

Land South of Horseheath Road Linton



Archaeological Evaluation Report



September 2016

Client: CgMs Consulting

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NGR: TL 57203 46815

Land South of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Louise Bush BA MA MCIfA

With contributions by Barry Bishop MA PhD MCIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Richard Mortimer MCIfA and Zoë Uí Choileáin MA MSc BABAO

Editor: Richard Mortimer MCIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIfA

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Prepared by: Louise Bush
Position: Project Officer
Date: September 2016

Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: September 2016
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com/>

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Summary

Between the 22nd and 30th of August 2016, Oxford Archaeology East conducted a trial trench evaluation on land to the south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57203 46815). A total of 32 trenches were excavated across the proposed site, 13 of which were targeted upon geophysical survey anomalies. The geophysical survey had identified a ring ditch in the south-eastern corner of the site, along with a small collection of ditches believed to relate to agricultural activity.

The fieldwork confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age barrow on the site. Furthermore, a crouched burial was uncovered in the centre of the barrow. Two further parallel linear geophysical anomalies, interpreted as possible agricultural remains, proved to be the remnants of a Neolithic cursus. A small number of other ditches, not identified in the geophysical survey, were also revealed across the site.

Artefactual remains were dominated by flintworking, with 1,032 pieces of Middle to Late Bronze Age flint being recovered from the central and upper fills of the barrow ditch. Less than 4g of pottery was recovered across the entire site, those sherds which were collected were fragmentary in nature and unlikely to be situated in a contextually secure location. A total 360g of animal bone was also recovered from both Neolithic and Bronze Age contexts. The central burial within the barrow was left in situ, however a fragment of pelvis (9g) was removed on order to clarify that it was of human origin.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 57203 46815, Fig. 1)
- 1.1.2 This archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Gdaneic 2015), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by OA East (Mortimer 2016).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed evaluation site, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC HET with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the eastern edge of the village, in a single arable field surrounded on all sides by trees and hedgerows. The site lies on a slight south-west facing slope at a height of 60.19m OD (to the north-east) and falling to 54.09m (to the south-west). The bedrock geology consists of Pit Chalk Formation (British Geology Survey, accessed 12 September 2016). During excavation it was apparent that a palaeochannel also crossed the site, the route of which is plotted on Figures 2 and 8. This was evidenced in a number of the trenches by a thick layer of colluvium.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. A more detailed Archaeological Statement (Flitcroft 2015) documents the archaeological potential for the site based on entries in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and more recent investigations. The following is a summary of this statement:

Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 A well-defined circular ring ditch c.29m across in the south of the site was identified by geophysical survey (ECB4616, Harrison 2015). This likely represents the remains of a ploughed out barrow of Bronze Age date.

Roman

- 1.3.3 Fieldwork just to the south of the site revealed a scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (CHER 10141). The site of a Roman villa (CHER 09841) lies to the south-east of Linton village (350m south-west of site). An associated walled cemetery was reported to lie nearby (CHER 06918).

Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 1.3.4 A possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded immediately south of the site (CHER MCB16249). Human bone and Anglo-Saxon metalwork were said to have been recovered during construction of houses there. An additional Anglo-Saxon cemetery site, excavated in the 19th century, lay around 1km east of the site (CHER 06179a).

- 1.3.5 Recent evaluation to the south of Bartlow Road (100m south east of the site) by Oxford Archaeology East (Clarke 2015) revealed a possible Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building and medieval enclosure ditches.

Medieval and Post-medieval

- 1.3.6 The site lies to the east of the medieval village core. Post-medieval occupation has been identified in recent investigations (*e.g.* CHER MCB15263, MCB13088).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the archaeological works. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Graeme Clarke, Andy Greef and Xosé Luís Hermoso Buxán. The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees and Charlotte Walton. Machine excavation was undertaken by Anthill Plant Hire. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer, while Kasia Gdaniec monitored the evaluation of behalf of CCC HET.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this trial trench evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the site.
- 2.1.2 Partial justification behind the evaluation is due to the proximity of the site to a putative Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MCB16249), the exact location of which is unclear. Human remains and metalwork were supposedly uncovered during the construction of houses.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of 740 linear metres of trenching (29 trenches and three 5×5m test pits) was positioned across the site, targeted upon anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Harrison 2015).
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. Further to this, a metal detecting survey was carried out across the site, prior to trenching, in order to ascertain the presence of any metal finds associated with the purported Anglo-Saxon cemetery (MCB16249).
- 2.2.5 Bucket sampling (of up to 90 litres) was undertaken on the top- and subsoils across all trenches, as well as on the colluvial deposit, where present.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 A total of three bulk environmental soil samples were taken in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The archaeological investigations on the land south of Horseheath Road, Linton, have revealed evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age monumental and funerary remains along with post-medieval activity (Fig. 3). Of the 32 trenches excavated, 13 contained archaeological remains and 19 were archaeologically blank.
- 3.1.2 Topsoil (01) across the site consisted of a dark brown-grey clay silt, which measured 0.15m to 0.4m in thickness, containing almost no post-medieval or modern or earlier debris. A small amount of struck flint was recovered from the topsoil. Subsoil (02) was only seen across the central, western and southern parts of the site. Here it consisted of a mid brown orange clay silt, measuring between 0.05m and 0.35m in thickness. The subsoil was best preserved throughout the deeper trenches where a colluvial layer (03) was also encountered. The colluvium was encountered in trenches across the north-east, central and south-western parts of the site. It consisted of a mid orange chalky silt which varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.6m.
- 3.1.3 The results of the archaeological works are presented below by period. Full details of context and trench descriptions can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Neolithic

- 3.2.1 The geophysical survey highlighted a series of linear anomalies across the central and south-western parts of the site, which were interpreted as probable field drains (Harrison 2015, 3). However, investigation has shown that they relate to a cursus monument, orientated north-east to south-west and measuring approximately 158m long and 62m wide. The cursus ditches were identified across ten trenches and excavated in five.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.2 A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch was revealed across the middle of the trench. Ditch **04** measured 1.58m wide and was 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single mid orange brown clay silt (05).

Trench 7 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.3 Ditch **39** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1m wide and was 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 7, S.12). It was filled with a light brown silt (38) which contained three struck flints of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.4 Two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches were identified toward the western end of the trench. Ditch **26** measured 2.4m wide and 0.54m deep with a stepped profile. It was filled with a light orange brown clay silt (27) which contained animal bone (47g) and two struck flints of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Ditch **24** was located 4.5m to the east. It measured 1.26m wide and was 0.46m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single light orange brown clay silt (25).

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

- 3.2.5 The easterly branch of the cursus continued through Trench 11, but was not excavated. Here it measured 0.74m wide.

Trench 16 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.6 A total of three ditches were revealed within Trench 16. Two of these ditches were the continuation of ditch **24** and **26** from Trench 9 and were not excavated. The third ditch (**16**) was of a post-medieval date (see paragraph 3.4.2) and was cut across the top of the cursus ditch, thus mostly truncating it.

Trench 18 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.7 The cursus ditch (**36**) was identified as running along the full length of the trench. Here it is measured 1.74m wide and was 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid yellow brown sandy silt (37) which contained 49g of animal bone.

Trench 25 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.8 As with Trench 18, the cursus ditch was identified as extending across the full length of the trench. The ditch (**40**) measured 1.55m wide and was 0.52m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 1). It was filled with a single mid yellow brown sandy silt (41) which contained three struck flints (Fig. 7, S.13). An environmental sample taken from this fill produced a very small number of charred grains (see Appendix C.2). A further assemblage (43) consisting of one struck flint (of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date) and two sherds of pottery was recovered from the surface of the ditch to the south of the excavated slot. The pottery sherds each weighed 1g and one sherd was identified as being of probable Early Iron Age date, but the other was unidentifiable.

Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.9 The terminus of the western branch of the cursus ditch was revealed in this trench; it was not excavated. The ditch measured 1.83m wide.

Trench 27 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.10 Trench 27 was positioned to trace the terminus of the eastern side of the cursus (Plate 2). The terminus was located but confused by the presence of two further ditches. To the immediate north of the terminus was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 0.97m wide. A second almost east-west aligned ditch entered the trench and appeared to terminate at the same place at the cursus ditch. None of the features in this trench were excavated, however an environmental sample was taken from the cursus ditch, but it did not produce any remains.

Trench 28 (Fig. 5)

- 3.2.11 The eastern branch of the cursus ditch was revealed in this trench. It measured 0.93m wide but was not excavated.

3.3 Bronze Age

- 3.3.1 The geophysical survey clearly identified a ring ditch, measuring c.29m in diameter, in the south-eastern corner of the site (Harrison 2015, 3). Two trenches were positioned in order to investigate the ditch and the interior of the monument.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6, Plate 3)

- 3.3.2 Ditch **10** corresponded with the location of the ring ditch. Orientated north-west to south-east, the ditch measured 2.44m wide and was 0.94m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It contained four fills (Fig. 7, S.2). The basal fill (11) consisted of a light grey chalky silt, measuring 0.16m in thickness. This was followed by a 0.2m thick light brown grey chalky silt (12). Fill 13 consisted of a 0.2m

thick dark brown grey silt which contained a clear dump of worked flint, with 666 pieces being recovered along with a small amount of degraded animal bone (54g). An environmental samples taken from fill 13 did not produced any charred remains. The final fill (14) was a 0.2m thick mid grey brown silt which contained 32 struck flints and 73g of animal bone. The flint assemblage was of Middle and Late Bronze Age date.

- 3.3.3 Located toward the north-eastern end of the trench and positioned centrally in the ring gully was burial **06** (Plate 5). The sub-circular pit was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 2m long and 1.05m wide. Whilst the burial was not excavated, part of the skull and pelvis was visible indicating that the individual, identified as an adolescent female (N. Dodwell *pers. comm.*) was buried in a crouched position on their right hand side, with their head to the north-west.
- 3.3.4 In order to ascertain the likelihood of further burials outside of the barrow ditch, three 5×5m test pits and a short trench were opened to the immediate north, south, east and west of the monument. Test pits 29, 30 (Plate 6) and 32 were all devoid of archaeology, as was Trench 31.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

- 3.3.5 Situated at the western end of Trench 4 was the continuation of the barrow ditch. Orientated north-east to south-west, it measured 2.6m wide. The ditch was only excavated to a depth of 0.3m, mainly to ascertain whether the deposit of struck flint was present. The lower of the two fills investigated (20) was the same as fill 13 from ditch **10** in Trench 3 and also contained a flint dump. Whilst this fill was only partially excavated, a total of 294 Middle and Late Bronze Age struck flints were collected along with 8g of animal bone. Above this was fill 21, which was the same as fill 14 in ditch **10** from Trench 3. This fill also produced 40 Middle and Late Bronze Age struck flints and 116g of animal bone.

3.4 Post-medieval

- 3.4.1 The geophysical survey identified a probable former field boundary at the northern end of the site (Harrison 2015, 3), orientated north-northwest to south-southeast and parallel with the current field boundaries.

Trench 16 (Fig. 5)

- 3.4.2 Ditch **16** was identified as having been cut through the subsoil. It measured 1.5m wide and was 0.5m deep with a bowl shaped profile (Fig. 7, S.4). It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (15). Ditch **16** also cut across the top of one of the Neolithic cursus ditches.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

- 3.4.3 The continuation of this former boundary ditch (**32**) was revealed in Trench 24. Here it measured 1.35m wide and was 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (33) which produced 11g of animal bone and a tile (132g).

3.5 Undated

- 3.5.1 A total of three further ditches were also investigated, but could not be assigned to a period.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

- 3.5.2 Situated at the eastern end of Trench 4 were two ditches. Ditch **22** was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.86m wide and was 0.28m deep with stepped sides

and a flat base. It was filled by a single mid grey brown silt (23). Located 7.5m to the east, ditch **34** was aligned north to south. It measured 1m wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 7, S10). It was filled with a mid grey brown silt (35).

Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

- 3.5.3 Ditch **31** was located 1.5m to the east of post-medieval ditch **32** and corresponded with the location of a curvilinear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Harrison 2015, 3). Orientated north-south, it measured 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep with a bowl shaped profile (Fig. 7, S.6). The basal fill (30) consisted of a 0.1m thick light yellow brown silt which produced 1g of Neolithic pottery. Above this was fill 29, a 0.1m thick light grey silty chalk which slumped in from both sides of the ditch. The final fill (28) was a 0.4m thick light grey brown chalky silt. Whilst a sherd of Neolithic pottery was recovered from the base of the ditch, it is such a small fragment that it cannot be used to securely date the ditch.

3.6 Geological

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

- 3.6.1 Two geological features were investigated towards the north-eastern end of Trench 3. Feature **08** extended across the trench for c.8m. It was very irregular in plan and profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silt (09) which contained a fragment of probable brick (1g) and degraded animal bone (1g). Feature **17** extended across the trench for c.5m. It was also irregular in plan and profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silt (18) which contained animal bone (1g).

General

- 3.6.2 The variation in topography across the site was accentuated once all the trenches were open, in that the route of the palaeochannel (see Fig. 3) was clearly defined by a thick layer of colluvium filling the deep, linear hollow through a number of trenches. Plate 7 of Trench 16 highlighted this topographic change. Trenches excavated through the palaeochannel came down onto a silty, gravelly geology (Plate 8), rather than the chalk geology revealed in the trenches either side of the palaeochannel.

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 A total of five sherds of pottery, weighing less than 4g in total, was recovered during the fieldwork. Fragmentary and abraded, it is unlikely that any of this material is from a secure context (see Appendix B.1).
- 3.7.2 The largest assemblage by far was the struck flint, comprising 1,053 pieces (18,170g). The vast majority of the assemblage was recovered from the Bronze Age barrow ditch and shows evidence for the Middle to Late Bronze Age traditions (see Appendix B.2). A much lesser number of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age struck flint was collected from the Neolithic cursus ditch.

