

# Iron Age Boundaries and Romano-British Settlement at The Unwins Nursery Site, Impington, Cambridgeshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2009

Client: Campbell Buchanan

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**Iron Age Boundaries and Romano-British Settlement at The Unwins Nursery  
Site, Impington Lane, Impington, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## Summary

OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Unwins Nursery, Impington Lane, Impington, Cambridgeshire between 18th and 25th May 2009. The investigation initially consisted of six trenches, 230m in total length, within the proposed redevelopment area of the former nursery site, which is to include the construction of new homes with associated access and services.

The initial phase of evaluation dealt with the area around the footprint of buildings which had recently been demolished. Following consultation with Cambridgeshire County Councils Archaeology, Planning and Advise (CAPCA) officer, a further two trenches totalling 15m were excavated to establish the depth and potential impact of the buildings on any surviving archaeology.

This investigation revealed a number of ditches spanning at least two phases of activity. The first identified phase dated to the Late Iron Age to 1st century AD which comprised mostly large field boundaries. The second phase was slightly later, dating to the mid 1st century to the mid 2nd century AD and sees the re-establishment of these earlier ditches together with a greater density of ditches at the southern end of the site. These ditches, close and almost parallel with the current Impington Lane, contained a large quantity of locally produced sandy courseware storage and cooking vessels which may indicate close proximity to settlement. A brooch and sherd of Samian pottery were amongst the other finds from this phase.

The omission of full pottery analysis and animal bone reports are due to the client's wish to move to the field very rapidly, and that the client has agreed to enable appropriate recovery procedures during the excavation stage followed by a full analysis of relevant artefacts.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former Unwins nursery site, Impington Lane, Impington (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/1356/08Z/F), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, 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 geology of the site consists of mainly of calcareous clay and loams of the Evesham 3 association overlying Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (BGS, 1981).
- 1.2.2 Buildings located on the site have been recently demolished and all associated rubble flattened and compressed. The site was relatively flat, rising slightly from 11.16mOD at the northern end to 12.44mOD at the southern end closest to the road. Natural geology also rises up towards the southern end of the site from 10.78mOD to 11.88mOD.

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

A search of the CHER was carried out within a 500m radius of the site (Figure 2). Some of the relevant results are summarised in the table below:

CHER Number	Type	Brief description	Relevance to IMP IML 09 evaluation
ECB 2706	Fieldwork	Geophysical survey at Impington. Report to follow	No relevance
ECB 1692	Fieldwork	Earthwork survey at St Etheldredas church, Histon 1982-83 The outline of the church wall survive as earthworks, representing a simple chancel, nave and tower	No relevance
ECB 1499	Fieldwork	Watching brief Milton-Histon pipeline, 1991. Excavation focused on a section through Akeman	No relevance



		Street, demonstrating the flanking ditches were 16m apart.	
ECB 638	Fieldwork	Evaluation at St Andrews Church, Impington, 1994 10 burials were encountered, all incomplete as a result of later grave digging. 6 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered indicating possible earlier activity beneath the graves	No relevance
ECB 2064	Fieldwork	Watching brief along Histon-Waterbech electricity cable, 2003 6km trench was excavated between Histon and Cambridge research Park near Waterbech. Iron Age and Roman remains were located along the route. Two concentrations of RB activity correspond to cropmarks.	No relevance
ECB 2016	Fieldwork	Evaluation at Impington Lane, 2005 (IMPIML05) 6 trenches were excavated although many features undated due to lack of finds. Ditches and quarry pits dated to Medieval period.	Despite close proximity of site, none of these features could be linked to IMPIML09 evaluation. Alignments and dates of all features differed, although some residual RB pottery may indicated continuation of features.
ECB 2356	Fieldwork	Evaluation at Chivers Way, Histon 2 evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were encountered due to reduction of ground level prior to construction of buildings previously on the site.	No relevance
ECB 2864	Fieldwork	Evaluation and Excavation at NIAB site, Park Farm, Impington 17 evaluation trenches were excavated followed by small excavation and 3 more trenches. Late Bronze Age occupation, a Middle Iron Age ditch and a post medieval field system were identified.	No relevance

### **General**

- 1.3.1 The site lies between the medieval villages of Histon and Impington, and probably overlaps elements of these settlements. The eastern end of the site is close to the manorial site of Burgoynes Farm (CHER 10308) and the parish church of St Andrew (CHER 05448). The western end includes a small section of frontage facing onto Histon village green and pond which are believed to be medieval in date (CHER 11247). Saxon artefacts have been recovered in the vicinity (CHER 51960), the area lying close to the parochial centre of a village with a recognisably Early Saxon name form (Reaney 1943).
- 1.3.2 In addition, the form of the land parcels associated with Burgoynes Farm and St Andrew's Church to the east of the site suggests a Saxon settlement focus around an oval enclosure.

### ***Prehistoric***

- 1.3.3 Three handaxes are known from Histon which are likely to date from the Neolithic period (Fox 1923). Unfortunately, their findspots are unknown. Remains of three Bronze Age barrows are recorded from the extreme of the parish and a small number of scatters of worked flint are known from Impington (Taylor 1998). Arbury Camp, a Late Iron Age fortified site located within the parish of Impington, lies 1.8km south of the proposed development.

### ***Romano-British***

- 1.3.4 The line of Akeman Street runs approximately 500m east of the village of Impington and a possible villa is known at the site of the First Public Drain, Histon, about 1.15km south-west of the site (Margery 1955).

