cut [1262] was oval, aligned E-W and had steep straight sides leading to a concave base. Fill [1261] contained one sherd of later Roman pottery.

F.172 – Truncated ?Ditch, 0.75m in length, 0.36m wide and 0.28m deep, linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Cut [1266] truncated F.161, and had steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill [1265] contained one sherd of later Roman pottery.

F.174 – Small Pit, roughly circular, measuring 0.36m diameter and 0.10m deep. Cut [1268] had shallow sides leading to a sloping base. Single fill [1267] produced one piece of animal bone. Cuts top of F.175.

F.175 – Pit, roughly oval in plan, measuring 0.74m in length, 0.57m in width and 0.11m in depth. Cut [1271] had steep slightly concave sides leading to a flat base and was orientated NW-SE. Two fills [1269] and [1270] both with occasional gravel inclusions but no finds.

F.176 – Truncated Ditch, measured 3.45m in length overall, two slots. 1st slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.30m deep. Cut [1273] with steep sides and a wide base. One fill [1272], flint and animal bone (caprid) recovered. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.30m deep. Cut [1275] with steep sides down to a flat base. One fill [1274], flint, bone and shell recovered.

F.177 – Truncated Ditch, linear in plan aligned W-E, overall length 7.20m. Two slots: 1st slot, 0.75m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.10m deep. Cut [1289] with shallow sides and a flat base, terminal end. One fill [1288], no finds recovered. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.63m in width and 0.14m deep. Cut [1291] with shallow concave sides down to an irregular base. One fill [1290], flint and bone recovered.

F.178 – Quarry Pit, irregular in plan measuring 2.10m wide by 1.40m wide and 0.17m deep, truncated. Cut [1293] had shallow irregular sides leading to an irregular base. Fill [1292] contained three sherds of early Romano-British pottery and one piece of burnt flint.

F.179 – Small shallow ditch, Slot 1.00m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.12m deep. Cut [1295] with irregular sides and an irregular base. One fill [1294], no finds.

F.180 – Construction ditch, two slots.

1st slot. 1.00m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.11m deep. Cut [1297] with moderately sloping sides and a wide base. One fill [1296], no finds. 2nd slot. 0.50m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.15m deep. Cut [1614] with steep sides and a flat base. One fill [1613], no finds

F.181 – Oval Pit feature (cuts pit F.182), 1.21m in diameter and 0.85m deep. Cut [1303] was oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Five fills [1298], [1299], [1300], [1301] and [1302] with charcoal inclusions and ash layers. Roman pottery dating to the mid 1st-2nd Century AD recovered, also bone (including a horse skull) and flint.

F.182 – Pit feature (truncated by oval Roman pit F.181), 0.63m in diameter and 0.49m deep. Cut [1306] was circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Two fills [1304] and [1305]. Roman pottery dating to the mid 1st-2nd Century AD recovered.

F.184 – Shallow Pit, 1.75m in diameter and 0.25m in depth, cut [1311], oval shape with steep sides leading to a flat base. Two fills [1309] and [1310], no finds.

F.185 – Linear feature measuring 6.70m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.29m in depth, located towards the northern end of Area A and forming the western end of Structure A. Half-sectioned to reveal [1313], a shallow irregular sided cut leading to a wide flat base. Three fills [1312], [1314] and [1374], from which Romano-British pottery, Roman pot (mid 1st-2nd Century AD), a quern-stone, an iron object, bone and shell were recovered.

F.186 – Post Hole, 0.35m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.13m deep, cut [1316], oval in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1315], no finds.

F.187 – Enclosure Ditch, linear in plan aligned N-S and measuring approximately 25 metres total length, largely obscured by Hollow B. Width 0.66m by 0.43m deep, Cut [1320] had moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled by [1317] and [1318] both of which have a high component of re-deposited sand and gravel, no finds.

F.188 – Re-cut of F.187. linear in plan aligned N-S and measuring approximately 25 metres, largely obscured by Hollow B. Width 1.40m by 0.28m deep, Cut [1319] had moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Filled by [1315] and [1316] both having a high component of re-deposited sand and gravel, one worked flint recovered.

F.192 – Quarry Pit, sub-circular in plan it measured 5.10m in length and 3.80m wide by 0.30m deep, cut [1341] had shallow sides leading to a flat base, truncated by modern activity. Single fill [1340] had no finds.

F.193 – Ditch re – cut of F.194 measured a total of 73.50m and was aligned NW-SE. 3 slots excavated depth between 0.20m and 0.40m, cuts [1152], [1345] and [1352] displayed steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Fills [1153], [1154], [1351] and [1344] produced occasional sherds of re-deposited Romano-British pottery and Medieval sherds, 13th -15th centuries.