3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 A small assemblage (360g) of animal bone was recovered from across the site. Cattle was the most prominent species, with a single piece of bone from the barrow ditch showing signs of butchery. A small fragment (9g) of human bone was also recovered from the central burial within the Bronze Age barrow (see Appendix C.1).
- 3.8.2 A total of three bulk soil samples were taken from a three ditches of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, however environmental remains were poor (see Appendix C.2).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Neolithic cursus

- 4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation has revealed the presence of a previously unidentified cursus on the site. Aligned north-east to south-west, it measured approximately 158m long and 62m wide. As is characteristic, this cursus has ignored the variations in topography, choosing to cut along the depression caused by the palaeochannel, one side within the hollow, the other on the higher ground to the east.
- 4.1.2 The western side of the cursus appeared to be the more substantial, measuring 1.55m to 2.4m wide and 0.52m to 0.6m deep; whilst the eastern arm varied in width from 0.93m to 1m. Only one slot was excavated into the eastern arm, which measured 0.3m in depth. The purpose for this variation is not clear, and it is likely that this eastern side, on higher chalk natural, has been more heavily truncated. Within the cursus, a broadly parallel ditch was identified 4-6m from the westernmost ditch. This ditch measured between 1.2m and 1.5m wide and was 0.46m deep. The similarity in dimensions and profile would indicate that this ditch is probably associated with the cursus and could indicate that it was either formed of multiple ditches or that it was altered and widened/narrowed at some point.
- 4.1.3 Trench 27 was excavated in order to determine the location of the terminal end of the eastern arm of the cursus. However, the terminal was not clear as two further ditches (on differing alignments) entered the trench here. Ditch **31** in Trench 24 formed part of an L-shaped anomaly identified in the geophysical survey (Harrison 2016, 3) which crosses the site in a south-westerly direction before turning to continue south-eastward. It is possible that the north-west to south-east aligned ditch identified in Trench 27 (to the north of the cursus ditch) is the continuation of ditch **31**. This feature was essentially undated (with just 1g of Neolithic pottery being recovered from its fills), yet its location at the end of and parallel to the cursus could indicate an association, however this cannot yet be confirmed.
- 4.1.4 Few other Neolithic features are known within the immediate Linton environs. A number of later Neolithic Grooved Ware pits were excavated at the excavations in Linton Village College 1.4km to the west (Clarke & Gilmour in prep.); the only other recorded evidence comes from a collection of struck flints collected during fieldwalking 0.5km to the south-east (CHER 06166A). However, the cursus sits neatly within a prehistoric monumental landscape located on the chalklands of south Cambridgeshire. A Neolithic henge has been identified c.5.5km north-west of the current site at Little Abington (ECB 4757; Bush 2016) and a post-built circular monument of probable Late Neolithic date has been excavated c.7.3km north at the Camgrain site at Balsham (MCB 20238; Fairbairn 2009). Further to this, archaeological works at the Wadlow wind farm, c.7m to the north, identified a number of Neolithic flint mines (MCB 18568; Jones 2009).

4.2 Bronze Age barrow

- 4.2.1 The fieldwork has also confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age barrow on the site, as initially identified during the geophysical survey (Harrison 2015). The barrow measured 29m in diameter with a large ditch (2.44m to 2.6m wide and 0.94m deep) and central burial. An interesting and significant discovery within the barrow ditch was the substantial dump of worked flint. A total of 698 pieces were recovered from a single 1m slot and a further 337 from a second, only partially excavated slot, c.20m away. The flintworking includes elements from the entire reduction sequence and dates from the

Middle to Late Bronze Age. The large quantities from both hand excavated slots would suggest that this flint dump may continue at least around this south-west quadrant of the barrow ditch. It appears likely that the barrow could hold an assemblage of some tens of thousands of pieces of struck flint, in some way purposely deposited.

- 4.2.2 As with the Neolithic cursus, this barrow adds to the collection of known Bronze Age funerary remains across this landscape. A group of seven ring ditches has been identified by aerial photography at Bartlow, c.2.7m south-east (CHER 06247). A large number of barrows have also been investigated at Little Abington, c.5.5km north-east (CHER 06281, 09363 and 09356; Barclay & Williams 1994). Two barrows are also located 6.5km north near Worsted Lodge Farm, Balsham (CHER 06338 and 06250). On the Cambridgeshire-Essex border, c.5.9km west, a further group of six barrows have also been recorded (CHER 06190).
- 4.2.3 The accumulation or dumping of large quantities of later Bronze Age flintwork within monuments or large field/enclosure ditches has become a recognised phenomena within south and east Cambridgeshire over the last few years. Similar dumps of material have been recorded from the upper fills of Middle Bronze Age enclosures at Linton Village College (Clarke & Gilmour in prep.), Great Abington (Brudenell 2004) and Sawston Police Station (Mortimer 2006). The context of the flint's production and deposition, within the fills of an earlier barrow ditch, are also significant, as similar locations were also chosen for the deposition of large quantities of flintwork, such as at Thriplow and Fordham (Trump 1956; Bishop 2014).

4.3 Conclusion

- 4.3.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains from a variety of periods across the site (Fig. 8), but principally the earlier Neolithic (cursus monument) and the Early through to Late Bronze Age (Barrow and infill sequence). These have been recorded within the north-western, central and southern parts of the evaluated site which clearly lies within an area of prehistoric monumental and funerary archaeology. There is no evidence for settlement activity at this or any subsequent date, and it would appear highly unlikely that the putative early Anglo-Saxon cemetery ever extended into this area.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained the south-western end of the Neolithic cursus. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.45-0.55
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
4	cut	ditch	-	-
5	fill	ditch	-	-

Trench 2				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.35-0.4
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 3				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained Bronze Age barrow ditch with central burial (left <i>in situ</i>). Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.3-0.5
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
6	cut	burial	-	-
7	fill	burial	HSR	?BA
8	cut	geological	-	-
9	fill	geological	flint	BA
10	cut	ditch	-	-
11	fill	ditch	-	-
12	fill	ditch	-	-
13	fill	ditch	flint	BA
14	fill	ditch	flint	BA
17	cut	geological	-	-
18	fill	geological	bone	-

Trench 4				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained barrow ditch and two undated ditches. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.4
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
19	cut	ditch	-	-
20	fill	ditch	flint	BA
21	fill	ditch	flint	BA
22	cut	ditch	-	-
23	fill	ditch	-	-
34	cut	ditch	-	-
35	fill	ditch	flint	BA

Trench 5				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 6				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.2-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 7				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained Neolithic cursus ditch. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
38	fill	ditch	flint	Late Neolithic
39	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 8				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Colluvial layer beneath subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.75-0.8
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 9				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches relating to Neolithic cursus. Colluvial layer at western end of the trench. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.45-1.2
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	40
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
24	cut	ditch	-	-
25	fill	ditch	-	-
26	cut	ditch	-	-
27	fill	ditch	flint	Late Neolithic

Trench 10				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Colluvium beneath the subsoil. Geology consisted of orange silty chalk.			Depth (m)	0.75-0.9
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 11				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained cursus ditch (not excavated). Colluvium at north-western end. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.6
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	30
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 12				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.15-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 13				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.2-0.25
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 14				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 15				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Subsoil only at northern end. Geology consisted of silty chalk.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.45
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 16				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches relating to cursus (unexc) and a post-med ditch. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.2-1.1
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	60
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-
15	fill	ditch	-	-
16	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 17				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Subsoil only at southern end. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.4
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 18				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained cursus ditch. Colluvial layer. Geology consisted of orange silts with chalk.			Depth (m)	0.55-0.7
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-
36	cut	ditch	-	-
37	fill	ditch	bone	-

Trench 19				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Colluvial layer under subsoil. Geology consisted flint rich orange silt with chalk.			Depth (m)	0.65-1
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	30
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 20				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.25-0.3
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 21				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Colluvium under subsoil. Geology consisted of orange silts with flint.			Depth (m)	1.15-1.2
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 22				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Colluvium under subsoil. Geology consisted of orange silts with flint.			Depth (m)	0.75-1
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	20
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 23				
General description			Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.3-0.45
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	30
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 24				
General description			Orientation	
Trench contained two ditches (one post-med). Subsoil only at eastern end. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
28	fill	ditch	-	-
29	fill	ditch	-	-
30	fill	ditch	pottery	Neolithic
31	cut	ditch	-	-
32	cut	ditch	-	-
33	fill	ditch	tile	Post-medieval

