

**LAND TO THE REAR OF  
49-83 IMPINGTON LANE  
IMPINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

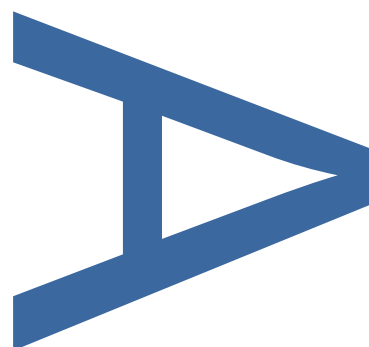
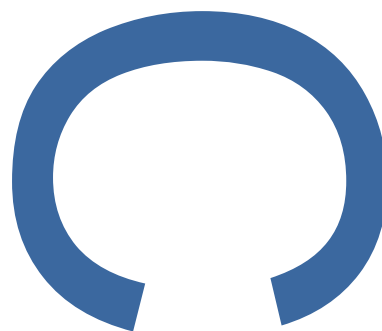
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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
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**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## Land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Evaluation

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## **Land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Impington, Cambridgeshire: an Archaeological Evaluation**

**Local Planning Authority:** South Cambridgeshire District Council

**Planning Reference:** S/1486/18/FL

**Central National Grid Reference:** NGR TL 4445 6347

**ECB Number/Site Code:** ECB5935

**Report No.** R13846

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In September 2019, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Cambridgeshire. The purpose of the evaluation, which was commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Hill Partnerships Limited, was to inform a planning application for the residential development of the site that has been submitted to South Cambridgeshire District Council. The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of nine 30m trial trenches (a total of 270 linear metres), representing a 5% sample evaluation of the site.*

*The evaluation identified an area of significant archaeological remains in two trenches in the southwest corner of the site. The remains date predominately to the 1st century AD and form the eastern periphery of the Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement that has previously been investigated at the adjacent Unwin's Nursery site. Early Iron Age activity was also identified in this area, in the form of a single pit.*

*In the remainder of the site, archaeological remains were sparse and consisted of parts of a regular field system, probably medieval or post-medieval in date, and two agricultural furrows of a similar date.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2019, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 4445 6347; Fig. 1). The purpose of the evaluation, which was commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Hill Partnerships Limited, was to inform a planning application for the residential development of the site that has been submitted to South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC planning ref. S/1486/18/FL).

1.2 SCDC were advised to require the archaeological investigation as a condition attached to planning consent by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET), archaeological advisors to local planning authorities in the county. In a letter to the planning officer dated 14th May 2018, CCCHET noted that:

*'Our records indicate that the proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, situated immediately adjacent to previous archaeological evaluation and excavation areas at the former Unwins site off Impington Road in 2009 which produced material of predominantly Late Iron Age/Roman date, including substantial quantities of local pottery wares, suggestive of settlement in close proximity.'*

1.3 The scope of the evaluation was set out in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by CCCHET, which required the excavation and investigation of nine 30m trial trenches (a total of 270 linear metres; Fig. 2), representing a 5% sample evaluation of the site (CCCHET 2018).

1.4 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA and approved by CCCHET prior to the commencement of fieldwork (PCA 2019). The project also abided by guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

- 1.6 All artefactual material will be held in storage at PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive, including a copy of this report, is deposited with the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility.

## **2 SITE BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site location, topography and geology**

- 2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of c. 1.1ha, is located on the northern edge of Impington, a small village that merges with the adjacent village of Histon to form a satellite suburb immediately to the north of Cambridge (Fig. 1). It comprises parts of two adjacent overgrown agricultural/horticultural fields (Plate 1) separated by a mature hedgerow and is bounded by the gardens of houses that front on to Impington Lane to the southwest and Merrington Place to the northwest, arable land to the northeast and pasture to the southeast.
- 2.1.2 The site is located on the northern edge of the valley of the River Cam, on largely flat ground that lies at an elevation of c. 11m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.1.3 The bedrock geology within the site comprises Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation. There are no drift deposits mapped within the site, although there are extensive deposits of River Terrace 3 sand and gravel mapped to the west that may intrude into its western corner.

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical background**

- 2.2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out a *Desk-Based Assessment* (DBA) for the site in January 2018 (Brooks 2018). Research and study of Historic Environment Record (HER) data shows that although there were no known heritage assets within the proposed development site, archaeological remains have been identified in the surrounding area.
- 2.2.2 The DBA concluded that there was a low potential for the discovery of archaeological remains of all prehistoric periods, although it considered that there was a medium-high potential for remains of Late Iron Age and Roman date relating to cultivation and farming features. The likelihood of Saxon and medieval archaeology within the site was considered to be low (*ibid.*, 3–4).
- 2.2.3 The DBA and the CHER search supplied with the brief (CCCHET 2018) indicated that there was limited evidence for prehistoric activity within a 1km radius of the site pre-dating the Iron Age. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Scraper was found c. 1 km to the southwest of the site (MCB16173) and an evaluation and excavation in the vicinity found limited evidence of Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age activity (ECB2864).



- 2.2.4 The area surrounding Impington was densely occupied in the Roman period. The 'fen-edge' land north of Cambridge, which includes the parish of Impington, is an area where Iron Age and Roman rural settlement is well recorded. Settlement in this area developed extensively during the 2nd century with construction of the Car Dyke canal (2km northeast at Waterbeach) and Akeman Street, which runs 500m to the east of the village of Impington and was the major route between Cambridge and Ely (Thatcher 2011).
- 2.2.5 The site is situated immediately adjacent to previous archaeological evaluation and excavation areas at the former Unwins Nursery site off Impington Road (ECB3186 and ECB3232; Fig. 5). These sites produced predominantly Late Iron Age and Roman material including substantial quantities of locally produced pottery, suggestive of a settlement in close proximity (Thatcher 2011).
- 2.2.6 Concentrations of Roman and Iron Age finds were found during a fieldwalking survey at Buxhall Farm c. 600m to the north of the proposed development site (ECB2773).
- 2.2.7 A circular and partially burnt Saxon loom weight was found during the construction of Histon and Impington School (Brooks 2018).
- 2.2.8 A 2005 archaeological evaluation (ECB2016) bordering the northwest corner of the application area produced medieval remains comprising a field system and other evidence of peripheral settlement (MCB 16851). A medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow system is known to extend into the proposed development area (CCCHET 2018). A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered during an evaluation at 49-51 Histon Road, c. 200m southwest of the development site. Medieval earthworks have been identified to the southeast of the site near Burgoyne Road, thought to be the centre of the original village of Impington (HER 11246).
- 2.2.9 Burgoyne's Farm, c. 200m to the southeast of the site (TL 4470 6327), was the site of a Manor House by 1574 (HER 10308).
- 2.2.10 A small area of land within the eastern side of the application area was subject to a geophysical survey (magnetometry and resistivity) in an attempt to find remains of a mill that was believed to have been located there. No obvious evidence for the

presence of this mill was recorded (CHER ECB2706), but probable ridge and furrow anomalies were detected (Sanderson 2008).

