Post-Excavation Assessment

Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire

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Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief at Linton Village College, Linton Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Evaluation, excavation and watching briefs were carried out at Linton Village College between March and August 2008. These revealed extensive evidence for Later Roman activity, as well as features dating from the Neolithic to Saxon periods.

Two Neolithic pits were excavated which contained Grooved ware pottery and worked flint, also several sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered. A large Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch was identified and a significant assemblage of worked flint was discovered in this. Several Iron Age features, including one which contained a human femur, were recorded.

Many later Roman features, including a surfaced trackway, boundary ditches, pits and possible structural evidence, were found. The majority of the finds assemblage from the site dated to this period, including pottery, worked stone, coins and animal bone. The burial of a neonate found on the site was also carbon dated to this period.

Five individuals, buried in three graves, were found on the site, these were dated to the Middle Saxon period. Three of these individuals had been decapitated and it is possible that this represents a small execution cometary, although the presence of a multiple burial, including a child and a sub-adult, would make this an unusual example. A large curving boundary ditch also contained likely Saxon pottery.

There was little evidence of occupation on the site after the Saxon period, and it is likely that the site reverted to open fields before until school was built in the 1930's.

This activity ties in well with work carried out at Linton Village college in 2004 and 2005 and adds to knowledge of the past of this area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between March and August 2008 OA east carried out a series of archaeological investigations (evaluations, excavations and watching briefs) at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire (TL 5565 4696). This archaeological work was in advance of construction of a new classroom block and sports hall. The excavations were carried out in accordance with a brief produced by Andy Thomas, Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Conservation Office (CAPCA).

1.1.2 The development consisted of an area of 1,200 sq m on land inside the college, on which had previously stood a nursery building and garden. In addition, several areas, excavated for soakaways and various pipe trenches, were monitored. A small section of a separate classroom block was also demolished and the area revealed under this excavated.

1.1.3 Further work is due to take place within the college grounds, adjoining the current site, towards the end of 2009. There is the potential for this to produce a significant amount of additional archaeology and it is proposed that the final report will wait until this work has taken place. This will allow for a full report, incorporating all of the available information, to be written.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The historic village of Linton lies close to the Essex border in the south-east of the county, *c*.18km south-east of Cambridge and 8km west of Haverhill. Linton parish covers 1,600 hectares; the boundary to the north follows that of Wool Street, an ancient track, whilst that to the south is formed by the new Essex county boundary. The modern settlement is located on low ground around a crossing over the meandering course of the River Granta. In the later 20th century the village was bypassed by the A1307.

1.2.2 Much of the local agrarian economy of the parish is still predominantly arable; some areas of pasture are present along the banks of the river. Very little ancient woodland has survived past land clearance, although there are some more recent plantations including Rivey Wood to the north of the village.

1.2.3 Linton Village College lies on the western fringe of the historic village core, on a lower north-east facing terrace, overlooking a bend in the river below. Situated on alluvial sand and gravel soils overlying Middle Chalk (BGS 1973), the site is surrounded by arable and pasture fields to the west and north. The valley is fairly wide at this point rising up to to the clay uplands to the south; Rivey Hill forms a prominent landscape feature on the opposite valley side.

1.2.4 The main excavation area was fairly flat prior to excavation However, there was a steep, almost certainly man-made, drop of around 1.6m running along the boundary of the college to the north-west of the main site.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 Linton village and its surroundings are rich in known archaeological remains of all periods, reflecting their prime location within a fertile river valley.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Flint scatters and individual findspots indicative of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity have been found along the river valley gravels and surrounding chalk uplands. Locations include Linton villa (Ette and Hinds 1993; CHER 09841), Little Linton Farm (CHER 10186b; Shotliff 1992), Great Abington (Sealey *et al* forthcoming) and Bourn Bridge, Pampisford (CHER 11317). A Neolithic adze (CHER 06074) and polished stone axe (MCB 17060) were discovered a few hundred metres to the south of the village college, whilst a flint axe was recovered close to a ditch on the higher ground to the south (CHER 06072) of these. Further along the valley, *c.* 0.5km to the west of the college, a Neolithic spear head was also found (CHER 10154) in a field adjacent to the river. The relative density and distribution of these assemblages and findspots suggest that the Granta valley was a focus for the exploitation of natural flint and acted as a corridor for transient populations who may have visited the area on a seasonal basis.

1.3.3 There are also numerous prehistoric monuments within the vicinity of the site, mostly comprising barrows and ring ditches presumed to be Bronze Age burial mounds. These appear to be clustered along the high ground, valley sides and close to significant routes such as the Icknield Way, the southern branch of which passes through Linton. This series of important prehistoric tracks linked the northern coast of East Anglia with the Thames Valley (Margary 1973). Relatively few Bronze Age find spots are recorded in the vicinity, although a bronze spear head (CHER 06116) was found close to the Hadstock road junction to the south of the village.

1.3.4 Possible barrows have been recorded within the parish of Linton (CHERs 06179, 09365 and 9350), Bartlow to the east (CHER 11468), and Hildersham to the west (CHERs 09355 and 9351), whilst a barrow cemetery has been identified close to the Abingtons at Four Wentways (Leith 1997), near to where the main Icknield Way route crosses the River Granta.

Later Iron Age and Roman

1.3.5 Middle/later Iron Age sites frequently occur along the valley and its environs, indeed features of this date have been found close by in a field located between Little Linton Farm and the college grounds (CHER 10186C; Shotliff 1992). Also within the village, Middle Iron Age settlement remains were revealed on a small, dry plateau close to the river, during further work at Linton Roman villa (CHER 09841a; Ette and Hinds 1993, and see below). An Iron Age weaving comb was discovered to the south of the A1307, along with a sherd of contemporary pottery (CHER 06087), and could be indicative of another settlement in the vicinity.

1.3.6 Further afield, sites characterised by numerous pits have been investigated. Noteworthy among these are Abington Great Park where over 50 pits were recorded (Sealey *et al* forthcoming, 4), whilst at Newmarket Road and Trumpington Park and Ride nearer to Cambridge, pits numbering c.200 and 600 respectively were revealed (Hinman forthcoming). The latter site may also have had a ceremonial or funerary function given the presence of possible mortuary structures and shrines. A series of pits of possible later prehistoric date were also discovered during a watching brief between Borley Wood and Rivey Hill (CHER 06130) to the north of the village; these were interpreted as possible corn storage pits as small quantities of carbonised grain were recovered.

1.3.7 Also of note when considering the wider landscape, is the construction of several large enclosures or forts in this period, mostly along the upland ridge which includes the Gog

Maggog hills. Most prominent amongst these is the circular ringwork at Wandlebury (CHER 15254), a few kilometres to the north-west of the site, although similar monuments are known at Sawston (CHER 09742), War Ditches Cherry Hinton (CHER 04963) and Arbury camp (CHER 08479). Many of these were refortified after the late 1st century BC, perhaps indicative of tribal political unrest, lying as we know between the territories of the Catuvellanui and Trinovantes.

1.3.8 It is also of interest that two distinct pottery style-zones have been identified in this locality, namely Chinnor-Wandlebury and Darmsden-Linton. The latter style is partly based on the Early Iron Age site excavated in the south of the village near the Hadstock Road (CHER 06069; Fell 1953). This region, and the Cam valley in particular, is often seen as the northern extent of the Aylesford-Swarling or 'Belgic' culture, typified by the advent of wheel-made pottery often found in cremation contexts, and was also witness to the early adoption of coinage.

1.3.9 Evidence is emerging that there was a slight settlement shift in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period in this area: at Abington Park this was attributed to rising water-levels (Sealey *et al* forthcoming). The distribution of Roman sites and finds along the valley and its surroundings suggest fairly dense settlement, concentrated on the river gravels in this period.

1.3.10 Significant Roman remains have been found close to the development site, within the grounds of the college and its immediate surroundings. A small group of five fairly rich Roman inhumation burials, comprising three children and two women, were discovered during the construction of the Warden's house in the 1930s (CHER 06165; Lethbridge 1937), and probably represent a family burial ground. Sherds of possibly 2nd century Roman pottery were also recovered in the 1940s during the construction of a temporary building at the college, close to the northern part of the site (CHER 06100). Cropmarks or parchmarks of a possible Roman building have been identified in the arable field to the west of the college (CHER 10171), and scatters of Roman pottery have also been recovered from a possible mound in this field (CHER 06084). Sherds of Roman pottery have also been found at Little Linton Farm (10705B), a multi-period site that is close to the probable location of Little Linton DMV (see below).