### ***Anglo-Saxon and Medieval***

- 1.3.5 The only evidence of Saxon activity in the vicinity is the discovery of a circular loom weight found during the construction of a school off Glebe Way, Histon 200m to the north-east of the development area (CHER 05196; Samuels 2004). Impington is referred to in a document of AD 991 (Taylor 1998) and both Histon and Impington are recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, implying that settlement was established by the Late Saxon period.
- 1.3.6 Most of Histon was held as two manors by the Bishop of Lincoln at the time of the Domesday survey, when 29 villagers, 18 smallholders and 24 cottagers are recorded, suggesting a population in the region of 375: this makes the village one of the largest in South Cambridgeshire. The bishop gave one of these manors to Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire and it was held by the Abbey until the dissolution. The church of St Etheldreda was built on this estate and its earthworks survive in a field at Abbey Farm (850-900m north-west of the subject site).
- 1.3.7 The other manor which originated as tenanted land was held by 1223 by Henry De Colville, who also held land in Impington and, from the late 13th century, the Colville manors gradually merged into a single manor. They were sold in 1362 to Sir Robert Thorpe and the Histon manor became known as Histon Denny.
- 1.3.8 The manor of Impington was given to Ely Abbey by Beorhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex in 991 (Samuels 2004). In 1066 the 10 hide vill was entirely in Ely's hands, 6 hides being in demesne and the rest held by three sokemen. By the early 1070s Picot (Sheriff of Cambridge) had taken three hides of the demesne and the rest was held by sokemen. Picot's successor as Baron of Bourn, Gilbert Pecche, was named as intermediate tenant of knights fee in 1279. In the mid 12th century Robert (son of Humphrey) gave land in Impington to William (son of Reynold) as a knights fee. The bishop of Ely later created two knights fees, held separately and covering the whole parish.
- 1.3.9 The other knights fee in Impington was Burgoynes manor which was recorded in 1193 when Simon (son of Richard the constable) had successfully contested possession of seven-eighths of it. He was presumably the Simon (son of Eve) who conveyed his land in Impington in 1201.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Campbell Buchanan for commissioning the works. Thanks also to Graeme Clarke, Andrew Corrigan and Chris Thatcher for their assistance on site and to David Brown for supervising the excavation and recording of additional Trenches 7 and 8. Finally thanks to Stephen Wadeson for supplying the spot dating. The site was directed and surveyed by the author. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this 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 development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB excavator using a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Service plans were consulted and the area was scanned using a CAT scanner prior to machining.
- 2.2.2 Initially six trenches were investigated totalling 230m in length. It was not possible to evaluate the land on the western side of the development area due to a large spoil heap (Figure 5).
- 2.2.3 The trench design was approved by Cambridgeshire County Councils Archaeology section before work took place. It was agreed that the trenches would be located around the outside of the recently demolished Unwins nursery buildings. Following consultation at a monitoring meeting, it was agreed an additional two trenches (7 and 8) were required to assess the survival of archaeology beneath the demolished buildings.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, supplemented by digital photographs.
- 2.2.5 The site survey was carried out by the site director using a Leica GPS which is located on the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were also recorded on the top and bottom of each trench and on section drawings with the GPS.
- 2.2.6 Drawn plans were incorporated with the survey data to accurately plot the position of the trenches.
- 2.2.7 Weather conditions were good, with constant sunshine and no rain.

### 3 RESULTS

The results will be presented below, trench by trench. Cut numbers will be displayed in **bold** text, all other context in normal text. Appendix A provides descriptions of topsoil and subsoil depths. The location of all trenches can be seen in Figure 1.

#### 3.1 Trench 1

3.1.1 Trench 1 measured 30m in length, 1.6m wide and was oriented approximately northwest to southeast (Figure 1). This trench contained four ditches and a posthole, described below, recorded from west to east. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Ditch **103** was slightly curvilinear in plan, orientated approximately north-north east to south southwest. It measured 0.52m wide with a maximum depth of 0.27m. It had steep sloping edges and a concave base. This ditch was filled by 102, a mid orangey greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions. Pottery retrieved from this ditch was dated as Late Iron Age to mid-1st century AD.

Ditch **105** was linear in plan, orientated approximately north to south. It measured 0.88m wide with a maximum depth of 0.17m. It had moderate sloping edges and a flat base. This ditch was filled by 104, a light brown clayey silt with occasional stones, charcoal flecks and a single piece of animal bone.

Ditch **109** was linear in plan, orientated approximately north to south, parallel with ditch **105** and was truncated by posthole **111** and ditch **107** (Figure 4, Section 9). It measured at least 0.67m wide and 0.18m deep. It had moderate sloping edges and a flat base. This ditch was filled by 108, a mid grey brown clayey silt with no obvious inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from the top of the fill of the ditch was dated as mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Posthole **111** was sub-circular in plan measuring approximately 0.35m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.29m. It had steep sloping edges and a rounded base (Figure 4, Section 9). It was filled by 110, a mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with no obvious inclusions. There were no finds retrieved from this feature.

Ditch **107** was linear in plan, orientated approximately north to south, parallel with ditch **105** and truncating ditch **109** (Figure 4, Section 9). It measured 1.40m wide and 0.52m deep. It had moderately steep sloping edges and a concave base. This ditch was filled by 106, a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional large stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from the top of the fill of the ditch was dated as Iron Age and may be residual.

#### 3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 50m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately north northeast to south southwest (Figure 1). This trench contained seven ditches, a small pit and a 20th century bottle dump, described below, recorded from north to south. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Ditch **221** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east to west with very steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base (Figure 4, Section 8). It measured 2.45m wide and 0.92m deep. This ditch had four fills, 217-220. Primary fill 220 was a mottled orangish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stones and a maximum thickness of 0.28m. Fill 219 was a greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stones and a maximum thickness of 0.10m. Fill 217 was a greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.62m. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as Iron Age. Fill 218 was a brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.30m.

Ditch **221** truncated ditch **216**.

Ditch **216** was linear in plan, orientated approximately northeast to southwest. This thin, narrow ditch measured 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep with gradual sloping edges and a concave base. It was filled by 215, an orangey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions.

Ditch **206** was linear in plan, orientated approximately northeast to southwest with gradual sloping edges and a concave base. It continued into Trench 3 where it was planned, but not investigated and terminated within this excavated slot. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.64m deep. This ditch was filled by 205, a yellowish brown, sandy clay with moderate gravel stone inclusions.

Ditch **204** truncated by ditch **206**, **210** and pit **208**.

Ditch **204** was linear in plan, orientated approximately northwest to southeast, continuing beyond the trench edges with gradual sloping edges and a concave base (Plate 1). It measured approximately 1.55m wide and 0.60m deep. This ditch was filled by 202 and 203. Fill 203 was a yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.22m. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as Late Iron Age to early Roman.

Fill 202 was a dark grey sandy clay with moderate gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.40m. This fill may in fact represent a re-cut as the steepness of the slope and distinct different colour of the fill may represent a later event (Plate 1). Pottery retrieved from 202 was dated to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Ditch **204** truncated pit **208**.

Pit **208** appeared to be oval, although was not fully revealed in plan. It measured at least 1.0m in length, 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep. It had gradual sloping edges and a concave base. This pit was filled by 207, a yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions.

Ditch **210** (equal to **214**) was linear in plan, orientated approximately north-northeast to south-southwest with gradual sloping edges and a concave base. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep. This ditch was filled by 209 (equal to 213), a yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stones. This ditch terminated approximately 5m to the south where it was truncated by ditch **212**.