2.2.11 There are no listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site.

2.2.12 A map regression exercise was carried out for the DBA (Brooks 2018). The Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows the site occupying parts of a field and an orchard. Manor Farm is apparent to the southeast and Histon village to the west. On the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1902 and 1927 the site was largely unchanged, showing the central and western parts of the site as orchards, with plant nursery buildings immediately adjacent. There are extensive further areas of orchard in the surrounding area. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps do not illustrate the orchards but record little other change to the site throughout the 20th century.

2.2.13 The central and western parts of the site were occupied by an array of small rectangular seed beds throughout the latter part of the 20th century, presumably associated with the Unwins Nursery, until the residential development of the nursery site in 2009 (Brooks 2018).

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2019, 7), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of the archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation.
- 3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
  - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000);
  - *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008);
  - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
- 3.3 In view of the site's location adjacent to known Iron Age/Roman and medieval sites, the principal objectives of the evaluation were to identify whether or not there is any associated settlement evidence for these periods within the proposed development area. A further objective was to look for any evidence of a mill having been on the site.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of nine 30m trial trenches (a total of 270 linear metres at 2.0m wide; Fig. 2). These were distributed across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area whilst also targeting the putative location of the mill that had previously been investigated by the geophysical survey (Sanderson 2008).

### **4.2 Excavation methodology**

- 4.2.1 The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using a 12-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological substrate or the surface of the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately in temporary bunds along the sides of the trenches. Exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features and deposits and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

### **4.3 Recording methodology**

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording was carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).
- 4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital colour photographs were taken of the general site and archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.3.4 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of

the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (ClfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

- 4.3.5 Hand-sorting through c. 90 litres of soil from the topsoil and subsoil at either end of the trench did not result in the recovery of any finds.

#### **4.4 Environmental sampling**

- 4.4.1 Environmental sampling was carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011). One 40 litre bulk sample was taken from a Roman ditch to establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposit and to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains and small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals.

#### **4.5 Metal detecting**

- 4.5.1 The topsoil and subsoil bunds and archaeological features were scanned with a metal detector by an experienced operator to maximise the recovery of metal objects. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

## 5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

### 5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	42
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	11
Trench record sheets	9
Photo register sheets	2
Environmental register sheets	1

### 5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	144 (.jpeg & .raw)
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

### 5.3 Physical Archive

Pottery	203 (2.093kg)
Animal bone	189 (1.946kg)
Environmental bulk samples	1
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	4

## **6 EVALUATION RESULTS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 A total of nine 30m trial trenches (a total of 270 linear metres at 2.0m wide) was excavated in accordance with the approved trench plan (Fig. 2). Archaeological remains dating to the Early Iron Age and the Late Iron Age/early Roman transitional period (AD 40–70) were identified in two trenches in the southwestern corner of the site (Trenches 2 and 3). Remains of an undated rectilinear field system were identified in three trenches (Trenches 5–7) and medieval/post-medieval furrows were recorded in two trenches (Trenches 2 and 8). There were no archaeological remains in Trenches 1, 4 and 9. Full details of the archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation are given in Appendix 1 and are summarised below.

### **6.2 General stratigraphy**

6.2.1 The geological substrate (103) was predominately marly clay and gravel, its mixed appearance probably due to the site being situated at the interface between the Cretaceous mudstone and the extensive river terrace sand and gravel deposits that cover the floodplain to the west.

6.2.2 The subsoil (102), light brown silty clay with a high gravel content, ranged in thickness between 0.2m and 0.3m. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated. The topsoil was typically a dark brownish grey silty clay with an average thickness of c. 0.3m. The thicknesses of the topsoil and subsoil in each trench are presented in the table in Appendix 2.

### **6.3 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1200BC to 400BC)**

#### ***Trench 2***

6.3.1 Pit [115] was located near the centre of the trench and measured 1.9m long, 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 3, Section 6; Plate 2). It was subcircular and had sides which sloped moderately at c. 45 degrees down to a concave base. A small assemblage of Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery (14 sherds, 100g) was recovered from the fill of the pit, the particular characteristics of the sherds suggesting that they date to the Early Iron Age within the broader date range of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition.

## **6.4 Late Iron Age/early Roman transition (AD30 to AD100)**

### ***Trench 2***

6.4.1 At the southwest end of the trench were four intercutting ditches ([119], [121], [132] and [138]), all of which contained sherds of pottery dating to the period AD30-AD100 (a total of 153 sherds, 1400g). Stratigraphically, Ditch [119] is the latest; it truncated Ditch [132] to the northeast and Ditch [138] to the southwest (Fig. 3, Sections 8 and 9; Plate 5). Ditch [119] was 1m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch [138] was the largest ditch in Trench 2; it was 1.4m wide and 1.1m deep (below the natural). Ditch [138] truncated Ditch [121]; Ditch [121] and [132] are the earliest of the intercutting ditches. It is impossible on current stratigraphic evidence to say which of these two ditches is earlier. Ditch [121] was 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep. Ditch [132] was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Ditch [121] at the southwest end of Trench 2 appeared to be slightly curved and was suggestive of a ring-ditch for a roundhouse. The upper fill of Ditch [138] (accounting for about a third of the volume of the ditch) clearly represented deliberate backfilling. This fill (136) looks like bank material thrown back into the ditch; it was extremely compact redeposited natural.

6.4.2 Ditch [117] was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest ( i.e. perpendicular to the four intercutting ditches described above) and measured 0.76m wide by 0.53m deep (Fig. 3, Section 7). Ditch [113], which was located in the eastern half of the trench, was 0.4m wide, 0.16m deep and oriented northwest to southeast (Fig. 3, Section 5). There was no dating evidence in the excavated fills of these two ditches, but they had similar fills to the features mentioned above and are considered to be contemporary.

### ***Trench 3***

6.4.3 Trench 3 contained the north-northeast to south-southwest aligned Ditch [125], which measured 1.9m wide by 0.9m deep (Fig. 3, Section 10; Plate 3). The upper fill of this ditch was a dark grey, ashy deposit (122). Pottery recovered from all three fills of the ditch is broadly consistent in date with the pottery recovered from features in Trench 2 and spans the period AD40-AD70 (a total of 24 sherds, 247g) The feature was sealed by the medieval subsoil.

6.4.4 Pit [135] was a large quarry pit that extended across the southern half of the trench. It was up to c. 0.8m deep and was composed of numerous irregular extraction pits of various sizes (Fig. 3, Section 12; Plate 4). Pottery recovered from this feature dates to the period AD40–AD70 (a total of 12 sherds, 346g).



## **6.5 Medieval/post-medieval furrows (1066 to 1815)**

### ***Trench 2***

- 6.5.1 A furrow [140] on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment was identified at the northeast end of the trench (Fig. 2). It measured 1.1m wide by 0.10m deep, had a shallow concave profile and was filled with light yellowish brown clayey silt (139). Although the fill of the furrow was slightly lighter than the subsoil, it merged imperceptibly into the subsoil and no relationship could be discerned.

### ***Trench 8***

- 6.5.2 A furrow [142] recorded in Trench 8 was parallel with the furrow identified in Trench 2 and was associated with a modern ceramic land-drain that had been placed along its edge (Fig. 2). It was 1.3m wide and the fill (141) was the same as that recorded in the furrow in Trench 2.