F.194 – Ditch, primary phase. Aligned SW-NE for 13.90m before turning NW-SE for approximately 72.00m. 2 slots cuts [1343] and [1350] both displayed steep straight sides leading to a narrow flat base. Fills [1349], [1348] and [1342] were very similar and contained Medieval sherds, 13th -15th centuries.

F.195 – Ditch and re-cut, aligned NE-SW and measuring a total length of 22.50m. 2 slots excavated displaying similar characteristics. Cut [1358] was 2.45m in width and 0.57m deep with steep straight sides leading to a flat base. Fills [1357] and [1358] produced large amounts of animal bone and 1st century potsherds.

F.196 – Roman Ditch, aligned NW-SE, 1.58m in diameter and 0.51m in depth, cut [1364], with moderately sloped sides leading to a rounded base. Two fills [1359] and [1363] with charcoal flecks. 1st-2nd AD Roman pot, bone, worked stone, and flint recovered.

F.197 – Ditch re-cut measuring 0.94m in width and 0.10m deep. [1362] cut into top of F.196. Fill [1361] contained mid 1st century pottery.

F.198 – Post Hole, 0.34m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.25m deep, cut [1366], circular shape with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1365] with charcoal flecks. No finds.

F.199 – Shallow Pit feature, aligned SW-NE, irregular in plan measured 6.50m by 4.20m. Two slots: 1st slot. 1.75m in length, 1.56m in width and 0.21m deep. Cut [1369] irregular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Two fills [1367] and [1368]. Roman pottery (including some examples of Samian ware) ranging in date from early 1st Century to 3rd Century AD recovered. Also 2 iron nails and some bone. 2nd slot. 1.79m in length, 1.45m in width and 0.38m deep. Cut [1373] irregular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to an uneven base. Three fills [1370], [1371] and [1372]. Roman (1st-3rd Centuries AD), Romano-British and Late Iron Age pottery recovered, as well as some bone.

F.200 – Pit. 0.42m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Cut [1376] of circular shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. One fill [1375], flint recovered.

F.201 – Small Pit. 0.45m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.12m deep. Cut [1378] of circular shape with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. One fill [1377], flint recovered.

F.202 – Quarry pit measuring 5.35m long by 3.10m wide and 0.48m deep. Oval in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fills [1397-1400] and [1447/8] were characteristic of silting prior to a backfilling episode. Upper fills [1397-1399] contained animal bone and potsherds dated to the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

F.203 – Possible Roman Post Trench, aligned E-W. 0.90m in diameter and 0.78m deep. Cut [1404] with very steep sides and a concave base. Two fills [1402] and [1403], with charcoal inclusions. Late Iron Age pot, Roman pot (date range 1st-4th Centuries AD), oyster-shell, bone and flint recovered.

F.204 – Pit and Post Hole. Pit 1.15m in diameter and 0.31m deep, Post Hole 0.30m in diameter and 0.28m deep. Cut [1407]. Two fills [1405] and [1406], with flint inclusions and charcoal flecks, but no finds. Cut [1409] of circular shape with almost vertical sides. No finds.

F.205 – Ditch. 0.60m in diameter and 0.50m deep. Cut [1415] of linear shape with steep sides and an concave base. Three fills [1412], [1413] and [1414], Bone recovered.

F.206 – Tree Bowl/Uneven Shallow Feature. 0.42m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Cut [1449] of sub-circular shape with steep sides and an uneven base. Two fills [1416] and [1417], no finds.

F.207 – Ditch, aligned W-E, 1.10m in diameter and 0.37m in depth, cut [1411], linear shape with moderately sloped sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1410]. Bone, flint and Romano-British pot recovered.

F.208 – Roman Ditch, aligned NW-SE, two slots.
1st slot. 1.13m in diameter and 0.18m in depth, cut [1419], oval shape with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1418]. Bone recovered. 2nd slot. 0.38m in diameter and 0.29m in depth, cut [1421], oval shape with steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1420]. Prehistoric pot recovered.

F.209 – Pit sub-circular in plan measured 2.55m in length and 0.58m deep. Cut [1423] sides were shallow, irregular and eroded. The base irregular. Fill [1422] produced post medieval tile and pottery.

F.210 – Beam Slot or Gully, linear shape, aligned N-S, three slots excavated in a total length of 7.50m. 1st slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.11m in depth, cut [1451], with steep slopes leading to a concave base. One fill [1450], no finds. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.15m in depth, cut [1453], with steep slopes leading to a concave base. One fill [1452], no finds. 3rd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.13m in depth, cut [1455], with steep slopes leading to a concave base. One fill [1454], no finds.

F.211 – Ditch, linear in plan aligned E-W. Cut [1496] was 11.20m long by 1.17m wide and of 0.63m depth with steep straight sides leading to a rounded base. Fills [1492] – [1494] consisted of redeposited sand and gravel. Sherds of mid 1st century pottery recovered from middle fill.