Ditch **212** was linear in plan, orientated approximately northeast to southwest with steep, almost vertical edges and a flat base. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.44m deep. This ditch was filled by 211, a dark yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions.

Rubbish pit **223** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the western edge of the trench. This pit measured approximately 1.0m in width and was filled with broken plant pots and glass bottles (fill 222). It was not excavated due to the quantities of broken glass, however a number of complete bottles and diagnostic sherds and bases from the pots were retained for analysis.

### 3.3 Trench 3

3.3.1 Trench 3 measured 30m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately west-northwest to east-southeast (Figure 1). This trench contained a large pit (?) and a ditch terminal/pit, described below, recorded from west to east. During machining, a modern brick lined well and concrete foundations of a recently demolished building were encountered; these clearly recent features were planned but not investigated. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Pit/ditch terminal **308** was not fully revealed in plan, continuing beyond the northern trench edge. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sloping edges and a concave base, although excavation was hampered when the water table was encountered. This pit/ditch was filled by 307, a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks throughout. Pottery retrieved from the fill dates this ditch to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Pit **306** was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured approximately 1.40m wide and 0.80m deep. This pit was not fully revealed in plan, however the section revealed moderate

sloping edges and an irregular base (Plate 2). It was contained three fills; 302-305. Primary fill 305 was a yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.32m. Fill 304 was a brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.44m. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as Late Iron Age to early Roman, 1st century AD. Fill 303 was a brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.36m. Upper fill 302 was a yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.48m. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as Late Iron Age to early Roman, 1st century AD.

### 3.4 Trench 4

3.4.1 Trench 4 measured 52m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately north northeast to south southwest (Figure 1). This trench contained two gullies, two ditches and a possible pit described below, recorded from north to south. During machining, a number of modern concrete foundations relating to the recently demolished building were encountered; these clearly recent features were planned but not investigated. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Ditch/gully **404** was slightly curvilinear in plan, orientated approximately northwest to southeast, continuing beyond the edges of the trench. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.27m deep with steep sloping edges and a flat base. This ditch was filled by 403, a mid yellowish brown sandy, silty clay with occasional small gravel and pebble stone inclusions.

Pit **413** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.0m wide and continuing beyond the western edge of the trench. It had gradual sloping edges, a flat base and a maximum depth of 0.30m. This pit was filled by 412, a mid orangey brown, sandy silt with occasional small stones throughout.

Ditch **411** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east northeast to west southwest, continuing beyond both edges of the trench. It measured 2.40m wide and at least 0.60m deep (Figure 4, Section 7)(excavation was hampered by the water table). This ditch had steep sloping edges, the base was not recorded. It was filled by 410, 409 and 408. Fill 410 was a light yellowish brown silty sandy clay with occasional small stones and snail shells and charcoal throughout. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as Late Iron Age to early Roman, 1st century AD. Fill 409 was a mid orangey grey sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal, pottery and animal bone throughout. Pottery from this fill was dated to 1st century AD. Fill 408 was a dark orangey brown sandy, clayey silt with occasional charcoal and small stones.

This ditch was re-cut by **407**.

Ditch **407** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east northeast to west southwest, continuing beyond both edges of the trench. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep with very steep sloping edges and a concave base (Figure 4, Section 7). It was filled by 405 and 406. Fill 406 was a dark, blackish brown, sandy clayey silt with frequent snail shells throughout as well as charcoal flecks, small stones and pottery sherds. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated to the 1st century AD. This context also contained a small copper alloy brooch with missing pin dated to 1st-2nd century AD. Fill 405 was a dark orangey brown sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, snail shells, stones and pottery throughout. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Ditch/gully **415** was linear in plan, orientated approximately west northwest to east southeast, continuing beyond both edges of the trench. It measured 0.33m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sloping edges and an undulating base. This ditch/gully was filled by 414, a mid orangey sandy, silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk lumps throughout.

### 3.5 Trench 5

3.5.1 Trench 5 measured 30m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately north-northeast to south-southwest (Figure 1). This trench contained two ditches and a

possible pit described below, recorded from north to south. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Ditch/gully **507** was linear in plan, orientated approximately west-northwest to east-southeast, continuing beyond both edges of the trench. It measured 0.30m wide and 0.08m deep with gradual sloping edges and a flat base into which a possible posthole (**509**) was cut. This ditch/gully was filled by 506, a mid-dark greyish brown, sandy clayey silt with no obvious inclusions. No dating evidence was found.

Possible posthole **509** was circular in plan, revealed only in the base of ditch **507**, with a diameter of 0.12m and maximum depth of 0.20m. It was filled by 506, a dark brown silty sand with no obvious inclusions.

Pit **505** was circular in plan, measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It had moderate sloping edges and a concave base. This pit was filled by 504, a light mid grey brown sandy silt with no obvious inclusions.

Ditch terminal **503** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east-northeast to west-southwest continuing beyond the western edge of the trench and terminating to the east. It measured 0.36m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate sloping edges and an irregular base. It was filled by 502, a mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

### 3.6 Trench 6

3.6.1 Trench 6 measured 46m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately west-northwest to east-southeast, parallel to the present Impington Lane (Figure 1, Plate 3). This trench contained eight ditches described below, recorded from west to east. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail.

Ditch **603** was located at the western end of the trench and continued beyond the trench end, continuing for 2.50m before terminating to the east. It was orientated approximately east-southeast to west southwest, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.25m deep. This ditch had steep sloping edges and a concave base. It was filled by 602, a yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate gravel stone inclusions.

Ditch **605** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east-southeast to west-southwest. It appeared to terminated towards the west and continue to the south beyond the section and it continued eastwards for 9.75m where it continued beyond the trench edge. It measured approximately 1.10m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping edges and a concave base. This ditch was filled by 604, a dark brown sandy clay with occasional gravel stone inclusions. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated to the 1st century AD.

There was evidence of an earlier ditch/feature beneath **605**, however this was not investigated.

Ditch **607** (equal to **611**) was linear in plan, orientated approximately east-southeast to west southwest, terminating towards the west and leading into ditch **608** approximately 10m to the east. It measured 0.95m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sloping edges and a concave base. This ditch was filled by 606 (equal to 612), a dark greyish brown sandy clay with moderate gravel stone inclusions. Pottery retrieved from this fill was dated as mid 1st to 2nd, possibly third century AD. Pottery retrieved from 612 was dated to early to mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD.