## **6.6 Undated**

### ***Trenches 5 to 7***

- 6.6.1 These trenches contained a rectilinear field system comprised of Ditches [105], [107], [109] and [111], the latter the northeastwards continuation of Ditch [109]. These ditches measured between 0.7m and 0.9m wide and were between 0.3m and 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 1–4; Plate 6). No finds were recovered from any of these ditches and they are therefore undated, although their parallel arrangement with respect to the modern field boundaries suggests that they may be medieval or post-medieval in date.

## 7 THE FINDS

### 7.1 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery

by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

#### *Introduction*

- 7.1.1 A very small assemblage comprising fourteen sherds (100g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, as well as 6g of crumbs, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 7.14g. The pottery derived from a single context, fill (114), Pit [115] in Trench 2 (Table 1). Although the fragmentary and small nature of the assemblage limits analysis, the assemblage can be assigned to a single pottery type, the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA). Within this broad date range, the assemblage can be 'best-fitted' into the Early Iron Age. No other phases of work have been undertaken on the site; as such this report encompasses the totality of the site assemblage. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report and accompanying catalogue provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

*Table 1: Pottery by context*

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g))	Reason for date
114	115	Pit	14	100	LBA-EIA (EIA?)	FL-sm-fcQ-rs-f (2/25) Q-rs-f (4/18) Q-rs-fmFL-r-c (5/16) Q-rs-fmFL-r-cvc (1/35) Q-rs-fmFL-r-fm (2/6)	Fabric, form

#### *Methodology*

- 7.1.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fabric groups are designated based on abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric type (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as a single sherd). Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue (6g). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot

and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

- 7.1.3 In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also classified using a series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012) for Post Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramics. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of 'fine' or 'coarse' wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (92.9% by SC); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (7.1% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0% by SC). The assemblage contained a minimum of four vessels, based on the two rim sherds and two base sherds present.

#### ***Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age***

- 7.1.4 The period pottery assemblage was recovered from the fill (114) of a single pit [115], present in Trench 2. Although other features in the trench did contain small assemblages of pottery of a Roman date, the discrete nature of the pit and the lack of other finds assemblages of contradictory date within it suggests the prehistoric pottery assemblage represents the actual date of the feature.
- 7.1.5 The site assemblage was relatively undiagnostic, meaning fabric compositions were the principal dating tool. The assemblage exclusively consisted of either sand or calcined flint fabric recipes, alone or combined with the other. Calcined flint, used as a dominant inclusion is a fabric recipe common to various prehistoric pottery traditions, and as such is not inherently particularly diagnostic. However, the prevalence of fabrics with sand as the sole or dominant inclusion (12/14 sherds) suggests a date for the feature towards the end of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition currency, when sandier assemblages became more popular (Brudenell 2012, 203).
- 7.1.6 The four feature sherds within the assemblage are also supportive of a date in this range. Although three of these sherds were relatively undiagnostic (two simple round end rims (Type 2) and a single stepped base (Type 2)) due to being types that are commonly found throughout the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, one of these rims was especially thin and fine, a characteristic that is not as commonly found in Middle Iron Age assemblages. One of the rimsherds was also slightly burnished (Barretts Post-

Deverel-Rimbury 'finewares' (1980)), which again is a decorative method that is much less commonly found in Middle Iron Age assemblages in the region. The feature sherd with the most diagnostic value is the remaining refitting base sherd, which although worn and possibly spalled appears to have been a proto-omphalos (Type 5.2). Omphalos bases had a currency from the 10th century BC through till the end of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, although they were never a common type (c. 5% of bases in the region (Brudenell 2012, 168). This sherd, as well as the other less conclusive factors such as the assemblage fabric composition indicates a date earlier in the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition is comparatively unlikely.

### ***Summary and discussion***

- 7.1.7 The site assemblage can broadly be assigned to a single pottery tradition, the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. (1150/1100-400 BC). However, the assemblage can be best-fitted into the latter portion of this period, the Early Iron Age (800-400 BC).

## **7.2 Later Iron Age and Roman pottery**

by Katie Anderson

### ***Introduction***

- 7.2.1 The evaluation yielded an assemblage of early Roman pottery totalling 189 sherds, weighing 1.993kg and representing 1.63 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 15 vessels (MNV). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

### ***Assemblage composition***

- 7.2.2 The pottery comprised generally small and fragmented sherds, with a low mean weight of 10.5g. The majority of the assemblage comprised non-diagnostic body sherds, with a minimum of 15 different vessels recorded (based on the number of unique rims). There were, however, several examples of refitting sherds, suggesting some of the fragmentation occurred after deposition. There are no examples of cross-context refits. The assemblage is exclusively early Roman in date (c. AD40-70/100), with two later Iron Age tradition sherds, which are likely to be contemporary with the early Roman material, rather than being residual.
- 7.2.3 The assemblage comprises exclusively coarseware vessels. A limited variety of vessel

fabrics were identified in varying quantities (Table 2), all of which are unsourced, though based on the composition of the fabrics are likely to have been locally produced. Sand-tempered wares dominated the assemblage, representing 84.7% of the assemblage (by sherd count), of which 11 different fabric types were recorded, with the differences relating to colour/finish rather than any major differences in the composition of the clays. Coarse sandy greywares, reduced wares and oxidised wares are the most commonly occurring fabric groups, including both micaceous and non-micaceous varieties. Grog-tempered wares represent the remaining 15.3% of the assemblage, occurring in three different fabrics types.

*Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric*

Fabric code	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	23	245	3	0.08
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	1	30	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	43	635	3	0.72
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black slipped ware (unsourced)	2	12	0	0
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	4	42	0	0
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	35	386	5	0.77
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	43	328	1	0
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	1	9	0	0
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	1	4	1	0
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	6	46	0	0
G1	Moderate to common very small grog	2	18	0	0
Q1	Coarse sandy ware	1	9	1	0
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog inclusions	12	85	1	0
QG2	Moderately coarse sandy ware with moderate to common small grog-inclusions	15	144	0	0.06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.63</b>

7.2.4 A minimum of 15 different vessels were identified, comprising jars and beakers/jars, most of which had everted rims, with a smaller number of beaded rim varieties. 33 sherds (407g) derived from a coarse sandy greyware jar with rim diameter of 18cm, dating AD40-70 from context (137)/[138], Trench 2. A further 17 sherds (209g) were recovered from the same context, from a coarse sandy reduced ware everted rim jar with a rim diameter of 16cm. This vessel is rilled, with sooting on the exterior. Within the assemblage a total of 59 sherds are decorated (31% of the assemblage by sherd count), comprising combing, cordons, burnishing and tooled decoration. Sooting was

identified on four vessels.

### **Contextual analysis**

7.2.5 Pottery was collected from ten contexts representing six interventions (Table 3), all of which were located within Trenches 2 and 3. Roman pottery from Trench 2 totals 152 sherds (1394g) from four contexts. Ditch fill (137) contained the largest single assemblage, totalling 100 sherds weighing 1076g, representing a minimum of six vessels and dating AD40-70. A further eight sherds (57g) were recovered from further ditch fill (136), dating to the same period, thus suggesting the fills had occurred within a relatively short period of time.

7.2.6 Ditch [125], Trench 3, produced pottery from three fills; (122), (123) and (124), totalling 24 sherds weighing 247g. Again, there was little obvious difference in date between the material from the three fills, although fill (123) contained marginally earlier material (AD30-60 compared to AD40-70).

*Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery by context*

Context	Cut	Trench	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Context spotdate
118	119	2	12	83	2	0.1	AD40-70
120	121	2	32	178	5	0.25	AD30-60
122	125	3	7	95	1	0.22	AD40-70
123	125	3	14	122	0	0	AD30-60
124	125	3	3	30	0	0	AD40-70
128	135	3	2	12	0	0	AD40-70
129	135	3	10	334	1	0.52	AD40-70
131	132	3	1	6	0	0	AD40-100
136	138	2	8	57	0	0	AD40-70
137	138	2	100	1076	6	0.54	AD40-70
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>189</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.63</b>	

### **Discussion**

7.2.7 Overall the pottery assemblage comprises a small assemblage of mid-later 1st-century AD material, all of which is likely to post-date the Roman conquest. The limited size and number of diagnostic sherds limits any discussion on site function/status, although the lack of any finewares or early imported wares may indicate that this was a fairly low status rural settlement.

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 8.1 Animal bone

by Ryan Desrosiers

#### ***Introduction***

- 8.1.1 The evaluation presented two trenches containing eight features yielding a total of 189 fragments (1946g) of animal bone. These remains are comprised of taxa from three taxonomic orders including mammals (Mammalia), amphibians (Anura), and birds (Aves). This section details the assessment of these faunal remains and presents any recommendations for future archaeological mitigation.

#### ***Methodology***

- 8.1.2 The animal bone recovered from Impington was identified, recorded, and quantified (NISP) to species level whenever possible. In the case of unidentifiable fragments, like long bone shaft fragments or vertebral fragments, classification into size classes (e.g. cattle-sized, sheep-sized, or rat-sized) as per Rielly (2018) was attempted. During the recording of individual elements recovered, additional attributes including species, bone portion, condition, taphonomy, pathology or anthropogenic alteration to elements were noted. A scale (J-Scale CJ-4000) which is accurate to within a half a gram was used to ascertain weights of specimens. Specimens for which mass could not be determined using this equipment were assigned an assumed weight of 0.01g. Attempts were made by the analyst to refit all possible elements within contexts, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted. All specimens have been recorded within a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- 8.1.3 Most of the animal bone (74.6% by number) recovered by the evaluation was collected by hand, with the remainder (25.4%) recovered from environmental samples. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all hand collected specimens were washed by hand using tepid water (roughly 20-25°C) and medium to firm bristled toothbrushes (depending on condition of specimens). Specimens found within environmental samples have been subjected to flot processing that separates heavy residue (e.g. stones, bone, or pottery) from lighter residue (e.g. charcoal, seeds, or insects) through submergence of soil samples into a closed circulating water system and subsequent filtration using a  $>2\mu$  mesh. All environmental samples were taken from sealed archaeological contexts and have not been processed using sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{CHNaO}_3$ ), which is often used to treat and break down clayey soil.

### **Assemblage description and chronology**

- 8.1.4 The evaluation yielded 189 fragments of animal bone from eight Late Iron Age or Roman features in two trenches. After attempting to refit, 189 fragments were further reduced to a total of 145 specimens. The species present in the assemblage are detailed in Table 4 below and full details of the assemblage are presented in Appendix 3, Tables 1 and 2.

*Table 4: Species presence*

Species code	Common name	Latin name
BOS	Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i> (domestic)
CSZ	Cattle size	
EQU	Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>
FRT0	Frog or toad	<i>Rana</i> sp./ <i>Bufo</i> sp.
OVCA	Sheep/goat	<i>Ovis aries</i> / <i>Capra hircus</i>
SSZ	Sheep size	
SUS	Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i> /sp. (domestic)
UNID	Unidentified mammal	
UNIB	Unidentified bird	

- 8.1.5 At least four common domesticated species, including cattle (*Bos taurus*), horse (*Equus ferus caballus*), domestic pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) and sheep/goat (Ovicaprid) are relatively abundant in the assemblage (see Appendix 3, Tables 2 and 3). Additionally, while only present in small quantities, amphibian (Anura) and bird (Aves) remains were collected during both hand collection and environmental sampling within contexts from Impington.
- 8.1.6 Given the relatively small proportion of highly diagnostic elements present within the assemblage, the Impington assemblage is not statistically significant and overall the state of preservation is relatively poor. The majority of specimens recovered from features could only be identified to size class (namely cattle-sized, and sheep-sized) due to the high degree of fragmentation exhibited throughout the assemblage.
- 8.1.7 Very few specimens from Impington display direct evidence of human consumption or alteration, with a small proportion (7%) displaying evidence of burning and 0.5% of specimens exhibiting butchery markings.



### **Discussion and conclusions**

- 8.1.8 A brief assessment of the faunal remains present suggests that cattle and sheep/goat probably contributed significantly to the subsistence economy during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods at Impington, based on the degree of their relative abundance. However, more data is necessary to validate these inferences directly at Impington due to the high degree of fragmentation displayed within the assemblage as a whole.
- 8.1.9 Very few conclusions can be drawn from the quantification of taxa during the single phase present at Impington. This is mainly due to the fact that not only is the assemblage from Impington not of a size suitable for proper statistical analysis, but also that trial trenching is only yielding a sample of the site's potential finds.
- 8.1.10 Overall, at the current state of the assemblage, potential for further analysis of the Impington faunal assemblage is very limited. If further archaeological mitigation is undertaken at Impington, the findings of this report should be integrated into a more comprehensive analysis.
- 8.1.11 If archaeological mitigation is undertaken in the future, further excavation would likely yield a reasonable quantity of animal bones and would likely aid in informing a more comprehensive understanding of animal husbandry at the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement investigated by the evaluation.
- 8.1.12 Given the relative abundance of faunal remains recovered from environmental samples, it is also recommended that a programme of environmental sampling is undertaken to increase the likelihood of recovery of fish and microfaunal remains. If fish or small mammal bones are recovered from further archaeological mitigation at Impington, they should be subject to analysis by a relevant specialist.

## **8.2 Environmental remains**

by Tegan Abel

### **Introduction**

- 8.2.1 This report aims to summarise the finds from the assessment of a single bulk environmental sample taken from an archaeological evaluation at Impington, Cambridgeshire. The sample yielded a volume of 28 litres and was extracted from Ditch [125], fill (122).

### **Aims**

8.2.2 The aims of the report were to:

- To give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples;
- To evaluate the environmental potential of the finds and;
- To make recommendations for additional analysis.

### **Methodology**

8.2.3 One environmental sample was processed using a modified SIRAF floatation system; prior to floating, the sediment volume was recorded, the data for which is presented in Appendix 3, Table 3. The flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts. The lighter residue was examined under a low-power binocular microscope and the contents recorded (table 2), using a non-linear scale; 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (31-100).

### **Results**

*Sample <1> context (122) cut [125].*

8.2.4 One environmental sample, sample <1>, was taken from ditch [125]. Organic material was present in this sample in the form of wood charcoal, seeds and carbonised grains. Charcoal was frequent, with over 100 fragments counted; there are a few fragments, <10, which were large enough to identify to species level (>4mm). Charred seeds and cereals, both of identifiable and unidentifiable condition, were commonly recognised, with over 100 specimens recorded; a small amount of chaff was also extracted, >10 pieces.

