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97 High Street, Balsham

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 9th and 11th of July 2018 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at 97 High Street Balsham, ahead of the proposed development of two dwellings.

Two trenches, one 10 x 2m and one 20 x 2m, were excavated within the footprints of the two proposed dwellings, as allowed by trees and still extant structures.

The first, shorter trench revealed two ditches of medieval date on a north-east to south-west alignment. These produced medieval pottery, fired clay and two iron nails.

The second trench revealed an undated gully and pit, from which only small fragments of animal bone were recovered.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, and prepared the archive under the management of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Stonetree Developments to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of 97 High Street, Balsham.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/4477/17/FL). A brief was set by Gemma Stewart outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Thatcher 2018).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the western side of the historic village of Balsham, on the south side of the High Street, at approximately 106m AOD. It is bounded to the east and west by residential properties, to the south by fields and to the north by the afore-mentioned High Street.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of an existing dwelling and surrounding gardens and outbuildings.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, Seaford Chalk formation and gravels of the Lowestoft formation (accessed 28/2/18: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is drawn from the WSI and provides a summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site, based on information provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (see Fig.2).
- 1.3.2 There are a number of Listed Buildings, primarily of post medieval date (DCBs 4399, 5011, 5021, 4401, 4402, 5345 & 5688), around the pre-application area, these include Balsham Place (DCB5688) and the site of Place Manor, which is directly opposite (10838). To the north-west there is also Fleam Dyke (DCB359), a known Saxon monument, a Roman settlement (09340) and undated cropmarked ring ditches and enclosures (09341, 09342). These are beyond the HER search and are not included on Fig. 2.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 1.3.3 In 2006 an evaluation (ECB2374) and excavation (ECB2757) at Hays Close, to the south-east of the proposed development, revealed evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (MCB17783). This comprised two pits and a possible gully/ditch containing late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.
- 1.3.4 The subsequent excavation revealed a complex of three Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and two shallow ditches, one of which contained flint-tempered pottery and

was most likely contemporary with the pits. The second ditch was thought to be of medieval date.

- 1.3.5 In 2017, archaeological works to the east, on the High Street, identified Early Iron Age features, including post-holes and ditches (ECB5129).

Roman

- 1.3.6 There are a number of findspots within a 1km search radius of the site. These include a Roman brooch found some 900m to the west north-west (08668), 17 sherds of unglazed greyware pottery found in topsoil during works at 63 Common Road (11774) and Roman pottery recovered by allotment holders 800m to the south-east at Hay Close allotments (17834).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.7 The site is situated approximately 485m south west of 12th century Holy Trinity Church (06332), 14th century Balsham Manor (10835) and medieval house platforms (10837) and artefacts (06266).
- 1.3.8 Construction work at 63 Common Road (11784) also revealed a small assemblage comprising 16 sherds of unglazed probable medieval pottery, this material was recovered from topsoil in conjunction with Roman sherds (see para. 1.3.6).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

Excavation standards

- 2.2.1 The archaeological excavation and analysis were conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 2.2.2 All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.
- 2.2.3 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Excavation methods

- 2.2.4 A total of two trenches, one measuring 10m x 2m and one 20 x 2m were excavated.
- 2.2.5 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 2.2.6 All machine excavation was supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.7 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons. A toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 2.2.8 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 2.2.9 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand.
- 2.2.10 All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features

or deposits were investigated and recorded. Excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits.

2.2.11 All excavation of archaeological deposits was done by hand.

2.2.12 Investigation slots through all linear features were at least 1m in width. Discrete features were half-sectioned.

Bucket sampling

2.2.13 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level. Each sample was sieved in order to retrieve artefacts.

2.2.14 The only material recovered by the bucket sampling was of modern date, although six sherds (38g) of medieval pottery were recovered by hand during mechanical removal of subsoil deposits in Trench 1 (see below).

Recording of archaeological deposits and features

2.2.15 Records comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

2.2.16 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.17 The site grid is accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

2.2.18 A register of all trenches, features, and photographs was kept.

2.2.19 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Plans and sections

2.2.20 Site plans were drawn at 1:50.

2.2.21 All sections were drawn at 1:20 and tied in to Ordnance Datum.

2.2.22 All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photographs

2.2.23 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs.