Ditch **608** was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, continuing beyond the trench edges. It measured approximately 3.25m wide and 0.80m deep with very steep sloping edges (Figure 4, Section 12 and Plate 4). A modern ditch with concrete in the base truncated the middle of the ditch. The extent of the intrusion was visible in plan and is not believed to have impacted on the reliability of the dating evidence. The ditch was filled by 609 and 610. Fill 609 was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions and maximum depth of 0.30m. This fill contained a significant quantity of pottery which has been dated as early to mid 2nd century AD. Fill 610 was a mid grey brown, clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions



and a maximum, thickness of 0.50m. This fill also contained a large quantity of pottery, also dated to the early to mid 2nd century AD.

Ditch **608** was truncated by **613**, a modern service or building foundation trench on a north to south alignment. It contained a concrete block in the base (Figure 4, Section 12).

Ditch **617** was linear in plan, orientated approximately east to west. It had steep sloping edges and a narrow, rounded base (Figure 4, Section 14). It measured approximately 4m long in plan, continuing beyond the northern and southern trench edges. It was 1.10m wide and 0.58m deep. This ditch was filled by 615 and 616. Primary fill 616 was a mid brown sandy silt with frequent small gravel stones throughout and a maximum thickness of 0.22m. Upper fill 615 was a dark grey brown, fine clayey silt with rare small stone inclusions and a maximum thickness of 0.34m. Pottery retrieved from this fill was spot dated as mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Ditch **619** was linear in plan, orientated approximately north-northeast to south-southwest, continuing beyond the edges of the trench. It had gradual sloping edges and a concave base, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep. This ditch was filled by 618, a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, stones, snail shells, animal bone and pottery. The pottery retrieved was spot dated as mid 1st to 2nd century AD.

### 3.7 Trench 7

3.7.1 Trench 7 measured 5m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately northwest to southeast (Figure 1). This trench was excavated in order to establish the extent of survival of any archaeology in the unevaluated car park area of the site. This trench revealed modern brick building foundations (**706** and **708**) and natural geology was encountered between them, Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail. An investigative sondage dug alongside one of the foundations indicates that any archaeology would have been truncated by the foundations in this location.

### 3.8 Trench 8

3.8.1 Trench 8 measured 10m in length, 1.60m wide and was oriented approximately northeast to southwest (Figure 1). This trench was excavated in order to establish the extent of survival of any archaeology beneath the recently demolished buildings. Figure 3 shows this trench in more detail. A concrete pad was located in the southwest corner of the trench next to which a sondage was dug which established the base of which was at the same level as natural geology and may indicate any archaeology may survive beneath it in this location. A ditch or pit survived in the northeast corner of the trench.

Pit/ditch **804** was located in the northeast corner of the trench and continued beyond the trench edge. Its shape was not fully revealed in plan, however it had moderately steep sloping edges and a flat base measuring 0.15m in depth. It was filled by 803, a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

### 3.9 Environmental Summary

3.9.1 A total of 13 soil samples were taken for analysis from a various features across the site. These are currently awaiting further analysis. For assessment results, see Appendix D.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the initial spot dating of the pottery, the site appears to break down into two distinct phases: Late Iron Age to mid 1st century AD and mid 1st century AD to mid/late 2nd century. These phases are briefly discussed below as well as their relationship to features recorded in the 2005 evaluation. Figure 5 shows the suggested phases as well as the association of the site with that investigated in 2005.

### 4.1 Phase 1 : Late Iron Age to mid 1st Century AD

- 4.1.1 Activity from this period seems to be limited to the northern and central areas of the site and was recorded in Trenches 1 - 4 only. Other than 1 large pit (**306**), all other features from this phase were ditches.
- 4.1.2 The alignment of the ditches may suggest two sub phases : firstly, ditches in Trenches 1 (**103**) and 2 (**204**) are on a northeast-southwest / northwest – southeast layout (Figure 5). Although the ditches themselves differ in size and profile, they may be contemporary given the right angles of their orientation. It is possible that they form an enclosed area to the east, however this will only be established through further investigation.
- 4.1.3 The second sub phase may comprise the roughly east-west orientated ditches recorded in Trenches 2 (**221**) and 4 (**411**). Both ditches were relatively wide and deep and may represent field boundaries.
- 4.1.4 The projected line of all ditches in this phase would suggest continuation of activity to the north, east and west of the evaluated site.

### 4.2 Phase 2 : Mid 1st to mid/late 2nd Century AD

- 4.2.1 This second phase of activity occurs within a short period of phase 1 and has a short date range from the pottery as mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD.
- 4.2.2 This period sees reinstatement of two earlier boundaries as re-cuts are recorded in Trench 2 (re-cut of ditch **204** considered but not recorded on site) and Trench 4 (**407**, a re-cut of **411** (Figure 4, Section 7)).
- 4.2.3 This phase also appears to build upon the earlier north-south / east-west layout, not only through re-cutting existing ditches as mentioned above, but by creating new ones as recorded in Trenches 1, 3 and most significantly, Trench 6.
- 4.2.4 Trench 6, at the southern end of the site appears to be close to the focal point of the site and potentially to settlement related activity. This part of the site lies closest to the current Impington Lane (Figure 1) and a number of ditches respecting the alignment of the road were recorded (**603**, **605** and **607**). The pottery retrieved from ditches in this trench and in particular ditch **608** is a utilitarian, domestic assemblage made up of sandy coarse wares, mostly locally produced. The bulk of the assemblage is mid 1st to 2nd AD in date (Steve Wadson *pers. com*). Noticeable is the distinct lack of fine wares/table wares and specialist wares such as flagons and mortaria, however further sampling through excavation in this area may add more to the assemblage as a whole.
- 4.2.5 The concentration of such pottery would indicate very close proximity to settlement at the southern part of the site. The lack of large storage vessels and quantity of small cooking/storage pots would also support this suggestion. Due to the limited area investigated, it is difficult to say with any certainty whether its high or low status but

with the pot recovered it could be suggested that it may be typical of a low order settlement.

### **4.3 Summary of 2005 Evaluation (Cooper 2005)**

- 4.3.1 Despite the discovery of a relatively large number of features, interpretation was hampered by the low density of finds. The ditches encountered are likely to have formed part of a medieval agricultural landscape linked to the settlements at Histon and/or Impington.
- 4.3.2 One of the most significant observations in the evaluation was a series of ditches identified in Trench 2. Their differing alignments and stratigraphic relationships imply several phases of field systems. It is possible that a pre-medieval field system was superseded by a later medieval layout. The material culture recovered from these ditches was extremely limited with a residual sherd of Roman pottery being the only artefact recovered.
- 4.3.3 The quarry pits found in Trench 4 produced the greatest density of artefacts within the subject area. Sherds of Ely ware and Colchester ware (Appendix 2) were recovered from the backfill of these quarries, which probably indicate medieval quarrying for gravel and clay. It is tempting to view such activity as being associated with adjacent settlement.
- 4.3.4 The density of field boundaries may imply that the development area was part of an open field system that was enclosed in the later medieval period. The major components of the landscape identified (quarrying and field boundaries) imply settlement activity in close proximity to the development area but not in its immediate vicinity. Furthermore, the absence of any great quantity of finds suggests that the archaeology of the development area is characterised by peripheral activities.