F.212 – Ditch, largely obscured by upper deposits of Hollow B, 1.43m wide by 0.89m deep as excavated. Cut [1497] had steep straight sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1495], no finds.

- F.213** – Small Gully. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.17m deep. Cut [1466] with quite steep sides and a concave base. One fill [1465], containing bone.
- F.214** – Natural Silty Hollow, 4.00m in length, 2.50m in width and 0.25m in depth, cut [-], with irregular sides leading to an uneven base. One fill [1467], containing flint.
- F.215** – Hollow, recorded as Layer [1477]. This measured 5.50m long by 3.20m wide and was of varying depth but was predominantly shallow. Overlay F.197 from which 1st century potsherds were derived.
- F.216** – Linear Ditch feature, aligned N-S. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.20m deep. Cut [1479] with steep gradient leading to a flat base. One fill [1478], containing Late Iron Age pottery and flint.
- F.217** – Gully, rectilinear in plan measuring 5.60m long E-W and approximately 5.00m N-S, sampled in two 1m slots and found to be 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep. Cut [1487] had steep truncated sides leading to a rounded base, no finds were recovered from Fill [1486].
- F.218** – Ditch, aligned NW-SE and measured 14.85m in length by 1.20m width and 0.40m deep, Cut [1489] had steep straight sides leading to a rounded base. Later medieval pottery was recovered from Fill [1488]
- F.219** – Ditch, measured 49.50m long, 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep. It was aligned NE-SW before turning SE. Cut [1491] was of moderately sloping sides leading to a rounded base. No finds from Fill [1490].
- F.220** – Pit, circular in plan, measuring 2.45m in diameter by 0.25m deep. Cut [1499] had moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. Fill [1498] contained post-medieval pegtile.
- F.221** – Small pit, circular in plan measuring 0.65m in diameter by 0.22m deep. Cut [1501] had steep concave sides leading to a flat base. Fill [1500] was undated.
- F.222** – Ditch aligned NW-SE measuring a total length of 9.00m before truncation and was 0.75m by 0.31m deep. Cut [1503] had concave sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1502] had no finds.
- F.223** – Ditch aligned E-W measuring a total length of 26 metres before truncation. Cut [1505] was 1.15m wide and 0.32m deep and had concave sides leading to a rounded base. No finds were recovered from fill [1504].
- F.225** – Quarry Pit, roughly oval in plan, aligned SE-NW and measuring 5.50m long by 3.30m wide. Quarter sectioned, depth varied between 0.25m and 0.35m. Cut [1551] / [1523] had irregular shallow sloping sides leading to a rounded base. The upper fills [1521] and [1549] contained many pieces of pottery and metalwork, mostly fragments of iron nails. The lower fills; [1522] and [1550] were predominantly formed of redeposited natural. This feature was dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- F.226** – Pit, semi-circular in plan, measured approximately 2.20m in diameter and was 0.35m deep. Cut [1526] had shallow sides leading to a flat sloping base. Fills [1524] and [1525] contained potsherds dated to the 1st century AD.
- F.227** – Pit, oval in alignment aligned N-S and measured 1.42m long by 0.75m wide and 0.43m deep. Cut [1530] was steep sided leading to a rounded base. Fill [1529] contained sherds of Romano-British pottery.
- F.228** – Ditch terminal linear in plan and aligned N-S. Topographical position responsible for shallow cut or truncation. Measured 8.50m long by 2.45m wide and 0.45m deep, cut [1533] had shallow concave sides leading to a rounded base. Fills [1531] and [1532] contained potsherds dated to the mid to late 1st century AD.
- F.229** – Ditch, aligned E-W, two slots. 1st slot. Slot 0.50m in length, 0.87m in width and 0.25m deep. Cut [1535] with moderately sloped sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1534], Romano-British

pot and some bone recovered. 2nd slot. Slot 1.00m in length, 0.77m in width and 0.28m deep. Cut [1630] with moderately sloped sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1629], containing high concentration of large stones. Round stone tool, Romano-British pot, flint and bone recovered.

F.231 – Pit, circular in plan measuring 1.35m in diameter by 0.29m deep. Cut [1547] had moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fills [1625], [1543] and [1544] were largely of the same grey sandy silt material. Animal bone fragments recovered. Undated.

F.232 – Posthole, associated with F.231 and F.233, circular in plan measuring 0.36m diameter and 0.28m deep, cut [1546] had steep sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1545] had no finds.

F.233 – Posthole, circular in plan measuring 0.25m diameter and 0.14m deep, cut [1553] had steep sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1552] had no finds.

F.234 – Ditch, running North-South. Slot 0.75m in length, 0.71m in width and 0.25m deep. Cut [1557] with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. One fill [1556], where Roman pottery dating from 2nd – 4th Centuries AD was recovered.

