

LRBC19



**Land West of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*Prepared on behalf of CgMs Heritage*

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**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land West of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire**

**Client: CgMs Heritage**

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# LAND WEST OF LINTON ROAD, BALSHAM

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **Summary**

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of land west of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire between 15<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> April 2019. The work was commissioned by CgMs, in accordance with the archaeological planning condition recommended by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) for a proposed residential development (S/0255/17/OL).*

*Trial trenches in the eastern half of the site identified heritage assets relating mostly to Roman settlement of the site. Several pits and ditches, perhaps forming small enclosures, as well as a Roman made-ground deposit were identified. The western half of the site revealed no evidence of archaeological features although a colluvial deposit was identified in Trenches 1-7, 10 and 11 which produced a number of worked flints through test-pitting. A buried soil horizon was excavated in Trench 5 and sampled accordingly. A small palaeochannel was identified in Trenches 2-3, 7 and 11 running in a roughly east-west direction along the entire northern side of the site and demonstrated to be later than the Roman deposits.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by CgMs to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with a planning application (S/0255/17/OL) for a residential development within the Development Area (DA).

Planning permission for the development was granted by Cambridgeshire County Council subject to an archaeological condition (S/0255/17/OL).

This work followed the compilation of a desk-based assessment (CgMs, 2015) which identified some potential for Iron Age and Roman remains being present.

A brief was prepared by the Archaeological Officer for the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET), outlining the archaeological works need to fulfil this condition. Headland Archaeology then prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Headland Archaeology, 2019) setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

### **1.2 Site Description**

The DA is located at the southwest edge of the village of Balsham, approximately 17km southeast of Cambridge (TL 5779 5075) and covers an area of 1.5ha (illus 1-2). It is bounded to the southeast by Linton Road, to the northeast by houses and gardens, to the northwest by another road and to the southwest by a hedgerow and arable field. It currently consists of pasture, and a house and garden are situated at the eastern side of the DA.

The land is situated in a slight bowl in the landscape which rises to both the north and south beyond the DA. Within the DA the land sits at 94m AOD at the eastern boundary and slopes away gradually to the west at 90m AOD. The natural geology within the DA is recorded as Cretaceous chalk with no superficial deposits (BGS 2019), although upon excavation superficial deposits of chalky, glacial till were revealed, this relates to the Lowestoft formation which is recorded as present, nearby to the west (NERC 2019).

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

A comprehensive study of the background to the site, based on information from the Cambridgeshire HER and historic map regression is included in the desk-based assessment by CgMs (Smith, 2015) and this was summarised as part of the WSI (Headland Archaeology, 2019). The following draws on both of these as well as recent aerial photography around the DA.

There is no evidence for early prehistoric activity recorded within 1km of the DA however Iron Age activity in the form of pits, containing pottery and bone, was recorded in advance of quarrying approximately 750m northwest of the DA (HER 06293). No other prehistoric activity is recorded within 1km of the DA although three metal detecting finds of Iron Age coins are recorded in the general area.

Roman activity around the DA appears to be similarly dispersed and predominantly rural with 11 Portable Antiquities Scheme finds and crop marks of enclosures interpreted as Roman approximately 1.5km to the northwest. The Via Devana Road (Worsted Street) is believed to be sited approximately 1.5km south of the DA.

Recent aerial photographs reveal crop marks in the fields immediately to the north and east of the DA as well as significant numbers of crop marks of enclosures and ditches in the wider area, likely relating to later prehistoric and Roman activity. The quantity of cropmarks in the surrounding area suggests this may have been a relatively densely settled landscape in the Iron Age to Roman periods.

A fragment of pre-conquest 11<sup>th</sup> century grave slab found in the vicinity of Balsham parish church is the earliest known medieval evidence in the village (HER 06332A). The village is further referenced in 1017AD when Balsham was granted to Ely Abbey, in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD when Balsham was held by Almar, Count of Brittany and in a record from 1356AD when the manor house, Balsham Hall, is described as ruinous (Williams and Martin 2003). The DA is located approximately 750m southwest of the medieval manor (HER 10835) and the medieval core of the village. It was therefore likely to have been part of the agricultural hinterland and crop marks representing medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible in aerial photographs 100m southwest of the DA

Historic maps show that this agricultural use of the DA continued into the post medieval period. Balsham has gradually expanded, most notably in the 1960s when the houses on the northern boundary along Cambridge Road were constructed and in 1981 when the house fronting Linton Road is shown.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

Trial trenching was carried out between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019. In total 12 trenches were excavated within the DA all of which were 30m in length and 2.1m in width.

The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation and the brief provided by CHET, of identified

archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

Bucket sampling of all mechanically excavated soils was undertaken at either end of every trench in accordance with the brief provided by CHET. In addition, all features and spoil arising from the trenches was scanned with a metal detector.

Upon excavation a colluvial deposit was revealed covering most of the western half of the site. It was agreed with CgMs and the Archaeological Officer for CHET that this would be excavated and recorded in six test pits (two in each of Trenches 1-3) and any artefacts recovered during this process were retained. It was also agreed with CgMs and the Archaeological Officer for CHET that Trench 11 would be extended to the north in order to ascertain the extent of a particular deposit.

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and was in line with the approved WSI. All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded. A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device. A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## **4. RESULTS**

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix 1. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 1: (0101), Trench 2: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets.

### **4.1 Summary of results**

Deposits of archaeological significance were revealed in all twelve trenches although the main focus was in Trenches 6-12 (illus 3-4). Trenches 1-5 contained a colluvial deposit from which occasional pottery and worked flints were recovered. Trenches 3 and 5 also revealed a buried soil horizon that may have been related to the more intense activity situated further to the east. The majority of the features in Trenches 6-12 were dated to the Roman period although some features remained undated and a small quantity of prehistoric pottery and flints was recovered. The undated features consist mostly of small ditches and may relate to low-level pre-Roman occupation of the site. The significant amount of Roman activity in the eastern half of the site seems to represent rural occupation with the potential for some light industrial activity and small buildings. The medieval and post-medieval finds recovered during bucket sampling of topsoil and subsoil across the site likely represent low level activity related to agriculture surrounding the village of Balsham in the post-Roman periods.

The topsoil across the site consisted of a dark grey-brown clayey-silt containing frequent, small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones and flints with occasional small pieces of chalk. It measured between 0.28-0.52m in thickness. The presence of a subsoil across the site was variable, being present in Trenches 1-5, 7-8 and 10-11. It consisted of a mid grey-brown sandy and occasionally clayey-silt with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones and flecks of chalk and measured between 0.10-0.30m in thickness. Trenches 1-4 and 6-7 contained a colluvial deposit (103) (203) (303) (403) (602) and (703) which measured between 0.47-0.72m in thickness. It consisted of mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent small, sub-angular to sub-rounded stones and flints and occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. The natural geology across the site consisted of mixed mid red-brown chalky sands and clays with gravels, flints and occasional outcrops of chalk bedrock.

## 4.2 Trench Results

### Trench 1

Trench 1 had a maximum depth of 1.35m where machine slots were excavated in the colluvium (0103) down the natural substrate (0104). No archaeological features were identified in the trench (illus 1). The colluvium (0103) was present between 0.60-1.25m bpgl (below present ground level) and two test pits were hand dug in order to ascertain its depth and character. A single, small flint core dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age was recovered from test pit 1.1 in colluvium (0103). It was sealed by the subsoil (0102) which was present between 0.30-0.60m bpgl.

No finds were recovered from bucket sampling in Trench 1.

### Trench 2

Trench 2 (illus 5) had a maximum depth of 0.97m where a machine slot was excavated into the colluvium (0203) down to the natural substrate (0204) and no archaeological features were identified in the trench. The colluvium (0203) was present between 0.50-0.97m bpgl and two more test pits were hand dug to ascertain its depth and character. From these test pits three sherds of flint-gritted Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery, four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and six Neolithic-Bronze Age lithics were recovered.

Trench 2 contained the western-most extent of a roughly east-west orientated palaeochannel [0205] which was also present Trenches 3, 7 and 11. This was partially excavated in test pit 2.2 and had a maximum width of 0.90m wide by 0.25m in depth, it was filled with a mid grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional, small sub-rounded stones and flecks of chalk. Contexts (0203) and [0205] were sealed by the subsoil (0202) which was present between 0.30-0.50m bpgl.

No finds were recovered from bucket sampling in Trench 2.

### Trench 3

Trench 3 had a maximum depth of 1.07m where a sondage into the colluvium (0303) was excavated by machine. The colluvium (0303) was present between 0.35-1.07m bpgl and the final two test pits were dug in this trench (illus 6). These test pits produced a single sherd of highly abraded mortarium dated between 240-300 AD along with 13 lithics of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date, including a flint core. The paleochannel [0305] was located roughly central to the trench and was partially excavated in Test Pit 3.2. [0305] had a maximum width of 1.45m and measured 0.52m deep. It was filled by (0306), which was a mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional, small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones and was very similar to the subsoil (0302). This may indicate that (0302) and (0306) were forming at the same time when the field was being ploughed, presumably during the medieval period.

A buried soil horizon (0307) – the same as (0503) – was present in the southern half of Trench 3, it was recorded in Test Pit 3.1 where it was overlying (0303) and measured 0.15m in thickness. As with (0503) no finds were recovered so the buried soil remained undated. (0307) was sealed by subsoil (0302) which was present between 0.25-0.40m bpgl.

Bucket sampling of subsoil (0302) in Trench 3 recovered three sherds of pottery dated between 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. No finds were recovered from the topsoil (0301)

### Trench 4

In Trench 4 (illus 7) the colluvium (0403) was fully excavated by machine down to the geological substrate (0404) and a maximum depth of 1.10m. (0403) was present between 0.55-1.10m bpgl and



was revealed not to be masking any archaeological features. It was sealed by the subsoil (0402) which was present between 0.35-0.55m bpgl.

No finds were recovered from bucket sampling in Trench 4.

### **Trench 5**

Trench 5 (illus 8) had a maximum depth of 0.90m and contained a buried soil horizon (0503) – the same as (0307) – which was present between 0.35-0.70m bpgl. It was thickest at the southern end of the trench and became gradually thinner towards the north. Both (0503) and (0307) consisted of a dark grey-brown clayed silt with frequent flecking of chalk, charcoal and CBM with occasional, small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones. 11g of unidentifiable pottery crumb was recovered from (0503) as part of the sampling, along with cereal grains, fragments of unidentifiable animal bone and naturally occurring magnetised gravels. (0503) was sealed by subsoil (0502) which was present between 0.28-0.52m bpgl.

No finds were recovered from bucket sampling in Trench 5.

### **Trench 6**

Trench 6 (illus 3) had a maximum depth of 0.80m and contained the colluvial layer (0602) which was present between 0.35-0.80m bpgl becoming thinner towards the eastern extent of the trench. There was no subsoil present in the trench. Trench 6 revealed a single ditch [0604] at its eastern end which was orientated southeast-northwest (illus 3). [0604] measured 3m wide by 0.60m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (0603) consisting of a mid red-brown sandy clay with occasional, small pieces of chalk and flints. (0603) produced a small amount of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and a single poorly preserved fragment of animal bone. [0604] may be the continuation of [0708] to the southeast in Trench 7 (illus 3). This would suggest it is a curvilinear feature, and perhaps a boundary ditch for the western extent of the Roman occupation to the east.

### **Trench 7**

Trench 7 (illus 3 and 9) had a maximum depth of 0.85m and contained both the subsoil (0702) and the colluvium (0703) which were present between 0.35-0.45m and 0.35-0.85m bpgl respectively. The palaeochannel [0704] was also present on a west-northwest by east-southeast orientation, it measured 2m wide and remained unexcavated in trench 7 but was tested in Trenches 2, 3 and 11 (illus 3 and 9). It was filled with a light yellow-brown sandy-silt (0705) with no inclusions. Six metres to the north of [0704] was an east-west orientated ditch [0711] measuring 1.5m wide which was filled by a mid grey-brown sandy-silt (0712) with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent, small sub-angular to sub-rounded stones. Both [0704] and [0711] were seen to be cutting the colluvium (0703).

