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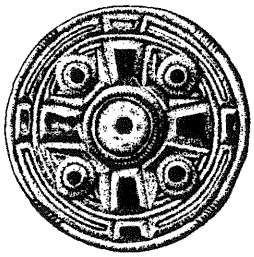

Archaeological Field Unit

Later Roman Building Remains at Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Evaluation

Andrew Hatton and Paul Spoerry

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Cambridgeshire County Council

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Later Roman Building Remains at Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

In August 2000 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Castor Primary School, Castor, Peterborough (TL 1246 9843) adjacent to known high status Roman buildings, perhaps representing a 'palatial complex'. The first phase of fieldwork consisted of a resistivity survey on the area where a new all weather sports surface was proposed. A complex of linear high resistance anomalies was interpreted as probable Roman building remains. This work was followed up with evaluation trenching between the 14th and 17th of August, in an attempt to confirm this suggestion and also to evaluate the location of a proposed new hall, classroom and other building works.

Seven test pits were excavated across the site to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological remains. These revealed structural remains of probable 3rd century date in three trenches, consisting of robbed-out walls and one in situ wall (lower course only) and demolition debris, all dating to the Roman period. It is likely that these remains are contemporary with other high status Romano-British buildings known to exist within the envelope of Castor village. Roman pottery sherds and fragments of roof tile and painted wall plaster were recovered, together later material that may suggest that the building was 'robbed' in the 12th to 13th centuries.

Two cut features and associated buried soils may also be of Roman period and could represent landscaping and/or formal gardens associated with the possible Roman 'palatial complex'.

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Later Roman Building Remains at Castor Primary School: An Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

On the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of August 2000 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Castor Primary School, Castor, Peterborough (TL 1246 9843) (fig.1) in advance of a new hall and classrooms being constructed and also the laying down of a new all weather sports surface. The work was carried out by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) on behalf of Peterborough City Council in accordance with a design brief drawn up by Ben Robinson of Peterborough City Council Archaeological Services (PCCAS), Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery (19th July 2000).

All the intrusive archaeological work at the site was undertaken following a Desktop study (Robinson, 1999), and a Geophysical Survey (fig. 2) of the proposed hard surface play area (GeoQuest, 2000). This showed that the area of the investigation was of high archaeological potential, and that the main archaeological interest of the site itself lay in its proximity to the nationally important Roman-British buildings known to exist in the centre of Castor, which have Scheduled Ancient Monument status (Cambs) 93.

A series of test pits were excavated in order to assess the presence/absence and quality (i.e. degree of preservation) of any archaeological remains.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Castor village sits on the interface of clay-capped limestone ' uplands' which forms the northern boundary of the Nene valley, and the terrace river gravels of the valley. The church occupies a prominent position at c. 17m OD near the top of the limestone slope, whilst the southern end of the school playing field, some 100m south of the church, lies at only 9m OD. River terrace gravels extend into this central portion of the village.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

E.T. Artis first drew attention to the complex of high status Roman-British buildings within Castor village. A series of excellent illustrations published in his Durobrivae of Antoninus (1828) depict the on-going excavation of substantial masonry buildings in the vicinity of the church and within the school grounds.