1.3.11 Roman villas are known throughout this area and two, both excavated by R.C. Neville in the mid-19th century, are located within a few kilometres of the site. Linton villa and associated walled cemetery (formerly Hadstock villa) was discovered to the south-east of the village (CHER 09841; Neville 1851; 1857; associated remains found at CHER 06197, 06044, 06166 and possibly 11492), whilst another (CHER 06164) was investigated in the adjacent village of Bartlow. The latter was located close to a group of large conical burial mounds containing extraordinarily rich cremation burials known as the Bartlow Hills (CHER 09838; SM 3335; Hull 1963, 39-44).

1.3.12 Located a few miles to the south-west of these villas was the walled Roman town located at Great Chesterford in Essex. This important settlement may have been the nearest large trade centre for the Romano-British people living at Linton. Two Roman settlement sites were identified during excavations at Bourn Bridge, Abington to the east of the A11, where remains of ditches, pits, post-holes and field systems were revealed (Evans 1993; Pollard 1996). Late Iron Age and Roman settlements, along with burial and agricultural sites, have been found in comparable locations c.5km to the southwest of Abington, adjacent to the River Cam at Hinxton (Kemp and Spoerry 1998).

1.3.13 The site would have been well-connected given its riverside location and proximity to fording points. In addition to this Roman roads run to the north beyond Rivey Hill and to

the west to Great Abington, where the A11 forms a Romanised section of the Icknield Way. There is also a network of east-west tracks coursing the valley sides above the floodplain, and north-south routes connecting with Great Chesterford and beyond.

Saxon and Medieval

1.3.14 The present-day parish of Linton represents an amalgamation of three main settlements: Great Linton, Little Linton and Barham. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Great Linton is recorded as having 21 peasants and 6 servi, Little Linton 10 and 4 and Barham 18 and 2, when the lands passed from Eddeva to Count Alan of Brittany (VCH/Wright *et al* 1978). Although the manors were later combined, into one ecclesiastical parish they retained their boundaries. The granting of markets and annual fairs at Great Linton and Barham in the 13th century soon led to the demise of the settlement at Little Linton, although the manor continued to be occupied. Great Linton eventually outstripped neighbouring Barham and the combined settlements became one of the most successful commercial centres outside Cambridge (Taylor 1998, 58-60).

1.3.15 Saxon remains include at least two cemeteries (CHER 06179a and MCB16249) and occasional inhumations (CHER 06114b) and possible cremations (CHER 06114 mentions some on Rivey Hill). The site of a possible Deserted Medieval Village (CHER 10110), probably the remains of Little Linton, lies just a few hundred metres to the north-west of the site, close to the remains of a medieval moated manor (CHER 02413), hollow way (CHER 11250) and later fishponds (CHER 02412). Evidence of earlier occupation was also found here, indicated by the discovery of two Early Saxon ditches (CHER 10705a). A medieval spearhead was found close to the site in the spoil from the excavation of a sewer trench in the 1980s, near to the pumping station to the north-east of the college (CHER 11495), and numerous findspots of Saxon and medieval date are scattered around the village, for example at MCB16250 less than 200m to the north-east of the college adjacent to the river.

1.3.16 A group of five significant linear monuments, known as the 'Cambridgeshire Dykes', are located in this part of south-east Cambridgeshire. The closest of these, known as Brent or Pampisford Ditch (CHER 06227), lies to the south of Great Abington, whilst others (including Fleam Dyke and Devil's Dyke) run on roughly parallel alignments to the north-east. All appear to have bridged the zone between forest (on boulder clay overlying chalk to the south-east) and fen/marshland to the north-west. They are generally thought to be of Saxon date, possibly designed to control and inhibit access (targeting the route of the Icknield Way) to and from Norfolk.

Post Medieval

1.3.17 The market at Linton continued to prosper in the post-medieval period. In the early 16th century rows of stalls were named after specific provisions such as bread and meat, whilst by the 17th century rows were dedicated to woollen and linen drapers; tanners, shoemakers and glovers also had stalls here. By the 18th century the market was mainly selling corn and by the 19th century it declined completely, although Linton continued to be important for local commerce. A wide range of shops was available in the 19th and 20th centuries and the annual fair at Barham was revived and in the 19th century became the largest sheep fair in Cambridgeshire (Taylor 1998, 58-9).

1.3.18 In 1648, during the second Civil War, a skirmish that was part of a wider East Anglian royalist uprising is known to have taken place in Linton; it was quickly suppressed by the parliamentarian forces (Sutton 2000, 54).

1.3.19 Most of the parish's open fields, which were combined with areas of pasture, were enclosed by *c*.1840 and a railway line from Haverhill to Cambridge was opened in 1865 that ran c. 400m to the south of the site and later became the county boundary (*ibid*, 56).

1.3.20 The site appears to have been under cultivation until the school was built in the 1930s; it was later extended to the west in the 1960s.

Previous Excavations within Linton Village College

1.3.21 As well as the burials uncovered within the school grounds in the 1930's (CHER 06165; Lethbridge 1937), a significant area was excavated and evaluated between 2004 and 2005 by CAM ARC (now OA East) (Clarke forthcoming). The site, which was excavated in advance of the construction of a new Special School and sports facilities, was situated to the west and southwest of the current excavation.

1.3.22 Five phases of archaeological activity and/or occupation were identified, spanning the Neolithic to Post-Medieval periods, with important discoveries relating to the prehistoric use of the site. A number of pits were identified which contained substantial flint working assemblages in association with Grooved ware pottery. By the Early Bronze Age the site had become a focus for monumental or ceremonial activities, indicated by the presence of a small ring ditch. A buried soil of varying thickness was encountered across the excavation; this may have originated in the Neolithic but contained finds of varying date.

1.3.23 Part of a small Middle Iron Age settlement was identified close to the northern extent of the excavations, including evidence of metalworking (both iron smithing and possibly copper working). A ritual aspect was also suggested by the discovery of 'placed' deposits of antler, pottery and bone; the crouched burial of a middle-aged female was uncovered to the south-west of the settlement.

1.3.24 By the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, settlement appears to have shifted off site and a ditched and metalled trackway cut a swathe through the earlier settlement. The Roman period was largely represented by an extensive field system, which may have perpetuated an Iron Age precursor and includes a number of fields/stock enclosures and paddocks. Pottery spanning the Roman and Early Saxon periods was recovered from the ditches. Fragments of Roman tegula and box flue tile found in the ditches and associated features indicate the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity.

1.3.25 Little was found to suggest use of the site after the early Saxon period. However, in the 17th century this location may have been the site of a Civil War skirmish as a number of military items of this date were found in the topsoil.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Mouchel who commissioned and funded the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council, and ISG Jackson for their understanding during the later stages of the project.

1.4.2 The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. Nick Gilmour directed the fieldwork, with the assistance of Ben Brogan, Dave Brown, Graeme Clarke, Jessica Djohari, Steve Graham, Jon House , Jonathan Lay, Ross Lilley, Lucy Offord, Caoimhín Ó Coileáin, Zoë Ui Choileáin and Rachelle Wood. The excavation was monitored for Cambridgeshire County Council (Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Conservation Advice) by Andy Thomas.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.2 The current investigation will in all likelihood be incorporated into the wider archaeological investigations at Linton Village College since 2004 and therefore including the Research Priorities from the PXA/UPD is appropriate (Clarke 2007). The original numbering used has been retained to aid comparison.

2.2 National Research Objectives (English Heritage 1997)

2.2.1 There are a number of national research priorities that English Heritage (English Heritage 1997) identify which provide the framework for investigation and can be applied to the evidence found at Linton Village College.

2.2.2 RO5 'Processes of change' Briton into Roman (c 300 BC-AD 200)

A high level of continuity in settlement and land use and, by implication, in social and economic organisation, between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods is becoming increasingly apparent, as are contemporary regional variations. Increasing awareness of the complexity of the transition, combined with issues of ethnicity, and social and economic dislocation, would seem to offer great potential for exploiting complex data sets.R

2.2.3 RO6 'Themes' Settlement hierarchies and interaction

The collection of artefacts, ecofacts and structural evidence from sites with well understood depositional processes and with good and consistent sampling techniques has been identified as a critical factor in the study of settlement hierarchies and interaction (English Heritage 1997).