At the southern extent of the trench a relationship slot was dug between a shallow gully [0706] and a ditch [0708] that was only partially visible at the western limit of excavation. [0706] measured 0.55m wide by 0.09m deep with shallow, concave sides and flat base. It was naturally infilled by a mid grey-brown sandy-silt (0707) including occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent, small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. [0708] measured >0.40m wide by 0.57 deep with steep, concave sides but the base remained unexcavated. [0708] was naturally infilled by a dark grey-brown sandy-silt (0709) with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent, small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. The northeast corner of the excavated slot in [0708] had circular break of slope that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north, this may represent a contemporary post-hole dug into the side of the ditch.

No stratified finds were recovered from Trench 7 although bucket sampling of the topsoil recovered a single sherd of pottery dated between 200-400 AD. No finds were recovered from bucket sampling of the subsoil (0702) or colluvium (0703).

### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 (illus 2 and 10-13) had a maximum depth of 0.57m and did not contain any colluvial deposits but did contain the subsoil (0802) which was present between 0.35-0.54m bpgl and sealed all deposits. Bucket sampling of topsoil (0801) recovered a large animal bone with evidence of butchery, three sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, two sherds of unidentifiable pottery, three lithics, four pieces of CBM (including a single sherd of post-Roman roof tile) and a single fragment of clay pipe dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Bucket sampling of the subsoil (0802) recovered a single lithic and a single fragment of poorly preserved animal bone.

Towards the eastern end of Trench 8 ditch [0815] was excavated, it measured 1.68m wide by 0.21m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a rounded base. [0815] was naturally infilled by a mid grey-brown sandy silt (0814) with occasional, small angular stones and chalk flecks and remained undated.

Immediately to the west of [0815] was the cut of a probable large extraction pit [0808] which measured 5.38m wide by >0.85m deep (illus 10-11 and 13). [0808] was tested on its western side and shown to have slightly convex, gradually sloping sides and was continuing deeper beyond the limit of the slot. [0808] contained three fills (0807) (0806) and (0805) (illus 10-11 and 13). (0807) was the earliest fill and consisted of a light grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional, small angular stones and flecks of chalk. It was overlain by a light grey-brown sandy-silt (0806) with occasional, small angular stones and chalk flecks which contained three residual lithics of Neolithic-Bronze Age date, and a single fragment of poorly preserved animal bone. (0806) also contained a lens of small pieces of chalk at the horizon with (0807). (0806) was overlain by a deliberate deposit of compact flints and chalk (0805). (0805) had been heavily truncated by ploughing and dragged across the top of [0808], this was visible in the section of Trench 8 (illus 11). Five sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery were recovered from (0805) along with a pointed iron tool.

At the western extent of [0808] it was cut by a shallow, irregular and heavily bioturbated gully [0804] that was interpreted as a hedgerow. [0804] measured 0.75m wide by 0.12m deep and was naturally infilled by (0803) a light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small, angular stones and frequent flecks of chalk. (0803) contained a single sherd of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery as well as a single fragment of poorly preserved animal bone.

To the south of [0804] were two more east-west orientated ditches [0811] and [0813]. [0811] measured 1.67m wide by 0.52m deep with straight sides and was stepped on its western edge (illus 12). It was naturally infilled by a mid red-brown silty sand contained small, rounded-angular stones and occasional flecks of chalk (0810). The only dateable evidence recovered from [0811] was a possible saddle-quern or large whetstone for long blades considered to be of probable Romano-British date. A very small fragment of colourless glass, a single rodent tooth and some naturally occurring magnetic gravel was recovered from sampling of (0810). Immediately to the west of [0811] was ditch [0813] which measured 1.3m wide by 0.27m deep and was orientated slightly more to the north-west than [0811] indicating that these ditches may not be contemporary. [0813] was naturally infilled by a mid grey-brown silty sand (0812) containing occasional small, rounded-angular stones and flecks of chalk. No finds were covered from (0812) and the form and fill of [0813] suggest it may be of natural, glacial origin.

### **Trench 9**

Trench 9 (illus 2 and 14-15) had a maximum depth of 0.51m and did not contain any colluvial deposits or a subsoil. Bucket sampling of topsoil (0901) produced ten sherds of well-preserved pottery dated 1<sup>st</sup>-

4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, including Samian ware, all of which was likely ploughed into the topsoil from underlying archaeology. A single Fe nail of probable Roman date, a fragment of Tegula and a few large animal bones were also recovered from (0901).

In the north-eastern corner of Trench 9 was an irregular feature [0907] only partially visible within the trench (illus 14). [0907] was sub-circular in plan with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular base. It measured >1.38 in length, >1.05m in width and a maximum depth of 0.17m and was filled with a dark grey-brown sandy silt (0908) with frequent, angular flint and chalk inclusions. Two fragments of well-preserved animal bone, two metal objects (a probable Roman nail and the socket of a small tool) in addition to a fragment of CBM and two sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery were recovered from (0908). [0907] was originally interpreted as bioturbation, on the edge of another feature further to the east, however, it may also be part of a robber trench for a foundation extending to the east or north.

South-west of [0907] was a shallow gully [0909] measuring just 0.39m wide by 0.10m deep and with a small, contemporary posthole [0911] dug into its terminal end. These were naturally infilled by a mid-grey-brown sandy-silt (0910)/(0912) with occasional small stones and flecks of chalk. No finds were recovered from this feature and there was no evidence of any remnants of a post. Immediately to the southeast of [0909] was a small, circular pit [0921] which measured 0.65m diameter by 0.17m deep with concave sides and a rounded base. [0921] was filled by a charcoal rich, dark grey-brown sandy silt (0922) with occasional small stones and chalk inclusions from which 9 sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD and 5 unidentifiable sherds of pottery were recovered, in addition to two residual lithics. Sampling of (0922) revealed charred cereal grains, significant amounts of charcoal and small fragments of burnt animal bone.

Approximately 9.5m to the south of [0921] was a northeast-southwest orientated ditch [0915] which had steep, slightly convex sides and a v-shaped base (illus 15). [0915] measured 0.83m wide by 0.48m deep and contained two naturally infilled deposits. The lower fill (0916) consisted of a mid red-brown clayey-sand with frequent stones and chalk inclusions and measured 0.48m in thickness. The upper fill (0925) measured just 0.16m in thickness and consisted of a mid grey-brown sandy-silt with occasional small stones. Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery, two residual lithics and fragments of fired clay were recovered from (0916) in addition to fragments of well-preserved animal bone from (0925).

At the southern-most end of Trench 9 a relationship was excavated between pit [0919] and gully [0923] although the relationship was unclear and given the shallow depth of overburden here this may be due to truncation either by ploughing or erosion. [0919] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.03m wide by >0.61m long and 0.37m deep and extended beyond the limit of the trench to the east. It had moderately sloping, irregular and asymmetrical sides with a rounded and irregular base and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy-silt (0920) with frequent small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks. Significant quantities of late 2<sup>nd</sup>-mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery as well as fragments of animal bone were recovered from (0920). Sampling of (0920) recovered a small amount of charcoal and oyster shell and well as a large number of terrestrial molluscs. Gully [0923] was orientated in a northeast-southwest direction and measured 0.75m wide by 0.16m deep with shallow sides and a rounded base, although as noted above some truncation had likely occurred. [0923] was naturally infilled by a dark grey-brown sandy silt (0924) with occasional small stone inclusions from which 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery was recovered. It is possible that these sherds were intrusive from the fill [0919] if [0923] was indeed a later feature. Immediately to the south of [0919] and [0923] and only partially revealed at the southern-most end of the trench was a large pit or ditch [0917]. This remained unexcavated but was filled with similar material to [0919] suggesting a similar date and function. Given the form and orientation it seems likely that [0923] is the western continuation of [1209/1215].

A sub-circular feature of likely natural origin [0913] was tested in Trench 9, it was filled by a mid red-brown, redeposited natural sandy clay with occasional chalk inclusions and measured >0.96m in length,

1.22m in width and 0.24m deep. [0913] was initially interpreted as a tree bole but is more likely of glacial origin and is similar to other natural features present in most trenches throughout the site.

### Trench 10

Trench 10 (illus 3 and 16-18) had a maximum depth of 0.95m and did not contain any colluvial deposits, but the subsoil (1002) was present throughout much of the trench. This was thicker here than elsewhere on site being present between 0.25-0.55m bpgl. (1002) was overlying a made ground deposit (1003) dated to the Roman period and interpreted either as a midden deposit or a potential occupation layer. (1003) was present between 0.50-0.95m bpgl and consisted of a dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks as well as frequent, small sub-rounded to sub-angular flints. A single iron nail and two pieces of Roman CBM were recovered from (1003). Bucket sampling of the topsoil (1001) recovered a single fragment of medieval to post-medieval CBM.

Defining the western extent of (1003) was ditch [1007] which was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 1.8m wide by 0.68m deep with concave sides and a slightly stepped base set against the northeast side of the ditch. [1007] contained two fills, the first being naturally infilled during use and consisting of a mid red-brown silty sand (1008) with occasional small stones and chalk flecks, from which a residual flint flake was recovered. The upper fill (1009) consisted of a dark grey-brown, very compact sandy-silt with very frequent, large angular flints and stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. The quantity of large angular flints suggests that [1007] may have been deliberately infilled at the end of its use. (1009) contained a number of sherds of pottery dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD as well as an Fe hobnail and several poorly preserved fragments of animal bone, including fragments of horse mandible. To the west of [1007] and on a similar alignment was a shallow linear feature interpreted as a furrow which measured 1.55m wide by 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from the fill of [1005] which consisted of a mid grey-brown sandy silt with no inclusions (1006). If indeed a furrow this would represent the only evidence of medieval to post-medieval ploughing within the DA. It is likely that the depth of the subsoil (1002) in Trench 10 compared to most of the other trenches has protected [1005] from truncation.

Roughly central to the trench was a curvilinear gully [1010] and two pits [1012] and [1015], all of which were sealed by (1003). [1010] measured 0.60m wide by 0.46m deep with irregular concave sides and a rounded base and was cut by pit [1012]. [1010] was filled by a mid grey-brown redeposited natural silty-sand (1011) with frequent small stones which likely represented a deliberate infilling of [1010] prior to being cut by [1012]. [1012] fully truncated [1010] at its eastern extent and measured >1m in length, 2.40m in width and 0.40m in depth, with steep, concave sides. The base of [1012] was fully truncated by [1015]. [1012] contained two fills, the lower of which consisted of a mid red-brown, redeposited natural silty-sand (1013) with no inclusions and no finds. This was overlain at both the eastern and western edge of the pit by a compacted deposit of chalk within which were two large limestone blocks (approximately 0.30m diameter) which were left in situ. These deposits may have formed the base of a superstructure of some kind. [1012] was almost fully truncated by a second pit [1015] which was sub-square in plan and measured 2.25m in length, 1.80m in width and 0.46 in depth. [1015] had near vertical, straight sides and a sharply breaking, flat base. It contained a single fill (1016) of dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent flecking of charcoal, CBM and chalk as well as occasional, small stones. (1016) was similar to (1003) suggesting that the two may have formed at the same time. No dateable material was recovered from the fills of either [1010] or [1012] but (1016) contained numerous sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery in addition to several residual flint flakes and a fragment of worked limestone measuring 0.20x0.09x0.65m with diagonal tool marks on one side. (1016) also produced numerous fragments of animal bone including remains of cow, horse, dog and pig, some of which showed evidence of butchery. Sampling of (1016) produced a significant quantity of charcoal, sufficient for AMS dating.

## Trench 11

Trench 11 (illus 19-20) had a maximum depth of 1.30m at its northern end where it was extended and deepened by machine following site monitoring. Trench 11 contained the subsoil (1102) which was present between 0.28-0.50m bpgl but not the colluvial layer. No dateable artefacts were recovered from features excavated within Trench 11 although bucket sampling of the topsoil (1101) produced five sherds of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery in addition to two fragments of medieval-post medieval CBM. Centrally to Trench 11 were two small palaeochannels [1113] and [1115] orientated parallel to one another in a northwest-southeast direction, the eastern-most continuations of the palaeochannels present in Trenches 2-3 and 7. The fills of these – (1114) and (1116) respectively – were the same as (1102) suggesting that, as in Trench 3 these deposits may have formed concurrently. On the southern side of [1113] was a possible large ditch or pit that had been almost fully truncated by the palaeochannel. The base of [1107] remained unexcavated due to the depth but it measured >0.60m deep with straight, moderately sloping sides. It was filled by a light grey-brown silty sand (1108) with occasional chalk inclusions. Given its alignment with and similarity to [1113], [1107] may in fact be an earlier palaeochannel rather than an archaeological feature.