2.2.24 Photographs include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature was photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

2.2.25 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. Features were metal detected immediately after stripping to avoid losses from night-hawking.

2.2.26 Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron.

Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

2.2.27 Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) Conservation Guidelines No. 2

Watkinson & Neal (1988) First Aid for Finds

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials

English Heritage (1995) A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.

Procedures for finds handling

2.2.28 Artefacts were collected by hand. Excavation areas and spoil were scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

2.2.29 All artefacts recovered from excavated features were retained for post-excavation processing and assessment.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits for the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of reddish yellow chalky clay (3) was overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay subsoil (2), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (1). Six sherds (38g) of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1 (see below).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in both trenches.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Trench 1 was aligned east to west and was located to the south of the existing dwelling.

3.4.2 During the initial mechanical excavation of the eastern end of this trench a small amount of medieval pottery (six sherds, 38g) was collected from the subsoil (2). Excavation was halted at the level of these pottery finds to determine whether any cut features or archaeological deposits associated with the finds could be defined, leaving a block of unexcavated subsoil over the easternmost 3.5m of the trench. After it was determined that the pottery did come from an undifferentiated subsoil, the remaining 6.5m of the trench was stripped to the level of the underlying natural geology, revealing two ditches (Fig. 3).

3.4.3 These two ditches shared a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 3). Ditch **4** was only partially revealed in the trench, being at least 0.8m wide and 0.8m deep with a stepped profile (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 1). It was filled by dark brown grey clay (5) which produced seven sherds (27g) of 13th-14th century pottery, seven fragments (30g) of fired clay, three iron nails and 11g of animal bone.

3.4.4 Ditch **6** cut the northern edge of ditch **4** and terminated near the middle of the trench. This was 1.2m wide and 0.51m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 2). It was filled by a mixed brown-grey and light brown chalky silt (7), which produced five sherds (20g) of 13th-14th century pottery and six fragments (39) of fired clay.

3.4.5 At the western end of the trench an area measuring 2.5m long by 2m wide, partly overlying Ditch **6**, had been heavily disturbed by tree rooting.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 was aligned north to south and was located 26m south-east of Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Plate 3).
- 3.5.2 At the northern end of the trench was a narrow gully (**8**). This was aligned NE-SW and was 0.64m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3). It was filled by a mid yellow brown clay (9), which contained a single fragment of animal bone.
- 3.5.3 Halfway along the trench a small pit (**10**) was revealed, only half was exposed within the excavated area. This was 0.75m across and 0.13m deep (Fig. 4, Section 4; Plate 4), filled by a mid yellow brown clay (11), which contained a single fragment of animal bone.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A total of 18 sherds (85g) of medieval pottery and 69g of fired clay were recovered.
- 3.6.2 Three iron nails were recovered from fill 5 of ditch **4**.
- 3.6.3 Three pieces of animal bone (11g) were also recovered. These were in poor condition and unidentifiable, and have been discarded (Zoe Ui Choileain *pers comm*).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Features were easy to differentiate against the natural geology in Trench 2, with it being slightly more difficult in Trench 1 due to rooting at the western end of the trench.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation established the presence of archaeological features within both trenches.

4.2.2 Datable material was recovered from the features in Trench 1, but not from those in Trench 2.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The two ditches within Trench 1 may form an earlier medieval boundary, possibly the rear boundary of a plot extending from the line of the High Street to the north. These ditches do not align with the road, but are closer in alignment to an existing boundary marking the southern edge (back) of several existing properties adjoining the north eastern corner of the proposed development area, which is laid out at a similar oblique angle to the road (see Fig. 1). This existing layout of these plots is replicated on the late 19th century first edition OS map for the area (Cambridge Sheet LV.7; 1:2500 scale, surveyed 1885). No boundaries are shown within the development area by this mapping, which at this time lay within a sub rectangular field/paddock adjoining Lower Farm to the west (see Fig. 1). Given the medieval date of the ditches from Trench 1, it seems possible that the existing plot boundaries to the east had their origins as the boundaries of medieval tofts laid out along the road frontage, which originally extended further to the west into the proposed development area.