### **4.4 Significance**

- 4.4.1 None of the alignments of ditches recorded within the 2009 evaluation were recorded in 2005 indicating that despite their close proximity, they are two very different sites in their nature. Further work may identify a boundary between the two sites which encloses the Late Iron Age into Roman site with that of the mostly Medieval quarrying to the west. The discovery of potential settlement in this part of Impington is significant as no discovery of Romano-British settlement in this part of Impington has previously been identified.

### **4.5 Recommendations**

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office. Should any further work be required areas to consider would be:
- Is there a physical division between the two evaluated areas? Look for evidence of boundary between the two sites which demarcates the western limit of the Iron Age – Roman site
  - Where is the settlement? Concentrated excavation in the southern part of the site may answer this.

- How old is Impington Lane? Does it relate to settlement? Further investigation into the potential settlement at the southern limit of site and its relation to and dating of Impington Lane
- Where are the buildings? Search for buildings or evidence of buildings in the southern part of the site in particular.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SW
This trench contained four ditches and a single posthole				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.5
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.6
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>		11.32
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>		10.81
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	1.6	0.32	Rubble	-	-
101	Layer	1.6	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
102	Fill			Fill of <b>103</b>	Y	LIA-mid C1AD
103	Cut			Ditch		
104	Fill			Fill of <b>105</b>	N	
105	Cut			Ditch		
106	Fill			Fill of <b>107</b>	Y	Prehistoric, IA
107	Cut			Ditch		
108	Fill			Fill of <b>109</b>	Y	Mid C1-C2 AD
109	Cut			Ditch		
110	Fill			Fill of <b>111</b>	N	
111	Cut			Posthole		
Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NNE-SSW
This trench contained seven ditches, a pit and a 20th century bottle and plant pot dump				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.55
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>		11.36
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>		10.86
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer			Rubble	-	
201	Layer			Subsoil	-	
202	Fill			Fill of <b>204</b>	Y	Mid C1-C2 AD

203	Fill			Fill of <b>204</b>	Y	?LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
204	Cut			Ditch		
205	Fill			Fill of <b>206</b>	N	
206	Cut			Cut of ditch		
207	Fill			Fill of <b>208</b>	N	
208	Cut			Cut of pit		
209	Fill			Fill of <b>210</b>	N	
210	Cut			Cut of ditch		
211	Fill			Fill of <b>212</b>	N	
212	Cut			Cut of ditch		
213	Fill			Fill of <b>214</b>	N	
214	Cut			Cut of ditch		
215	Fill			Fill of <b>216</b>	N	
216	Cut			Cut of ditch		
217	Fill			Fill of <b>221</b>	Y	Prehistoric, IA
218	Fill			Fill of <b>221</b>	N	
219	Fill			Fill of <b>221</b>	N	
220	Fill			Fill of <b>221</b>	N	
221	Cut			Cut of ditch		
222	Fill			Fill of <b>223</b>	Y	Early-mid 20th century
223	Cut			Cut of rubbish pit		

### Trench 3

<b>General description</b>  This trench contained a large pit and a pit/ditch terminal	<b>Orientation</b>	WNW-ESE
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.80
	<b>Width (m)</b>	1.60
	<b>Length (m)</b>	30
	<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>	11.86
	<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>	11.04

### Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	1.60		Rubble	-	
301	Layer	1.60		Subsoil	-	
302	Fill			Fill of <b>306</b>	Y	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
303	Fill			Fill of <b>306</b>	N	
304	Fill			Fill of <b>306</b>	Y	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD

305	Fill			Fill of <b>306</b>	N	
306	Cut			Cut of pit		
307	Fill			Fill of <b>308</b>	Y	Mid C1 to C2 AD
308	Cut			Cut of pit/ditch terminal		

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NNE-SSW
This trench contained two gullies, two ditches and a pit				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.6
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		52
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>		11.55
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>		10.97
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer			Rubble	-	
401	Layer			Concrete foundations	-	
402	Layer			Subsoil	-	
403	Fill			Fill of <b>404</b>	N	-
404	Cut			Cut of gully		
405	Fill			Fill of <b>407</b>	Y	?Mid C1 to mid C2 AD
406	Fill			Fill of <b>407</b>	Y	? C1 AD
407	Cut			Re-cut of ditch		
408	Fill			Fill of <b>411</b>	N	
409	Fill			Fill of <b>411</b>	Y	C1AD
410	Fill			Fill of <b>411</b>	Y	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
411	Cut			Cut of ditch		
412	Fill			Fill of <b>413</b>	N	
413	Cut			Cut of pit		
414	Fill			Fill of <b>415</b>	N	
415	Cut			Cut of gully		

Trench 5						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NNE-SSW
This trench contained one pit, one ditch, a gully and a possible posthole.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.40
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>		11.73
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>		11.07
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer			Rubble	-	
501	Layer			Subsoil	-	
502	Fill			Fill of <b>503</b>	N	-
503	Cut			Cut of ditch terminal		
504	Fill			Fill of <b>505</b>	N	
505	Cut			Cut of pit		
506	Fill			Fill of <b>507</b>	N	
507	Cut			Cut of gully		
508	Fill			Fill of <b>509</b>	N	
509	Cut			Cut of possible posthole		

Trench 6						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		WNW-ESE
This trench contained seven ditches (one unexcavated) and a gully.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.55
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1.60
				<b>Length (m)</b>		46
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>		12.44
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>		11.88
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer			Topsoil		
601	Layer			Subsoil		
602	Fill			Fill of <b>603</b>	-	
603	Cut			Cut of gully		
604	Fill			Fill of <b>605</b>	Y	C1
605	Cut			Cut of ditch		