Palaeochannels [1113] and [1115] were cut through a made ground deposit (1104) very similar in form to (1003) in Trench 10 to the northwest. [1107] was also cut through (1104) adding weight to the suggestion that this represents an earlier palaeochannel. (1104) consisted of a dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. (1104) ranged from between 0.50-1.10m bpgl at the northern end of the trench to between 0.60-0.85m bpgl at the southern end of the trench.

As in Trench 10 this made ground deposit was shown to be sealing archaeological features. At the northern end of the trench (1104) was sealing two ditches [1117] and [1105] both of which remained unexcavated due to the depth of the trench in that area already exceeding 1.2m bpgl. [1105] was orientated roughly east-west and measured 4.6 m in width, being the largest ditch revealed during the evaluation but was not evident in any other trenches. It was filled by a dark grey-brown clayey silt (1106) with occasional chalk inclusions. [1117] by comparison measured just 1.6m in width and was orientated in a northwest-southeast direction and is the same as [1007] in Trench 10. The upper fill of [1117] was the same as that of [1007] being a dark grey-brown sandy silt with very frequent, large angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks.

Towards the southern end of the trench were two other features, also sealed by (1104). The southernmost of these was a ditch [1111] orientated roughly northwest-southeast that appeared to be turning to the southwest and to the northeast to form a T-junction. [1111] measured 2.40m wide by 0.45m deep and had moderately sloping concave sides with a flat base. [1111] was naturally infilled by a dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk but no finds were recovered. To the north of [1111] was a shallow, irregular linear [1109] orientated northwest-southeast. [1109] measured 0.90m wide by 0.38m deep with irregular sides and base and from it were recovered two Fe nails.

## Trench 12

Trench 12 (illus 21-22) had a maximum depth of 0.52m and contained neither the colluvium, nor the subsoil. Due to the lack of overburden evidence of modern ploughing could be seen throughout the trench. Bucket sampling of the topsoil (1201) produced a single sherd of Post-medieval pottery.

Much of the southern half of the trench was dominated by an east-west aligned ditch [1205] measuring 1m wide by 0.44m deep with steep, concave sides and a rounded base. Towards the eastern end of [1205] it turned to the north indicating that it may form part of an enclosure. [1205] was naturally infilled by a dark red-brown sandy-silt (1206) with occasional flecks of chalk. (1206) produced 67 sherds of pottery dated to between 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, the largest quantity of pottery from a single context throughout the site. This assemblage included fragments of Godmanchester Whiteware, Samian ware,

Imitation Black Burnished ware, several Colour Coated wares and a fragment of Whiteware Mortarium potentially from the kiln at Harston (approximately 20km to the west). In addition to the pottery two Fe nails, a single residual flint and fragments of animal bone, including a horse metatarsal with evidence of cut marks, were recovered from (1206). Immediately adjacent to the slot excavated in [1205] was a post-hole [1203] which measured 0.30m diameter by 0.24m deep with steep, straight sides and a rounded base. [1203] was filled by a light grey-brown sandy silt with no inclusions (1204) and there was no evidence of any remnants of a post or packing. Given its position adjacent to the southern side of ditch [1205] it may be the remnants of a fence although no other post-holes were evident to support this suggestion and no relationship was evident with [1205].

Just before [1205] turns to the north it truncated two shallow gullies [1225] and [1209]. [1225] measured 0.63m in width and remained unexcavated but its form and fill (1226) were similar to that of [1209] suggesting a similar function, likely drainage. [1209] measured 0.56m in width with a maximum depth of 0.14m and was orientated east-west. [1209] was filled by a mid red-brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks. [1215], slightly further to the west, is a likely continuation of [1209] and while the gap between the two appears to suggest an entrance of some kind it is more likely a result of truncation. Six sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and a possible Fe chisel were recovered from the fill of [1209] in addition to 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery from the fill of [1215]. Cow and sheep bones were also recovered from the fill of [1209].

At the southern extent of [1209] it was cut on its southern side by a pit cluster consisting of [1211] [1213] [1221] and [1223]. [1221] and [1223] were the earliest of these four pits and, while remaining unexcavated, were filled with similar material to [1211] and [1213] suggesting a similar function and phase. [1211] was shown to be truncated by [1213] and measured 0.80 in length, 0.74m in width and 0.44m deep with steep, concave sides and a rounded base. [1213] was slightly larger measuring 1.09m in length, 0.87m in width and 0.50m in depth, also with steep concave sides and a rounded base. All of these pits were sub-circular in plan. Both [1211] and [1213] were filled with an initial natural silting, (1219) and (1220) respectively, suggesting the pits were open for a time prior to deliberate infilling of domestic waste. Following this initial silting [1211] and [1213] were both deliberately infilled with a dark grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecking and well as inclusions of shell (1212) and (1214) respectively. Pottery recovered from pit [1211] was unidentifiable although CBM recovered from the same pit could be tentatively dated to the Roman period. By contrast pottery from pit [1213] was dated to between the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and a socketed Fe tool was also recovered from the upper fill along with fragments of animal bone. Sampling of the upper fill of [1211] produced significant amount of charcoal, sufficient for AMS dating and fragments of burnt bone.

At the far eastern end of Trench 12 were two pits, or possible ditch termini, [1207] and [1217]. [1207] extended into the trench from its northern limit and measured >1.10m long, 1.21m wide by 0.31m deep with concave, slightly undercut sides and a flat base. It contained a single naturally infilled deposit (1208) consisting of a mid red-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecking. Pottery from (1208) was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD in addition to which were recovered one fragment of tegula, two of imbrex and 1 fragment of combed box flue tile. Immediately to the south of [1207] was [1217] which measured >0.70m long, 0.42m wide and 0.30m deep with steep, straight sides and a flat base. [1217] was filled with a dark grey-brown silty sand (1218) with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. It contained a single sherd of 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery in addition to a single fragment of animal rib bone. Given their proximity and similarity in form and fill it seems likely that [1207] and [1217] are pits (rather than ditch termini) with a similar function and phase to [1211] [1213] [1221] and [1223] discussed above. Excavation of pits [1207] and [1217], and gully [1215] hoped to establish a relationship between the three features but unfortunately this appeared to have been truncated.

### 4.3 Finds assessment

By Amy Koonce, Julie Franklin, Rebecca Devaney and Sara Machin

The finds assemblage numbered 303 sherds (3.14kg) of pottery, 61 lithics, 32 sherds (1.541kg) of ceramic building material, 16 iron finds, 27g of industrial waste and a handful of sherds of glass, clay pipe and stone objects. These were found in 34 features across 11 trenches. The Neolithic/Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval/post-medieval and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue can be found in Appendix 3.

*Table 1: Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).*

Tr	Feature Type	Feature No	Pottery (PH) Count	Pottery (PH) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Rom) Count	Pottery (Rom) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Mod) Count	Pottery (Mod) Wgt (g)	Pottery (U/I) Count	Pottery (U/I) Wgt (g)	Iron Count	Lithics Count	Lithics Wgt (g)	Stone Count	Glass Count	Clay Pipe Count	CBM Count	CBM Wgt (g)	Ind Waste Wgt (g)	Spot Date
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	colluvium	0103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
2	colluvium	0203	3	10	4	50	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	-	-	-	1	2	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
3	subsoil	0302	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
3	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	13	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA, 240-300
5	buried soil	0503	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	?
6	ditch	0604	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
7	topsoil	0701	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200-400
8	topsoil	0801	-	-	3	14	-	-	2	4	-	3	14	-	-	1	4	39	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> (+PM & Mod int)
8	subsoil	0802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
8	hedgerow	0804	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
8	deposit	0805	-	-	5	55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
8	extraction pit	0808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
8	ditch	0811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	PH?
9	topsoil	0901	-	-	8	245	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	134	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	tree bole	0907	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	linear	0915	-	-	8	127	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	2	16	-	LIA/eRom
9	pit	0919	-	-	45	453	-	-	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	L2 <sup>nd</sup> -M3 <sup>rd</sup>
9	pit	0921	-	-	9	122	-	-	5	3	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	linear	0923	-	-	16	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
10	topsoil	1001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	61	-	Medi/PM
10	deposit	1003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	508	-	Rom
10	ditch	1007	-	-	9	148	-	-	-	-	1	1	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
10	pit	1015	-	-	19	167	-	-	18	24	1	25	6	1	-	-	6	5	3	170-400
11	topsoil	1101	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> , Medi/PM
11	robber trench	1109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
12	topsoil	1201	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1700-1900
12	post-hole	1203	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	linear	1205	-	-	67	973	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	7	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	624	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	linear	1209	-	-	6	91	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	pit	1211	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	5	Rom?
12	pit	1213	-	-	9	86	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> ?
12	gully	1215	-	-	7	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	pit/ditch	1217	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>

Tr	Feature Type	Feature No	Pottery (PH) Count	Pottery (PH) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Rom) Count	Pottery (Rom) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Mod) Count	Pottery (Mod) Wgt (g)	Pottery (U/I) Count	Pottery (U/I) Wgt (g)	Iron Count	Lithics Count	Lithics Wgt (g)	Stone Count	Glass Count	Clay Pipe Count	CBM Count	CBM Wgt (g)	Ind Waste Wgt (g)	Spot Date
-	-	-	3	10	239	3,047	1	18	60	65	16	61	481	2	1	1	32	1,541	27	-
-	Total	-	3	10	239	3,047	1	18	60	65	16	61	481	2	1	1	32	1,541	27	-

#### 4.3.1 Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given in Appendix 2.

The pottery was examined visually, using x10 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Darling 1994; Slowikowski 2001). The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE). National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) codes were used for Roman wares of national significance. Codes used for local wares are presented in Table 2, these being based on the fabric series in development for the A14 post-excavation programme (MHI 2019). Fragments of pottery which were too small to identify fabric type were designated the fabric code CRUMBS. They appear in Table 1 as unidentified (U/I) but are not included in further quantifications or discussions as they cannot be accurately dated.

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted. Flint recovered from soil samples was recorded in the same way.

#### 4.3.2 Prehistoric pottery

Three sherds (10g) of prehistoric pottery were all of flint-gritted ware (FLINT). They were all retrieved from the colluvium (0203) in Trench 2. The sherds are too small to identify their form, and therefore they cannot be closely dated. Flint-tempered fabrics are common in many periods throughout the prehistory of East Anglia.

#### 4.3.3 Roman pottery

The Roman pottery assemblage amounts to 239 sherds (3.047kg) with a mean sherd weight of 12.7g. It was retrieved from 22 features across Trenches 2-3 and 6-12. The material has been broadly divided into coarsewares, fine wares, and specialist forms.

Table 2 Roman pottery type series

Fabric Code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)	EVE
<b>Coarse</b>					
GS	Grog- & shell-tempered ware	50 BC – AD 70	7	115	0.350
BUFF/CSGW	Misc coarse Buff / Grey sandy ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	2	8	-
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	3	88	-
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	11	97	0.230
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	37	589	0.630
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	19	147	0.190
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	8	53	0.115
GOD WH	Godmanchester whiteware	L2nd-E4th	10	119	0.380
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	50 BC – AD 70	1	12	-
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware	200-400	12	138	0.485



Fabric Code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)	EVE
HAD RE	Hadham reduced ware	200-400	5	28	0.125
HOR GW	Hadham greyware	70-380	14	409	0.180
HOR OX	Horningsea oxidised ware	70-380	7	106	0.070
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware	70-380	29	334	0.105
IMIBB	Imitation black burnished ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	9	113	0.380
RDUS	Reduced sandy ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	1	4	-
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous greyware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	4	30	-
GREYSLIP	Grey-slipped ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	18	184	0.110
LNV GW	Nene valley greyware	130-300	2	34	0.175
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	5	72	0.075
WS	White-slipped ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	9	41	-
<b>Specialist</b>					
OXF WS	Oxfordshire white-slipped ware	240-400	2	37	0.075
WW	Whiteware	L3rd-4th	1	74	0.090
<b>Fine</b>					
CC	Colour-coated ware	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	1	6	0.050
COL CC	Colchester colour-coated ware	50-250	3	5	0.100
LNV CC	Nene valley colour-coated ware	170-400	12	40	-
SAM	Samian ware	70-230	7	164	0.370
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>239</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>7.910</b>

#### 4.3.4 Coarse wares

Coarse wares comprise 213 sherds (2.721kg) and account for 89% of the Roman pottery assemblage by weight.