2.2.4 *RO7 Communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c.2000-300 BC)*

Understanding the gradual change from the monument-dominated landscape of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age to the settlement-dominated landscape of later prehistory: the processes involved and regional variation.

2.2.5 *RO8 Briton into Roman (c.300 BC-AD 200)*

Understanding continuity in settlement and land use and in social and economic organisation between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods: regional variations, complexity and ethnicity.

2.3 Regional Research Objectives

2.3.1 RO9 *Investigation of datable pottery assemblages, contributing to the establishment of regional pottery sequences.*

2.3.2 RO10 *Understanding shifting settlement patterns and land-use in the eastern region, particularly in valley locations.*

2.3.3 RO11 *Investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and changing patterns in agricultural production and consumption through full quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains.*

2.3.4 RO12 *Investigation of regional and chronological variations in the nature and context of deposition, particularly in the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age.*

2.3.5 RO13 *Investigation of the chronology, range and distribution of metalworking sites in the Iron Age.*

2.4 Local Research Objectives

2.4.1 RO14 *Investigation of Neolithic exploitation and occupation along the Granta valley.*

2.4.2 RO15 *Study of the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monumental and ceremonial landscape of the Granta valley and its immediate environs.*

2.4.3 RO16 *Understanding Iron Age settlement form and function in south-eastern Cambridgeshire, with a focus on evidence for economic specialisation (metalworking/craft production).*

2.4.4 RO17 *Investigation into the ritual aspects of metalworking on Iron Age sites in the area.*

2.4.5 RO18 *Understanding the Iron Age origins of the site and continuity of use into the Romano-British period.*

2.4.6 RO19 *Investigation of contemporary field system alignments and enclosure patterns revealed by similar excavations, combined with aerial photographic/cropmark evidence to understand the land division and management of this part of the valley in the Roman period.*

2.4.7 RO20 *Exploration of environment, economy and exchange networks in south Cambridgeshire/north Essex.*

2.5 *Site Specific* Research Objectives

2.5.1 RO1 *The characterisation of the form and development history of the settlement.*

Iron Age settlement activity was located during the 2004-05 phase of work, alongside Roman activity. If the remains of any occupational evidence or domestic buildings survive in this area, their form and associated artefacts will help to define their function, date and use, relationship to the previously excavated remains and any subsequent modifications in form and usage. If evidence of crop or food processing survives (e.g. burnt grain, butchered animal bone) conclusions can be drawn on the type(s) of agricultural regimes that may have been in operation (both domestic and wild).

2.5.2 RO2 *The characterisation of the form, date of establishment, subsequent development of the field systems, and their relationship to the settlement.*

Field systems (and enclosures) of the Roman period were excavated and have been suggested from nearby cropmarks. These appear to have prehistoric pre-cursors (Iron Age), and this should be investigated.

2.5.3 RO3 *The determination of the relationship of the agricultural regime and any associated settlement with the local and regional economy. (cf Linton and Bartlow Villa's)*

Analysis of artefactual and ecofactual material may determine whether the area was a largely self-sufficient farming community or whether it was producing a surplus of either crops or meat for local population centres. Evidence of large-scale crop processing or butchery will be sought, as will evidence of importation of luxury or specialised items such as fine pottery (if present).

2.5.4 RO4 *The creation of a model of land-use and organisation over time.*

The evidence from this project will be set within the framework of existing knowledge of the archaeology of the area and will make a valuable contribution to ongoing local research.

2.5.5 RO21 *To investigate whether the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age deposits represent continuous occupation or more seasonally-based activities.*

2.5.6 RO22 *To investigate the evidence for metalworking, craft and ritual activities on the site in the Middle Iron Age*

2.5.7 RO23 *To explore evidence for the environment and economy of the site in the Iron Age*

2.5.8 RO24 *To investigate whether settlement activity ceased on the site in the later Iron Age, and explore the potential reasons for this.*

2.5.9 RO25 *To understand the development of the field system and enclosures in the Roman period and how they related to the landscape and any nearby Roman settlement.*

2.5.10 RO26 *To investigate the abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period, and explore the reasons for this*

2.5.11 RO27 *To explore the evidence for military action in the 17th century*

3 Summary of Results

3.1 Provisional Site Phasing

3.1.1 For consistency preliminary periods are the same used for the 2004 excavations on the site (Clarke forthcoming), with additional periods where necessary. Features or finds were not identified for every period from the 2004 excavations, however, these periods have still been included here to allow comparison. Features have been placed within this phasing based on stratigraphic and spacial relationships, together with stratified artefacts and carbon dates.

Period 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age (*c*.3600BC - c.800BC)
1.1 Earlier Neolithic (*c*.3600 - 3300BC)
1.2 Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (*c*.3000 - 1800BC)
1.3 Later Bronze Age (*c*.1000 - 800BC)

Period 2: Iron Age to Saxon (*c*.800 BC - c.1066AD)
2.1 Earlier Iron Age (*c*.800 - 300BC)
2.2 Middle to Later Iron Age (300BC - *c*.AD1)
2.3 Early Roman (*c.* mid 1st - mid 2nd century AD)
2.4 Romano-British to Early Saxon (mid 2nd - early 5th century)
2.5 Saxon (late 5th century - 1066AD)

Period 3: Medieval to Modern (*c*.1066- present)
3.1 Medieval (*c*.1066-1500)
3.2 Post-medieval (*c*.1500-1800)
3.3 Modern (*c*.1800 - present)

3.2 Period 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age (c.3600 – c.800BC)

Earlier Neolithic (c.3600 - 3300BC)

3.2.1 No features dating to this phase have yet been identified from this area. However several flints of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date were recovered from the site. Sixteen flints of this date were recovered from tree throw **138**, together with a small piece of Roman pottery. It seems likely that this natural feature does represent an earlier Neolithic tree throw.

Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (c.3000 – 1800BC)

3.2.2 There were only two features identified that date to this phase of activity, pits **134** and **358**. However, there was also a scatter of flint and several sherds of pottery recovered from the subsoil, a pocket of buried soil and from later features.

3.2.3 Two circular pits (**134** and **358**), both similar in shape and form, contained struck flint of later Neolithic date, in addition pit **134** contained several sherds of Grooved ware pottery. Animal bone from pit **358** provided a calibrated radiocarbon date of c.2850 – 2480BC (SUERC 20255 (GU-17237) 95% probability). These pits are almost certainly related to several pits of similar date excavated in 2005 to the south and west of these.

3.2.4 Several sherds of Beaker Pottery were recovered from the subsoil in the south west of the site and a small Roman ditch **926**. Although these were not recovered from a contemporary feature, they were not abraded, suggesting original deposition in the immediate vicinity.

Later Bronze age

3.2.5 A single large enclose **900** curved through the site, it contained a large amount of Late Bronze Age worked flint, together with a small amount of pottery of the same date. A possible entrance, where the ditch shallowed considerably was also identified.

3.3 Period 2: Iron Age to Saxon (c.800BC - 1066AD)

Earlier Iron Age (c.800 - 300BC)

3.3.1 No features or artefacts dating to this phase have yet been identified from this area.

Middle to Later Iron Age (300BC - c.AD1)

3.3.2 There were several features of middle to later Iron Age date recorded, however, these were spread across the excavated area. Their low density suggests the current excavations were outside of the main area of activity during this period. However, there was a background spread of Iron Age pottery recovered from later features.

3.3.3 There was a large ditch terminal **902** which continued to the north outside of the area of excavation. This contained a significant quantity of Iron Age pottery and a deposit of articulated animal bone. This was cut over the top of an even more substantial ditch terminal **901**, which contained few finds.

3.3.4 Two pits, **645** and **647** were identified in the north west of the site. Pit **645** contained a significant amount of Iron Age pottery. These two features are on the area of the site closest to the Iron Age settlement evidence uncovered during previous excavations.

3.3.5 A small ditch **903** was recorded towards the south west of the excavated area. This contained some Iron Age pottery, but was heavily truncated, with only a short shallow length remaining.

3.3.6 A further ditch **904** continued to the west out of the excavation area and terminated after about 15 meters. It was heavily truncated by later ditches cut over the top of it.

Early Roman (c. mid 1st - mid 2nd century AD)

3.3.7 Although there were a significant number of Early Roman pottery sherds recovered from the site, no features could be definitively assigned to this period. It is possible that one of a sequence of re-cut ditches is early in date, but all contain later pottery. It is most probable that there was some activity on the site during this period, but that settlement did not begin until later.