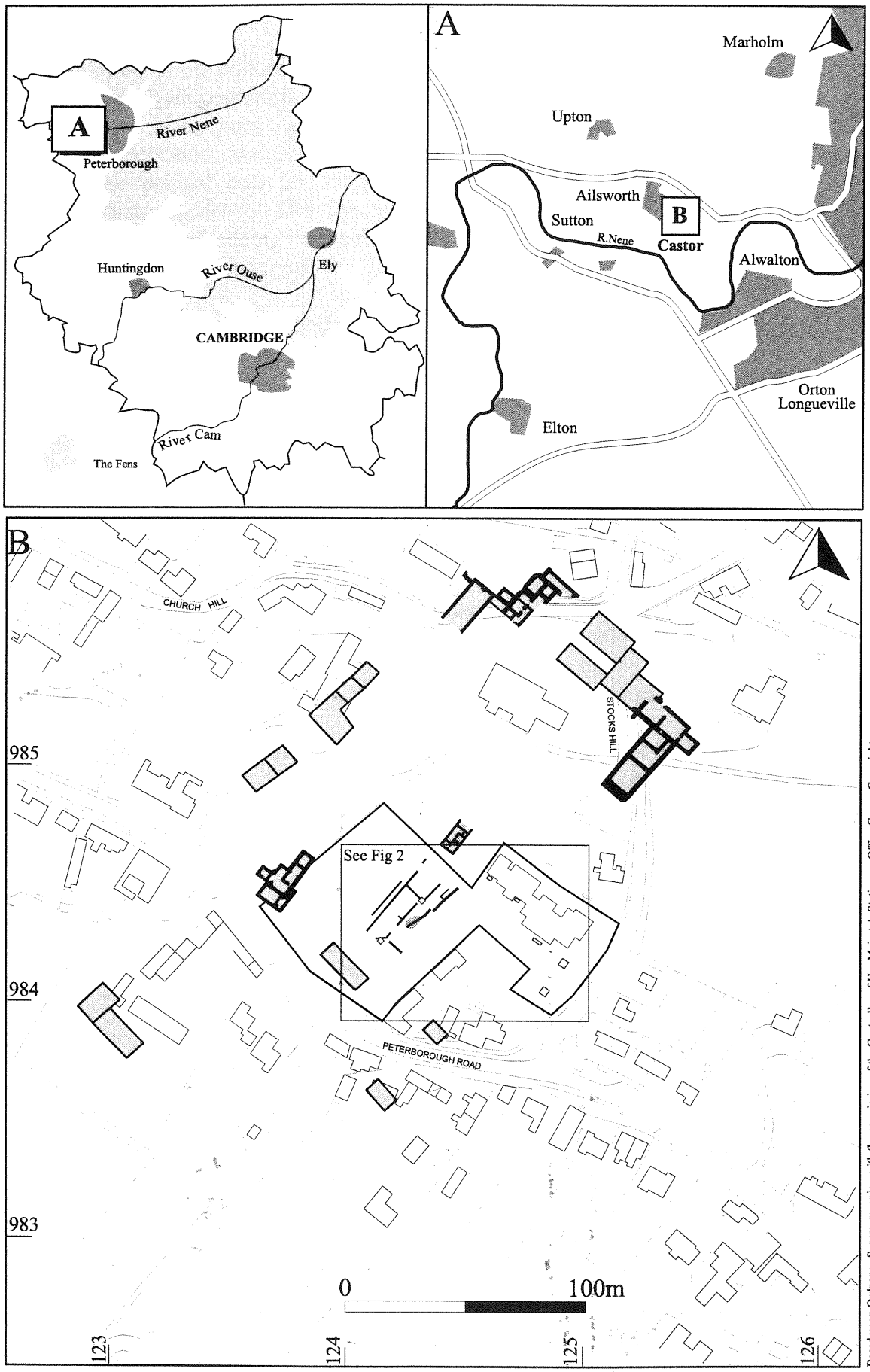


Figure 1 *Site location showing position of Roman building remains (after Mackreth, 1995) with the addition of alignments suggested by resistivity survey.*

A plan of the buildings which he located in this area suggested a complex based on an open courtyard; east and west wings projecting down slope to the south-west. Subsequent investigation has provided further evidence for this interpretation, and has led to the suggestion that the site constitutes a single great 'palatial' complex; the seat of some (as yet) unidentified Roman dignitary (Mackreth 1984). The monumental aspect of the complex is apparent in the scale of the building foundations, their prominent location, and evidence for the methodical terracing of the hillside.

Castor has been associated with St Kyneburgha's seventh century nunnery. Excavation at Elmlea, immediately to the north of the churchyard, has produced Middle Saxon material consistent with monastic occupation. Further Middle Saxon remains have been encountered to the south of the church near the school (Dallas 1973). Recent evaluation in advance of the construction of the Benefice Centre produced evidence of early Saxon occupation and the robbing of Roman masonry during the Middle Saxon period (Lucas 1998).

St Kyneburgha's is a very fine 12th century church. Exceptionally, its consecration in 1124 is recorded by a dedication inscription above the south door of the chancel. Fragments of decorated stone and cross indicate a pre-conquest ecclesiastical presence on the site. Castor parish included the hamlets of Ailsworth, Milton, Upton and Sutton. The central role of St Kyneburgha's, its antiquity and splendour, further suggest the early significance of the site.

Immediately north of the school field, excavation during the 1950s in advance of a cemetery extension revealed substantial well preserved Romano-British building remains, and early-middle Saxon activity (Green, et al 1988).

A small excavation in advance of the construction of an office at the school revealed more building remains and a Roman period grave (Meadows 1991).

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The project required that geophysical survey methods were employed and the results used to assist the archaeological evaluation the site. It was deemed appropriate to carry out a resistivity survey over the whole of the playing field area that lay within the proposed new all-weather surface (Geo Quest 2000). The resistivity survey identified a sequence of high resistance linear anomalies, aligned from NE to SW. In addition two further linear anomalies were identified on a perpendicular alignment and there was perhaps one further area of enhanced resistance (shown in grey tone on Figure 2).