There is one example of a late Iron Age/early Roman grog-and-shelly ware (GS) lid-seated jar of Thompson (1982, 245) type C5, dating from 50 BC to AD 70. This was identified in the material from the secondary fill of linear [0915]. There is another fragment of a grog-and-shell tempered (GS) jar of Thompson (ibid, 87) type B1 of the same approximate date, recovered from the primary fill of the same feature.

The remainder of the coarse wares mainly comprised sandy greywares (CSGW, FSGW) and oxidised wares (FSOX) with examples of these from both Hadham (HAD OX, HAD RE) and Horningsea (HOR GW, HOR OX, HOR RE) present in the material. Two examples of Hadham oxidised ware (HAD OX) includes a small necked bowl-jar with globular body, Going (1987, 21) type E3 from topsoil (0701) and a beaker with lattice burnishing, Going (ibid, 28) type H1 from linear [1209]. Both date from 200-400.

Fragments of imitation black-burnished ware (IMIBB) were identified in material from Trenches 8, 9 and 12. There is a collection of whitewares, of which four fragments are identified as Godmanchester whitewares (GOD WH) from pit [0919] in Trench 9, along with another potential six fragments from linear [1205] and gully [1215] in Trench 12. These included a reeded-rim bowl from linear [1205] which has been dated to late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Jones 2003, 145).

#### 4.3.5 Specialist wares

There were three fragments of mortaria retrieved from Trenches 3, 10 and 12. A highly abraded fragment of an Oxfordshire white-slipped ware (OXF WS) mortarium, Young (1977, 120) type WC4 was retrieved from colluvium (0303) in Trench 3. It features an upstanding rim and thin flange. This form has been dated to 240-300. Another small fragment of the same fabric was retrieved from pit [1015]. Of

note is a large rim fragment of a whiteware mortarium recovered from the fill of a linear feature [1205]. This example also has an upstanding rim and both the rim and flange are grooved. This fragment shows no sign of use, with crisp unworn edges and fresh breaks. The trituration grits comprise pink and white fragments of flint. This is potentially a product of the kiln at Harston, which included whiteware mortarium with flint grits, and is likely a Pullinger & Young (1982, 7) type 34, dating to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.3.6 Fine wares

A small number of fine and imported wares were identified. Imported samian ware (SAM) was represented by seven fragments weighing 164g, six of which were recovered from Trench 9. This includes examples of plain cup (Dr31) and decorated bowl (Dr37) forms from topsoil (0901) and fragments of plain cups (Dr31; Dr33) and a shallow dish (Dr36) from pit [0919]. A further fragment of Dr31 was recorded from linear [1205].

British fine wares comprise a small number of fragments of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (LNV CC) including pieces of a castor box from linear [1205], dating from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century (Perrin 1999, 98-100). This material includes one example of 4<sup>th</sup> century colour-coated bowl. Nene Valley colour-coated wares were made and distributed between the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Three small fragments of Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC) were also identified. Two fragments with rough-cast decoration were retrieved from pit [0919]. A partial rim of a beaker was identified in the material from linear [1205]. A further sherd of colour-coated ware (CC) was retrieved from pit [1015].

#### 4.3.7 Pottery discussion

The majority of the pottery was recovered from Trenches 9 (88 sherds, 1.140kg) and 12 (98 sherds, 1.360kg), with Trench 10 having 28 sherds (315g) and the remaining trenches with less than 10 sherds each. The mean sherd weight for the whole assemblage is 12.7g, therefore topsoil (0901) finds stand out as having a high mean sherd weight (30.6g), possibly indicative of underlying archaeology. The pottery from this context is unabraded with fresh breaks and includes seven rims, of which one represents nearly 20% of the complete rim.

All the pottery from linear [0915] in Trench 9 has been identified as late Iron Age/early Roman. The remainder of the pottery in Trench 9 comprises mostly coarse wares and includes all but one of the examples of imitation black-burnished ware (IMIBB). Six of the seven fragments of samian pottery identified, along with the majority of the other fine wares in the assemblage were also found in Trench 9. Pit [0919] contained a range of pottery with dates ranging from the earlier Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC) and Samian (SAM) to the later Godmanchester whiteware (GOD WH). The types present suggest deposition between the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and mid 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. Pit [0921] includes 4<sup>th</sup> century Lower Nene valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) along with a fragment of Horningsea (HOR GW) storage jar (Evans, Macauley & Mills 2017). The dated pottery from pit [1015] provides a date range for the material of 170-400.

Linear [1205] produced the largest assemblage from a single context (67 sherds, 973g). This comprised mainly coarse wares. The material includes Horningsea vessels (HOR GW) from the earliest and later phases of production (Evans, Macauley & Mills 2017) including a 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century flanged-rim bowl, along with potential late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century Godmanchester whitewares (Jones 2003). Much of the material in this context was unabraded, exhibiting fresh breaks, suggesting it has moved little since its original discard.

#### 4.3.8 Modern pottery

A single sherd (18g) of modern red earthenware with a slip-lined interior was retrieved from topsoil (1201) in Trench 12. It is typical pottery for the region.

#### 4.3.9 Metalwork

All the metalwork was of iron, 16 objects in total. These were retrieved from Trenches 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Few finds were diagnostic of date, though most were stratified in apparently Romano-British features and all were associated with Roman finds. The majority of the assemblage comprises nails, totalling 12, and includes typically Roman hobnails from pits [0919, 1015 and 1211] as well as a near-complete Manning (1985, 135) type 2 nail measuring 110mm long.

The remaining four objects are likely to have been parts of tools. This includes a possible chisel from linear [1209], a possible pointed tool from deposit (0805) and two fragments from socketed tools from tree bole [0907] and pit [1213].

#### 4.3.10 Glass

A very small fragment of transparent colourless glass was retrieved from ditch [0811]. It is too small to identify its function though it was associated with otherwise prehistoric finds.

#### 4.3.11 Clay pipe

A single sherd of clay pipe stem was retrieved from topsoil (0801). It has a narrow bore and likely dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.3.12 Lithics

The lithic assemblage totals 61 pieces (481g) of worked flint and was recovered from 12 contexts within seven trenches. Most contexts contained just a few pieces of flint; however, colluvium (0303) contained 13 pieces and pit [1015] contained 25 pieces, albeit including 23 chips. The flint in Trenches 1 to 3 was recovered from a layer of colluvium, whereas the flint in Trenches 8 to 12 was mostly recovered from discrete features such as the fills of ditches and pits. The flint is chronologically undiagnostic, but technologically reminiscent of later prehistoric industries and is likely to be residual.

Table 3 Summary of worked flint by type and trench

-	Trench							-
Flint category	1	2	3	8	9	10	12	Total
Flake	-	6	11	8	2	3	-	30
Blade-like flake	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bladelet	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Irregular waste	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Chip	-	-	-	2	-	23	-	25
Multiplatform flake core	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Wgt (g)</b>	17	72	205	81	23	69	14	481

Unretouched debitage accounts for the majority of the assemblage, amounting to 59 of the 61 pieces. Of this total, 30 pieces are flakes and just two pieces are blades (a blade-like flake and a tiny bladelet). The low flake to blade ratio suggests the material dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. In general, the debitage exhibits characteristics associated with the hard hammer percussion industries of later prehistory, such as large platforms, pronounced cones and bulbs of percussion and clear ventral ripples.

The core from colluvium (0103) in Trench 1 is small, weighing just 17g. It exhibits small negative flake scars that have been cut by a thermal break and incipient cones of percussion on the striking platform. The second core, from colluvium (0303), is larger, weighing 61g. It is more irregularly worked and retains areas of cortex. The cores are technologically consistent with the unretouched debitage.

Both chalk and gravel derived flints are present in the assemblage. Where identifiable, chalk flint (characterised by a thick white cortex) predominates with 24 pieces. Just three pieces are believed to be gravel derived flints, as indicated by a thinner and more abraded cortex. As the site is situated on chalk bedrock, the flint is likely to be locally sourced.

The condition of the assemblage is rather mixed. A total of eight pieces of flint (23%, excluding chips) are in a fresh condition whereas 21 pieces (60%) and six pieces (17%) exhibit slight and more moderate levels of post-depositional damage, respectively. This is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies a degree of post-depositional disturbance, which is consistent with the suggested residual nature of the assemblage. The amount of surface alteration is also mixed, with 21 pieces (60%, excluding chips) remaining uncorticated and 13 pieces (37%) exhibiting a light cortication. Just one piece was more moderately corticated. A total of four pieces are broken and one is burnt.

#### **4.3.13 Coarse stone**

A large whetstone or possible saddle quern was found in ditch [0811]. There were few associated finds to provide dating evidence for this feature, but it is potentially of Romano-British date. The stone is roughly ovoid in shape, 410mm long and appears to be unmodified but for the wear on one face. This has formed a deep concave surface with longitudinal striations but none of the dishing that might be expected from a saddle quern. It may have been formed by the sharpening of long blades.

The other stone appears to be part of a piece of sculpture. It was found in pit [1015] which appears to be of late Roman date with 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century pottery within it. It is an abraded sherd of limestone, 202mm long, with one slightly curved edge and diagonal tooling along the perpendicular face.

#### **4.3.14 Ceramic building material**

The ceramic building material amounted to 32 sherds (1.541kg). Where identifiable, most was of Romano-British date (Table 4).

Table 4. Ceramic building material

Fabric Code	Fabric	Sherds	Wgt (g)
<b>Romano-British</b>			
Imbrex	Fabric 1	3	329
Tegula	Fabric 1	1	134
Tegula?	Fabrics 1 & 2	3	808
Box-flue	Fabric 2	1	16
Unidentified form	Fabrics 1 & 2	4	87
<b>Undated</b>			
Fired clay		3	28
Crumbs		14	10
<b>Post-Roman</b>			
Peg tile & tile	various	3	129
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>1,541g</b>

The Roman material was made in two fabrics. Fabric 1 is a coarse sandy red oxidised fabric with occasional buff/cream clay streaks and flint fragments. Fabric 2 is a harder fired, finer fabric, oxidised with a reduced core and a much finer quartz component. They were mostly roofing fragments in the form of tegula and imbrices. There was also a small piece of box-flue tile. These tiles were concentrated in Trenches 12 and 10 (between them 7 sherds, 1,153g), particularly ditch terminus [1207] and deposit (1003). They suggest the presence of a building of some status in the vicinity. A sherd join was noted between imbrex sherds from ditch terminus [1207] and gully [1215].

A few fragments of fired clay were noted in Trench 9 (linear [0915] and pit [0919]). They are too small to identify their function and may relate to hearths, ovens, kilns, wattle and daub structures or pit linings.

There were also three sherds of post-Roman roofing tile, all from topsoil (Trenches 8, 10, 11). These included two sherds of peg tile.

#### 4.3.15 Industrial waste

A total of 27g of magnetised gravels were retrieved from buried soil (0503), ditch [0811] and pits [0921, 1015 and 1211]. Magnetised gravels occur naturally and indicate no more than burning activity on site.

#### 4.3.16 Discussion

The technological appearance of the lithics suggests that the material dates from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age and are therefore the earliest finds on site. The assemblage is believed to be residual in features of later date, and the condition of the flint supports this.

The main period of occupation is Roman, with evidence for pottery dating throughout the period. The earliest material is potentially late Iron Age or early Roman but there is no definitive proof of pre-conquest occupation. The latest pottery suggests the site was occupied into at least the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and possibly into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. There is no evidence of continued occupation into the post-Roman period.

The nature of the finds evidence suggests a degree of status to the Roman activity. The roof tiles, box flue tile and sculpted stone suggest a substantial house with hypocaust system. The presence of finewares among the pottery are indicative of a certain amount of luxury goods among the material culture. This is, however, not reflected in the metalwork, glassware or any other aspects. It is possible that any such items were recycled. The metalwork is typically utilitarian being of iron nails and tools, though does indicate Roman dress in the form of hobnailed footwear.

The evidence for this period of occupation is concentrated in the south-east of the site, in Trenches 9, 10 and 12, typically found in pits and linear features. Much of the pottery was unabraded, demonstrating little post-depositional disturbance.

Evidence for activity after the Roman period is scant, amounting to only a sherd of pottery, one of clay pipe and three of ceramic building material, all found in topsoil. They imply low-level activity in the general vicinity possibly from the medieval period onwards.