Romano-British to Early Saxon (mid 2nd - early 5th century)

3.3.8 The majority of the features excavated date to this period, and pottery of this date was found across the site. It seems likely that the area investigated lies just outside of an area of occupation dating to this phase.

3.3.9 A small poorly defined area of buried soil (33, 118, 119, 129, 130, 151, 177, 220, 221 and 222) was identified and sample squares excavated through it. These produced a total of 49 struck flints of mixed date from Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age and 21 sherds of Roman pottery. Roman features appeared to be cut through this layer. It is probable therefore, that this represents an accumulation of material over a period of time, that was still being deposited during the Roman period.

Boundary / Enclosure Ditches

3.3.10 Across the middle of the main excavation area a ditch that was re-cut several times ran from north west to south east. This potentially had its origins in the Iron Age as **904**, before being re-cut as **905**, then **906**, and finally **907**. Curving in from the north and joining the same alignment was ditch **908**, which was then cut by ditch **907**. A smaller ditch **909** survived in parts, having been almost totally truncated by **908**. A Small ditch **929** ran along the same line as **905** before being truncated by **908**.

3.3.11 Towards the east of the main excavation area were a series of features which produced a comparatively large amount of pottery and worked stone. Ditch **910** ran at a right from the edge of the excavated area to the north towards the line of the inter-cutting ditches **905**, **906** and **907**, and may have be equivalent to one of these, it was cut by ditch **906**.

3.3.12 Ditch **910** cut semi-circular ditch **911**, which continued out of the area at both ends and may have originally formed a circular enclosure. A significant amount of worked stone was recovered from semi-circular ditch **911**, along with large pieces of pottery. It is possible that this feature represents a small enclosure for habitation or a craft industry of some form. Ditch **912** was cut by semi-circular ditch **911**, it ran from the edge of excavation for about 10 meters before terminating.

3.3.13 Running into this area, and cutting ditch **911** and **912**, as well as the Late Bronze Age ditch **900**, was ditch **913**. This ran for c.20m before terminating just short of ditch **910**. Ditch **913** was on a slightly unusual alignment, being slightly different to the majority of the other features on the site.

3.3.14 A small section of a ditch **914** was identified at the extreme east of the site, both ends of it continued into the bulk but it appeared to be on a similar alignment to **910**. Another short length of ditch **915** was exposed in the north west corner of the site. This had been re-cut as **916**.

3.3.15 Ditch **917** ran north west form the south east corner of the site. It may have terminated in the area across the middle of the main excavation which could not be excavated due to the presence of an active service.

3.3.16 Ditch **918** ran on the same alignment as the inter-cutting ditches **905**, **906**, and **907**, on the opposite side of trackway **501**. This ditch cut ditch **919** and ran on the same alignment as it. Ditch **920** also ran along the same alignment, just to the north of ditches **918** and **919**.

3.3.17 A probable ditch terminal **662**, containing a large amount of pottery was identified in a smaller trench to the north of the main excavation. This was truncated by later features.

Small Boundary / Enclosure ditches

3.3.18 A series of smaller, often curving enclosure ditches were identified in the south of the site. Some of these may relate closely to settlement activity. Ditch **921** terminated just before the southern limit of the main excavation a ran north before being truncated by ditch **922**. Ditch **922** terminated in a similar place to **921**, ran north east over ditches **918** and **919**, turned a right angle to follow the same line as **918** and then terminated.

3.3.19 Ditch **923** ran from the west of the main excavation area for around 15 meters, on the same alignment as **918**, before terminating. Ditch **924** also ran from the bulk at the western edge of site, on the same alignment as **923** for around 10 meters before terminating. Emerging from the southern limit of excavation and running towards the terminal of **924**, was ditch **925**. This formed a possible entrance into a small enclosure.

3.3.20 Three inter-cutting ditches were identified in a small trench excavated to the south west of the main area. Ditch **926** ran out of the eastern edge of the trench for 4 meters before turning a right angle to the north and terminating after another 4 meters. Ditch **927** ran from the south of the trench northwards, truncating part of ditch **926** before terminating in a similar place to this ditch. Ditch **928** entered the trench in the same place as **927** and ran north for 4 meters before turning slightly to the north east and terminating after a further 4 meters.

Trackway

3.3.21 Parallel to the inter-cutting ditches **905**, **906** and **907** were the remains of a surfaced trackway **501**. This surface was made up of gravel, pebbles and small stones, it survived extremely well in places, but was truncated in others. This almost certainly represents the continuation of the same trackway excavated in 2004, and that seen a the smaller trench to the south east of the main excavations. In addition, spread **261** may well be related to a hollow created by the use of the trackway.

Possible Structural Features

3.3.22 A line of shallow truncated postholes and possible beamslots **940** ran in a line north from the south of the main excavation for 6 meters and turned a slight corner before being truncated. This was the most certain evidence for Roman structures on the site.

3.3.23 A small group of three postholes (**651**, **653** and **656**) (post hole group) was identified in the smaller trench excavated to the north west of the main excavation. Two of these contained Roman pottery and it is possible that they represent part of a small structure.

3.3.24 In addition there were 14 postholes scattered across the site, with no spatial relationship between them interpretation is difficult.

Pits

3.3.25 There were 35 pits which have been included in this phase, however, several of these contained no dateable finds. They have currently been included in this section as this is the period due to spacial relationships. In general these pits were shallow and contained few finds, however there were several exceptions.

3.3.26 Pit **128** contained an very large amount of animal bone, as well as pottery of 3rd-4th century date, deposited in a wide but shallow cut. This large deposit of material is likely to represent domestic waste and suggests occupation nearby.

3.3.27 Pit **278**, located near the intersection of ditches **906** and **910**, had a more unusual shape, being deep and steep sided, it possibly represents some form of structural feature, or a functional feature of some form.

3.3.28 Pit **50** was located in the south east of the main excavation, it contained no finds and had a pale fill. It has been included in this phase due to the lack of prehistoric finds from nearby and its proximity to other Roman features. However, it may represent a prehistoric pit.

3.3.29 There was also a cluster of eight pits and post holes (pit group)in the north west corner of the site (**285**, **260**, **420**, **422**, **437**, **530**, **566**, **590**). One of these (**260**) contained a neonate burial, while the others contained a relatively large amount of Roman pottery and **566** a significant quantity of Roman ceramic building material.

Neonate Burial

3.3.30 The burial of a neonate (birth ± 2 months) was identified in a small pit, **260**, in the north west of the main excavation. This was radiocarbon dated to 250 – 450 AD (SUERC-20249 (GU-17235) 95% confidence). This pit had been cut by another pit **258**, which had been disturbed by an animal burrow **255**.

Saxon (late 5th century – 1066)

3.3.31 In the north west corner of the excavation, ditch **283** curved around continuing out of the excavated area to both the north and the west. It contained many sherds of later Roman pottery, but also sherds of un-abraded hand made pottery. Given the occurrence of these sherds with abraded late Roman pottery, it is likely that they are early Saxon in date.

3.3.32 A group of three grave cuts (**273**, **309** and **345**) were excavated. Cut **345** contained three individuals, one of which had been decapitated and provided a calibrated radiocarbon date of 775 – 870 AD (SUERC-20250 (GU 17236) 95% confidence). The two individuals in the other two grave cuts had also both been decapitated. Graves **273** and **345** were both oriented approximately north-south, while grave **309** was positioned east-west in the top of ditch **396**.

3.4 Period 3: Medieval to Modern (c.1066 – present)

Medieval (c.1066 – 1500)

3.4.1 A single pit **654** was recorded in a small trench dug to the north of the main excavation. This contained a small amount of Early Medieval pottery. However, this may be intrusive.

Post Medieval (c.1500 – 1800)

3.4.2 Activity on the site appears to have been minimal during this period, these being few finds of this date. However, A single pit **664** was located in one of the small trenches dug for a soak away. It contained pottery of late 15th to 18th century date. Near by in the same trench was a short length of ditch **658** which also contained post medieval pottery. This cut probable Roman ditch **662**.

Modern (c.1800 – present)

3.4.3 The modern features on the site were all related to the demolished school buildings and the underground services supplying them.

3.5 Natural features

3.5.1 A small group of features (**58**, **60**, **62**, **64** and **66**) in the south east corner of the main excavation were recorded as natural, as their fills were extremely pale, they contained no finds and is some cases the edges were irregular. However, it is possible that these features represent prehistoric activity.