606	Fill			Fill of <b>607</b>	Y	?MC1 to C2 AD (Possibly C3)
607	Cut			Cut of ditch		
608	Cut			Cut of ditch		
609	Fill			Fill of <b>608</b>	Y	Early to mid C2 AD
610	Fill			Fill of <b>608</b>	Y	Early to mid C2 AD
611	Cut			Cut of ditch		
612	Fill			Fill of <b>611</b>	Y	Mid C1 to early/mid C2 AD
613	Cut			Modern intrusion		
614	Fill			Fill of <b>613</b>	N	-
615	Fill			Fill of <b>617</b>	Y	Mid C1-C2 AD
616	Fill			Fill of <b>617</b>	N	
617	Cut			Cut of ditch		
618	Fill			Fill of ditch	Y	Mid C1 to ?C2 AD
619	Cut			Cut of ditch		

Trench 7						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
This trench did not contain any archaeological features				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	5	
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>	12.00	
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>	11.40	
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	1.6	0.30	Rubble	-	-
701	Layer	1.6	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
702				Concrete foundation	-	
703	Cut			Cut for foundation 702	-	
704				Brick footing	-	
705				Cut for 704, brick footing	-	
706				Brick footing	-	
707				Cut for 706, brick footing	-	

Trench 8						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
This trench contained an undated pit/ditch terminal in the northeast corner.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	5	
				<b>Height (mOD) top of trench</b>	12.00	
				<b>Height (mOD) base of trench</b>	11.40	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
801	Layer	1.6		Rubble	-	-
802	Layer	1.6		Subsoil	-	-
803	Fill			Fill of <b>804</b>	N	
804	Cut			Cut of pit/ditch		

## APPENDIX B. POTTERY SPOT DATING

*By Stephen Wadeson*

Context Number	Trench Number	Spot Date
102	1	LIA-mid C1AD
106	1	Prehistoric, IA
108	1	Mid C1-C2 AD
202	2	Mid C1-C2 AD
203	2	?LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
217	2	Prehistoric, IA
302	3	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
304	3	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
307	3	Mid C1 to C2 AD
405	4	?Mid C1 to mid C2 AD
406	4	? C1 AD
409	4	C1 AD
410	4	LIA to early Roman, C1 AD
604	6	C1
606	6	?MC1 to C2 AD (Possibly C3)
609	6	Early to mid C2 AD
610	6	Early to mid C2 AD
612	6	Mid C1 to early/mid C2 AD
615	1	Mid C1-C2 AD
618	6	Mid C1 to ?C2 AD

## APPENDIX C. PLANT POT AND BOTTLE DUMP FINDS

*By Carole Fletcher*

### **Glass Bottles**

- C.1.1 The main two bottle types are camp coffee and Heinz tomato ketchup.
- C.1.2 The camp coffee bottles are all marked U G B on the base (+numbers) This was the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Inc. (large conglomerate of many glass factories in the United Kingdom). The mark dates from 1913 to about 1968.
- C.1.3 The Heinz bottles well "the now famous" glass ketchup bottle was patented in 1882. In 1987 the ground-breaking, highly convenient plastic Heinz Tomato Ketchup bottle was launched. To satisfy what Heinz call "saucy traditionalists", the classic glass bottle still remains on sale.
- C.1.4 The glass bottle stoppers are club sauce type stoppers (Parks Canada Glossary). The club sauce stoppers would have been wrapped in cork. Their date range is mid-19th century through the mid 20th century.

### **Flower Pots**

- C.1.5 The flower pots are Sankey & Sons, an established brand in the Garden Industry since 1855 and who as early as 1912 were making 500 000 flower pots a week and they are still in business.

## APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

By Rachel Fosberry

### D.1 Introduction and Methods

- D.1.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from across the evaluated area and twelve were submitted for an initial appraisal.
- D.1.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of Sodium bicarbonate for two weeks prior to processing in order to break down the heavy clay.
- D.1.3 Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table D1.

### D.2 Results

- D.2.1 The results are recorded on Table D1
- D.2.2 Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate.
- D.2.3 Charcoal fragments are present in most of the samples in varying quantities.
- D.2.4 Half of the samples contain low quantities of cereal grains and two of these samples also contain chaff in the form of Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) glume bases. Many of the cereal grains are puffed and distorted. They have been tentatively identified as Spelt grains.
- D.2.5 Weed seeds are extremely rare with only a single dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed recovered from Sample 1.

### D.3 Discussion

- D.3.1 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist of cereal grains that were all poorly preserved, either because of taphonomic factors or because they had been charred at a high temperature. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires prior to being deliberately deposited in the pits or naturally accumulating in the post holes. Glume bases indicate some cereal processing on site.

### D.4 Statement of Research Potential

- D.4.1 The quantity and quality of the charred plant assemblage is insufficient for any firm conclusions to be drawn on the nature of the site as to whether it was a producer or a consumer settlement. Further sampling would enable further investigation on the nature of cereal waste and weed assemblages, which would provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this period.



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Table D1 : Results

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Residue Volume (ml)	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Pottery	Fired Clay	Residue Comments
1	304	306	1+			+	++		+	+	very puffed grain	300					nothing
2	307	308	2				+++		++	+		600					nothing
4	405	407	2+		+		++	+	++	+	Awn fragment, rachis fragment	600	+			+	
5	406	407	15				+++	+	+			1000				+	
6	211	212	1+				++		++	+		300					
7	202	204	3				+++		+	+		600				+	
8	217	221	3				++		++	+		800					small amount of charcoal
9	106	107	1				++		+			300					nothing
10	604	605	20				+++		+			1000	+			+	
11	606	607	5+		+		++	+	++	+	spelt glume base	800	++	+		+	
12	609	608	10+				+++	+	+	+		900	++			+	
13	616	617	2+				++	+	+	+		2000					burnt chalk = +

## **D.5 Further Work and Methods Statement**

- D.5.1 The samples examined from this evaluation produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments with some cereal grains. This suggests that most of the samples represent general scatters of burnt debris rather than discrete purposeful deposits.
- D.5.2 It is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to this interpretation and additional work is not recommended at this stage. If further work is planned for this area, bulk sampling should be included.