Trench 25				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained Neolithic cursus ditch. Geology consisted of silty chalk.			Depth (m)	0.5
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	12
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
40	fill	ditch	flint	Late Neolithic
41	cut	ditch	-	-
42	fill	ditch	flint	Late Neolithic

Trench 26				
General description			Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained cursus terminus (not excavated). Colluvium under subsoil. Geology consisted of silty chalk.			Depth (m)	0.9
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	12
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
3	layer	colluvium	-	-

Trench 27				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained cursus ditch and another ditch (not excavated). Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.9
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	22
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-
44	fill	ditch	-	-
45	cut	ditch	-	-

Trench 28				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained cursus ditch (not excavated). Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.5
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	5
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 29				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with flint.			Depth (m)	0.3
			Width (m)	5
			Length (m)	5
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 30				
General description			Orientation	NE-WS
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with flint.			Depth (m)	0.3
			Width (m)	5
			Length (m)	5
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

Trench 31				
General description			Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geology consisted of chalk with orange silt seams.			Depth (m)	0.55-0.65
			Width (m)	2
			Length (m)	7.5
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-
2	layer	subsoil	-	-

Trench 32				
General description			Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. No subsoil. Geology consisted of chalk with flint.			Depth (m)	0.3
			Width (m)	5
			Length (m)	5
Contexts				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	layer	topsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic Finds

By Richard Mortimer

Results

B.1.1 A total of five sherds of ceramic, weighing less than 4g, was recovered during the archaeological works. Two sherds came from a natural, geological feature, one from the base of a ditch and the two from the surface of the cursus ditch.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Sherd (No.)	Weight (g)	Description	Date
3	9	8	Geological	2	<1	Hard red fabric, possibly brick	Modern
24	30	31	Ditch	1	<1	Fragment. Flint temper	Neolithic
25	43	40	Cursus Ditch	1	1	Small, internally pinched rim, hard black fabric	Early Iron Age
				1	<1	Soft orange fabric, small chalk inclusions. Probably fired clay	Unknown

Table 1: Pottery assemblage

B.2 Struck flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction and quantification

B.2.1 Archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of a substantial quantity of struck flint. This report quantifies the material and, based on a 'rapid scan' examination, presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Total
-	1	-	Topsoil	7
3	9	8	Geological	4
	13	10	Barrow ditch	666
	14		Barrow ditch	32
4	20	22	Barrow ditch	297
	21		Barrow ditch	40
	35	34	Ditch	1
9	27	26	Cursus ditch	2
7	38	39	Cursus ditch	3
25	41	40	Cursus ditch	3
	43		Cursus ditch	1

Table 2: Quantification of the struck flint

Results

- B.2.2 The raw materials all consist of good knapping quality flint with a rough but slightly weathered cortex. All of the pieces have recorticated, obscuring the flints' colour, but pieces with recent breaks are all translucent grey or black. Thermal surfaces and internal flaws are also present, indicating the raw materials were probably gathered from surface deposits overlying the parent chalk. The site lies on outcrops of the upper part of the Middle Chalk, where a number of seams of particularly large and high knapping quality nodules are present (Mortimore & Wood 1986; Bristow 1990).
- B.2.3 In total 1053 pieces of struck flint were recovered from eleven separate contexts (Table 2). The two most interesting assemblages came from the ditches of the cursus and the barrow.
- B.2.4 The cursus ditches produced nine struck flints, comprising three decortication flakes and six potentially usable flakes. Most of the flakes are well struck and narrow, and at least two have edge chipping suggestive of having been utilised. No diagnostic pieces are present and precise dating is not possible, but the general technological attributes of the flakes would be consistent with a Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. One of the pieces recovered from the topsoil comprises a Levallois-like core, which can be more firmly dated to the Later Neolithic.
- B.2.5 The assemblage from the barrow is much more substantial. This amounts to 1032 pieces of struck flint recovered from four contexts. It includes elements from the entire reduction sequence, including: large fragments of nodule dressing and core preparation waste; flakes of a wide variety of shapes and sizes but which have a tendency towards thick squat pieces with wide striking platforms; cores that include many minimally or irregularly worked types, including 'flaked' flakes, and large quantities of conchoidally fractured flint and shattered cobbles. Many of the pieces have what appears to be irregular retouching or use-wear, which is present not just on flakes but also on some of the cores, shattered cobbles and even on naturally fractured pieces such as 'potlid' spalls. However, other than crudely made scrapers, no formal retouched types have been identified. This material is very reminiscent of later second and first millennium BC flintworking traditions, particularly those of the Middle and Late Bronze Age. It can only be described as crudely produced and much of it appeared to consist of products arising from little more than randomly hitting pieces of raw material until either they disintegrated or flakes could no longer be detached.

Significance

- B.2.6 The struck flint from the cursus ditches represents core reduction and tool use occurring in the vicinity of the monument as its ditches were infilling, which has the potential to inform on the activities surrounding the later use and disuse of the monument.
- B.2.7 The assemblage from the barrow indicates the sustained and concerted working of flint in or close to the barrow following its primary funerary function and as its ditches had started to infill, probably during the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The scale of flintworking is notable; for the most part flintworking during the later second and first millennia is relatively low key and expedient, with flint being only as needed. In some situations, however, it does take on a much greater magnitude and this assemblage can be compared to a number of others that have been recently identified in south Cambridgeshire. The closest examples to this are the assemblages recovered from the upper fills of a Middle Bronze Age enclosures at Linton Village College, c.1.5km to the east and at Great Abington, c.5km further downstream of the river Granta (Brudenell 2004; Bishop forthcoming). The context of its production and deposition, within the fills

of an earlier round barrow, may also be significant, as similar locations were also chosen for the deposition of large quantities of flintwork, such as at Thriplow or Fordham (Trump 1956; Bishop 2014). The events and purposes that lie behind these types of production remain obscure and this assemblage therefore represents a very welcome opportunity to explore these issues in more detail.

Recommendations

- B.2.8 The assemblages from the cursus and barrow are of great interest and of at least regional significance and warrant a more detailed study than has been provided here. The research potential of the lithic material would also be greatly increased should further fieldwork be conducted. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 A total weight of 0.360kg of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. All of the features, except features **08** (geological) and **32** (post-medieval ditch), were prehistoric ditches.
- C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009) plus use of the OAE reference collection. Taphonomic information such as butchery and carnivore/rodent gnawing was recorded. Moreover, preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15). The potential for determining age, butchery and biometry in full analysis was recorded.

Results

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Taxon</i>	<i>Erosion</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Butchery</i>	
1	5	4	Cursus ditch	Femur	1	Sheep/ goat	2			
3	7	6	Burial	Pelvis	1	HSR	1	Yes		
				Femur	1	Sheep/ goat	1			
	13	10	Barrow ditch	Distal metacarpus	1	Cattle	2			
				Calcaneus	1	Sheep/ goat	2	Yes		
				Long bone	1	Large mammal	2			
				Unidentified	5	Undetermined	2			
				14	Radius	1	Horse	2		
					Mandible	1	Cattle	2		
18	17	Geological	Undetermined	1	Undetermined	2				
4	20	19	Barrow ditch	Metapodial	1	Cattle	2	Yes	Yes	
				Radius	1	Horse	3	Yes		
				Ulna	1	Horse	3	Yes		
9	27	26	Cursus ditch	Distal tibia	1	Cattle	2			
24	33	32	Boundary ditch	Skull	1	Large mammal	2			
18	37	36	Cursus ditch	Vertebrae	1	Large mammal	2	Yes		

Table 3: Faunal assemblage

- C.1.3 The most frequently identified species was cattle closely followed by sheep/goat, horse and a single fragment of human skeletal remains.
- C.1.4 The overall surface condition of the bone was determined to be consistent with Brickley and McKinley's Grade 2 (2004, 14-15) where only light and patchy surface erosion is present.
- C.1.5 A single chop mark was identified on a fragment of cattle long bone in context 20 of barrow ditch **19**.
- C.1.6 A single fragment of human pelvis was recovered from burial **06**. The burial was left for full excavation stage.