4 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

4.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

4.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto and *MS Access* database. The Quantities of records are shown in the table below.

Type	Number
Context Register	16
Plan registers	1
Section registers	4
Sample Registers	27
Small Find Registers	4
Level Registers/ survey notes	-
Context Records	662
Digital Context Records & group numbers	662
Plans at 1:10	6
Plans at 1:20	2
Plans at 1:50	20
GPS/TST survey	-
Sections at 1:10	109
Sections at 1:20	43
Sections at 1:40	-
Sections at 1:50	-
Black & white prints (c.36 per page)	13
Colour slides (c. 36 per sheet)	15
Digital photographs (and aerial)	525

Table 1: The Excavation Record

Finds and Environmental Quantification

4.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds is on an *MS Access* database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Pottery (kg)	72.47
Animal bone/antler (kg)	51.26
CBM (kg)	29.94
Fired clay/daub (kg)	1.94
Tobacco-pipe (kg)	0
Mortar (kg)	0.036
Shell (kg)	1.33
Worked/burnt flint (kg)	33.39
Slag (kg)	1.55
Stone (kg)	63.37
Lava (kg)	0.99
Glass (kg)	0.47
Misc	-
Small/registered finds (no.)	c.157

Table 2: Finds and Environmental Quantification

Range and Variety

4.1.3 Features on the site consisted of pits, post holes, ditches and surfaces of later neolithic to post-medieval date. The greatest proportion of these features were of late Roman date. The table below summaries the total number of each type of feature.

Ditches	32
Pits	50
Post holes	22
Grave Cuts	4
Surface (trackway)	1
layers	4
Finds unit	2
Tree throw / natural	4

Table 3: Range and Variety of Features

Condition

4.1.4 In general archaeological deposits were surprisingly well preserved, in spite of modern construction on the site, although some areas were affected by deeper foundations, service trenches and a soak away. The overburden became deeper towards the north east of the site, so truncation becomes generally less severe in this direction.

4.2 Artefact Summaries

Small finds (appendix C.1)

Summary

4.2.1 The assemblage consists of a total of 114 objects, ranging in date from Roman to modern. The majority are iron nails, but several Roman coins are also present. There are 19 copper alloy objects, 3 lead objects and 92 iron objects. The objects are generally in a stable condition.

Statement of Potential

4.2.2 This varied assemblage is typical for a Roman rural site. X-rays of many of the iron objects could provide further information on their type, date and function, potentially providing further information about craft working or agricultural practices on the site. The Roman coins have potential to provide further dating evidence as well as potentially informing on trade.

Metalworking waste

Summary

4.2.3 1.55 kg of slag were recovered from 25 contexts. Slightly more than a third of the total (0.54 kilos) was recovered from context 261. The only other contexts containing more than 0.10 kilos were 102 (0.2kg), 125 (0.29), 127 (0.23), and 366 (0.14 kilos). These five contexts contain fully 90% of the slag. Of the remainder, 0.15 kilos from 18 contexts were recovered through environmental sample processing.

Statement of Potential

4.2.4 This small assemblage of slag comes from Roman contexts and is too small to imply metalworking in the immediate vicinity. However, further work to identify and categorise the slag will be undertaken.

Flint (appendix C.2)

Summary

4.2.5 A total of 2501 struck pieces of flint were recovered during this phase of excavations. They were present in a wide variety of features and unstratified deposits, with 126 separate contexts furnishing worked flint. Fifteen of these contexts also produced unmodified burnt flint fragments and a further eight contexts contained unmodified burnt flint but no struck flint.

Statement of Potential

4.2.6 The material from this phase of work includes substantial assemblages recovered from Later Neolithic pits that can complement similar material found in the earlier investigations. In addition, large and important assemblages of later prehistoric flintwork were recovered from the fills of a Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Comparable material was not present during the earlier phases of work and it has the ability to inform on both later prehistoric flintworking technologies and the social role that flintworking had during the last stages of structured flintworking in Britain.

Stone (appendix C.3)

Summary

4.2.7 Approximately 20kg of stone was recovered during excavations at Linton Village College. This includes 29 querns and/or millstone fragments, two whetstones and ten other items.

Statement of Potential

4.2.8 The assemblage of stone is relatively small and largely typical. It can make broad contributions to our understanding of what was happening on the site (i.e. the items represent general domestic activity). It can also be used to add to our knowledge of quern working, for example the re-working of the HPS quern stone is unusual and the MIA rotary quern from earlier phases of excavation may have potential to add to our understanding of the earliest forms of quern typology

Glass (appendix C.4)

Summary

4.2.9 A total of six fragments of glass were recovered during excavations in 2008 and submitted for identification. Associated with general settlement activity the assemblage consists of two fragments consistent with a Roman date and a further four shards of post-medieval glass.

Statement of Potential

4.2.10 The assemblage is fragmentary and contains only vessel glass. All fragments are broadly datable and while type of vessel can be identified specific forms can not be identified with certainty. As for function there is a mix of both Roman table wares (SF 85 and 940) and post-medieval storage vessels (SF77).

4.2.11 Unfortunately the Roman assemblage is too small to be able to make specific comments about the nature of the glass supply to this site other than to say it would suggest there was a continuing supply of glass to the area from the mid 1st century to late 4th or early 5th centuries AD.

Prehistoric Pottery (appendix C.5)

Summary

4.2.12 One hundred and sixty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 3,145g were recovered from 34 contexts. The majority of the pottery is of later Iron Age date, approximately 250–100 BC. Small quantities of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Grooved Ware and Beaker were also found. Eight sherds are of possible later Bronze Age date, *c.*1000–800 BC. The sherds are in varying condition most being moderately well preserved, though some are small and abraded. The average sherd weight for the assemblage is 19g.

Statement of Potential

4.2.13 The Grooved Ware is in poor condition and is unsuitable for illustration. A short note is required for publication describing the form, fabric and deposition of the Grooved Ware. A short note is also required for publication describing the fabric and deposition of the Later Bronze Age sherds.

4.2.14 The Iron Age assemblage adds to a growing number of contemporary sites in the region. Detailed analysis will include an examination of the pit fills, post-holes and ditches and the integration of site data and phasing.

Roman Pottery (appendix C.6)

Summary

4.2.15 A total of 3445 sherds, weighing 66.331kg, of Romano-British and post-Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation. This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage in addition to which a small element of early Medieval and post-medieval sherds were identified also (Table 1).

Statement of Potential

4.2.16 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to answer some regional and national research aims. A more detailed analysis of the material this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and future excavations in 2009 would allow us to expand our knowledge of the area and address more clearly the regional and national research aims addressed as part of this project.

4.2.17 It is a well preserved assemblage which has been recorded to the highest standards which will allow maximum interpretation of its contents.

Saxon Pottery

Summary

4.2.18 Several sherds currently identified as Iron Age in date may well represent Saxon pottery. These sherds were found in features containeg abraded late Roman pottery, while not being heavily abraded.

Statement of Potential

4.2.19 The possibility for this pottery to show activity on the site during the Saxon period is of great interest. This pottery will therfore be sent to a relevant pottery specialist. Comparison with pottery found at Linton Villa, and dated by thermoluminescence as Saxon can also be used as a comparison for this material.

Ceramic Building Material (appendix C.7)

Summary

4.2.20 A total of 418 fragments, weighing 30.057kg, of ceramic building material (CBM), including tile, daub and fired clay were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation at Linton Village College. The majority of the material is fragmentary and abraded and has an average weight of 105.5g for the tile and 9.4g for the fired clay.

Statement of Potential

4.2.21 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to address site specific research objectives concerning both the abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period and understanding the development of field systems and enclosures in the Roman period and their relation to the landscape and nearby Roman settlements.

4.2.22 A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and future excavations in 2009 will allow us to expand our knowledge of the area and address more clearly the research objectives addressed as part of this project.

4.3 Environmental Summaries

Human Bone (appendix D.1)

Summary

4.3.1 Three graves dated to the Saxon period were identified during the excavations. One of the graves was a triple burial and contained the skeletons of a juvenile, an infant and a decapitated adult female. A further two graves each contained the skeleton of a decapitated adult male. In addition, a neonate skeleton was recovered from a small Roman pit, approximately 10m west of the burials and a disarticulated adult femur from an Iron Age ditch terminus.

Statement of Potential

4.3.2 The disarticulated adult femur requires little further work, although it has potential to inform on Iron Age burial practices. The same is true of the neonate burial, while this is of interest in understanding Roman activity on the site little can be gained from further study of it.