#### **4.3.17 Recommendations for further work**

The Romano-British period provides the only real interest in the assemblage. The volume of pottery and its generally unabraded nature implies that further excavation in the locale of Trenches 9, 10 and 12 would produce a substantial volume of pottery and other finds with the potential for luxury items. The presence of building materials and sculpted stone also raises the possibility of finding an associated structure. Should further excavation be undertaken then the current assemblage should be re-assessed in the light of any further finds.

As it stands the Romano-British assemblage offers some potential for further analysis in terms of refining the dating of features and characterising the occupation. The pottery, ironwork and stone finds provide the best potential for further specialist analysis. Conservation work and/or x-ray analysis should be undertaken on the ironwork.

Further work is not recommended on the remaining assemblage, that is the lithics and post-Roman finds. These are too few and poorly stratified to provide any archaeological value.

#### **4.3.18 Recommendations for archive**

Most of the finds should be retained. At present, the modern finds of pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material are of little further archaeological value and could be discarded. The industrial waste is not indicative of any industrial process and can also be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of Cambridgeshire Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET) (CCC 2017).

## 4.4 Environmental assessment

By Laura Bailey

### 4.4.1 Introduction

Six samples, ranging in volume from eight to twenty-one litres, taken during an archaeological evaluation of land west of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, were received for environmental assessment. Evaluation revealed the remains of several pits and ditches relating to a Roman settlement. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

### 4.4.2 Method

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

### 4.4.3 Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 5 (Environmental sample results) and Table 6 (Animal remains) in Appendix 2.

### 4.4.4 Cereal grains

Charred cereal grains were present in varying quantities in all but one sample (Table 5). Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) were commonly identified. Spelt was particularly abundant in fill (1016) of pit [1015] where emmer was also commonly encountered together with occasional hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). The condition of the grains varied. The cereal grains in deposits (922) and (1016) were generally well preserved. However, cereal from burnt soil deposit (503) and fill (920) of pit [921] were vesicular and abraded. Occasional emmer wheat glume bases and a single spikelet fork were present in deposits (922) and (1016).

### 4.4.5 Wild taxa

Occasional charred 'weed seeds' (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from three samples from deposits (922), (1212) and (1016) (Table 5). Identified seeds were all ruderal taxa and included knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), common hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

#### 4.4.6 Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in all six deposits in varying quantities ranging from abundant to rare. Charcoal was most abundant in fill (922) of pit [921] where comparatively large (20mm) fragments of unabraded, oak (*Quercus* sp.) and occasional non-oak charcoal were identified.

#### 4.4.7 Other plant remains

A single charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment (<0.1g) was present in fill (1212) of pit [1211]. An indeterminate charred bud scale was recovered from fill (922) of pit [921].

#### 4.4.8 Molluscs

Occasional heavily fragmented oyster shells were recovered from the fills ((922) and (920)) of pit [921] and fill (1212) of pit [1211]. Terrestrial snail shells, including those of the Helicidae family, were present in small quantities in all but one, (1016), deposit. Given the abundance of modern roots in the sample, it is likely that many of the molluscs are modern.

#### 4.4.9 Animal bone

A small (NISP 108) animal bone assemblage was hand collected from twenty-one deposits and recovered from six environmental samples (Tables 1 and 2). Preservation was mixed and ranged from good to poor. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) for each deposit was generally low.

Elements of the main domesticates, including horse, cow, pig and sheep/goat, were recovered. Pig bones were rare and included a single incisor present in fill (1016) of pit [1015] and a phalanx in fill (1208) of ditch [1207]. Fragments of dog mandible were recovered from fill (1016) of pit [1015]. A small number of rodent bones were recovered from the retents of four features (Table 6). These included a vole mandible, rib and vertebra from deposit (925), a single incisor from the fill of ditch [810], ribs, vertebrae and radius from fill (1016) of pit [1015] and pelvis and vertebra fragments from fill (920) of pit [921]. It is likely that the rodents may have become incidentally trapped in the pits.

Galliform bones, including coracoid, femur and left and right tibiotarsus, from a possible chicken were recovered from fill (1208) of ditch [1207].

Butchery marks were visible on many of the bones and revealed evidence for primary, secondary and tertiary butchery. Three cattle femoral heads were present in fill (1208) of ditch [1207]. It is likely they had been chopped through to separate the hind leg from the pelvis. Cut marks, visible on a cow phalanx from fill (1016) of pit [1015] and a horse distal metatarsal from fill (1206) of linear feature [1205] are likely to be the result of skinning. Longitudinal and axial splitting and smashing of bones, possibly for marrow extraction, was also common. Some of the bones also appear to have been modified. A circular hole had been made in a distal sheep tibia from fill (1208) of ditch [1207] and a scapula fragment from fill (1212) of pit [1211] appeared to have been perforated.

Small amounts of burnt bone were present in three deposits (920), (922) and (1212). Most of the bone was heavily fragmented and lacked any features required for identification.

#### 4.4.10 Scientific dating potential of the remains:

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. All samples contained material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The environmental remains that offer the best potential for AMS radiocarbon dating are the unabraded cereal grains.



#### 4.4.11 Discussion and recommendations:

The environmental assemblage offers valuable information on diet and site economy. The presence of cereal grain, shellfish, the bones of sheep, cow, pig, chicken and possibly oyster suggest that the inhabitants enjoyed a varied diet. Cereals included spelt wheat, emmer wheat, hulled barley, bread wheat and oats. Spelt wheat was the most commonly encountered grain, which is unsurprising given that spelt was the dominant crop in this region during the Roman period (Lodwick 2017, 31). Emmer wheat was also encountered during the Roman period, though the amount cultivated decreased as more extensive spelt cultivation regimes took hold (ibid, 32). The small number of oats present suggests that they were not cultivated but accepted 'contaminants' of the cereal crop. The presence of chaff and weed seed in fill (1016) of pit [1015], where cereal was most abundant, suggest that the grains may have been incidentally charred during the processing stage and dumped in the pit.

The animal bone assemblage consisted of horse, cattle, sheep/goats, pig, chicken, dog and rodent. The identifiable elements represent high, middle and low utility bones suggesting that the animals were probably raised and slaughtered on site and the assemblage represents accumulation of butchery and food refuse. Unfortunately, the amount of detailed information (i.e. age and biometric) available for further study is extremely limited therefore it is unlikely that analysis would provide significant information other than broad dietary preference.

## 5. DISCUSSION

The trial trenching revealed evidence of prehistoric activity and deposits of potential geoarchaeological interest. A colluvium was present in Trenches 1-4 and 6-7 aligned in a roughly east-west direction and clearly deposited in the base of a shallow valley. Test pitting of this colluvium in Trenches 1-3 revealed evidence of prehistoric activity from the surrounding area in the form of transported, residual flint flakes (including occasional cores) dated to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age and a small amount of heavily abraded prehistoric pottery. A small amount of Roman pottery likely transported from the occupation in the east of the DA was also recovered from these test pits. In Trench 4 the colluvium was shown not be masking earlier archaeological features.

In Trenches 3 and 5 a buried soil horizon was excavated and sampled although no dateable material was recovered. In Trench 3 this deposit was shown to be overlying the colluvium but was sealed by subsoil. This buried soil horizon relates to a period of soil formation in the centre of the DA is most likely concurrent with the Roman occupation just a few metres to the east.

A small, east-west orientated palaeochannel (occasionally with a parallel side channel) was revealed in Trenches 2-3, 7 and 11 and was partially excavated in all but Trench 7. This was shown to be cutting the colluvium in all trenches and in Trench 11 it was also shown to be cutting a Roman made ground deposit. The palaeochannel was filled with a sediment very similar to the subsoil present in Trenches 1-5, 7-8 and 10-11. This would suggest that the infilling of the channel and the formation of the subsoil happened at a similar time.

The relationship between the Roman occupation and the palaeochannel suggests that the DA saw a period of abandonment in the post-Roman period, perhaps due to the nucleation of the medieval village of Balsham further to the north-east. At this point the site would have become part of the agricultural hinterland of the village, as evidenced by the presence of a possible furrow excavated in Trench 10. The lack of preservation of any furrows across the rest of the site can be attributed to the thin, or occasionally absent, subsoil which is considerably thicker in the north-east corner of the DA. Further erosion due to run-off and modern ploughing has likely truncated many furrows as well as earlier

archaeology. Occasional medieval to Post-medieval finds in the topsoil across the site supports this suggestion.

The majority of the archaeologically significant deposits were evident within the eastern half of the DA. The earliest dateable feature is ditch [0915] in Trench 9 from which Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered. A number of undated features excavated in Trench 8 slightly further to the west may be part of the same, late prehistoric phase due to their proximity and lack of artefacts, although this is tentative. One of these ditches [0811] produced a large saddle quern or possible whetstone which was not associated with any other dateable material but was considered likely to be of Romano-British date. The fact that none of these features were evident carrying on into other trenches might indicate that they form small enclosures, perhaps for animals. The lack of structural evidence related to, or domestic refuse deposited within, these features suggests no intense settlement during this phase.

Roman activity within the DA was present mostly in Trenches 7-12 and was defined by ditches, occasional post-holes, pits and made ground deposits. In addition, there is the suggestion of structural remains in the form of possible robber trenches, fragments of Roman tile (including a piece of combed box flue) and a piece of masonry. Several pits excavated at the eastern end of Trench 12 and the southern end of Trench 9 were filled with domestic refuse including butchered animal bones, shells and Roman pottery. The material deposited in these pits suggests they may have been used as refuse pits although evidence of natural infilling in the bases of [1211] and [1213] indicates that this was not their primary function. For example, they may have been in use as storage pits prior to being infilled with domestic waste. At the western end of Trench 8 a large pit was tested that was interpreted as an extraction pit, perhaps for the chalk bedrock below the glacial deposits evident across site. Roman pottery was recovered from this feature and a large quantity of flint had been deposited in a compacted layer at the very top. If the extraction pit was not concerned with mining of flint, then this may have been waste material pushed back into the feature after it had been infilled. Towards the northern end of Trench 9 a small pit [0921] was excavated which contained significant quantities of charcoal as well as unidentifiable fragments of burnt animal bone. Most likely this represents a dump of refuse or rake out from a nearby fire pit or hearth.

Several ditches excavated in Trenches 9-12 may have formed enclosures similar to those from the previous phase discussed above. This might suggest a continuity of function for the site, however, in this instance the increased quantity of material culture suggests a higher chance of a nearby settlement. The quantity of finds from the single excavated slot in ditch [1205] demonstrates that these ditches were being used to dispose of domestic waste in addition to the pits. The presence of a post-hole adjacent to [1205] also suggests that some of these boundaries or enclosures may have been fenced, although no other post-holes were evidence along this boundary. Trenches 10-11 also contained a large ditch [1007] and [1117] running on a northwest-southeast alignment that may have acted as a boundary ditch of some kind. The presence of Roman features to both the north and south of this ditch means that it would have sub-divided occupation areas rather than delimiting the extent of them.

Some evidence of structural remains was present in the evaluation, at the lowest level this being the presence of Roman building materials such as tegula, imbrex, and a worked stone from Trench 10, all of which might indicate a nearby structure. In Trench 9 a small gully with a contemporary, terminal post-hole was excavated – [0909] and [0911] – and while this remained undated the potential for a beam slot constructed or post-built building cannot be ruled out. Still in Trench 9 but slightly further north an irregular feature was excavated that may be evidence of a robber trench in a wall foundation. The presence of large, angular flints and stones could be the remnants of a flint foundation that were discarded during the robbing out of any structural remains. The lack of much by way of actual building material can probably be attributed to such robbing activities, perhaps related to medieval Balsham. In Trench 10 two pits [1012] and [1015] might also be evidence of a structure. The presence of compacted chalk deposits and large, heavy limestone blocks in the fill of [1012] could be evidence of post pads or

footings for a superstructure of some kind. From the fill of [1015] a piece of sculptured stone was also recovered; this was the only piece of possible masonry excavated during the evaluation.

Trenches 10 and 11 contained a thick and homogenous made-ground deposit which it is of particular importance to note was sealing earlier Roman features. The dating of the deposit itself is slightly tenuous but it seems likely to relate to a later phase of Roman activity on the site. The midden-like nature of this deposit might indicate that the settlement had moved slightly from earlier phases and that the northeast corner of the DA was subsequently being used as a midden.