8.2.5 Alongside this, whole and fragmented terrestrial shell was present in abundance (>100 specimens). Rooting was common, and modern plant material was also found; which may suggest that the context suffered from bioturbation. This is further supported by the presence of modern insect egg/worm cases and snail eggs, alongside uncharred seeds, 31-100, which are likely to be modern inclusions. Artefacts present included a low abundance of pot, CBM and coal, and a coprolite was also extracted from this sample.

### **Conclusion**

8.2.6 The assessment has shown middling preservation of environmental remains in both the flot and heavy residue. Whilst the overall condition of these remains was poor,

some of the burnt seeds and cereals are identifiable to species level, which may be of significance to understanding plant use on the site. The high abundance of burnt seed and cereals will require additional work, prior to publication, to fully understand the assemblage. Carbonised plant material from this sample, for example cereal grains or wood charcoal, may also provide the potential for radiocarbon dating of the ditch. It is suggested that further work could additionally be undertaken on the coprolite, to determine its age and origin.

- 8.2.7 The degree of preservation of the uncharred seeds from this sample indicated that the specimen is intrusive; the presence of these seeds along with plant material, roots and insect remains suggest that there may have been disturbance to this context post deposition (e.g. food stored in an animal burrow).

## **9 DISCUSSION**

### **9.1 Introduction**

- 9.1.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying an area of significant archaeological remains in the southwest corner of the site (i.e. areas around and including Trenches 2 and 3). The remains date predominately to the 1st century AD and form the eastern periphery of the Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement that has previously been investigated at the adjacent Unwin's Nursery site (Thatcher 2011; Fig. 5). Early Iron Age activity was also identified in this area, in the form of a single pit.
- 9.1.2 In the remainder of the site, archaeological remains were sparse and consisted of parts of a regular field system, probably medieval or post-medieval in date, and two agricultural furrows of a similar date.

### **9.2 Early Iron Age (700BC to 400BC)**

- 9.2.1 Pit [115] was the only feature dating to this period that was identified by the evaluation. The function of the pit is enigmatic, the clayey substrate/lining and the form of the feature suggesting that it may be a storage pit. Its relatively sterile, inorganic fill suggests that it did not have a secondary use for refuse disposal, whatever its primary function may have been, although a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill.

### **9.3 Late Iron Age/Roman transition (AD30–AD100)**

- 9.3.1 The archaeology in Trenches 2 and 3 represents the eastern extent of settlement activity identified at the Unwin's Nursery site (Thatcher 2011). The larger ditches identified in Trenches 2 and 3 ([125] and [138]) may represent settlement boundaries or the eastern limits of settlement enclosures. The intercutting features at the western end of Trench 2 represent several phases of activity. The deliberate infilling of Ditch [138] and possibly Ditch [132] point to a refinement or remodelling of the settlement at some point in the Roman period. As noted, Ditch [121] may form part of a ring-ditch, possibly associated with a roundhouse; a probable Iron Age roundhouse was present at the adjacent excavation.
- 9.3.2 The large quarry pit feature, Pit [135], contained Roman pottery and was clearly overlain by the subsoil, which is assumed to represent medieval/post-medieval cultivation. However, it is worth being cautious about the date of this quarry pit as we would expect a lot of residual material where a quarry pit truncates areas of former concentrated settlement; the dating of the subsoil horizon is also unconfirmed.

#### **9.4 Medieval/post-medieval**

- 9.4.1 A medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow system is known to extend into the proposed development area (CCCHET 2018, 1), evidence for which was identified in two trenches, in the form of shallow furrows.
- 9.4.2 Confirming the results of the geophysical survey (Sanderson 2008), no evidence was found for the putative mill that is thought to have once occupied part of the site.

#### **9.5 Undated**

- 9.5.1 The field-system identified in Trenches 5–7 did not produce any dating evidence. However, given their corresponding alignment with the existing field boundaries and the furrows identified in the trial trenches, and the known presence of a medieval/post-medieval field system to the northwest of the site (CCCHET 2018, 1), it is possible that are of a similar date.
- 9.5.2 An early Roman date could be considered for the field-system as its apparent north-northeast to south-southwest axis roughly corresponded with Roman ditch [125] in Trench 3. However, the latter tended to a more northeasterly alignment and the other features of this date were generally on quite differing alignments, so an early Roman date for the field-system is less likely.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Hill Partnerships Limited. PCA are also grateful to Kerry Hopper of CCCHET for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 10.2 The fieldwork was supervised by A G Pullen, assisted by Dave Curry, Laura Desrosiers, Tibi Nica, Rachel Thomas and Adrian Wellard. The report was written by A G Pullen, with contributions from Lawrence Morgan Shelbourne, Katie Anderson and Tegan Abel, and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and for RPS by Richard Mortimer.