## **D.6 Bibliography**

- D.6.1 *Stace, C., 1997 New Flora of the British Isles. Second edition. Cambridge University Press*

## APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- |                                  |      |   |
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| <i>Reaney, P.H.,</i>             | 1943 | <i>The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely</i>  |
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| <i>Stace, C.</i>                 | 1997 | <i>New Flora of the British Isles. Second Edition. Cambridge University Press</i>                   |
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## APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 60060		
Project Name	Evaluation at Unwins Nursery Site, Impington Lane, Impington, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	18-05-2009	Finish	25-05-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Yes

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	IMPIML09	Planning App. No.	S/1356/08/F
HER No.	ECB 3186	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB2016

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input 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
Boundary Ditches	Roman 43 to 410	Brooch	Roman 43 to 410
Pit	Roman 43 to 410	Pottery	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Unwins Nursery Site Impington Lane, Impington Cambridgeshire CB4 9LT	
Parish	Impington		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	c. 0.35 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 4430 6350

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CAPCA
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

## Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores, Landbeach	OA East Offices	CCC Stores, Landbeach
IMPIML09	IMPIML09	IMPIML09

## 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>




Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:


The omission of full pottery analysis and animal bone reports are due to the client's wish to move to the field very rapidly, and that the client has agreed to enable appropriate recovery procedures during the excavation stage followed by a full analysis of relevant artefacts.

## Drawing Conventions

### Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	- - - - -
Intrusion/Truncation	.....
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	<b>118</b>

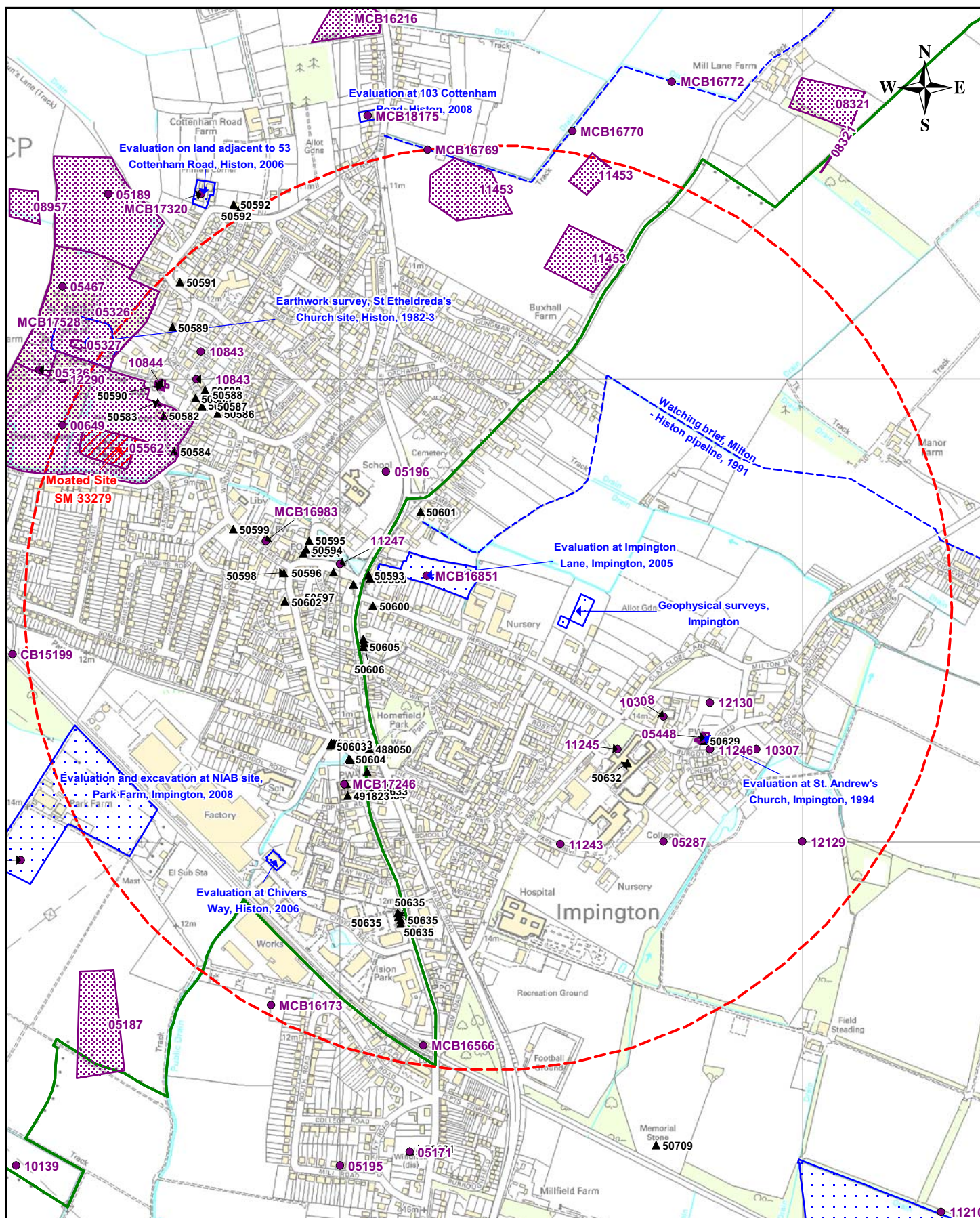
### Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	.....
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	- - - - -
Cut Number	<b>118</b>
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^
Inclusions	

### Convention Key



Figure 1: Location of the development area (red)