4.3.3 The five Saxon individuals require further study, especially as the radiocarbon date has shown then not to be Roman. The positions of the cut marks on the vertebrae and mandible need to be recorded in detail so that the position of the 'victims' at the time of decapitation can be established. Also in view of how unusual such burial practice would be for this period, further radiocarbon dates for these individuals should be considered.

Faunal Remains (appendix D.2)

Summary

4.3.4 51.2Kg of faunal material was recovered from the Linton Village College excavations, yielding 261 "countable" bones. All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from all phases ranging from the Neolithic to modern periods, with the vast majority of the identifiable material recovered from from Romano-British contexts.

Statement of Potential

4.3.5 Evidence for animal exploitation in the Neolithic is sparse, with cattle most likely being exploited for meat and possibly traction but at a lower density than in the following periods, along with small numbers of pigs.. The Iron Age is characterised by the exploitation of sheep and too lesser extent cattle for meat, a pattern considered to be indicative of native sites but impossible to prove in this case due to the small sample size.

4.3.6 During the Roman period cattle were the main domestic mammal; being exploited primarily for meat but also traction. Sheep were kept primarily for meat; the majority being killed at physical maturity with some older animals used for wool and breeding. Horses were present on site during this period in relatively large numbers. A single piece of worked bone, possibly from a piece of furniture (Ian Riddler pers. comm.) requires further investigation.

4.3.7 Animal remains from the Saxon phases are confined to a single pig burial from a ditch context, most likely representing an animal dying of disease and thrown into the ditch.

Environmental Remains (appendix D.3)

Summary

4.3.8 The majority of the recorded assemblages appear to be derived from scattered hearth waste, with most containing a moderate to high density of cereal grains. Wheat, much of which was spelt but also including one batch of bread wheat, was predominant throughout, and the composition of the weed assemblages indicates that much of the grain was being produced on the damp clay soils which are locally predominant. Primary deposition within features is not indicated, with the recovered material probably coming form scattered or wind-blown refuse. This detritus appears to have persisted within the soil horizon after the end of the Roman period to appear, as residual material, within the fills of Middle Saxon grave [345].

Statement of Potential

4.3.9 Although a number of the assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis would probably add little to the data contained within this assessment, especially as much of the material appears to be from secondary contexts. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage. However, a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

5 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

The original research aims and objectives laid out above are still largely relevant. However, not all of these apply to the 2008 archaeological work and, with the previously unexpected presence of Saxon activity on the site, some new areas of research have become appropriate. Those which are not relevant to this phase of work have been omitted from the list below, while the original numbering has been retained to avoid later confusion.

5.1 National Research Objectives (English Heritage 1997)

5.1.1 There are a number of national research priorities that English Heritage (English Heritage 1997) identify which provide the framework for investigation and can be applied to the evidence found at Linton Village College.

5.1.2 RO5 'Processes of change' Briton into Roman (c 300 BC-AD 200)

5.1.3 RO6 'Themes' Settlement hierarchies and interaction

5.1.4 *RO7 Communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c.2000-300 BC)*

5.1.5 *RO8 Briton into Roman (c.300 BC-AD 200)*

5.2 Regional Research Objectives

5.2.1 RO9 *Investigation of datable pottery assemblages, contributing to the establishment of regional pottery sequences.*

5.2.2 RO10 *Understanding shifting settlement patterns and land-use in the eastern region, particularly in valley locations.*

5.2.3 RO11 *Investigation of the adoption of an agrarian economy and changing patterns in agricultural production and consumption through full quantification and standardised reporting of environmental remains.*

5.2.4 RO12 *Investigation of regional and chronological variations in the nature and context of deposition, particularly in the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age.*

5.3 Local Research Objectives

5.3.1 RO14 *Investigation of Neolithic exploitation and occupation along the Granta valley.*

5.3.2 RO16 *Understanding Iron Age settlement form and function in south-eastern Cambridgeshire, with a focus on evidence for economic specialisation (metalworking/craft production).*

5.3.3 RO18 *Understanding the Iron Age origins of the site and continuity of use into the Romano-British period.*

5.3.4 RO19 *Investigation of contemporary field system alignments and enclosure patterns revealed by similar excavations, combined with aerial photographic/cropmark evidence to understand the land division and management of this part of the valley in the Roman period.*

5.3.5 RO20 *Exploration of environment, economy and exchange networks in south Cambridgeshire/north Essex.*

5.4 *Site Specific* Research Objectives

5.4.1 RO1 *The characterisation of the form and development history of the settlement.*

5.4.2 RO2 *The characterisation of the form, date of establishment, subsequent development of the field systems, and their relationship to the settlement.*

5.4.3 RO3 *The determination of the relationship of the agricultural regime and any associated settlement with the local and regional economy. (cf Linton and Bartlow Villa's)*

5.4.4 RO4 *The creation of a model of land-use and organisation over time.*

5.4.5 RO21 *To investigate whether the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age deposits represent continuous occupation or more seasonally-based activities.*

With only two features of this date identified few meaningful conclusions can be drawn from them alone. However, taken with the results of previous work the new finds can add to the interpretation of activity during this period.

5.4.6 RO21b To investigate the function Later Bronze Age enclosure ditch and the potential of it to imply Later Bronze Age settlement activity on the site.

The Later Bronze Age enclosure would have been a significant feature in the landscape and may represent a stock enclosure, a monument of some form, or a combination of both. It is similar to other local examples and could contribute greatly to the study of the Later Bronze Age in Linton.

5.4.7 RO22 *To investigate the evidence for metalworking, craft and ritual activities on the site in the Middle Iron Age*

While no evidence of metalworking was identified, potential ritual activity was recognised, with the deposition of articulated animal bone and a human femur in ditches.

5.4.8 RO23 *To explore evidence for the environment and economy of the site in the Iron Age*

Although few Iron Age features were identified, those that were can provide further information to supplement that of the previous excavations.

5.4.9 RO24 *To investigate whether settlement activity ceased on the site in the later Iron Age, and explore the potential reasons for this.*

5.4.10 RO25 *To understand the development of the field system and enclosures in the Roman period and how they related to the landscape and any nearby Roman settlement.*

5.4.11 RO26 *To investigate the abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period, and explore the reasons for this.*

While a single ditch of probable Saxon date was identified, the intensity of activity clearly drops dramatically from the Late Roman period.

5.4.12 RO26b *To investigate the Saxon burials.*

The decapitated Saxon burials are an unusual find which may represent execution victims, or individuals that have undergone a burial right not common during this period.

6 Methods Statements

6.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

6.1.1 The environmental, finds and context data will be analysed within an *MS Access* database. Contexts will be assigned phase and group numbers dependant on dating evidence found within them, stratigraphic and spacial distribution.

6.2 Radiocarbon Dating

6.2.1 In order to achieve some of the stated research aims, radiocarbon dates would be extremely helpful. If sufficient quantity of material remains then the charred tubers recovered from the Late Bronze Age ditch 900 will be dated, in order to provide a more secure date for the establishment of this feature. Samples from both of the decapitated adult skeletons which have not yet been dated will also be sent for analysis. This will show if these also date to the Middle Saxon period, rather that the Late Roman period as was initially expected.

6.3 Illustration

6.3.1 The site plans have been digitised in AutoCad, relevant sections will also be digitised and, where necessary, finds will be drawn by hand. These will be used to provide a series of plans showing different phases of activity on the site and other relevant illustrations.

6.4 Documentary Research

6.4.1 Research into documentary and cartographic evidence, will be undertaken to place the site within its wider context.

6.5 Artefactual Analysis

6.5.1 Where appropriate finds will be sent to the relevant specialist for further work. This may also include the re-evaluation of some aspects of the earlier finds assemblage in light of the new finds.

6.6 Ecofactual Analysis

6.6.1 The faunal remains, human bone and archeo-botanical remains will be examined further by the relevant specialists. Where appropriate this analysis will include reference to material recovered during the earlier excavations on the site.

7 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

7.1 Report Writing

Depending on the results of future work at the school, some of these tasks may be amended.

7.2 Archiving

7.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code LIN VIC 08 and the county HER code ECB 2879. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

7.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

7.3 Publication

7.3.1 It is proposed that a note of this excavation should be published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian society (PCAS). The full results of the project will then be published, together with the 2004 excavations and the 2009/10 phase of work, in PCAS or potentially as a stand alone monograph dedicated to the archaeology of Linton Village College.