4.3.2 Ditch 4 was of significant size, being more than 0.8m deep, with its centreline lying outside the excavated area. Ditch 6 was much smaller in size and could represent a recut of the ditch line, although both produced very similar artefactual material, dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, suggesting that they are close in date. A single early medieval sherd was recovered from ditch 6, possibly residual.

4.3.3 The small scale of the features and lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to characterise the features in Trench 2. No direct relationship between the two features was obvious.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Limited evidence for 13th to 14th century activity was identified within the north-western part of the investigation area, with only small undated features revealed elsewhere.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two large NE-SW aligned ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	10
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.80	0.80	Ditch	-	C13-14th
5	Fill	-	0.80	Ditch Fill	Pottery, Bone, Fe	C13-14th
6	Cut	1.20	0.51	Ditch	-	C13-14th
7	Fill	-	0.51	Ditch Fill	Pottery	C13-14th

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a small gully and a pit, both undated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1	Layer	-	0.43	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8	Cut	0.64	0.10	Gully	-	Uncertain
9	Fill	-	0.10	Gully Fill	Bone	Uncertain
10	Cut	0.75	0.13	Pit	-	Uncertain
11	Fill	-	0.13	Pit Fill	Bone	Uncertain

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ironwork

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a near-complete iron nail and two nail fragments from ditch 4 in Trench 1. The functional category used are those defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988: Category 11 fastenings and fittings. Hand-forged nails are a long-lived form and dating is problematic, the nails will be described in general terms. None of the nails closely match the description of Roman nails given by Manning (1985 133-137) and are therefore considered to be post-Roman. The condition of the nails is moderate to poor, with some surface loss (delamination) corrosion and encrustation.

Discussion

B.1.2 A small number of nails recovered from only a single feature are not a significant find; if a wooden structure was present on the site, a larger number of nails would have been expected. The nails are not closely datable; however, they were recovered alongside medieval pottery and are very likely to be medieval.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.3 The ironwork assemblage is fragmentary and of little significance. Should further work be undertaken, additional iron objects may be recovered from the subsoil or features. If further work is undertaken, the ironwork report should be incorporated into any later archive.

B.1.4 If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the nails may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Catalogue

Category 11 fastenings and fittings:

Rusted and slightly encrusted, with some surface loss, near-complete nail, broken at tip. Sub-rectangular offset head above a tapering square-sectioned shank. Length (overall) 42mm, shank 38mm, width/thickness 5mm, tapering to broken point, 3mm x 3mm. Head 13.5mm x 9.5mm

Rusted wrought iron nail fragment. Small, uneven, rectangular head above a rectangular tapering shank, broken relatively close to the head. Length (overall) 14.5mm, shank 12mm. Width 7mm, thickness 5mm, tapering to 5.5mm-4mm

Rusted iron nail shank fragment, broken at both ends, one break in antiquity, the second, more recent, break reveals the shank to be rectangular in section. Length 28mm, width 8mm, thickness 6mm

B.2 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a small hand-excavated pottery assemblage of 18 sherds, weighing 0.085kg, from subsoil and a ditch in Trench 1, and from a single ditch in Trench 2. This assemblage is broadly medieval, the condition of the pottery is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 5g.

Methodology

B.2.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.2.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. Minimum number of vessels (MNV) was not established due to the small size of many of the sherds. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.2.4 The pottery recovered is broadly medieval, although a single early medieval sherd (Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Grey Sandy ware) was recovered from ditch 6. A Medieval Ely ware sherd was recovered from the subsoil. However, the bulk of the assemblage from subsoil and ditches 4 and 6 is dominated by the products of Essex coarseware kilns. Overall the assemblage is 13th-end of the 14th century.