The linear features were recognised as almost certainly wall lines and, on the basis of their position and alignment in relation to Roman structures recorded in the field to the north (Green et al 1988, and shown on Figure 1) it was concluded that they were probably also Roman in date.

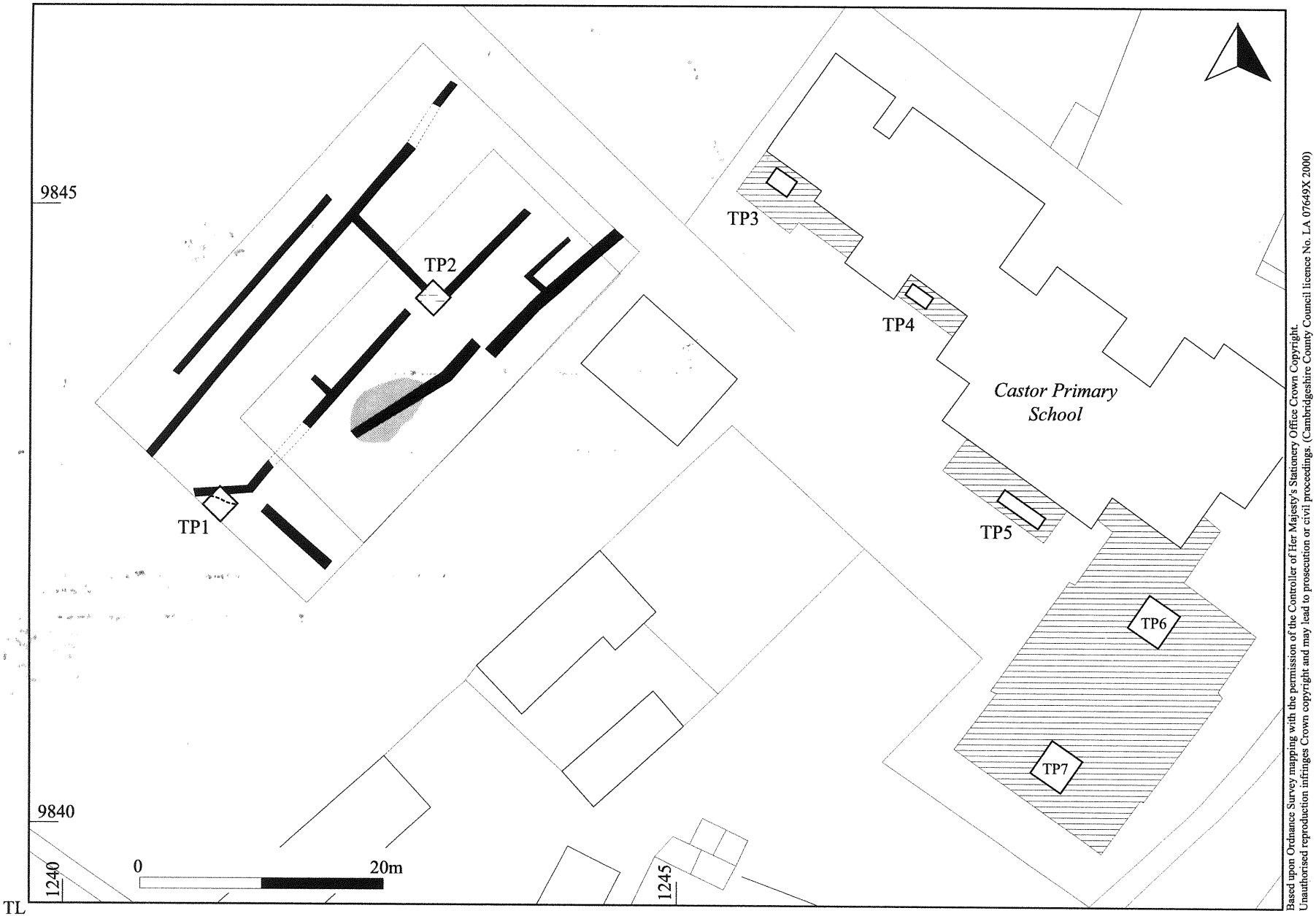


Figure 2 *Plan showing proposed school building extensions (hatched), archaeological Test Pits and interpretation of wall lines from results of resistivity survey (in black).*

The proximity of so many apparent wall lines suggests the presence of an extensive complex of stone-built buildings.

5 METHODOLOGY

A combination of hand excavation and mechanical excavator was used to excavate the test pits, which varied in size between 3m x 3m to 4m x 1m etc. Two test pits located in the school playing field were excavated by hand, however, the remaining 5 test pits were excavated using a 'mini' mechanical excavator, because tarmac and foundation material (consisting largely of limestone rubble) had to be removed.