As discussed in the finds assessment above the quantity and form of the pottery recovered from these features suggests occupation of the site from at least the 1<sup>st</sup>-late 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, perhaps into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD as well. The presence of fine wares such as samian indicates a certain amount of status for the occupation, although this is not reflected in the other finds such as metalwork or glassware and such material is not uncommon at farmsteads of this period (Smith *et al.*, 2016 p235). Additionally, the environmental evidence demonstrates that the inhabitants of the settlement enjoyed a varied diet typical of the Roman period for the region and would have raised and slaughtered animals at the site. The numerous enclosures and sub-divisions alongside potential structural evidence is reminiscent of many similar “complex” farmsteads throughout the east of England (Smith *et al.*, 2016 pp208-240) and when combined with the material culture evidence for the site this seems the most likely interpretation.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Trial trenching at land west of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire revealed some evidence of prehistoric activity dated to the Late Iron Age in the form of probable enclosure ditches, although these remained poorly dated. A background of earlier prehistoric activity within the DA was evidenced by the presence of Late Neolithic-Bronze Age flints recovered from colluvial deposits and features, all of which were residual. These have most likely been transported from the surrounding hills by water action and ploughing.

The main deposits of archaeological significance were present in the form of Roman pits, boundary ditches and enclosures dating to between the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD confined to the eastern half of the DA. Some evidence of structural remains was encountered in the form of post-holes, robber trenches and occasional redeposited building materials although the remains of any actual structures are probably limited. Pits and ditches containing domestic refuse, with some finds of higher status goods such as samian ware, indicates the presence of potential settlement evidence within the DA. The presence of a made-ground deposit in the north-east corner of the DA, likely a midden, corroborates this conclusion.

Little evidence of post-Roman activity was present on the site except for a single likely medieval to Post-medieval furrow in the north-east corner of the DA. The lack of evidence for furrows can most likely be attributed to truncation by erosion and more recent ploughing. Occasional medieval to Post-medieval finds were recovered from the topsoil.

Overall the site has high potential for deposits of archaeological importance, mostly confined to the eastern half of the DA and of Late Iron Age to Roman date. This includes the potential for structural remains and settlement evidence. There is also the potential for deposits of geoarchaeological significance in the form of colluvial layers, palaeochannels and buried land surfaces.

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## 8. APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Trench and Context Register

Min. D GD/L = Minimum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

Max. D GD/L = Maximum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

<b>TR01</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
30.00		2.10	0.80		1.35
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
0101	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small stones and flint, occasional chalk flecks		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>
					<b>D (m)</b>
					<b>0-0.30</b>
0102	Subsoil: Mid grey brown sandy clay with chalk/flints. Occasional small stones + chalk flecks				0.30-0.60
0103	Colluvium: Mid grey-brown clayey silt. Frequent small stones+flints. Occasional chalk+charcoal flecks				0.60-1.25
0104	Natural: Mixed mid red brown sandy clay with chalk+flints. Evidence of glacial-fluvial activity				>1.25

<b>TR02</b>					
Space for a photo – mandatory in Hertfordshire File name: ie.'ABCD-01-001.jpg'  (file name only, the photo will be added at typesetting stage)					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
30.00		2.10	0.53		0.97
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
			<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>
					<b>D (m)</b>
0201	Topsoil: Same as (0101)				0-0.30
0202	Subsoil: Same as (0102)				0.30-0.50
0203	Colluvium: Same as (0103)				0.50-0.97
0204	Natural: Only visible in test pit. Same as (0104)				0.97+
0205	Paleochannel - Unexcavated				0.90
0206	Fill of (0205)				0.50-0.78

<b>TR03</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
31.00		2.10	0.81		1.07
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
			<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>
					<b>D (m)</b>
0301	Topsoil: Same as (0101)				0-0.25
0302	Subsoil: Same as (0102)				0.25-0.40
0303	Colluvium: same as (0103)				0.35-1.07
0304	Natural: Same as (0104)				1.07+
0305	Paleochannel: Unexcavated				0.90
0306	Fill of (0305) – Similar to (0302)				
0307	Buried soil horizon. Same as (0503)				0.40-0.55

<b>TR04</b>	Space for a photo – mandatory in Hertfordshire File name: ie.'ABCD-01-001.jpg'  (file name only, the photo will be added at typesetting stage)						
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>		<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>	
27.00		2.10		0.80		1.10	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>			<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
				<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0401	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent small stones and flints + Chalk flecks						0-0.35
0402	Subsoil: Mid red brown clayey silt. Frequent small stones/flints and chalk flecks. Related to channels elsewhere on site						0.35-0.55
0403	Colluvium: Same as (0103)						0.55-1.10
0404	Natural: Same as (0104)						0.80-1.10

<b>TR05</b>							
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>		<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>	
32.00		2.10		0.65		0.90	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>			<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
				<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0501	Topsoil: Same as (0101)						0-0.28
0502	Subsoil: Same as (0102)						0.28-0.52
0503	Buried soil: Dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal, chalk and CBM inclusions				30.00	2.1m	0.52-0.78
0504	Natural: Same as (0104). Evidence of glacio fluvial activity						0.78+

<b>TR06</b>	Space for a photo – mandatory in Hertfordshire File name: ie.'ABCD-01-001.jpg'  (file name only, the photo will be added at typesetting stage)						
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>		<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>	
29.50		2.10		0.75		0.80	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>			<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
				<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0601	Topsoil: Same as (0101)						0-0.35
0602	Colluvium: Same as (0103)						0.35-0.80
0603	Fill of (0604). Orange brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks						
0604	Cut of ditch				1.5m+	1.6m	0.80-1.40
0605	Natural: Same as (0104)						0.75+

<b>TR07</b>							
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>		<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>	
30.00		2.10		0.60		0.85	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>			<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
				<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0701	Topsoil: Same as (0101)						0-0.35
0702	Subsoil: Same as (0102)						0.35-0.45
0703	Colluvium: (Same as (0103))						0.35-0.85
0704	Cut of Paleochannel. Unexcavated with possible side channel					2.00	0.60+
0705	Fill of (0704)						



0706	Cut of gully		1.00m+	0.55m	0.45-0.54
0707	Fill of (0706) Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small rounded stones				
0708	Cut of gully/ditch		1.00m+	0.40m+	0.45-1.02
0709	Fill of (0708). Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small stones.				
0710	Natural: Same as (0104)				0.60+
0711	Cut of ditch- Unexcavated			1.45	0.60+
0712	Fill of (0712)- Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and frequent small stones				

<b>TR08</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>		<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>	
30.00		2.10		0.57	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0801	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones				0-0.35
0802	Subsoil: Light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones				0.35-0.54
0803	Fill of possible hedgerow [0804]: Light grey sandy silt with moderate small-medium angular stones. Frequent small chalk flecks				0.54-0.66
0804	Cut of possible hedgerow. Sub-linear shape in plan, irregular sides and base		1.00+	0.75	0.54-0.66
0805	Chalk and flint residue deposit, mid brown sandy silt. Frequent small chalk flecks. Frequent small-medium round and angular flint fragments				0.40-0.54
0806	Upper fill of possible large extraction pit [0808]. Light greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small chalk flecks. Occasional small angular stones				0.54-0.77
0807	Lower fill of possible large extraction pit [0808], Light greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small angular stones, occasional small chalk flecks				0.58-1.08
0808	Cut of possible large extraction pit. Gentle sloping sides. Possible N-S aligned. Sub-linear shape in plan		1.00+	5.58	0.54-1.08
0809	Natural: Light brownish white sandy silt and mid brown sandy silt (banded) Frequent small chalk flecks and occasional small round stones				0.54+
0810	Fill of ditch [0811] Mid reddish brown silty sand. Frequent roots/bioturbation. Moderate small-medium round and angular stones. Occasional small chalk flecks				0.54-1.06
0811	Cut of ditch. Gentle to steep sides, concave base, N-S aligned, linear shape in plan		1.00	1.67	0.54-1.06
0812	Fill of ditch [0813] Mid greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small-medium round and angular stones. Occasional small chalk flecks				0.54-0.87

0813	Cut of ditch: Moderate sides, flat base. NW-SE aligned. Linear shape in plan		1.00	1.30	0.54-0.87
0814	Fill of ditch [0815] Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional small angular stones and moderate small chalk flecks				0.54-0.74
0815	Cut of ditch: Gentle sides and concave base NW-SE Aligned. Linear shape in plan		1.00	1.68	0.54-0.74

<b>TR09</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
30.00		2.13			0.51
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
0901	Topsoil: Mid brown grey sandy silt. With frequent small subangular/subround stones, Occasional small med flint frags. Mod chalk frags and flecks. Grass rooting				0-0.44
0902	Natural: With chalk with glacial anomalies filled with reddish brown sandy clay. Frequent small-medium subangular and subround stones. Frequent small to med flint and chalk frags				0.44-0.51
0907	Cut of tree bole into chalk natural		1.38	1.05	0.44-0.61
0908	Fill of [0907] Greyish brown sandy silt with stone, flint and chalk inclusions				
0909	Cut of gully		0.64+	0.39	0.44-0.54
0910	Fill of gully [0909]. Mid grey brown sandy silt				
0911	Cut of posthole	0.18			0.44-0.49
0912	Fill of posthole [0911]. Mid grey brown sandy silt with flint, stone and chalk inclusions				
0913	Cut of tree bole		0.96	1.22	0.44-0.68
0914	Fill of tree bole [0913]. Reddish brown sandy clay with chalk inclusions				
0915	Cut of linear NW/SE aligned		2.28	0.83	0.44-0.92
0916	Primary fill of linear [0915]. Reddish brown clayey sand with stone, flint, chalk inclusions				0.44-0.76
0925	Secondary fill of linear [0915]				0.76-0.92
0917	Cut of possible linear E/W aligned				
0918	Fill of possible linear [0918]				
0919	Cut of possible pit		0.61+	1.03	0.44-0.81
0920	Fill of possible pit [0919] Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk flecks and small-medium round and angular stones				
0921	Cut of pit	0.65			0.44-0.61
0922	Fill of pit [0921] sample#1. Dark brown/black sandy silt with frequent charcoal, stone, chalk inclusions				
0923	Cut of possible linear E/W aligned		1.06	1.15	0.44-0.60
0924	Fill of possible linear [0923]. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent small chalk flecks				
0925	Secondary fill of [0923]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt.				

<b>TR10</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
30.00		2.10			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
1001	Topsoil: Same as (0101)				0-0.27
1002	Subsoil: Same as (0102)				0.25-0.55
1003	Roman-made ground deposit				0.55-0.97
1004	Natural: Mixed midbrown orange clayey sand+flints and weathered chalk				>0.50-0.80
1005	Cut of possible furrow or natural feature		1.00+	1.55	0.55-0.67
1006	Fill of [1005]. Mid grey/brown sandy silt				
1007	Cut of Roman ditch		1.00+	1.80	0.92-1.60
1008	Fill of [1007]. Mid red/brown silty sand with occasional small stones/chalk flecks				
1009	Fill of [1007]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent large flints and occasional charcoal				
1010	Cut of curvilinear gully		1.00+	0.60	0.14-0.70
1011	Fill of [1010]. Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stones and flints				
1012	Cut of pit		1.00+	2.40	0.40-0/80
1013	Fill of [1012]. Mid reddish brown silty sand				
1014	Fill of [1012]. Dark greyish brown sandy chalk mix. 90% chalk				
1015	Cut of rectangular pit		2.25	1.80	0.80-1.26
1016	Fill of [1015]. Dark greyish brown clayey silt				

<b>TR11</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
32.00		2.10	0.75		1.30
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
1101	Topsoil: Same as (0101)				0-0.28
1102	Subsoil: Same as (0102),(1114),(1115)				0.28-0.50
1103	Natural: Patched of chalk with mixed sandy clays+flint. Mid red brown				1.10
1104	Made ground/occupation layer				0.50-1.10
1105	Cut of large ditch/pit below (1104). Unexcavated due to depth			4.60	1.10+
1106	Fill of (1105). Dark brown clayey silt. 1% chalk1				
1107	Cut of large pit below (1104) cut by [1113]/[1115]	1.00			0.50-0.90
1108	Fill of [1107]. Light brown silty sand. 10% chalk				
1109	Cut of possible robber trench		1.00	0.90	0.50-2.00
1110	Fill of [1109]. Light brown sandy silt, 20% chalk				
1111	Cut of ditch		1.00	2.40	0.50-1.52

1112	Fill of [1111]. Dark brown clayey silt with rare chalk inclusions				
1113	Cut of paleochannel;				0.50-76
1114	Fill of [1113] same as (1102)				
1115	Cut of paleochannel				0.50
1116	Fill of [1115] same as (1102)				
1117	Cut of ditch same as [1007]				1.10
1118	Fill of [1117] same as (1009)				