Scale (at A4): 1:14000

Date: 27/04/2009

By: cl554

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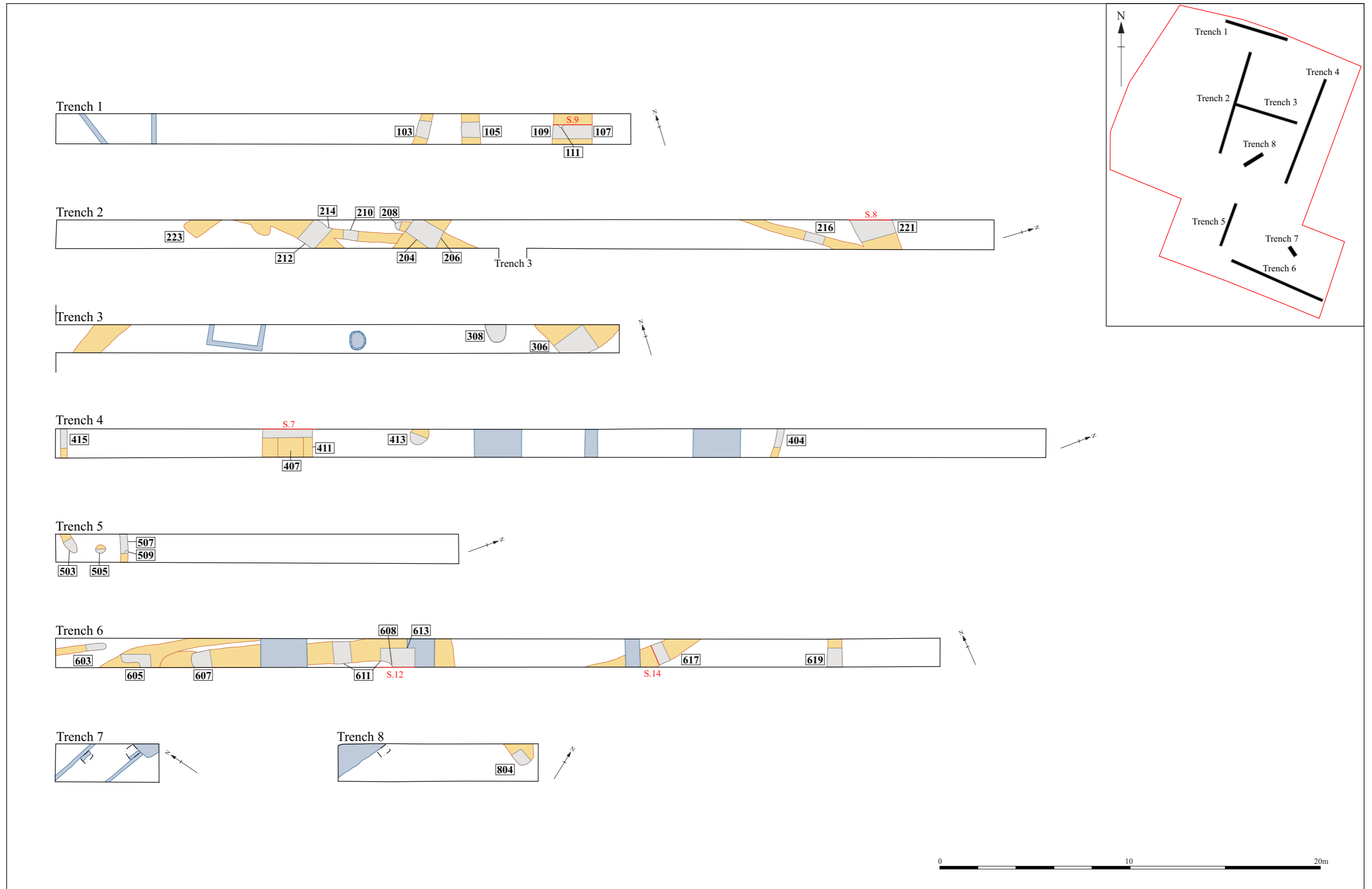


Figure 3: Detail plan of trenches (at 1:200)

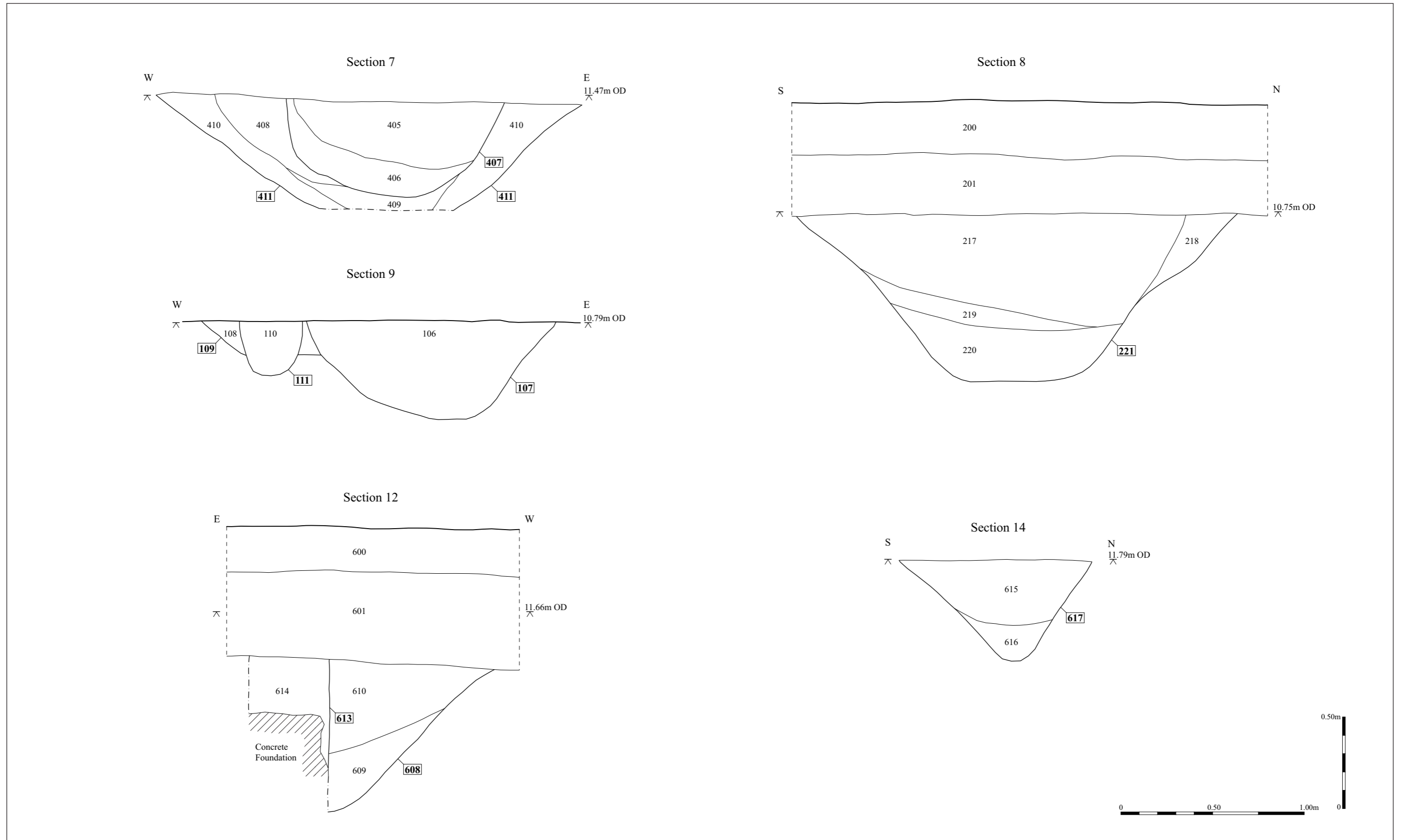


Figure 4: Section drawings (at 1:20)



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Figure 5: Plan showing 2005 and 2009 evaluations with suggested phasing and projected alignment of ditches (at 1:1000)





Plate 1: Ditch 204



Plate 2: Pit 306



*Plate 3: Trenches 5 and 6 from northwest, taken from spoil heap*



*Plate 4: Ditch 608*



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