8 Resources and Programming

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Crane Begg	CB	Senior Illustrator	OA East
Barry Bishop	BB	Lithics	Freelance
Nina Crummy	NC	Metal work	Freelance
Natasha Dodwell	ND	Human Bone	Freelance
Chris Faine	ChF	Animal Bone	OA East
Carole Fletcher	CF	Archive	OA East
Val Fryer	VF	Environmental Remains	Freelance
Nick Gilmour	NG	Supervisor	OA East
Emma Hogarth	EH	Conservator	Colchester Museum
Alice Lyons	AL	Roman Pottery	Freelance
Steve Macauley	SM	Project Manager	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric Pottery	NAU
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/Publications Manager	OA East
Adrian Popescu	AP	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam museum
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Stone	OA South
Steve Wadeson	SW	Roman Pottery	OA East

Table 4: Staffing and Equipment

8.2 Task Identification

Task	Staff	Resource (days)
Project management	SPM	3
Stratigraphic Report	NG	30
Report figures	CB	5
Documentary research	NG	2
Small Finds report	NC	1
Finds illustrations	CB	8
Ceramic building materials Report	SW	0.25
Pre-Roman pottery report	SP	2
Roman pottery report	SW / AL	12
Stone analysis and report	RS	5
Window and Vessel glass report	SW	0.25
Flint report	BB	25
Human bone report	ND	5 *estimate*
Coins report	AP	3 *estimate*
Metalworking residues	TBC	3 *estimate*
Conservation	EH	3 *estimate*
Animal and fish bone report	ChF	5
Charred plant remains report	VF	0.5
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC	3 dates
Publication Report	NG	5
Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices	NG + EP	5 + 2
Produce draft report	CB	3
Internal edit	EP + SPM	2 + 1
Incorporate internal edits	NG	3
Final edit	EP	1
Post-refereeing revisions	NG + EP	2 + 1
Copy edit queries	EP + SPM	1 + 1
Prepare Archive for deposition	NG + CF	2 + 2

Table5: Task Identification

Appendix A. Health and Safety Statement

A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992,* and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.

A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.