The two test pits located in the school playing field were positioned over areas of potential archaeological interest as identified the use of the geophysical survey (see above). The remaining test pits were through located at points where construction work would take place, providing maximum coverage of the development area. The test pits were cleaned by hand to allow feature and deposit recognition. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, standard recording systems were employed in accordance with the Design Brief.

6 RESULTS

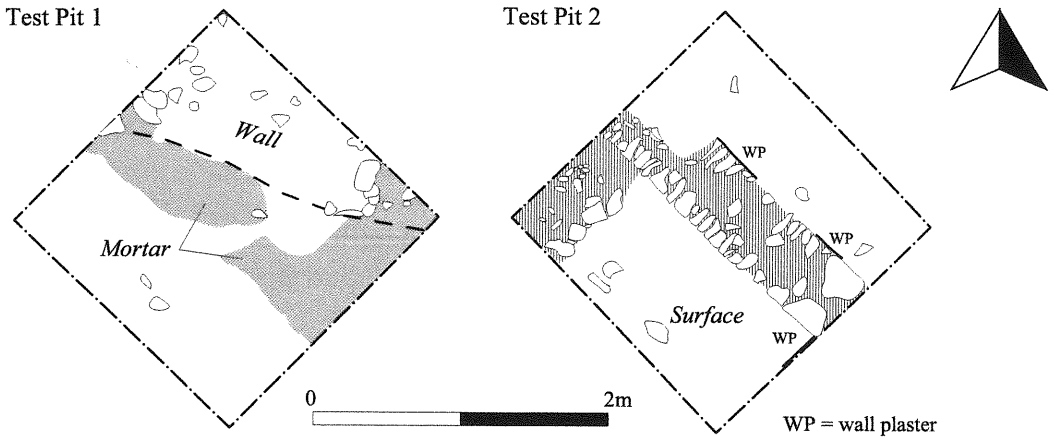
Test Pit 1 (Figs. 2 and 3)

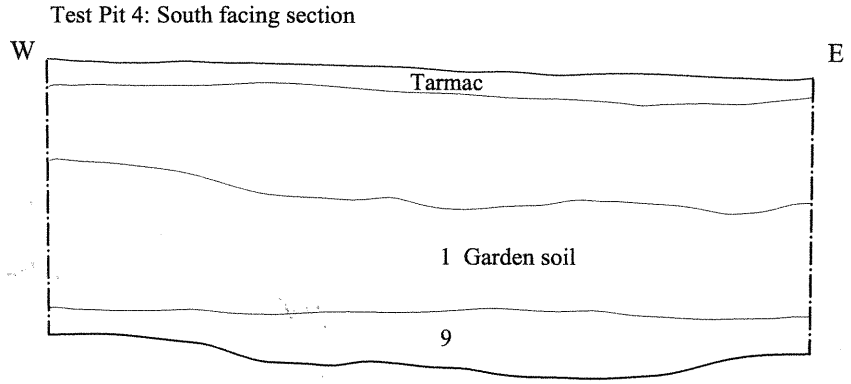
Test Pit 1 was located within the area of the school playing field. The test pit measured 3m x 3m and had a maximum depth of 0.31m.

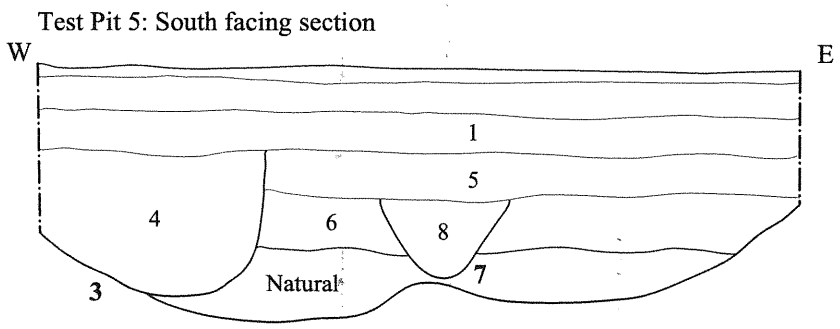
The test pit section revealed a turf layer (0.08m in depth) which overlay a grey brown sandy silt topsoil (0.23m in depth) which contained fragments of Roman tile and pottery, Saxo-Norman pottery, medieval and post medieval pottery (Appendix 1). Immediately below the topsoil, evidence of a robbed-out wall and possible floor material was uncovered. The possible robbed-out wall consisted of fragments of concrete, mortar and limestone blocks, whereas the floor consisted of concrete decayed mortar and wall plaster and further fragments of roof and box tile (not removed).