Discussion and conclusion

- C.1.1 This is a small and degraded assemblage and in its present state there is little information that can be provided about diet or industrial practices. No further work is necessary. If further excavations were to progress then a larger assemblage could have potential for providing useful information on the diet of previous populations.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- C.2.2 The total volume (up to 17 litres) of each bulk sample was then processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.2.3 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100 specimens
- C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance
- + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- C.2.6 There was a considerable amount of rooting and intrusive modern cereal chaff within all of the samples. Snail shells are also frequent and may have contributed to bioturbation. Sample 1, fill 13 of Bronze Age barrow ditch **10** contains occasional vitrified charcoal fragments that are unlikely to be contemporary with the deposit. Sample 2, fill 41 of cursus ditch **40** (Trench 25) contains two fragments of charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.)

grains and a single fragment of a charred grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.). Sample 3, fill 44 of the same ditch encountered in Trench 27 did not contain any preserved remains.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Volume processed (L)</i>	<i>Cereals</i>	<i>Charcoal <2mm</i>	<i>Burnt flint</i>	<i>Flint debitage</i>
3	1	13	10	Barrow ditch	17	0	+	#	#
25	2	41	40	Cursus ditch	16	#	+		#
27	3	44	45	Cursus ditch	17	0	0	#	#

Table 4: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.2.7 The three charred grain fragments recovered from fill 41 of the cursus ditch are unlikely to be contemporary with the feature itself and probably represent later intrusive material. Both wheat and barley were cultivated in the Bronze Age period but their remains are unlikely to have been incorporated in a cursus ditch unless there was settlement in the very near vicinity. It is possible that they are modern cereals that have been carbonised during the practice of stubble-burning and they have worked their way into the lower deposit.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-262217		
Project Name	Land off Horseheath Road, Linton, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	22-08-2016	Finish	30-08-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB 4697	Planning App. No.	S/1969/15/OL
HER No.	ECB 4697	Related HER/OASIS No.	headland5-233642

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Neolithic -4k to -2k	Pottery	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
Ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Flint	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Burial	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Animal bone	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambs	Land south of Horseheath Road, Linton CB21 4LU	
Parish	Linton		
HER	Cambs CC		
Study Area	2.5ha	National Grid Reference	TL 5725 4682

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

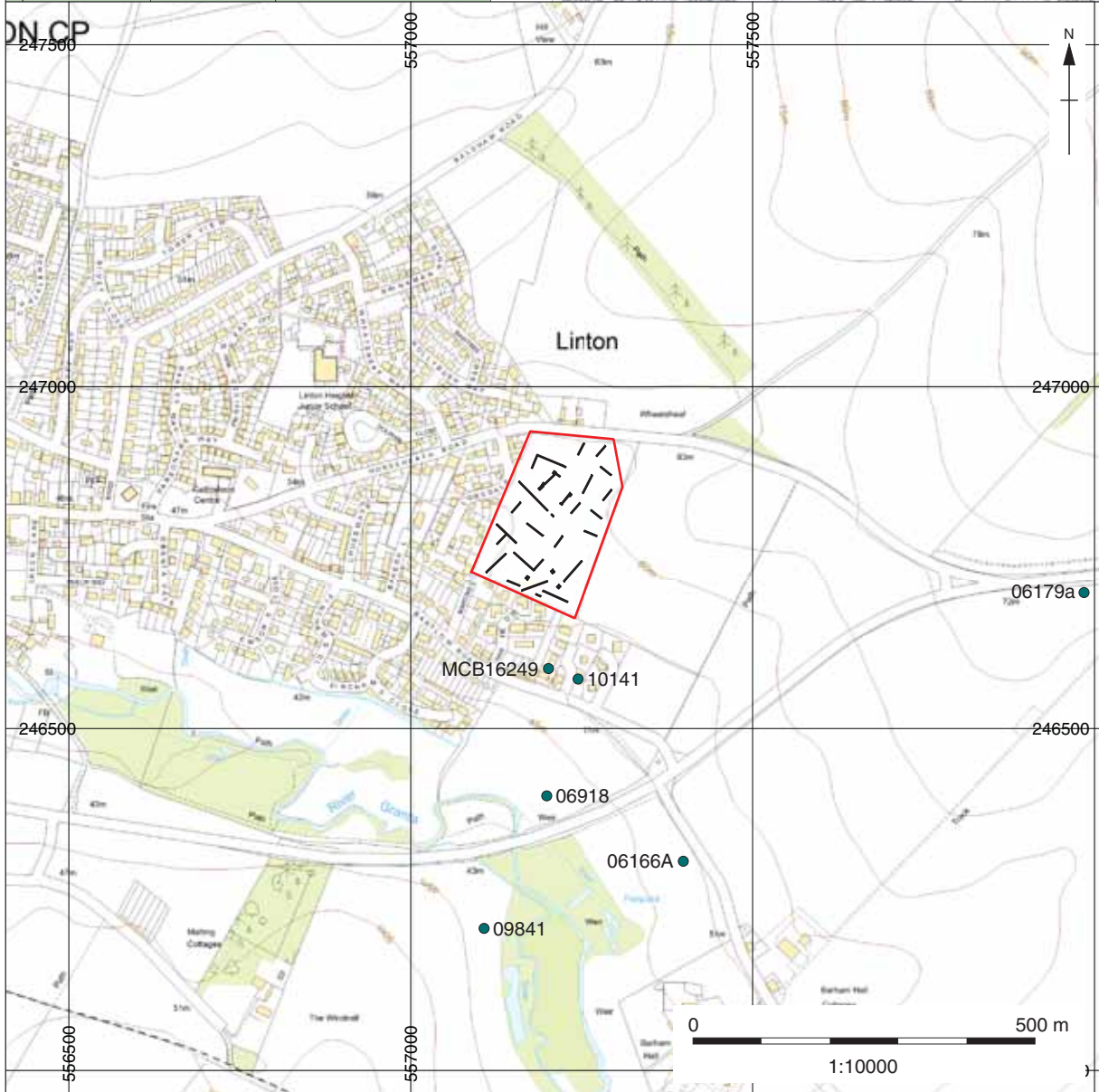
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stroe	OA East	CCC Store
ECB 4697	LINHOR16	ECB 4697

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) within the site (red)