F.235 – Pit feature, 0.90m in diameter and 0.57m deep. Cut [1560] was circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base through gradual breaks of slope, containing two fills [1558] and [1559]. Pottery recovered dating from 2nd to 4th Centuries AD.

F.236 – Post Hole, 0.25m in diameter by 0.20m deep, cut [1562], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1561] with charcoal inclusions, no finds.

F.237 – Roman Pit feature, hook-shaped in plan measuring a total of 1.97m in length. two slots. 1st slot. 0.50m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.18m deep. Cut [1565] had very steep sides leading to a flat base and contained two fills [1563] and [1564] with charcoal inclusions. Romano-British Pottery recovered. 2nd slot. 0.40m in diameter and 0.14m deep. Cut [1567] had very steep sides leading to a flat base and contained one fill [1566] with patches of charcoal. Romano-British Pottery recovered.

F.238 – Post Hole, 0.30m in diameter by 0.14m deep, cut [1569], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1568] with charcoal inclusions, no finds.

F.239 – Post Hole, 0.30m in diameter by 0.19m deep, cut [1571], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1570] containing Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th Centuries AD.

F.240 – Post Hole, 0.37m in diameter by 0.15m deep, cut [1573], circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1572] containing charcoal flecks and some animal bone.

F.241 – Post Hole with stone packing, 0.77m in diameter by 0.55m deep, cut [1575], oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1574], Romano-British and 1st-2nd AD Roman pot, small animal bones and an iron nail recovered.

F.246 – Post Hole, 0.60m in diameter by 0.69m deep, cut [1603], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. Three fills [1600], [1601] and [1602]. Occasional charcoal flecks, no finds.

F.247 – Post Hole, 0.60m in diameter by 0.41m deep, cut [1606], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. Two fills [1604] and [1605], occasional charcoal flecks, some Roman tile present.

F.248 – Post Hole, 0.40m in diameter by 0.20m deep, cut [1616], circular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1615], no finds.

F.249 – Small Pit. Slot 0.50m in length, 0.62m in width and 0.17m deep. Cut [1539] with moderately slope and a concave base. One fill [1538], containing Roman pot dating to the 2nd-4th Centuries AD and burnt stone.

F.250 – Pit, roughly circular in plan it measured 0.60m in diameter by 0.28m deep. Cut [1632] had steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1631] contained the partially articulated remains of a small dog but no dating evidence.

F.251 – Quarry pit, measuring 12.00m long by 6.00m wide, mostly obscured by baulk, machine excavated slot to base approximately 0.95m deep. Cut [1635] showed steep irregular sides to a strongly undulating base. Fill [1634] contained later medieval potsherds.

F.252 – Posthole, 0.52m in diameter by 0.35m deep, cut [1647], circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1646], no finds.

F.253 – Posthole, 0.95m in diameter by 0.40m deep, cut [1649], circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. One fill [1648], no finds.

F.254 – Beam slot with a total length of 6.10m and of 0.60m width, was aligned NW-SE. Cut [1651] was sampled in 3 slots revealing near vertical straight sides and a flat base. Fill [1650] was a mixed backfilled chalk with sand and gravel. No finds.

F.255 – Posthole/Pit, roughly oval in plan measuring 1.39m by 1.10m and 0.38m in depth. Cut [1653] had shallow concave sides leading to a rounded base. Fill [1652] predominantly backfilled sand and gravel, no finds.

F.256 – Posthole, 0.40m in diameter by 0.38m deep, cut [1655], circular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1654], no finds.

F.257 – Posthole, 0.61m in diameter by 0.46m deep, cut [1657], circular in plan with deep concave sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1656], no finds.

F.258 – Posthole, 0.60m in diameter by 0.42m deep, cut [1659], circular in plan with moderately steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1658], no finds.

F.259 – Posthole, 0.70m in diameter by 0.34m deep, cut [1661], circular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1660], similar to fills [1662] and [1664] being of mid greenish-brown clay, no finds.

F.260 – Posthole, 0.71m in diameter by 0.38m deep, cut [1663], circular in plan with shallow concave sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1662], no finds.

F.261 – (Beam) Slot, roughly L-shaped in plan, measured 2.20m long by 1.10m wide and 0.24m in depth. Cut [1665] had shallow concave sides leading to a rounded base and was filled by [1664] a mid greenish-brown clay. No finds were recovered.

F.262 – Posthole, 0.38m in diameter by 0.25m deep, cut [1667], circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1666], no finds.

F.263 – Posthole 0.40m in diameter by 0.25m deep, cut [1669], circular in plan with steep concave sides leading to a flat base. One fill [1668], no finds.

F.264 – Pit, roughly oval in plan measuring 1.10m long by 0.75m wide Cut [1671] was shallow sided with a rounded base. Fill [1670] contained no finds.