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 2and 3)

Test Pit 2 was located to the north-east of Test Pit 1 again within the school playing field. The test pit measured 3m x 3m and had a maximum depth of 0.21m.







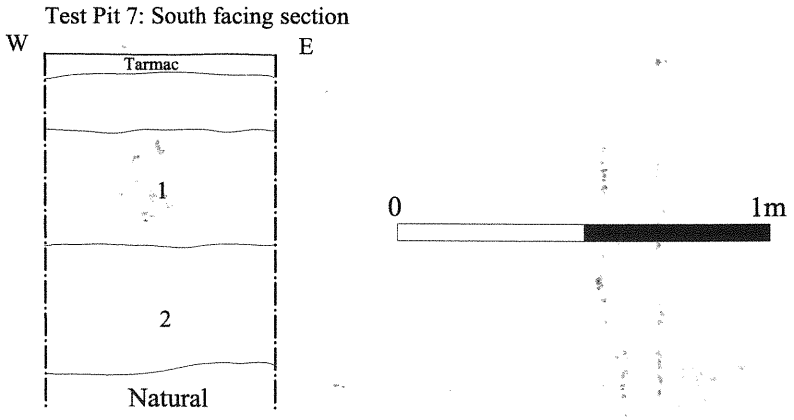


Figure 3 *(Above) Plans of Test Pits 1 and 2*
(Below) Sections of Test Pits 4, 5 and 7.

The test pit section revealed a turf layer (0.08m in depth) which overlay a grey brown sandy silt topsoil (0.13m in depth) which contained fragments of Roman tile and pottery, Saxo-Norman pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery (Appendix 1). On removal of the topsoil two walls were exposed together with two possible floors. The wall aligned north-south appeared to be partially robbed-out, whereas, the lower course of a wall aligned east-west remained. The wall aligned east-west offered-up evidence for the wall's true width (0.58m) and also the herring-bone building technique used in its construction. The rather narrow wall, and in-situ plaster positioned each side of the wall suggest that it was an internal division between rooms. Embedded in the possible floor was further evidence of demolition which took the form of fragments of Roman tile and sherds of Roman pottery (not removed).

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 2)

Test Pit 3 was located at the north-western end of the present school building at a distance of 0.5m to the south-west of the wall. The test pit measured 2m x 1.5m and had a maximum depth of 1.49m.

The test pit section revealed a tarmac layer (0.10m in depth) which overlay a layer of foundation material (0.20m in depth) which consisted of sandstone rubble and sand. Immediately below the foundation material was evidence of the modern dark greyish brown garden soil (1). Earlier layers could not be identified due to extensive root activity. No artefacts were recovered from the test pit, however, a single Roman coin was retrieved (using a metal detector) from the spoil heap. Examination of the coin identified it as depicting 'Constans', Circa 337-350 AD (C. Montague, pers. comm.).

Test Pit 4 (Fig. 2)

Test Pit 4 was located c. 14m to the south/east of Test Pit 3 along the school frontage and at a distance of 0.5m to the south-west of the present school wall. The test pit measured 2m x 1m with a maximum depth of 0.82m.

The test pit section (Fig. 3) revealed a tarmac layer (0.08m in depth) which overlay a layer of foundation material (0.28m in depth) which consisted of sandstone rubble and sand. Immediately below the foundation material was evidence of the modern dark greyish brown garden soil (1). The garden soil (1) was found on excavation to overlie a light yellowish brown silty sandy soil (9) in which were incorporated large amounts of concrete, wall plaster, Roman tile and Roman pottery sherds of circa. 3rd to 4th century date, with one fragment of medieval pottery (1150 to 1350) (Appendix 1). There was no evidence, however, of walls that could be attributed to the Roman period with any degree of certainty, although limestone blocks were identified within layer (9) that may have been used as building material.

Test Pit 5 (Fig. 2)

Test Pit 5 was located c. 16m to the south/east of Test Pit 4 along the school

frontage and at a distance of 1m to the south/west of the present school wall. The test pit measured 4m x 1m with a maximum depth of 1.36m.

The test pit section, (Fig. 3) revealed a tarmac layer (0.08m in depth) which overlay a layer of foundation material (0.20m in depth) which consisted of sandstone rubble and sand. Immediately below the foundation material was evidence of the modern dark greyish brown garden soil (1) (0.22m in depth). Below the garden soil (1) one cut feature was identified:

Cut **3,** c. 1.20m wide, 0.78m deep, linear in plan, orientation north-east/south-west, contained one fill:
Fill 4, a greyish brown silty sandy soil, contained a pottery fragment of probable Roman date (not removed).
Feature **3,** truncated layer (5), a dark brown silty clay soil which contained fragments of Roman tile (not removed). Layer (5) overlay cut Feature **7**:
Cut **7,** 0.66m wide, 0.40m deep, linear in plan, orientation north-east/south-west, contained one fill:
Fill 8, a brown sandy silt soil, no artefacts recovered from the fill.
Feature **7,** truncated layer (6), a mid-brown sandy silty soil which contained fragments of Roman tile (not removed). Layer (6) overlay the natural geology consisting of decayed Lower Lincolnshire Limestone and possible river silts (S. Critchley, pers. comm.).