Figure 2: Trench plan showing approximate route of palaeochannel across site

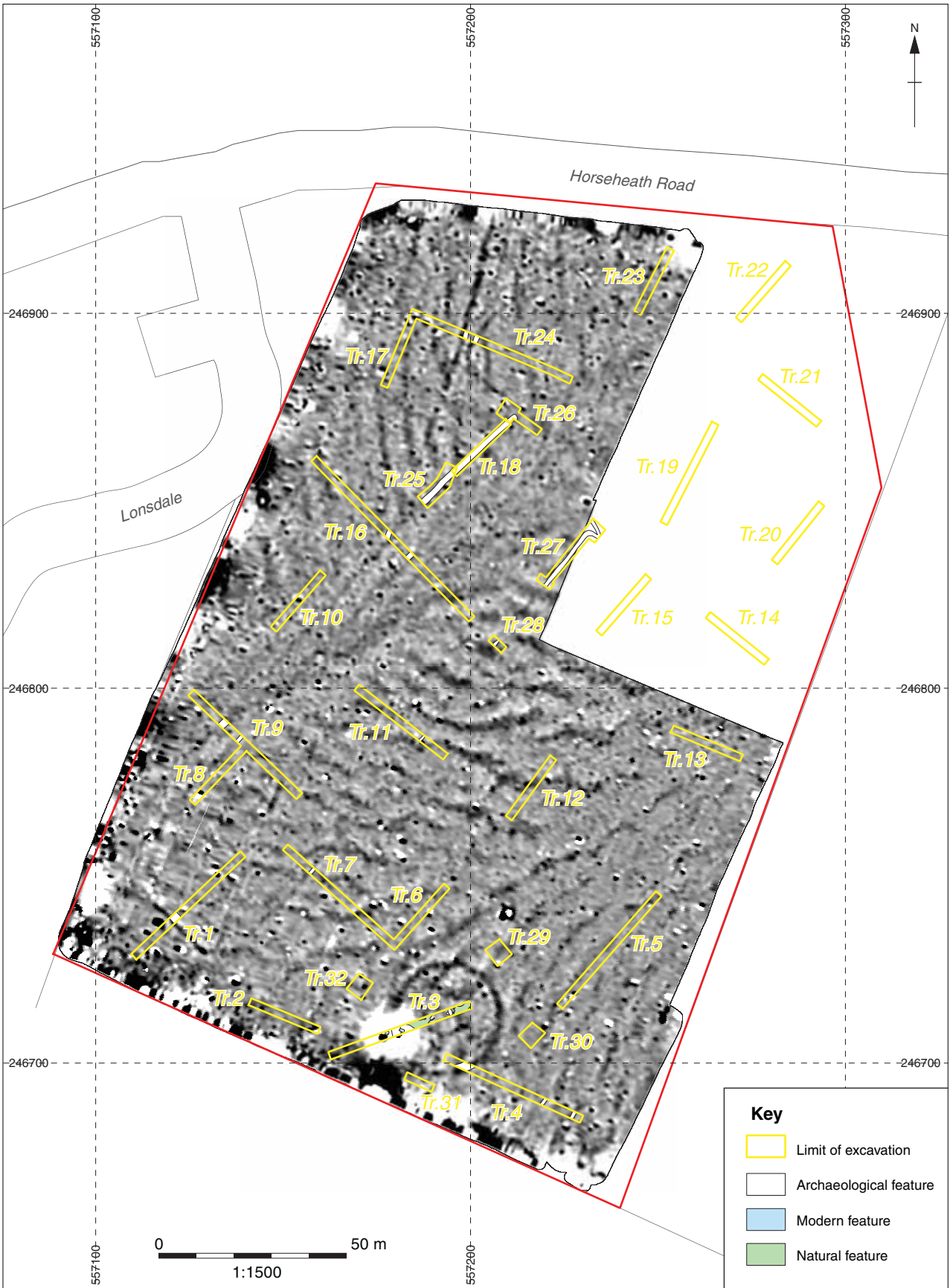


Figure 3: Trench plan with geophysical survey results, geophysics data supplied by Headland Archaeology

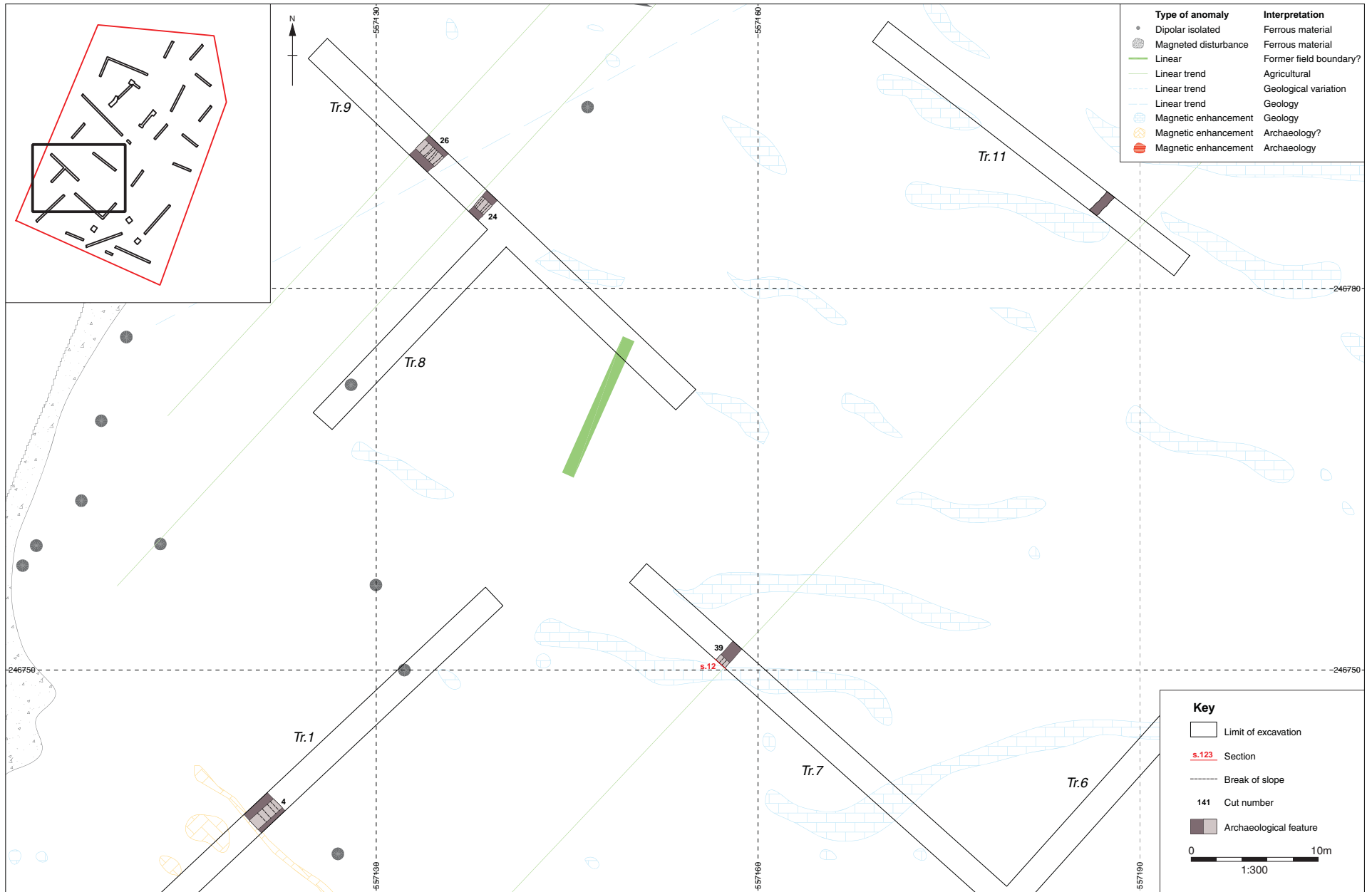


Figure 4: Plan of trenches 1, 9 and 11, geophysics data supplied by Headland Archaeology