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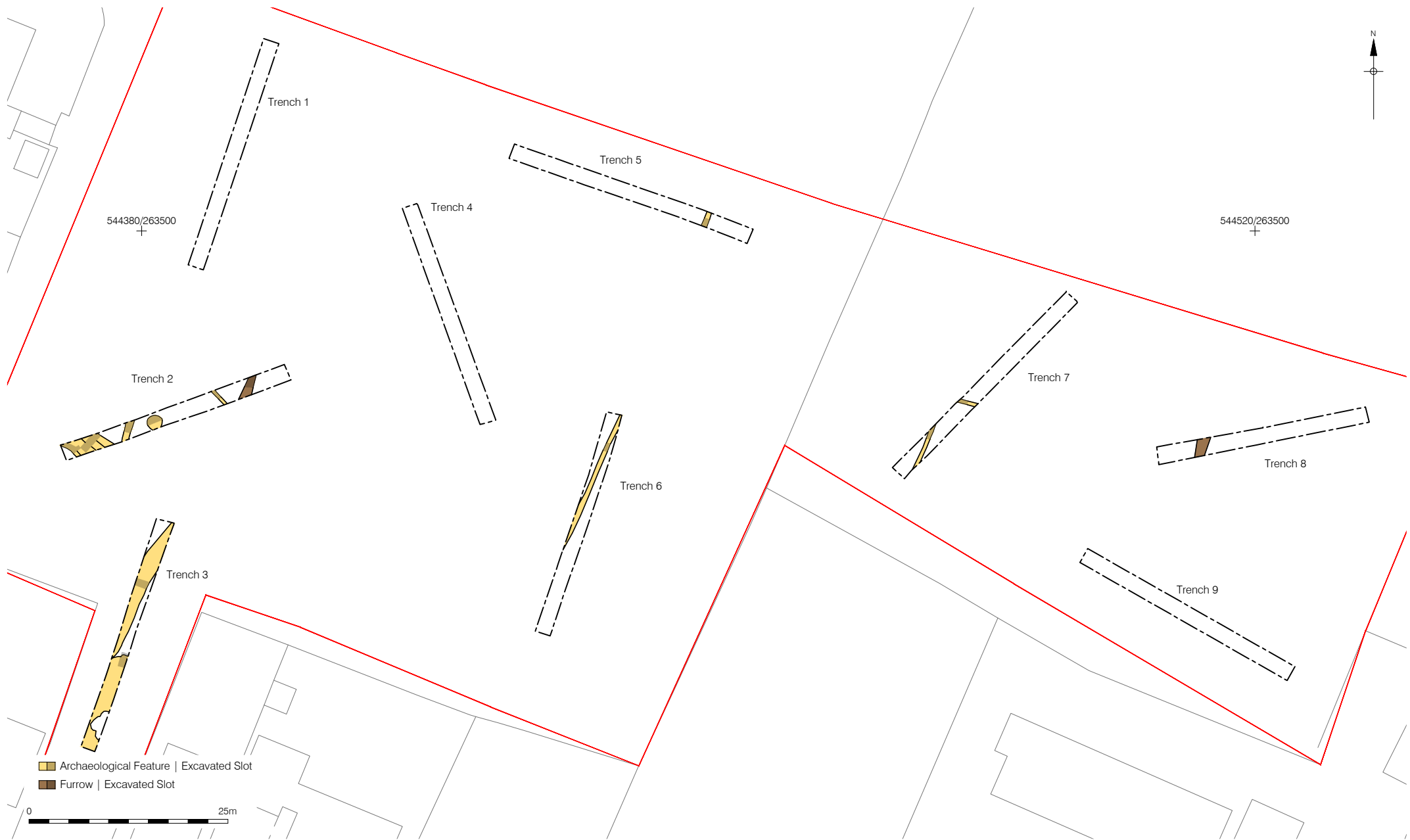
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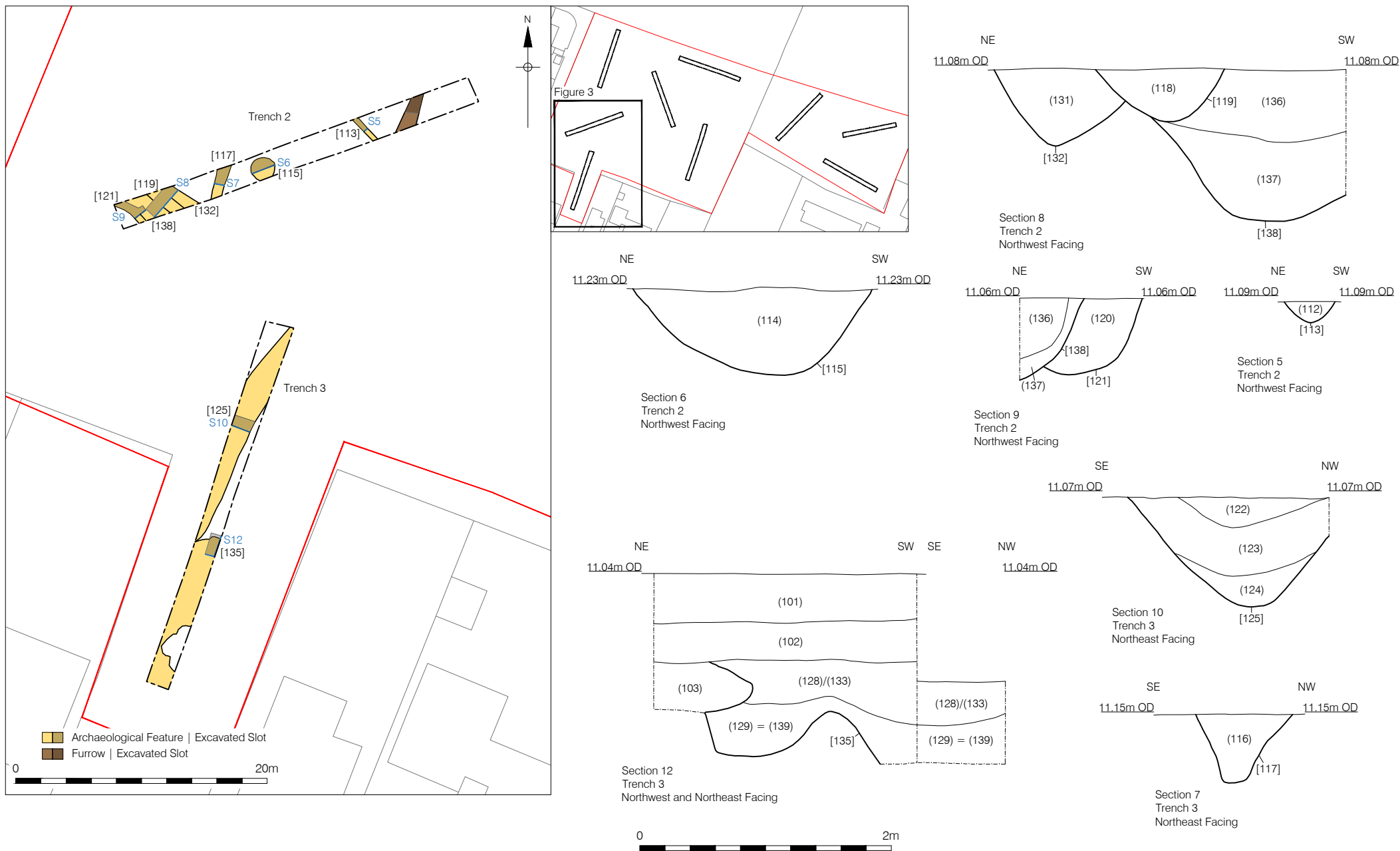
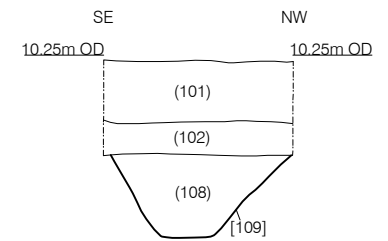
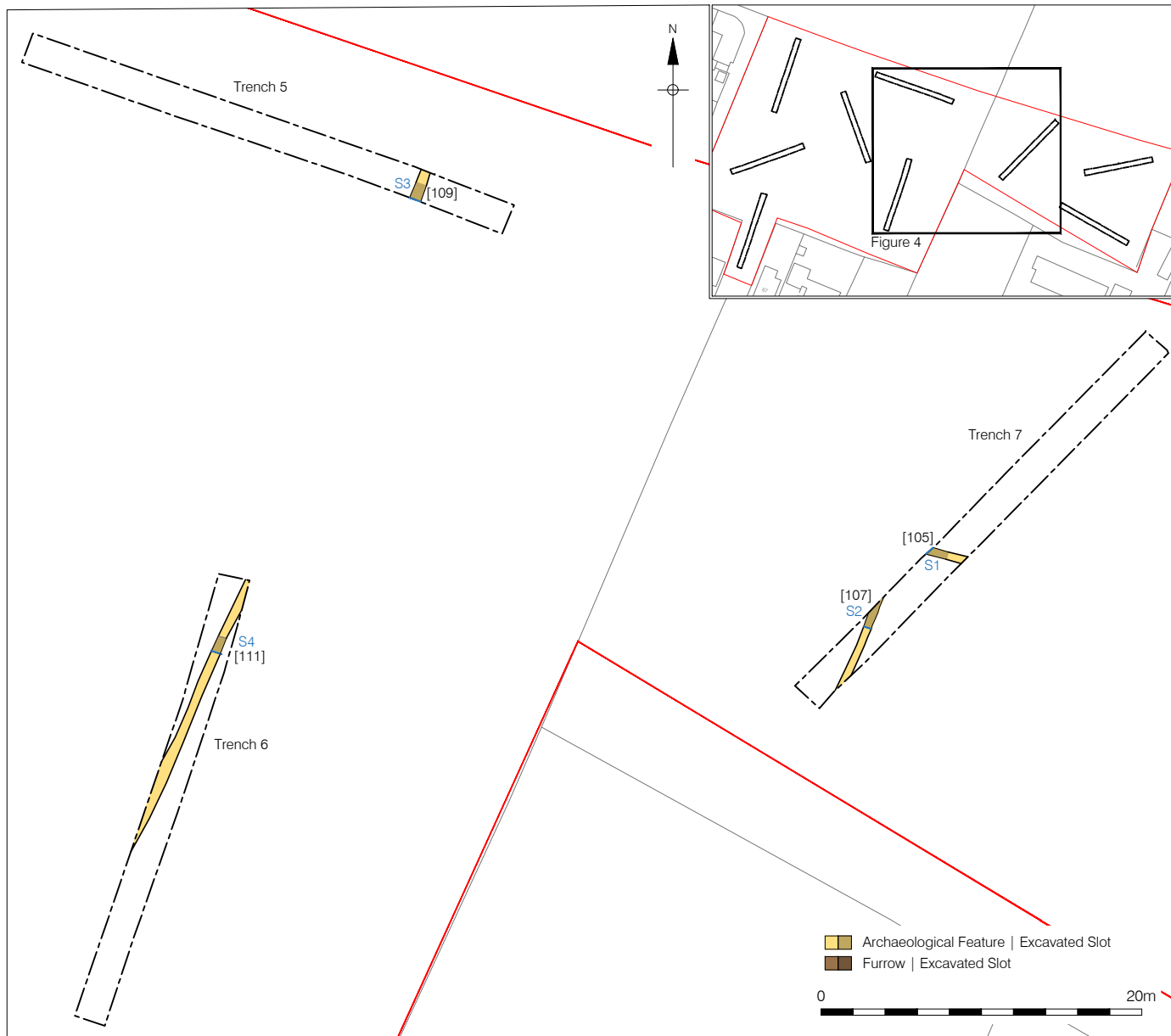
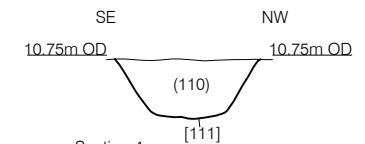