Test Pit 6 (Fig. 2)

Test Pit 6 was located within the area of the proposed new school building. The test pit measured 3m x 3m and had a maximum depth of 0.90m.

The test pit section revealed a tarmac layer (0.09m in depth) which overlay a layer of foundation material (0.27m in depth) which consisted of sandstone rubble and sand. Immediately below the foundation material was evidence of the modern dark greyish brown garden soil (1) (0.16m in depth, probably the same as (1) in Test Pits 5 and 7). On excavation the modern garden soil (1) was found to overlie a dark brown silty clay soil (2) (0.25m in depth). This is likely to be the same as (5) in Test Pit 5 and (2) in Test Pit 7. Fragments of Roman tile and pottery were recovered but could not be accurately assigned to a specific deposit, this was due to a mechanical excavator being used in the recovery process. The natural geology consisted of decayed Lower Lincolnshire Limestone and possible river silts (ibid).

Test Pit 7 (Fig. 2)

Test Pit 7 was located 11m to the south/west of Test Pit 6, again within the foot print of the proposed new school building. The test pit measured 3m x 3m and had a maximum depth of 1.3m.

The test pit section, (Fig 3) revealed a tarmac layer (0.07m in depth) which overlay a layer of foundation material (0.14m in depth) which consisted of sandstone rubble and sand. Immediately below the foundation material was

evidence of the modern dark greyish brown garden soil (1, 0.31m in depth). On excavation the modern garden soil (1) was found to overlie a dark brown silty clay soil (2) (0.34m in depth). This is probably the same as (5) in Test Pit 5, although the latter is much shallower which may be the result of Test Pit 5 lying up-slope of Test Pit 7. One fragment of Roman pottery was observed in section (Fig. 3) within deposit number (2). The natural geology consisted of decayed Lower Lincolnshire Limestone and possible river silts (ibid).

7 INTERPRETATION / DISCUSSION

It is very difficult to draw any definite conclusions from the excavation of a small percentage of the proposed area of development. The archaeological features were sealed by a layer of topsoil in Test Pits 1 & 2 and what could be considered 'market garden soil' in Test Pits 4, 5, 6 & 7 and this presumably reflects differing recent use of those two historically separate land parcels. Unfortunately, Test Pit 3 was found on excavation to be too heavily root damaged to determine a stratigraphic sequence to compare with those identified in Test Pits 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The main evidence for a structure was obtained from Test Pit 2 (fig. 3), where the base of the test pit showed clear evidence of two in-situ walls, floor layers and wall plaster which again was in-situ. The wall was aligned north-east/south-west and had been partially robbed-out leaving only rubble debris. The second wall, aligned north-west/south-east, remained as an in-situ lower wall course showing the herringbone building technique used in its construction. The narrowness of the two walls together with in-situ wall plaster, suggest that they were internal divisions. These factors also indicate that the surfaces uncovered during the cleaning of Test Pit 2 were in fact floor surfaces which appeared to be made up of concrete and mortar. Embedded in the floor layers were fragments of Roman roof tile and pottery fragments, which might have been compressed in the floor following the structure's demolition. This compaction of debris into the floor could imply post-demolition re-use of the floor.

Parts of the building (s) had evidently been robbed out as is shown in Test Pit 1 where all that remains of the wall is a linear mound consisting of concrete, mortar and fragments of limestone blocks. On both sides of the robbed-out wall fragments of Roman pottery sherds and roof tile were identified (fig. 3). The absence of floor layers in the test pit may also be due to robbing.

Test Pit 4, contained large amounts of Roman roof tile, concrete and mortar, plus moderate amounts of Roman pottery sherds, suggesting structures were located nearby. No evidence of in-situ structural remains were, however, identified during the excavation of the test pit. A small number of sherds of Developed Stamford ware were recovered from Test Pit 4 possibly suggesting that the robbing could be linked to this much later period. This suggests occupation in the area of the modern school during the 12th and 13th centuries.

Test Pits 6 & 7 were excavated down to the natural geology. Due to the homogeneous nature of the soil it was only on completion of the excavation process that archaeological features were identified in section (Fig. 3).