Discussion

B.2.5 The assemblage is fragmentary, and, although representing medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site excavated, the levels of pottery recovered are low and most likely signify the distribution of general rubbish deposition, disturbed by later ploughing or other disturbance. The site is located close to the 12th century village church and a 14th century manor, so the presence of low levels of medieval pottery is to be expected, the result of deliberate rubbish deposition, or manuring.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.6 Should further work be undertaken, additional medieval pottery may be recovered, although only at low levels. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a

full record and the pottery may be dispersed for educational use or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	Weight	Description	Date Range	
1	2		Medieval Ely ware	1	0.013	Moderately abraded unglazed base sherd (base angle), near flat, obtuse	1150-1350	
			Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	1	0.009	Moderately abraded body sherd	1200-1400	
			Medieval Sandy coarsewares (micaceous)	4	0.016	Moderately abraded body sherds and base sherd (base angle), slightly convex, obtuse. Outer surface 7.5YR 6/4 light brown, inner surface and both margins 5YR5/4 reddish brown. A micaceous Essex fabric of uncertain origin	1150-1500	
	5	4	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	5	0.020	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherds	1200-1400	
			Medieval Sandy Coarseware (micaceous)	1	0.002	Small moderately abraded externally sooted body sherd 7.5YR 5/4 brown external and internal surfaces, pale grey core	1150-1500	
			Medieval Sandy Coarseware	1	0.005	Moderately abraded body or base sherd 7.5YR 5/4 brown external and internal surfaces, mid grey core, externally sooted	1150-1500	
	7	6	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	1	0.003	Small, moderately abraded to abraded body sherd	1200-1400	
			Medieval Sandy coarsewares (micaceous)	2	0.007	Moderately abraded rim sherd, everted, externally thickened and sooted. 140mm in diameter, estimated vessel equivalent 9%	1150-1500	
			Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Grey Sandy wares	1	0.006	Moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd	1050-1225	
			Medieval Sandy coarsewares (micaceous)	1	0.004	Small moderately abraded to abraded body sherd. Surfaces and thin margins are 7.5YR 6/4 light brown, core 5YR5/4 reddish brown	1150-1500	
	Total				18	0.085		

Table 1: Pottery

B.3 Fired/Burnt clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A fragmentary assemblage of fired/burnt clay (12 pieces weighing 0.069kg), was recovered from ditches in Trench 1. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted and weighed, with fabric and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded. Dating is tentative, and only by association with any pottery recovered from the contexts.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.2 Undiagnostic fragments of fired clay/burnt clay were recovered from ditches **4** and **6**. The small nature of the pieces suggests they been reworked prior to deposition. The fabric of the fired clay from both ditches is the same, with a single variant having larger chalk inclusions. Overall the fired/burnt clay is not closely datable, however, it was recovered alongside medieval pottery.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.3 The assemblage is fragmentary, however, should further work be undertaken, additional fired/burnt clay deposits are likely to be recovered. The present fired/burnt clay report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the material may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

CBM and Fired/Burnt Clay Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fired/Burnt Clay Form	Fired/Burnt Clay Description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
1	5	4	Irregular formless fragments	Moderately abraded irregular fragments of silty clay. Small areas of possible surface survive. Heavily tempered with rounded and angular fragments of chalk up to 4mm. Some fine and coarse quartz. Colour varies from 5YR7/6 reddish yellow and 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white. Fabric 1	6	0.018	Not closely datable. Pottery recovered from the context is medieval
			? Corner fragment	Abraded irregular fragment with some surface and edge surviving, which appears to form a rounded corner. Unclear if it is from an object or fragments of daub. Fabric 1	1	0.012	
1	7	6	Formless fragment	Abraded irregular fragments with some surface surviving. Fabric is F1, however, the fragments are reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), slightly darker internally	5	0.023	Not closely datable. Pottery recovered from the context is medieval
			Formless fragment	Abraded irregular fragments with some surface surviving. Fabric is F1.1, a variant where the chalk inclusions are far larger, up to 16 x 5mm	1	0.016	
Total					13	0.069	

Table 2: Fired/Burnt Clay

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manning, W.H., 1985, *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*. London

Medieval Pottery Research Group, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

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Spoerry, P.S., 2016, *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* East Anglian Archaeology EAA 159

Stewart, G., 2018, *97 High Street, Balsham, Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, CHET (unpublished)

Thatcher, C., 2018, *97 High Street, Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Written Scheme of Investigation*, OA East (unpublished)

APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-324467		
Project Name	97 High Street, Balsham		
Start of Fieldwork	9/7/2018	End of Fieldwork	11/7/2018
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BALHIH18	Planning App. No.	S/4477/17/FL
HER Number	ECB 5448	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <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 type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Vessel	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Gully	Uncertain	Nail	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Uncertain		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) 97 High Street, Balsham, Cambridge, Cambs, CB21 4EP
District	South Cambs	
Parish	Balsham	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	6525 sq.m	
National Grid Ref	TL 5826 5079	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart

Project Design Originator	Chris Thatcher
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB 5448
Digital Archive	OA East	BALHIH18
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 5448

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

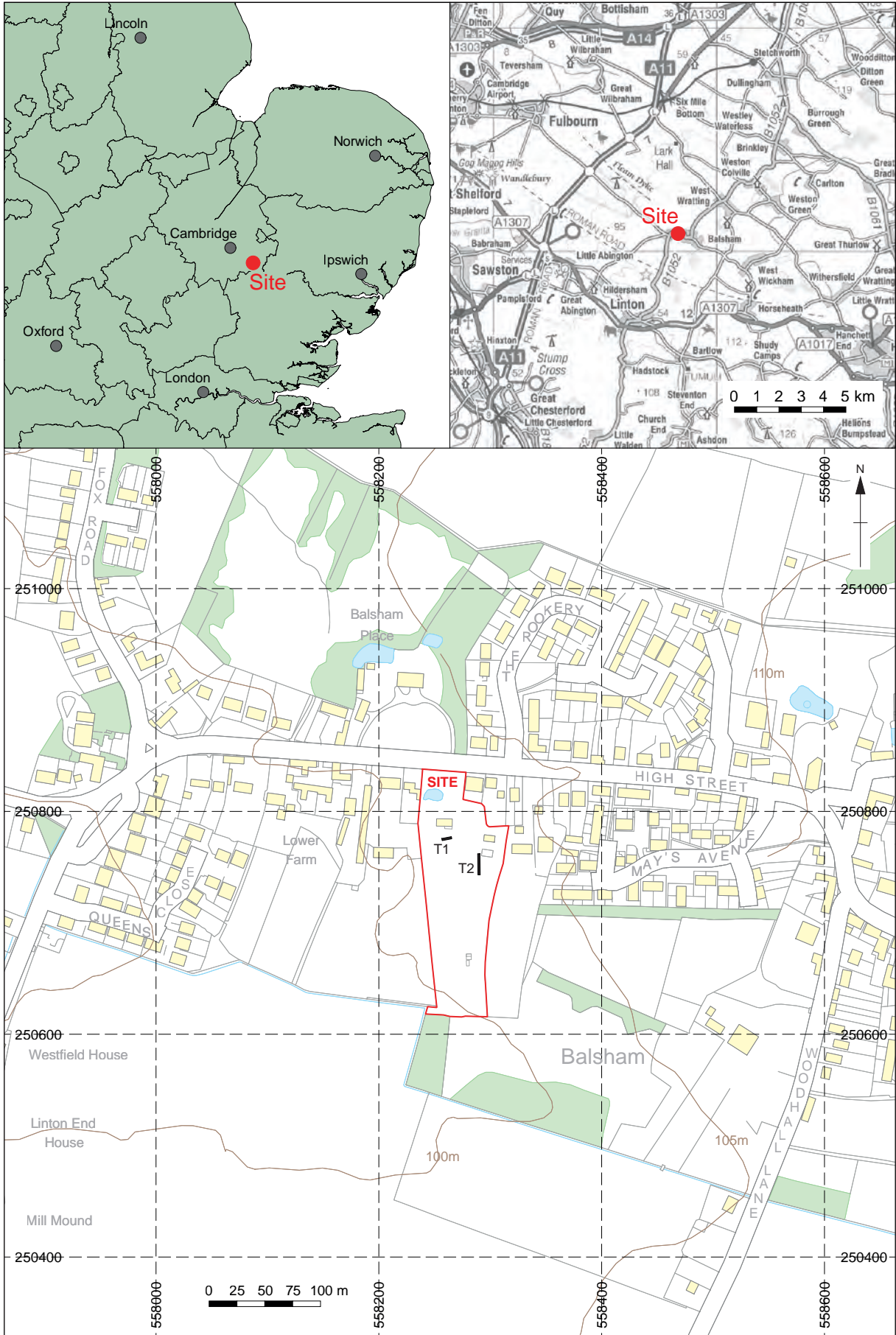
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