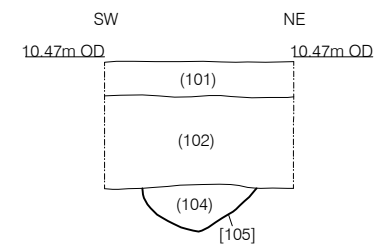
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 Trench 2 and 3 Plan and Sections  
 Inset 1:2500, Plan 1:400, Sections 1:40 at A4



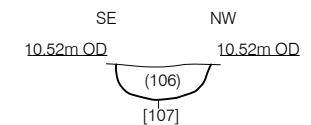
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Trench 5  
Northeast Facing



Section 4  
Trench 6  
Northeast Facing



Section 1  
Trench 7  
Southeast Facing

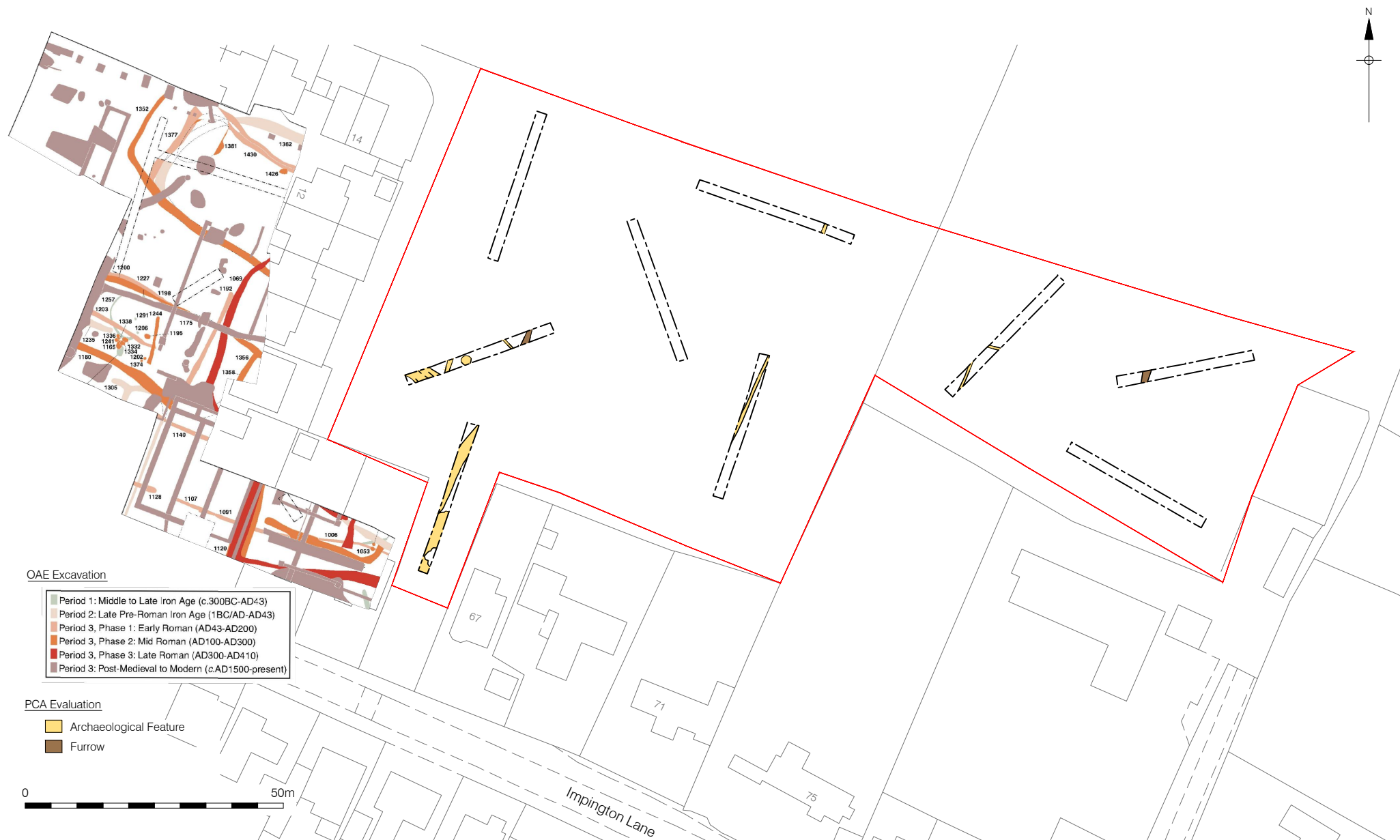


Section 2  
Trench 7  
Northeast Facing



Figure 4  
Trench 5, 6 and 7  
Inset 1:2500, Plan 1:400, Sections 1:40 at A4





## PLATES



Plate 1: Southwest corner of site with partly backfilled Trenches 2 and 3



Plate 2: Trench 2, Pit [115], looking northwest





Plate 3: Trench 3, Ditch [125], looking southwest



Plate 4: Trench 3, (Quarry) Pit [135], looking southeast





Plate 5: Trench 2, Ditch [132], Ditch [119] & Ditch [138], looking southeast



Plate 6: Trench 6, Ditch [111], looking southwest



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT AND FEATURE INDEX

Context No.	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
101	101		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0		compact, dark brown, clay silt
102	102		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0		compact, light brown, clay silt
103	103		Layer	Natural	0	0	0		mixed marly clay and gravel
104	105	7	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.24	1	firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay
105	105	7	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.24	1	straight linear, moderate sides, concave base
106	107	7	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.18	2	firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay
107	107	7	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.18	2	straight linear, moderate sides, concave base
108	109	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.5	3	compact light brown clay silt
109	109	5	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.5	3	straight linear, moderate sides, flat base
110	111	6	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	4	compact, light brown, clay silt
111	111	6	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	4	straight linear, moderate sides, flat base
112	113	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.16	5	firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay
113	113	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.16	5	linear, steep sides, concave base
114	115	2	Fill	Pit	1.6	1.9	0.7	6	mid greyish brown, silty clay
115	115	2	Cut	Pit	1.6	1.9	0.7	6	sub-circular, steep sides, concave base
116	117	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.76	0.53	7	compact, light greyish brown, sandy clay
117	117	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.76	0.53	7	straight linear, steep sides, flat base
118	119	2	Fill	Ditch	1.8	1	0.4	8	firm, light greyish brown, clay silt
119	119	2	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1	0.4	8	straight linear, moderate sides, concave base
120	121	2	Fill	Ditch	1.8	0.8	0.6	9	firm, light greyish brown, clay silt

Context No.	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
121	121	2	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.8	0.6	9	curvilinear, moderate sides, concave base
122	125	3	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.24	10	loose, mid grey, ashy sandy silt
123	125	3	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.4	10	firm, mid brown clay silt
124	125	3	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.27	10	firm, mid brown, clay silt
125	125	3	Cut	Ditch	15	1.6	0.85	10	straight linear, steep concave sides, concave base
128	135	3	Fill	Pit	1	2.3	0.5	12	firm, greyish brown, silty clay
129	135	3	Fill	Pit	1	2.4	0.5	12	firm, light greyish brown, silty clay
131	132	3	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.3	8	very compact, yellowish brown, silty clay
132	132	3	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.3	8	straight linear, moderate sides, v-shaped
133	135	3	Fill	Pit	1	2.3	0.5	12	firm, greyish brown, silty clay
135	135	3	Cut	Pit	15	1.8	0.8	12	irregular, undercutting sides, irregular undulating base
136	138	2	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.45	8	very compact, mid orange brown, gravelly clay
137	138	2	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.75	8	firm, dark brown, clay silt
138	138	2	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	1.1	8	straight linear, steep sides, concave base
139	140	2	Fill	Furrow	2	1.1	0.10	-	light yellowish brown clayey silt
140	140	2	Cut	Furrow	2	1.1	0.10	-	linear cut, shallow concave profile
141	142	8	Fill	Furrow	2	1.3	-	-	light yellowish brown clayey silt
142	142	8	Cut	Furrow	2	1.3	-	-	linear cut, not excavated