The deeper excavation achieved in Test Pits 5, 6 and 7 allowed the stratigraphic sequence to be identified. The natural geology consisted of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone mixed with river silts. The natural geology was later capped by a Roman garden soil. Two possible ditches **3** and **7** were identified in the section of Test Pit 5 (Fig. 3). Stratigraphically the section indicated that **7** was the earliest and also the smallest of the two ditches. Feature **7** also cuts through what may be a buried Roman soil (6). At a later date Feature **7** was capped by another layer of buried Roman soil (5) (same as layer 2, in the section of Test Pit 7) which is also present in the sections of Test Pit 6 and was found to contain fragments of Roman pottery and tile. Latterly Feature **3** was found to cut through the layer 5, suggesting a final phase of construction in this area of the site as it is capped by what is considered to be modern garden soil (1).

The function of the two possible ditches identified in the section of Test Pit 5 is not clear, which can be attributed to the limited nature of the excavation. It may, however, be possible to speculate that the ditches together with the possible Roman soil were part of the formal gardens associated with the Roman palace or villa located to the north of the present church (Fig. 1). This was used as an interpretation for features recorded by Ian Meadows in the property immediately to the south/west (Ben Robinson, pers. comm). Alternatively this may only apply to **7**, ditch **3** being perhaps much later in date (Fig. 3).

The structures recorded in Test Pits 1 and 2, and observed as high resistance anomalies, may be of more than one phase or period. Most of the wall lines, however, are on a common alignment that perpetuates that seen in the structures excavated in the 1950s in the field immediately to the north-east (Fig.1). Although the wall alignments show continuity, the artefactual evidence differs. The pottery from Green's excavation (Green, et al. 1998) was dated to the early second century AD, whereas pottery sherds recovered form Test Pits 1 and 2, which derives from the topsoil above the features and is almost all unstratified, can be dated to the third century AD. Whilst these are only general assemblage dates, it may be that two different phases of construction and use are present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Appendix 1

Castor Primary School, Cambridgeshire – CASPS 00
Quantification of pottery and other finds.

The excavation at Castor Primary School produced 63 sherds of pottery (weight 640 grams), not including 1005 grams of Flowerpot; 11401 grams of tile were also recovered including Tegula, Imbrex and Box flue tile. The site also produced painted plaster, and a single Tessera from Test pit 2.

The full quantification of the ceramic finds is summarised in Table 1.

Context Number	Test Pit	Pottery Weight	Pottery Count	Flower Pot	Brick or Tile	Tegula	Imbrex	Box flue
1	4	6	1	0	2030	1175	1588	0
9	4	167	12	0	2693	425	354	105
	2	213	23	782	734	79	0	0
	1	254	27	223	1586	413	0	219
Total		**640**	**63**	**1005**	**7043**	**2092**	**1942**	**324**

Table 1 Quantification of CASPS00 finds

The pottery recovered from the site covered a wide date range from late second century AD to 1800. The majority of sherds were Roman, but with the exception of those from context 9 the material appears to be residual.

Context	Test pit	Prehistoric/ Early Saxon	Iron Age	Roman	Saxo-Norman	Medieval	Post-Medieval
	1	1	0	12	2	10	2
	2	1	1	7	3	4	7
1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	4	0	0	12	0	0	0

2 Table 2 Number of sherds by Period

The Roman pottery recovered from the excavation was produced in the Lower Nene Valley and included Cream Ware, Colour-coated Ware, Grey Ware and Imitation Samian. The dating of this pottery is wide ranging, from the mid 2nd Century, the earliest date for the Cream Ware Flagon handle from Test pit 2, to the 4th Century for the various Colour-coated wares.

The main date range however, is 3rd to 4th century, with 18 sherds having a 3rd Century or later date. This is further supported by the pottery recovered from context 9 which consists of Colour-coated Wares, including part of a lid from a Castor Box (3rd Century), Imitation Samian and two rim sherds from a Black Burnished Ware (BB1) Flanged Bowl (late 3rd to early 4th Century).

The presence of a Black Burnished Ware (BB1) Flanged Bowl and a Black Colour-coated dish base from Test pit 2, dating from the late 3rd Century, suggest that the date for the material and the underlying Roman site could be narrowed to the late 3rd Century.