<b>TR12</b>					
<b>L (m)</b>		<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Min. D GD/L (m)</b>		<b>Max. D GD/L (m)</b>
30.00		2.10	0.42		0.52
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Ø (m)</b>	<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>D (m)</b>
1201	Topsoil: Mid brown silty sand with chalk inclusions				0-0.52
1202	Natural chalk				0.52+
1203	Cut of post hole		0.30	0.28	0.52-0.77
1204	Fill of [1203].Light brown sandy silt				
1205	Cut of linear				0.42-0.88
1206	Fill of [1205]. Dark reddish brown silty sand				
1207	Cut of ditch terminus		1.10	1.21	0.61-0.92
1208	Fill of [1207].Reddish brown sandy silt with chalk fleck inclusions				
1209	Cut of gully		1.29	1.50	0.52-0.66
1210	Fill of [1209].reddish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk inclusions				
1211	Cut of small pit		0.80	0.74	0.49-0.93
1212	Fill of [1211]. Dark brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions				
1213	Cut of large pit		1.09	0.87	0.52-1.02
1214	Fill of [1213]. Greyish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions				
1215	Cut of Gully		0.70	0.29	0.56-0.67
1216	Fill of [1215]. Light brown clay silt. 20% chalk fleck inclusions				
1217	Cut of pit/ditch		0.70	0.42	0.56-0.92
1218	Fill of [1217]. Dark greyish brown silty sand with chalk fleck inclusions				
1219	Natural infill of [1211]				
1220	Fill of [1213]				
1221	Cut of unexcavated pit – Unexcavated	1.12			
1222	Fill of [1221]				
1223	Cut of unexcavated pit - Unexcavated	0.66			
1224	Fill of [1223]				
1225	Cut of Unexcavated gully - Unexcavated		2.91	0.57	
1226	Fill of [1225]				

## 8.2 Appendix 2: Environmental data

By Laura Bailey

**Table 1** Environmental sample results **Key:** + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred, m= mineralised

Context			922	1212	503	920	1016	810
Sample			1	2	3	4	5	7
Context type			Fill of pit [921]	Fill of pit [1211]	Burned soil	Fill of pit [921]	Fill of pit [1015]	Fill of ditch [811]
Sample Vol (l)		-	21	20	16	15	18	8
Retent Vol (l)		-	3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.4
Flot Vol (ml)		-	200	150	50	50	10	10
Sufficient for AMS?		-	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>Plant remains</b>								
<b>Cereal grain</b>		ch						
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oats	ch	+	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Hulled barley	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread/club wheat	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Emmer wheat	ch	+	+	-	-	+++	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat	ch	+	++	+	+	++++	-
<i>Cereal indet</i>		ch	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chaff</b>								
<i>Triticum dicoccum glume base</i>	Emmer wheat	ch	++	-	-	-	++	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum spikelet fork</i>	Emmer wheat	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<b>Weed seeds</b>								
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common hemp nettle	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	ch	+	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae<2mm	Small grass seeds	ch	-	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotweed	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn spurrey	ch	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed	ch	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/lathyrus</i>	Pea/vetch	ch	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>Other plant remains</b>								
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel nutshell fragment(s)	ch	-	+	-	-	-	-
Indet bud scale		ch	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Charcoal</b>								
Charcoal	Qty	ch	++++	++	+	+	++	+
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	ch	20	5	5	5	5	1
Charcoal	Oak	ch	+++	+	+	+	+	-
Charcoal	Non-oak	ch	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Terrestrial molluscs		u	+	++++	++	++++	-	+++

Ostrea edulis	Oyster shell	u	+	+	-	+	-	-
<b>Bone</b>								
Mammal		-	+++	++	+++	++	+++	++

**NB** charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

**8.3 Appendix 3: Finds data**

By Amy Koonce, Julie Franklin, Rebecca Devaney and Sara Machin

Tr	Feature Type	Feature No	Pottery (PH) Count	Pottery (PH) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Rom) Count	Pottery (Rom) Wgt (g)	Pottery (Mod) Count	Pottery (Mod) Wgt (g)	Pottery (U/I) Count	Pottery (U/I) Wgt (g)	Iron Count	Lithics Count	Lithics Wgt (g)	Stone Count	Glass Count	Clay Pipe Count	CBM Count	CBM Wgt (g)	Ind Waste Wgt (g)	Spot Date
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	colluvium	0103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
2	colluvium	0203	3	10	4	50	-	-	-	-	-	6	72	-	-	-	1	2	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
3	subsoil	0302	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
3	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	13	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA, 240-300
5	buried soil	0503	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	?
6	ditch	0604	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
7	topsoil	0701	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200-400
8	topsoil	0801	-	-	3	14	-	-	2	4	-	3	14	-	-	1	4	39	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> (+PM & Mod int)
8	subsoil	0802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
8	hedgerow	0804	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
8	deposit	0805	-	-	5	55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
8	extraction pit	0808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	LNeol/BA
8	ditch	0811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	PH?
9	topsoil	0901	-	-	8	245	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	134	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	tree bole	0907	-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	59	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	linear	0915	-	-	8	127	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	2	16	-	LIA/eRom
9	pit	0919	-	-	45	453	-	-	14	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	L2 <sup>nd</sup> -M3 <sup>rd</sup>
9	pit	0921	-	-	9	122	-	-	5	3	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	14	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
9	linear	0923	-	-	16	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
10	topsoil	1001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	61	-	Medi/PM
10	deposit	1003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	508	-	Rom
10	ditch	1007	-	-	9	148	-	-	-	-	1	1	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
10	pit	1015	-	-	19	167	-	-	18	24	1	25	6	1	-	-	6	5	3	170-400
11	topsoil	1101	-	-	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> , Medi/PM
11	robber trench	1109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
12	topsoil	1201	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1700-1900
12	post-hole	1203	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	linear	1205	-	-	67	973	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	7	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	624	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	linear	1209	-	-	6	91	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	pit	1211	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	5	Rom?
12	pit	1213	-	-	9	86	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> ?
12	gully	1215	-	-	7	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
12	pit/ditch	1217	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>
-	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>27</b>	-

Tr	Context	Feature type	Cut No	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1	0103	colluvium	0103	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Multiplatform flake core	Thermal surface cuts flake scars, incipient cones on platform; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage; broken	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	17	Lithics	Flake	Slight side trimming; chalk cortex; moderate cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	12	Lithics	Flake	Primary removal, prepared platform; chalk cortex; light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake	Light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	34	Lithics	Flake	Chunky, irregular; chalk cortex; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Cortical butt; chalk cortex; light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	3	10	Pottery (PH)	FLINT	coarse flint-tempered	LIA/eRom?
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	2	CBM	fragments	crumb	?Rom
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	FSMGW	coarse	1st-4th
2	0203	colluvium	0203	-	-	3	33	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	abraded; coarse	1st-4th
3	0302	subsoil	0302	-	-	2	4	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
3	0302	subsoil	0302	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	large bead rim; coarse; rim diam 260mm	1st-4th
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, clear cone; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	9	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, hinge termination, clear cone; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	29	Lithics	Flake	Thicker, secondary removal; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	5	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming, hinge termination; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, clear cone; chalk cortex; light cortication;	LNeol/BA



											moderate post-depositional damage	
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake		Smaller, side trimming; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	3	Lithics	Flake		Uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake		Cortical butt; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	24	Lithics	Flake		Secondary removal, bit more chunky; chalk cortex; light cortication; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	34	Lithics	Irregular waste		Light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	61	Lithics	Multiplatform flake core		Irregularly worked, retains cortex, no obvious refits to flakes from same context; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
3	0303	colluvium	0303	-	-	1	29	Pottery (Rom)	OXF WS		mortaria; upstanding rim and thin flange; abraded and most of slip lost; Young WC4 (1977, 120); coarse; rim diam 260mm	AD 240-300
5	0503	buried soil	0503	-	3	11	11	Pottery	CRUMB		-	-
5	0503	buried soil	0503	-	3	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res		magnetised gravels	-
6	0603	ditch	0604	-	-	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW		coarse	1st-4th
7	0701	topsoil	0701	-	-	1	14	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX		small necked bowl-jar form with globular body; unabraded; burnished; Going Type E3 (1987, 21); coarse; rim diam 110mm	AD 200-400
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	2	4	Pottery	CRUMB		-	-
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW		coarse	1st-4th
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	2	8	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX		coarse	1st-4th
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake		Uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage; broken	LNeol/BA
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	10	Lithics	Flake		Light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Flake		Primary removal, distal break; gravel cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage; broken	LNeol/BA
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	3	28	CBM	fragments		Fabric 1; unidentifiable fragment	?Rom
8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	11	CBM	Roof tile			PM/Mod

8	0801	topsoil	0801	-	-	1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	L18th- e20th
8	0802	subsoil	0802	-	-	1	0	Lithics	Flake	Smaller, secondary removal; chalk cortex; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0803	hedgerow	0804	-	-	1	22	Pottery (Rom)	IMIBB	lattice decoration; coarse	1st-4th
8	0805	deposit	0805	-	-	1	40	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
8	0805	deposit	0805	-	-	3	8	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 140mm	1st-4th
8	0805	deposit	0805	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	HOR OX	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 160mm	AD 70-380
8	0805	deposit	0805	-	-	1	17	Iron	tool?	thick shaft with round profile, possibly pointed at one end, possibly part of a tool	-
8	0806	extraction pit	0808	-	-	1	33	Lithics	Flake	Larger, clear cone but irregular features; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0806	extraction pit	0808	-	-	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming; chalk cortex; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0806	extraction pit	0808	-	-	1	27	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming; gravel cortex; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0810	ditch	0811	-	-	2	0	Lithics	Chip	Uncorticated	LNeol/BA
8	0810	ditch	0811	-	7	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Smaller, secondary removal; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
8	0810	ditch	0811	-	7	1	0	Glass	Fragment	translucent colourless D-shaped fragment, plano-convex, possibly had been moulded into a decorative element, broken in several places	-
8	0810	ditch	0811	-	7	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	magnetised gravels	-
8	0810	ditch	0811	5	-	1	7500	Stone	Natural	discarded	-
8	0810	ditch	0811	2	-	1	5200	Stone	Natural	discarded	-
8	0810	ditch	0811	6	-	1	23050	Stone	Whetstone/saddle quern	Sandstone. Medium grained. Roughly ovoid, no clear evidence for shaping, weathered surfaces. Top face worn into concave surface, though with no dishing as might be expected on saddle quern. Striations along surface. For sharpening long blades? 410x385x180	-
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	34	Iron	nail	flat, rectangular-sectioned tapering shaft with triangular head, Manning Type 2, 110mm long	Rom?