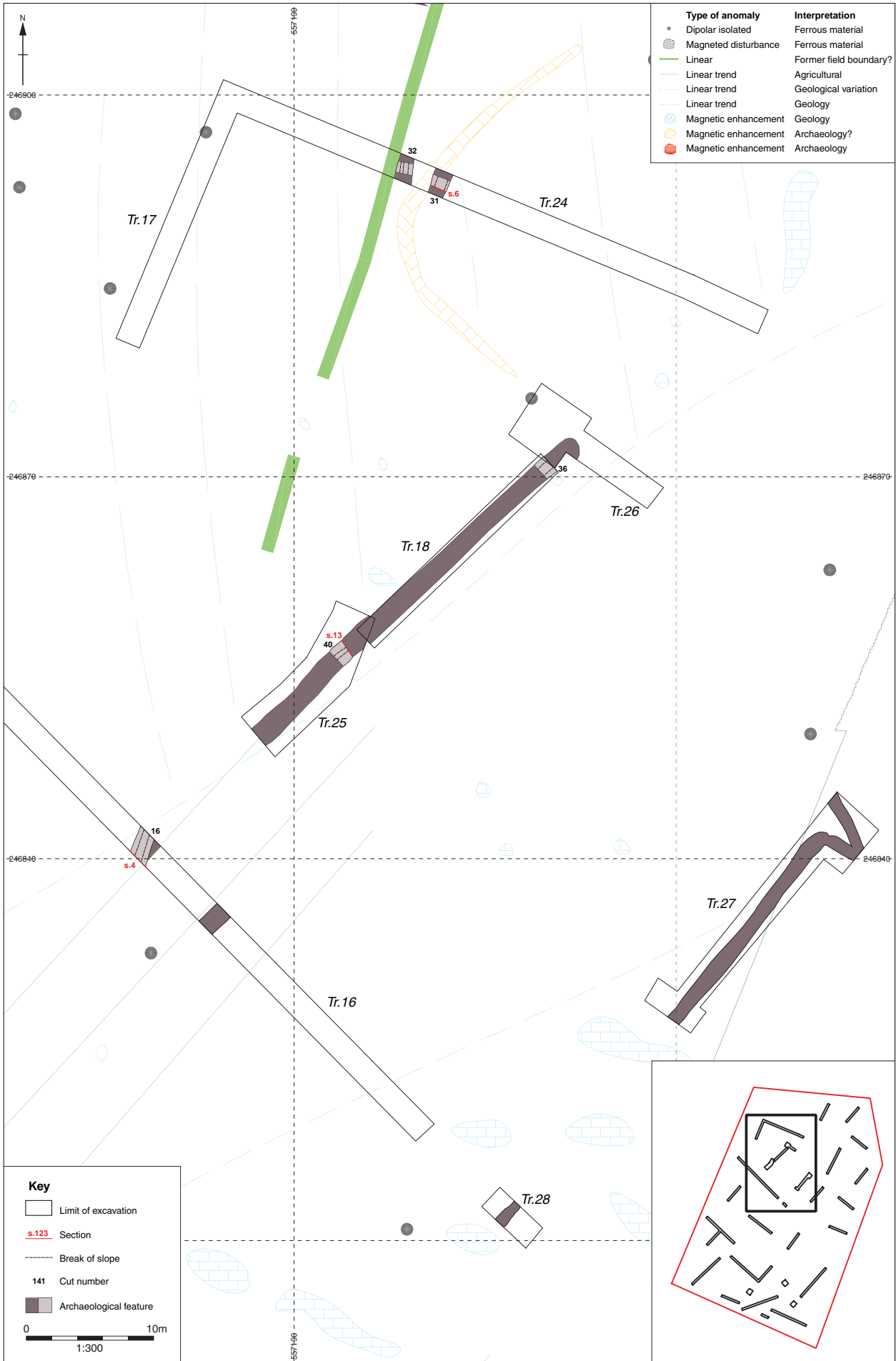


Figure 5: Plan of trenches 16-18 and 24-28, geophysics data supplied by Headland Archaeology

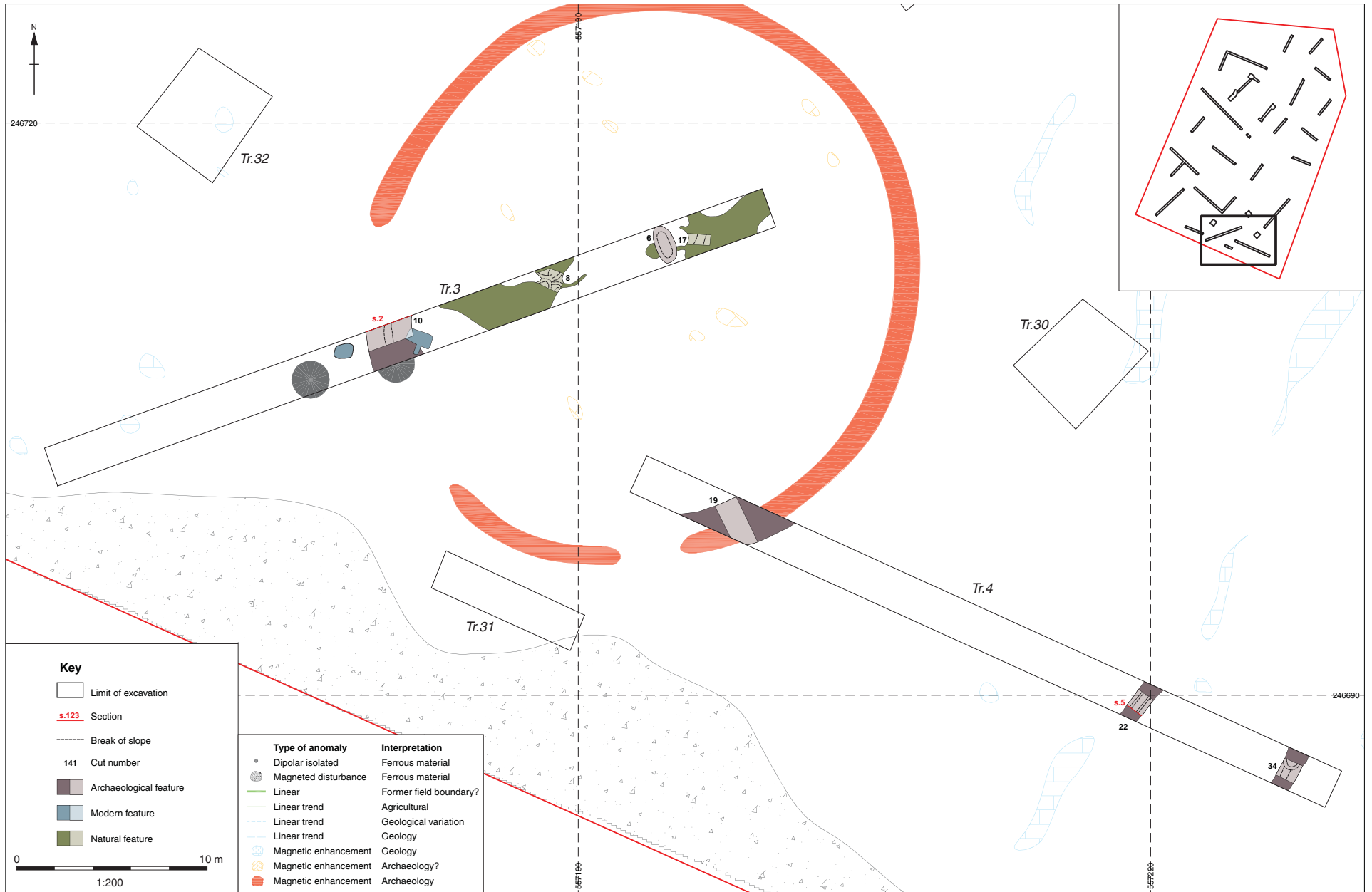


Figure 6: Plan of trenches 3 and 4, geophysics data supplied by Headland Archaeology