Context Number	Test Pit	Pottery Weight	Pottery Count	Flower Pot	Animal bone	Shell	Brick or Tile	Teg	Imbrex	Box flue	Mortar or Plaster	Slag	Glass	Flint	Stone	Worked Stone	Industrial residues	Clay Pipe	Comments
1	4	6	1	0	85	0	2030	1175	1588	0	397	0	0	0	1194	0	0	0	2 sherds mod brick? (57g) only part of context washed (Market garden soil)
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unwashed
9	4	167	12	0	7	135	2693	425	354	105	982	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	painted plaster
	2	213	23	782	138	0	734	79	0	0	95	48	13	2	159	10	17	3	worked stone is tessera + painted plaster
	1	254	27	223	120	0	1586	413	0	219	220	27	0	0	469	0	0	2	Unwashed
TOTALS		**640**	**63**	**1005**	**350**	**135**	**7043**	**2092**	**1942**	**324**	**2540**	**75**	**13**	**2**	**1822**	**142**	**17**	**5**	

Context	Test Pit	Fabric	Count	Weight	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period	Description
0	1	SHW	2	27	1150	1350	Medieval	Base Convex
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (orange/brown)	1	4			Late 2nd to 4th Century	Body sherd
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (orange/brown)	1	28			Late 2nd to 4th Century	Base
0	1	ENGS	1	13	1670	1900	Post Medieval	Body sherd
0	1	SHW	1	5	1150	1350	Medieval	Body sherd
0	1	STSL	1	6	1600	1800	Post Medieval	Body sherd
0	1	SHW	1	8	1150	1350	Medieval	Base Flat
0	1	SHW	4	56	1150	1350	Medieval	Body sherd
0	1	Unk	1	10			Late Prehistoric or Early Saxon	Body sherd (quarts temper & olitic/shell?)
0	1	Lyst	1	2	1200	1350	Medieval	Body sherd
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (Black)	2	16			Late 2nd to 4th Century	Body sherd
0	1	OSHW	1	5	1200	1350	Medieval	Body sherd (glazed)
0	1	Thet	1	8	900	1200	Saxo-Norman	Jar Rim
0	1	Lower Nene Valley Grey ware	1	10			late 2nd to late 3rd or early 4th Century	Castor CASPS00
0	1	Lower Nene Valley Grey ware	2	21			late 2nd to late 3rd or early 4th Century	Body sherd
0	1	Lower Nene Valley Cream ware	1	3			mid 2nd to late 3rd Century	Body sherd
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	1	3			3rd to 4th Century	Base
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	1	4			3rd to 4th Century	Body Sherd
0	1	Lower Nene Valley Grey ware	1	10			3rd Century	Dish/Bowl rim
0	1	Lower Nene Valley CC (orange/brown)	1	13			3rd Century	Dish ? Flanged Rim
0	1	Stam	1	3	850	1250	Saxo-Norman	Body sherd (glazed)
0	2	Neot	1	3	900	1150	Saxo-Norman	Rim
0	2	SHW	1	16	1150	1350	Medieval	Rim external sooting
0	2	Lower Nene Valley Cream ware	1	16			mid 2nd to late 3rd Century	Flaggon Handle (loop, strap)
0	2	Stam	1	16	850	1150	Saxo-Norman	Base convex
0	2	PMBL	6	26	1600	1700	Post Medieval	Body sherd

Context	Test Pit	Fabric	Count	Weight	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Period	Description
0	2	PMBL	1	21	1600	1700	Post Medieval	Rim
0	2	Stam	1	8	850	1250	Saxo-Norman	Body sherd (glaze)
0	2	BONBT	1	12	1250	1500	Medieval	Body sherd (glaze)
0	2	Lower Nene Valley Grey ware	2	10			late 2nd to late 3rd or early 4th Century	Body sherd
0	2	Unk	1	12			Late Prehistoric or Early Saxon	Rim (quarts temper & olitic?)
0	2	Lower Nene Valley CC (Black)	1	35			?Late 3rd Century onwards	Dish Base
0	2	SHW	2	14	1150	1350	Medieval	Body sherd
0	2	East Midlands scored ware (SHW)	1	14			Late Iron Age	Body sherd decorated (incised)
0	2	Lower Nene Valley CC (Black)	2	7			2nd to 3rd Century	Body sherd
0	2	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	1	3			3rd to 4th Century	Body sherd
1	4	SHW	1	6	1150	1350	Medieval	Body sherd (sooted)
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	2	34			3rd to 4th Century	Jar Rim
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	1	16			3rd to 4th Century	Body sherd
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)(orange/brown)	1	10			3rd to 4th Century	Body sherd (below neck)
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (orange/brown)	1	8			3rd Century	Castor Box lid (sherd)
9	4	Black Burnished ware (BB1)	2	34			Late 3rd into Early 4th Century	Bowl Rim (Flanged)
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)(orange/brown)	1	3			3rd to 4th Century	Rim
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian - orange/brown)	3	35			3rd to 4th Century	Body sherd
9	4	Lower Nene Valley CC (Imitation Samian)	1	27			3rd to 4th Century	Bowl Rim (Dishes with triangular rims)

Cambridgeshire
County Council

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