9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	121	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bowl; wide-mouthed; coarse; unabraded; rim diam 300mm	1st-4th
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bowl; flanged; coarse; unabraded; rim diam 170mm	1st-4th
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bead rim; coarse; unabraded; rim diam 100mm	1st-4th
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bead rim; coarse; unabraded; rim diam 160mm	1st-4th
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	IMIBB	dish; rounded rim; coarse; unabraded; rim diam 160mm	1st-4th
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	28	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr31; unabraded; rim diam 200mm; imported	AD 150-230
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	55	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr37; unabraded; rim diam 200mm; imported	AD 70-230
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	134	CBM	Tegula	Fabric 1; abraded; coarse moulding sand to base	Rom
9	0901	topsoil	0901	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	WS	coarse; unabraded	1st-4th
9	0908	topsoil	0907	-	-	2	18	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse; unabraded	1st-4th
9	0908	tree bole	0907	-	-	1	59	CBM	fragments	Fabric 2; fragments	Rom
9	0908	tree bole	0907	-	-	1	7	Iron	nail	shaft	-
9	0908	tree bole	0907	3	-	1	222	Iron	tool fragment?	sheet of iron wrapped around itself to form a cone-shaped socket, nail/bolt still attached towards one end, broken	-
9	0916	linear	0915	-	-	1	11	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Distal trimming; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
9	0916	linear	0915	-	-	2	16	CBM	fired clay	formless fragments of fired clay; buff to pink in colour with calcareous pellets throughout	?Rom
9	0916	linear	0915	-	-	1	4	Lithics	Flake	Tertiary flake; light cortication; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
9	0916	linear	0915	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	GROG	coarse grog-tempered	1st-4th
9	0916	linear	0915	-	-	2	28	Pottery (Rom)	GS	jar; everted rim; grog and shelly; voids to surface where due to leaching; everted rim; coarse; unabraded; Thompson Type B1 (1982, 87); rim diam 180mm	50 BC-AD 70
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	COL CC	rough cast; fine	AD 50-250
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	COL CC	rough cast; fine	AD 50-250
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	14	11	Pottery	CRUMB	-	-
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	10	147	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 140mm	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	22	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 170mm	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 140mm	1st-4th

9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	12	CBM	fired clay	formless fragments of fired clay; buff to pink in colour with calcareous pellets throughout	?Rom
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	4	52	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse; rim diam 240mm	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	4	18	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse; rim diam 120mm	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	4	33	Pottery (Rom)	GOD WH	burning to rim; coarse; rim diam 130mm	L2nd-E4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	2	11	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	coarse	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	14	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	coarse	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	1	0	Iron	hobnail	-	-
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	3	36	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	coarse; rim diam 200mm	AD 70-380
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	2	33	Pottery (Rom)	IMIBB	bead rim; sooting to underside; burnished and lattice decoration to exterior; coarse; rim diam 110mm	1st-4th
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	fine	AD 170-400
9	0920	pit	0919	-	4	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	magnetised gravels	-
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	2	26	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr31; rim diam 200mm; imported	AD 150-230
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr33; rim diam 140mm; imported	AD 50-230
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr36; rim diam 160mm; imported	AD 70-230
9	0920	pit	0919	-	-	6	24	Pottery (Rom)	WS	coarse	1st-4th
9	0922	pit	0921	-	1	1	0	Lithics	Bladelet	Tiny, side trimming; gravel cortex; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
9	0922	pit	0921	-	1	5	3	Pottery	CRUMB	-	-
9	0922	pit	0921	-	-	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Heavily burnt, small portion of possible ventral surface remains; broken	LNeol/BA
9	0922	pit	0921	-	1	2	7	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse	1st-4th
9	0922	pit	0921	-	-	1	99	Pottery (Rom)	HOR GW	storage jar; coarse	AD 70-380
9	0922	pit	0921	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	thick; buff/white fabric; 4th century variant of colour-coated wares; fine	4th
9	0922	pit	0921	-	1	4	2	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	fine	AD 170-400
9	0922	pit	0921	-	1	-	14	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	magnetised gravels	-
9	0922	pit	0921	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	WS	coarse	1st-4th
9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	3	17	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse	1st-4th
9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	FSMGW	coarse	1st-4th

9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	3	48	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	coarse	1st-4th
9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	5	87	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	coarse	AD 70-380
9	0924	linear	0923	-	-	3	18	Pottery (Rom)	IMIBB	coarse; rim diam 180mm	1st-4th
9	0925	linear	0915	-	-	5	87	Pottery (Rom)	GS	Lid seated rim; LIA flint tempered jar; unabraded; Thompson Type C5 (1982, 245); coarse; rim diam 140mm	50 BC-AD 70
10	1001	topsoil	1001	-	-	1	61	CBM	Peg Tile	hole evident; sandy buff fabric with iron-rich inclusions present	Medi/PM
10	1003	deposit	1003	-	-	1	328	CBM	?Tegula	Fabric 1; probable tegula bed	Rom
10	1003	deposit	1003	-	-	1	180	CBM	?Tegula	Fabric 2; probable tegula bed	Rom
10	1003	deposit	1003	-	-	1	10	Iron	nail	-	-
10	1008	ditch	1007	-	-	1	63	Lithics	Flake	Large, thick, clear cone, secondary removal; chalk cortex; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	2	8	Pottery (Rom)	BUFF/CSGW	buff coarse sandy ware	1st-4th
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	39	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	2	36	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	abraded; coarse	1st-4th
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	coarse	1st-4th
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	HAD RE	coarse	AD 200-400
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	48	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	jar; thick sherd; combing to interior; coarse	AD 70-380
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	WS	coarse	1st-4th
10	1009	ditch	1007	-	-	1	7	Iron	nail	head	-
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	CC	everted rim; fine; rim diam 160mm	1st-4th
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	23	3	Lithics	Chip	Many cortical; uncorticated	LNeol/BA
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	18	24	Pottery	CRUMB	-	-
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 140mm	1st-4th
10	1016	pit	1015	-	5	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, proximal break; chalk cortex; uncorticated; fresh post-depositional damage; broken	LNeol/BA
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	1	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
10	1016	pit	1015	-	5	6	5	CBM	fragments	crumbs	?Rom
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	4	24	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	rounded rim; coarse; rim diam 200mm	1st-4th
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	54	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX	small fragment of flagon handle; coarse; abraded	AD 200-400

10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	8	48	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 180mm	AD 200-400
10	1016	pit	1015	-	5	1	0	Iron	hobnail	-	-
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	thick; buff/white fabric; 4th century variant of colour-coated wares; fine	4th
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	fine	AD 170-400
10	1016	pit	1015	-	5	-	3	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	magnetised gravels	-
10	1016	pit	1015	-	-	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	OXF WS	mortaria fragment with quartz-grits; coarse	AD 240-400
10	1016	pit	1015	4	-	1	1164	Stone	Sculpted stone	Limestone. Coarse grained. Long stone with two original perpendicular faces. One face with slight curve, the other with diagonal tooling. Part of sculpted stone. 202 x 90 x 65	-
11	1101	topsoil	1101	-	-	3	14	Pottery (Rom)	CSOX	coarse	1st-4th
11	1101	topsoil	1101	-	-	1	57	CBM	Peg Tile	peg tile; hard fired red oxidised fabric	Medi/PM
11	1101	topsoil	1101	-	-	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	coarse	1st-4th
11	1110	robber trench	1109	-	-	2	14	Iron	nail	-	-
12	1201	topsoil	1201	-	-	1	18	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Red Earthenware	slip-lined	1700-1900
12	1204	post-hole	1203	-	-	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	coarse	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	?GOD WH	bowl; reeded rim; potentially GOD WS; coarse; rim diam 140mm	L1st-E2nd
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	4	60	Pottery (Rom)	?GOD WH	suggestive of GOD WS; coarse	L2nd-E4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	COL CC	beaker; corniced rim; fine; rim diam 60mm	AD 50-250
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	6	121	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 260mm	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	3	88	Pottery (Rom)	CSMGW	coarse	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	2	10	Pottery (Rom)	FSMGW	coarse	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	22	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	everted rim; coarse; rim diam 260mm	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	9	69	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	coarse	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	2	18	Pottery (Rom)	HOR GW	bowl; flanged rim Type B3.6 (Evans, Macauley & Mills 2017, 52); groove to rim tip; coarse; rim diam 200mm	2nd-380
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	11	292	Pottery (Rom)	HOR GW	J10.2 Necked jar with everted rim and rilled body (Evans, Macauley & Mills 2017, 66); unabraded; coarse; rim diam 460mm	AD 70-3rd
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	4	24	Pottery (Rom)	HOR OX	coarse	AD 70-380

12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	13	55	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	coarse	AD 70-380
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	2	28	Pottery (Rom)	IMIBB	jar; everted rim; coarse; rim diam 210mm	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	14	Lithics	Irregular waste	Thermal breaks cut potential struck surfaces; chalk cortex; uncorticated; slight post-depositional damage	LNeol/BA
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	4	10	Pottery (Rom)	LNV CC	castor box; rouletted decoration; fine; (Perrin 1999, 98-100)	L2nd-E4th
12	1206	linear	1205	7	-	2	8	Iron	nail	-	-
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	RDUS	coarse	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	43	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	jar; hook rimmed; coarse; rim diam 360mm	1st-4th
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	37	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	Dr31; very worn interior surface; imported	AD 150-230
12	1206	linear	1205	-	-	1	74	Pottery (Rom)	WW	mortaria; crisp surfaces; apparently unused and unabraded; pink and white flint trituration grits; coarse; unabraded; ??Harston mortaria 34 (Pullinger & Young 1982, 22); rim diam 280mm	L3rd-4th
12	1208	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	1	300	CBM	?Tegula	Fabric 1; probable tegula bed	Rom
12	1208	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	1	16	CBM	Flue-tile	Fabric 2; combed flue-tile	Rom
12	1208	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	1	14	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	jar; coarse; rim diam 230mm	1st-4th
12	1208	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	6	92	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	coarse	AD 70-380
12	1208	ditch terminus	1207	-	-	2	308	CBM	Imbrex	Fabric 1; two joining fragments; join with fragment in (1216)	Rom
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	26	Iron	chisel?	short rectangular-sectioned shaft tapering to a chisel edge, burred head	Rom?
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	FSOX	coarse; rim diam 140mm	1st-4th
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX	coarse	AD 200-400
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	HAD OX	beaker; lattice burnishing; Going Type H1 (1987, 28); coarse; rim diam 70mm	AD 200-400
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	47	Pottery (Rom)	HOR OX	thick; combing to exterior; coarse	AD 70-380
12	1210	linear	1209	-	-	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	ROB SH	coarse	1st-4th
12	1212	pit	1211	-	2	10	12	Pottery	CRUMB	-	-
12	1212	pit	1211	-	2	7	3	CBM	fragments	crumbs	?Rom
12	1212	pit	1211	-	2	2	1	Iron	hobnail	heads	Rom
12	1212	pit	1211	-	2	-	5	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	magnetised gravels	-
12	1212	pit	1211	-	2	-	0	Industrial Waste	Slag	lightweight, vesicular	-

12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	?CSOX	rim sherd; oxidised; coarse	1st-4th
12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	GREYSLIP	abraded; coarse	1st-4th
12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	4	23	Pottery (Rom)	HAD RE	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 150mm	AD 200-400
12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	HOR RE	bead rim; coarse; rim diam 260mm	AD 200-400
12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	2	34	Pottery (Rom)	LNV GW	dish; hang rim; coarse; rim diam 150mm; (Perrin 1999, 84-5, Undecorated dishes)	AD 130-300
12	1214	pit	1213	-	-	1	77	Iron	tool fragment?	curved shaft with rectangular profile, one end splayed to form part of a socket or tool blade, the other tapering to a point	-
12	1216	gully	1215	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	?GOD WH	very similar fabric in (920); coarse; rim diam 140mm	L2nd-E4th
12	1216	gully	1215	-	-	2	10	Pottery (Rom)	CSGW	coarse	1st-4th
12	1216	gully	1215	-	-	3	40	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse	1st-4th
12	1216	gully	1215	-	-	1	28	Pottery (Rom)	HOR OX	thick storage jar; coarse	AD 70-380
12	1216	gully	1215	-	-	1	21	CBM	Imbrex	Fabric 1; joins with two fragments in (1208)	Rom
12	1218	pit/ditch	1217	-	-	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	FSGW	coarse	1st-4th



**8.4 Appendix 4: OASIS Form****8.4 OASIS ID: headland4-345518****Project details**

Project name	Linton Road, Balsham
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of land west of Linton Road, Balsham, Cambridgeshire between 15th-30th April 2019. The work was commissioned by CgMs, in accordance with the archaeological planning condition recommended by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) for a proposed residential development (S/0255/17/OL). Trial trenches in the eastern half of the site identified heritage assets relating mostly to Roman settlement of the site. Several pits and ditches, perhaps forming small enclosures, as well as a Roman made-ground deposit were identified. The western half of the site revealed no evidence of archaeological features although a colluvial deposit was identified in Trenches 1-7, 10 and 11 which produced a number of worked flints through test-pitting. A buried soil horizon was excavated in Trench 5 and sampled accordingly. A small palaeochannel was identified in Trenches 2-3, 7 and 11 running in a roughly east-west direction along the entire northern side of the site and demonstrated to be later than the Roman deposits.
Project dates	Start: 15-04-2019 End: 30-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LRBC - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	S/0255/17/OL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POST HOLE Roman
Monument type	GULLY Roman
Monument type	SURFACE Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	SPADE Roman
Significant Finds	SHELL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Roman
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""

Headland Archaeology

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE BALSHAM Land adjacent to Linton Road, Balsham
Postcode	CB21 4HA
Study area	1.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 57793 50744 52.13199299668 0.305659440779 52 07 55 N 000 18 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 89.5m Max: 94m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Hayley Goacher
Project director/manager	Michael Tierney
Project supervisor	Sam Bithell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Physical Archive ID	ECB 5848
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Digital Archive ID	ECB 5848
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County
Paper Archive ID	ECB 5848
Paper Contents	"none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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