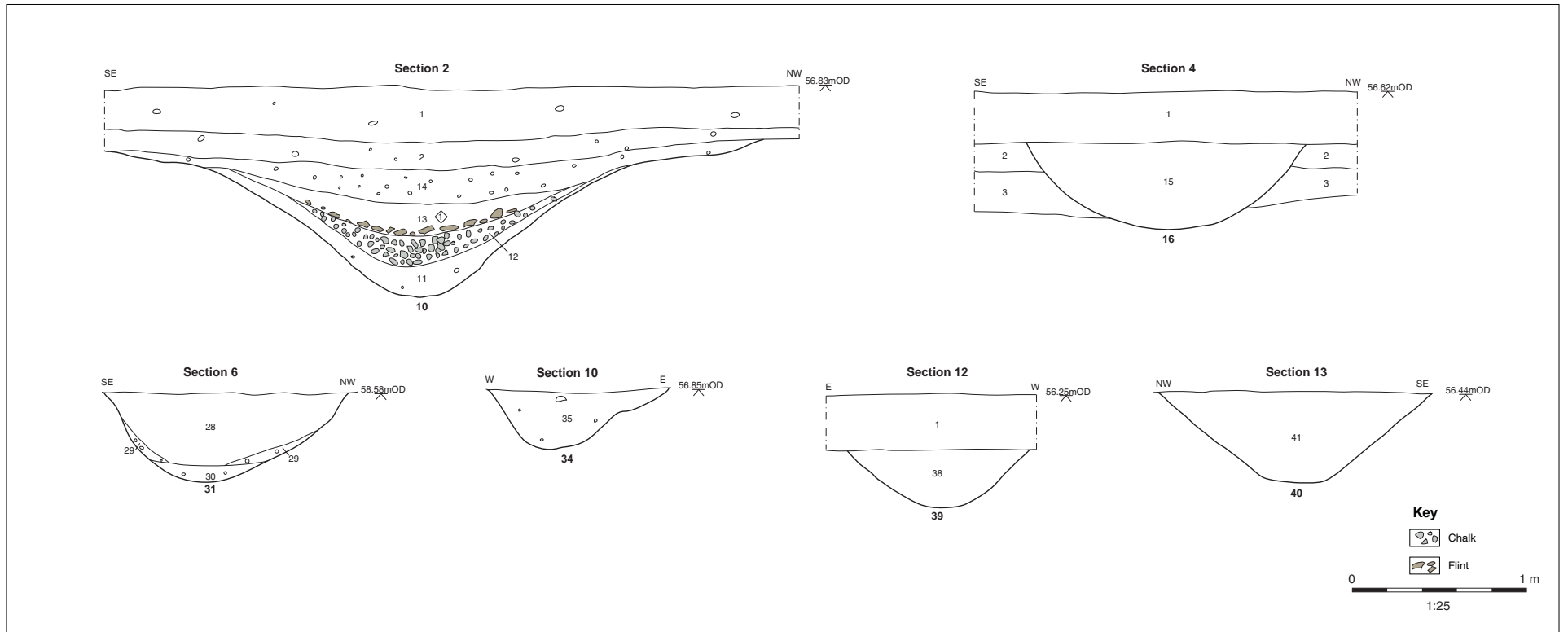


Figure 7: Selected sections

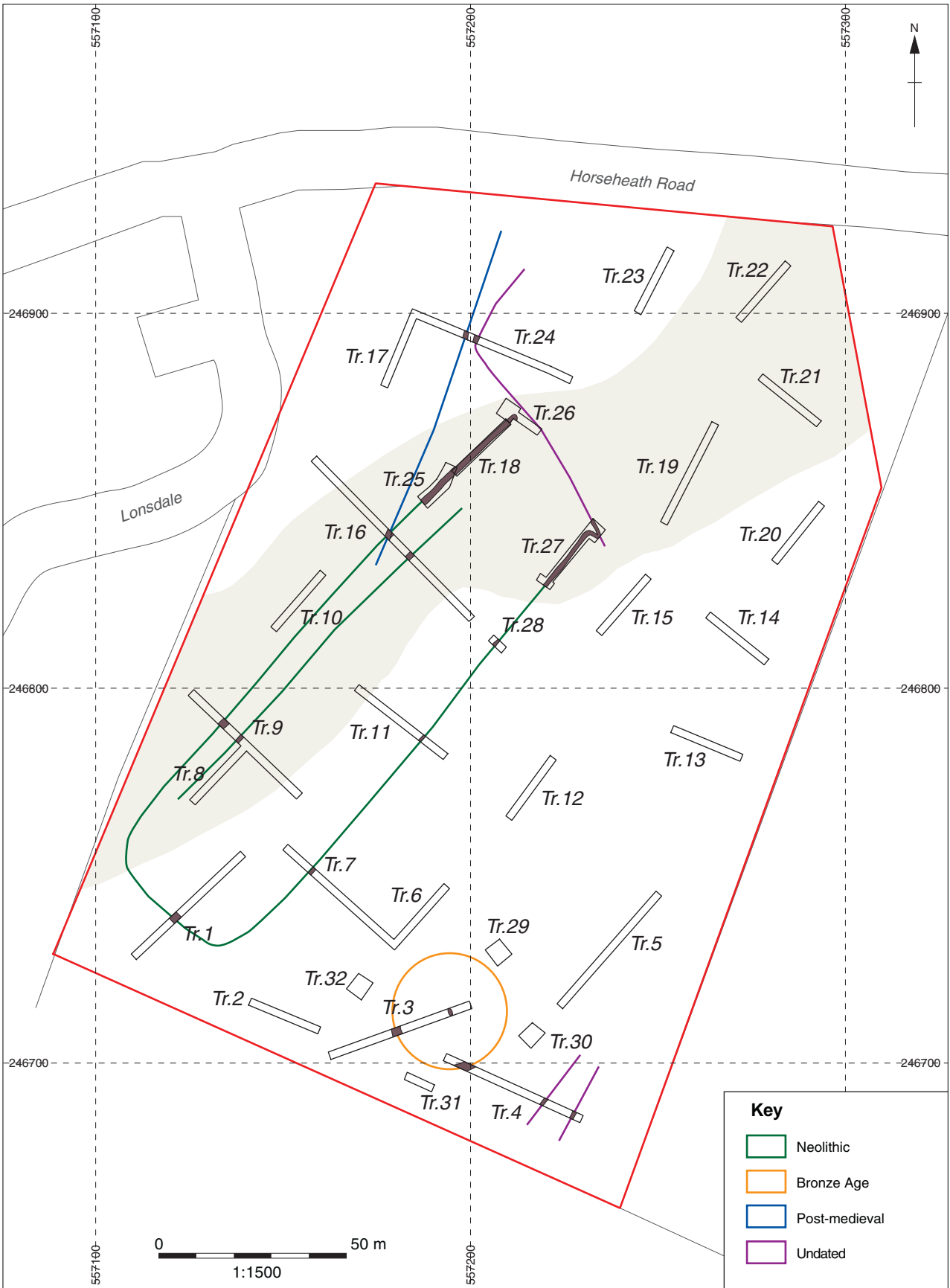


Figure 8: Plan of all archaeology by period



Plate 1: Ditch 40, looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 27, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking south-west



Plate 4: Ditch 10, looking east



Plate 5: Burial **06**, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench **30**, looking north-east



Plate 7: Trench 16, looking east



Plate 8: Trench 19, looking north-east



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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