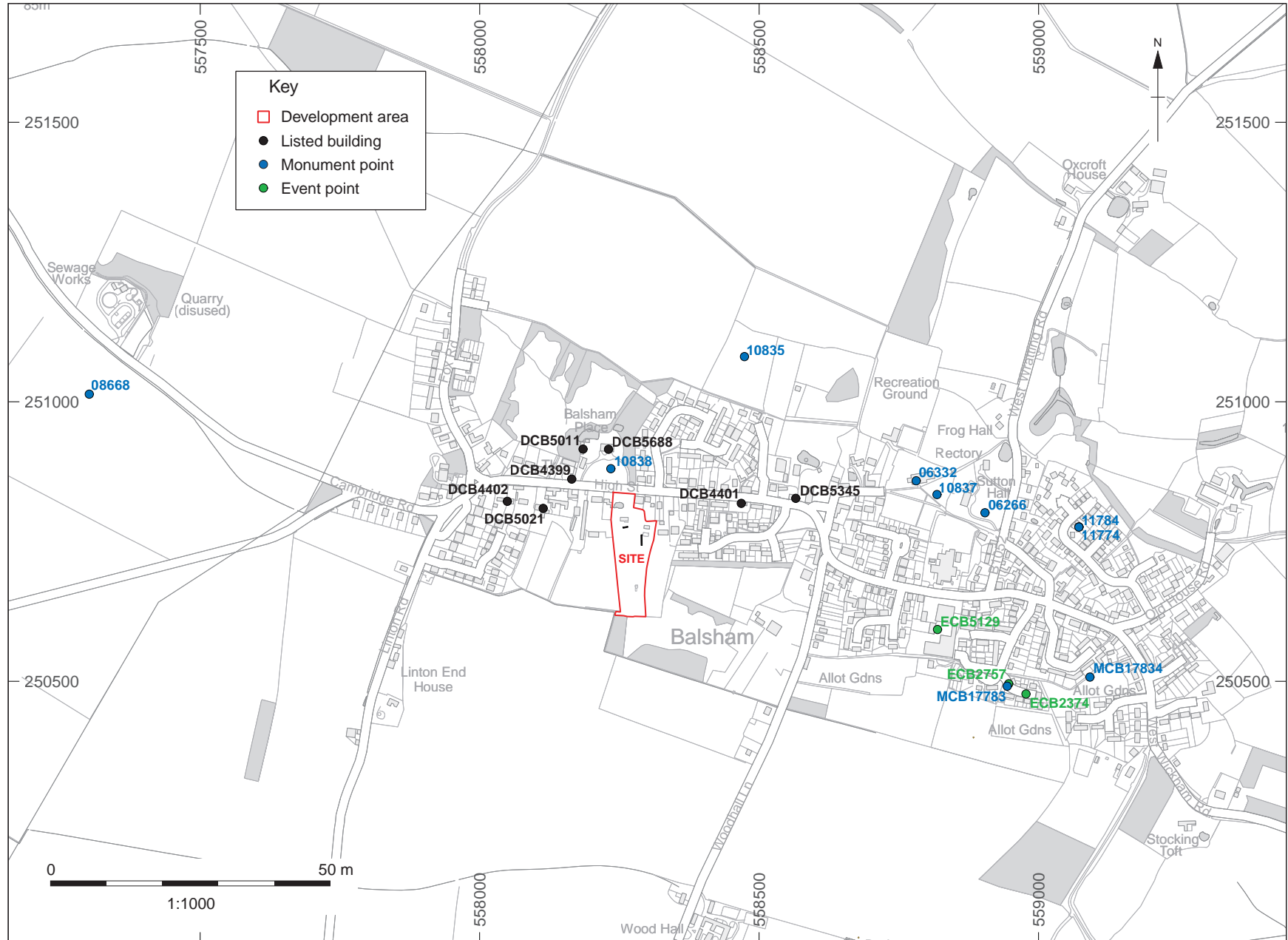


Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text

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Figure 3: Trench Plan

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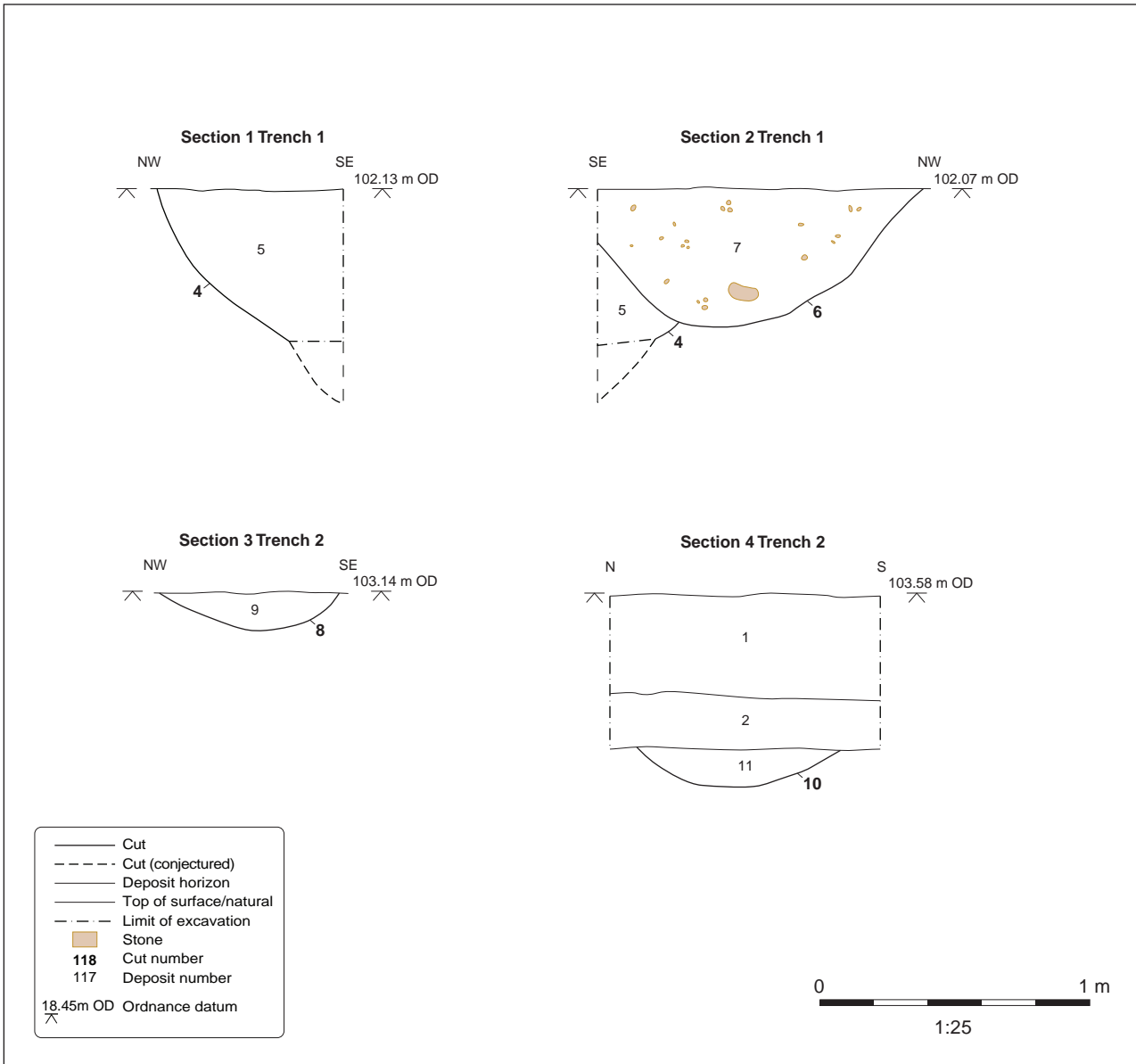


Figure 4: Sections



Plate 1: Ditch 4, looking north-east



Plate 2: Ditches 4 and 6, looking south-west



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north



Plate 4: Pit 10, looking east



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