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DETAILS

Trench Number	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (m)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (m)
1	30	0.78	0.33	0.3	0.63	0.33	0.3	0.63
2	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
3	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5
4	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
5	30	0.56	0.3	0.26	0.56	0.3	0.26	0.56
6	30	0.55	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
7	30	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
8	30	0.65	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
9	30	0.7	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5

### APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Species (by NISP) present by context

Cut and Fill	BOS	CSZ	EQU	FRT0	OVCA	SSZ	SUS	UNIB	UNID	Grand Total
[113]	6									6
112	6									6
[115]	8	5				12	3			28
114	8	5				12	3			28
[117]	6	2			8	3				19
116	6	2			8	3				19
[119]		1	1		1	5				8
118		1	1		1	5				8
[121]	9	4	1		10	6	1	1		32
120	9	4	1		10	6	1	1		32
[125]	6	19		1	5	2		1	45	79
122		7		1	4			1	45	58
123	6	12			1	2				21
[127]			1							1
128			1							1
[138]		12	3			1				16
136		2								2
137		10	3			1				14
Grand Total	35	43	6	1	24	29	4	2	45	189

Table 2: Species by phases represented by NISP

Phase and Context	BOS	CSZ	EQU	FRT0	OVCA	SSZ	SUS	UNIB	UNID	Grand Total
Early Roman	6	32	5	1	6	8		1	45	104
119		1	1		1	5				8
118		1	1		1	5				8
125	6	19		1	5	2		1	45	79
122		7		1	4			1	45	58
123	6	12			1	2				21
127			1							1
128			1							1
138		12	3			1				16
136		2								2
137		10	3			1				14
Late Iron Age to Early Roman	9	4	1		10	6	1	1		32
121	9	4	1		10	6	1	1		32
120	9	4	1		10	6	1	1		32
Undated	20	7			8	15	3			53
113	6									6
112	6									6
115	8	5				12	3			28

114	8	5				12	3			28
117	6	2			8	3				19
116	6	2			8	3				19
Grand Total	35	43	6	1	24	29	4	2	45	189

Table 3: Quantification of ecofacts

Sample Number	1
Context Number	122
Feature Number	125
Volume of flot (millilitres)	130
Volume of bulk (litres)	28
FLOT RESIDUE:	
Charcoal	
Charcoal >4mm	1
Charcoal 2-4mm	3
Charcoal <2mm	4
Frag. of ID size	1
Seeds	
Un-charred seeds	3
Charred seeds	3
Indeterminate	4
Cereals	
Cereal grain	3
Indeterminate	3
Chaff	1
Other plant macrofossils	
Modern plant material	1
Roots/ tubers	2
Molluscs	
Terrestrial	4
Snail eggs	4
Broken shell	1
Other remains	
Coprolite	1
Insect eggs/ worm cases	1
CBM	1
Coal	1
HEAVY RESIDUE:	
Charcoal	
Charcoal >2mm	1
Burnt Grain	
Indeterminate	1
Shell	
Terrestrial	2
Artefacts	
CBM	1

## **APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM**

**(preconst1-366719)**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: preconst1-366719**

### Project details

Project name	Land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Impington
Short description of the project	The evaluation identified an area of significant archaeological remains in two trenches in the southwest corner of the site. The remains date predominately to the 1st century AD and form the eastern periphery of the Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement that has previously been investigated at the adjacent Unwin's Nursery site. Early Iron Age activity was also identified in this area, in the form of a single pit. In the remainder of the site, archaeological remains were sparse and consisted of parts of a regular field system, probably medieval or post-medieval in date, and two agricultural furrows of a similar date.
Project dates	Start: 04-09-2019 End: 09-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5935 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5935 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination



### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE IMPINGTON Land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Impington
Postcode	CB24 9LT
Study area	1.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4445 6347 52.249999542825 0.116267569581 52 15 00 N 000 06 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.5m Max: 11.5m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CCC Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB5935
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Archive ID	ECB5935
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Paper Archive ID	ECB5935
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the rear of 49-83 Impington Lane, Impington, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A. G.
Other bibliographic details	R13846
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 30 pages, 4 figs, 6 plates
Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 September 2019

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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