A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix B. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
1	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
2	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	LC3 - C4
3	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	C1 - C4
4	0	VOID		0	0	
5	6	fill	ditch	908	2.4	LC3 - C4
6	6	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
7	0	fill	trackway	501	2.4	C1 - C4
8		VOID		0	0	
9	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4
10	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	
11	0	VOID		0	0	
12	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	
13	0	layer	topsoil	0	0	
14	0	layer	modern disturbance	0	3.3	
15	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
16	0	finds unit	finds unit	0	0	
17	0	layer	modern	0	3.3	
18	0	layer	topsoil	0	0	
19	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
20	0	layer	natural	0	0	
21	26	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
22	26	fill	ditch	913	2.4	MC1 - C3
23	0	VOID			0	
24	26	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
25	26	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
26	26	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
27	28	fill	trackway	501	2.4	later IA
28	28	cut	trasckway	501	2.4	
29	30	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
30	30	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
31	32	fill	ditch	917	2.4	C3 - C4
32	32	cut	ditch	917	2.4	
33	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	
34	35	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
35	35	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
36	37	fill	ditch	922	2.4	MC3 - C4
37	37	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
50	50	cut	pit	0	2.4	
51	50	fill	pit	0	2.4	
52	50	fill	pit	0	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
53	54	fill	ditch	917	2.4	MC2 - C4
54	54	cut	ditch	917	2.4	
55	56	fill	ditch	917	2.4	MC1 - C4
56	0	cut	ditch	917	2.4	
57	58	fill	natural	0	0	
58	58	cut	natural	0	0	
59	60	fill	natural	0	0	
60	60	cut	natural	0	0	
61	62	fill	natural	0	0	
62	62	cut	natural	0	0	
63	64	fill	natural	0	0	
64	64	cut	natural	0	0	
65	66	fill	natural	0	0	
66	66	cut	natural	0	0	
67	68	fill	trackway	501	2.4	
68	68	cut	trackway	501	2.4	
69	70	fill	trackway	501	2.4	
70	70	cut	trackway	501	2.4	
71	72	fill	trackway	501	2.4	
72	72	cut	trackway	501	2.4	
73	74	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
74	74	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
75	78	fill	ditch	924	2.4	MC3 - C4
76	78	fill	ditch	924	2.4	C2 - C3
77	77	cut	ditch	924	2.4	
78	79	fill	foundation trench	940	2.4	MC3 - C4
79	79	cut	foundation trench	940	2.4	
80	81	fill	ditch	0	3.3	
81	81	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
82	83	fill	pit	0	3.3	
83	83	cut	pit	0	3.3	
84	85	fill	pit	0	3.3	
85	85	cut	pit	0	3.3	
86	87	fill	pit	0	3.3	
87	87	cut	pit	0	3.3	
88	89	fill	ditch	0	3.3	
89	89	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
90	91	fill	ditch	925	2.4	
91	91	cut	ditch	925	2.4	
92	93	fill	pit	0	3.3	
93	93	cut	pit	0	3.3	
94	95	fill	pit	0	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
95	95	cut	pit	0	2.4	
96	97	fill	ditch	0	3.3	MC1 - C4
97	97	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
98	99	fill	ditch	922	2.4	C3 - C4
99	99	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
100	101	fill	ditch	924	2.4	MC1 - MC2
101	101	cut	ditch	924	2.4	
102	103	fill	pit	0	3.3	
103	103	cut	pit	0	3.3	
104	104	cut	post hole	940	2.4	
105	106	fill	post hole	940	2.4	C2 - C3
106	106	cut	post hole	940	2.4	
107	108	fill	post hole	940	2.4	C2 - C3
108	108	cut	post hole	940	2.4	
109	109	cut	post hole	940	2.4	
110	108	cut	post hole	940	2.4	
111	108	cut	foundation trench	940	2.4	
112	113	fill	foundation trench	940	2.4	MC3 - C4
113	113	cut	foundation trench	940	2.4	
114	0	VOID		0	0	
115	0	VOID		0	0	
116		VOID		0	0	
117	0	VOID		0	0	
118	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	C3 - C4
119	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	
120	121	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
121	121	cut	pit	0	2.4	
122	0	fill	modern	0	3.3	
123	128	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
124	200	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
125	182	fill	ditch	920	2.4	MC3 - C4
126	128	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
127	128	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
128	128	cut	pit	0	2.4	
129	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	
130	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	C3 - C4
131	132	fill	ditch	923	2.4	MC1 - C4
132	132	cut	ditch	923	2.4	
133	134	fill	pit	134	1.2	late neo-early BA
134	134	cut	pit	134	1.2	
135	136	fill	ditch	923	2.4	
136	136	cut	ditch	923	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
137	138	fill	tree throw	0	0	MC2 - C3
138	138	cut	tree throw	0	0	
139	140	fill	ditch	919	2.4	
140	140	cut	ditch	919	2.4	
141	142	fill	ditch	903	2.2	
142	142	cut	ditch	903	2.2	
143	144	fill	ditch	918	2.4	MC1 - C4
144	0	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
145	145	cut	ditch	919	2.4	
146	145	fill	ditch	919	2.4	
147	148	fill	ditch	921	2.4	
148	148	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
149	150	fill	ditch	918	2.4	MC1 - C4
150	150	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
151	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	C3 - C4
152	153	fill	ditch	922	2.4	
153	153	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
154	155	fill	ditch	920	2.4	C3 - EC5
155	155	cut	ditch	920	2.4	
156	157	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C4
157	157	cut	pit	0	2.4	
158	159	fill	ditch	0	3.3	
159	159	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
160	161	fill	ditch	0	3.3	
161	161	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
162	163	fill	ditch	922	2.4	C2 - C3
163	163	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
164	166	fill	ditch	924	2.4	C2 - C4
165	166	fill	ditch	924	2.4	C2 - C4
166	166	cut	ditch	924	2.4	
167	168	fill	ditch	919	2.4	
168	168	cut	ditch	919	2.4	
169	170	fill	ditch	918	2.4	
170	170	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
171	172	fill	ditch	0	3.3	
172	172	cut	ditch	0	3.3	
173	174	fill	ditch	921	2.4	
174	174	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
175	176	fill	ditch	921	2.4	MC3 - C4
176	176	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
177	0	layer	buried soil	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
178	179	fill	ditch	922	2.4	MC3 - C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
179	179	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
180	181	fill	ditch	922	2.4	MC3 - C4
181	181	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
182	182	cut	ditch	920	2.4	
183	184	fill	ditch	918	2.4	C2
184	184	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
185	186	fill	pit	0	2.4	
186	186	cut	pit	0	2.4	
187	188	fill	ditch	918	2.4	LC1 - EC2
188	188	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
189	190	fill	ditch	922	2.4	
190	190	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
191	192	fill	ditch	903	2.2	later IA
192	192	cut	ditch	903	2.2	
193	194	fill	ditch	918	2.4	
194	194	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
195	196	fill	ditch	919	2.4	
196	196	cut	ditch	919	2.4	
197	207	fill	ditch	918	2.4	C3 - C4
198	199	fill	ditch	921	2.4	MC3 - C4
199	199	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
200	0		VOID	0	0	
201	0	MISSING?		0	0	
202	203	fill	ditch	922	2.4	MC3 - C4
203	203	cut	ditch	922	2.4	
204	205	fill	ditch	921	2.4	
205	205	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
206	207	fill	ditch	918	2.4	MC3 - C4
207	207	cut	ditch	918	2.4	
208	208	cut	pit	0	2.4	
209	209	cut	pit	0	2.4	
210	208	fill	pit	0	2.4	
211	209	fill	pit	0	2.4	
212	128	fill	pit	0	2.4	
213	214	fill	ditch	921	2.4	MC3 - C4
214	214	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
215	216	fill	ditch	921	2.4	MC3 - C4
216	216	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
217	218	fill	ditch	921	2.4	MC3 - C4
218	218	cut	ditch	921	2.4	
219		finds unit	finds unit	0	0	
220	0	finds unit	buried soil	0	2.4	MC1 - C3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
221	0	finds unit	buried soil	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
222	0	finds unit	buried soil	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
223	224	fill	ditch	914	2.4	EC5
224	224	cut	ditch	914	2.4	
225	226	fill	ditch	913	2.4	later IA
226	226	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
227	226	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
228	230	fill	ditch	913	2.4	C2 - C3
229	230	fill	ditch	913	2.4	Iron Age?
230	230	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
231	234	fill	ditch	900	1.3	later BA
232	234	fill	ditch	900	1.3	later BA
233	234	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
234	234	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
235	236	fill	ditch	913	2.4	Later IA?
236	236	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
237	236	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
238	236	fill	ditch	913	2.4	Later IA?
239	0	VOID		0	0	
240	241	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C4
241	241	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
242	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
243	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
244	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
245	248	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
246	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
247	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
248	249	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
249	249	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
250	253	fill	ditch	910	2.4	MC1 - C4
251	253	fill	ditch	910	2.4	
252	253	fill	ditch	910	2.4	
253	253	cut	ditch	910	2.4	
254	255	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3
255	255	cut	pit	0	2.4	
256	255	fill	pit	0	2.4	
257	255	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C3
258	258	cut	pit	0	2.4	
259	260	fill	grave	0	2.4	
260	260	cut	grave	0	2.4	
261	262	fill	spread	0	2.4	
262	0	VOID		0	0	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
263	264	fill	ditch	912	2.4	C2 - C4
264	264	cut	ditch	912	2.4	
265	265	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
266	265	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 - C4
267	265	fill	ditch	911	2.4	
268	265	fill	ditch	911	2.4	C3 - C4
269	270	fill	ditch	929	2.4	MC2 - C4
270	270	cut	ditch	929	2.4	
271	273	fill	grave	273	2.5	
272	273	HSR	grave	273	2.5	
273	273	cut	grave	273	2.5	
274	286	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
275	276	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
276	276	cut	pit	0	2.4	
277	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
278	279	fill	pit	0	2.4	
279	279	cut	pit	0	2.4	
280	281	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3
281	281	cut	pit	0	2.4	
282	283	fill	ditch	930	2.5	MC3 - C4
283	283	cut	ditch	930	2.5	
284	285	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
285	285	cut	pit	0	2.4	
286	286	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
287	289	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C1 - C4
288	289	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
289	289	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
290	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
291	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
292	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
293	293	cut	ditch	902	2.2	
294	295	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
295	295	cut	pit	0	2.4	
296	297	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C4
297	297	cut	pit	0	2.4	
298	299	fill	pit	0	2.4	
299	299	cut	pit	0	2.4	
300	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
301	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
302	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
303	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
304	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
305	306	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
306	306	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
307	309	fill	grave	273	2.5	
308	309	HSR	grave	273	2.5	
309	309	cut	grave	273	2.5	
310	347	fill	ditch	908	2.4	MC2 - C3
311	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
312	313	fill	pit	0	2.4	
313	313	cut	pit	0	2.4	
314	315	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
315	315	cut	pit	0	2.4	
316	0	layer	spread	316	2.4	MC1 - C4
317	0	VOID		0	0	
318	0	layer	spread	316	2.4	C3
319	0	VOID		0	0	
320	321	fill	ditch	912	2.4	C3 - C4
321	321	cut	ditch	912	2.4	
322	324	fill	ditch	911	2.4	
323	324	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC2 - C4
324	324	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
325	236	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
326	236	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
327	0	VOID		0	0	
328	0	VOID		0	0	
329	330	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 - C4
330	330	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
331	334	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
332	334	fill	pit	0	2.4	
333	334	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 -C3
334	334	cut	pit	0	2.4	
335	0	VOID		0	0	
336	0	VOID		0	0	
337	347	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
338	346	fill	ditch	909	2.4	
339	347	fill	ditch	908	2.4	MC3
340	347	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
341	347	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
342	343	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
343	343	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
344	345	fill	grave	273	2.5	
345	345	cut	grave	273	2.5	
346	346	cut	ditch	909	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
347	347	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
348	349	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C3
349	349	cut	pit	0	2.4	
350	345	HSR	grave	273	2.5	
351	345	HSR	grave	273	2.5	C14 690 - 900AD
352	345	HSR	grave	273	2.5	
355	358	fill	pit	134	1.2	
356	358	fill	pit	134	1.2	
357	358	fill	pit	134	1.2	C14 2850 - 2480BC
358	358	cut	pit	134	1.2	
359	360	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
360	360	cut	pit	0	2.4	
361	400	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
362	400	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
363	364	fill	ditch	901	2.2	later IA
364	364	cut	ditch	901	2.2	
365	358	fill	pit	134	1.2	
366	368	fill	ditch	930	2.5	MC3 - C4
367	368	fill	ditch	930	2.5	C3
368	368	cut	ditch	930	2.5	
369	370	fill	ditch	909	2.4	C3 - C4
370	370	cd	ditch	909	2.4	
371	372	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
372	372	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
373	373	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
374	373	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
375	376	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
376	376	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
377	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4
378	0	VOID		0	0	
379	379	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
380	379	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
381	382	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
382	382	fill	ditch	907	2.4	
383	384	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C3 - C4
384	384	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
385	386	fill	ditch	905	2.4	MC1 - C4
386	386	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
387	389	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
388	389	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
389	389	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
390	391	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 - C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
391	391	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
392	393	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C3 - C4
393	393	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
394	396	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C2 - C3
395	396	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C3 - C4
396	396	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
397	396	fill	ditch	907	2.4	
398	399	fill	ditch	905	2.4	C2 - C4
399	399	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
400	400	cut	ditch	902	2.2	
401	400	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
402	0	VOID		0	0	
403	400	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
404	405	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
405	405	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
406	391	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 -C4
407	391	fill	ditch	911	2.4	C3 - C4
408	409	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
409	409	cut	pit	0	2.4	
410	412	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
411	412	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
412	412	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
413	414	fill	ditch	905	2.4	
414	414	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
415	416	fill	ditch	904	2.2	
416	416	cut	ditch	904	2.2	
417	418	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
418	418	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
419	420	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
420	420	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
421	422	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
422	422	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
423	0	layer	spread	316	2.4	
424		VOID		0	0	
425	425	cut	ditch	253	2.4	
426	425	fill	ditch	910	2.4	C2 - C4
427	425	fill	ditch	910	2.4	MC1 - C4
428	425	fill	ditch	910	2.4	MC1 - C4
429	430	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
430	430	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
431	434	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
432	434	fill	ditch	900	1.3	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
433	343	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
434	434	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
435	437	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
436	437	fill	pit	0	2.4	
437	437	cut	pit	0	2.4	
438	439	fill	ditch	930	2.5	MC3-C4
439	439	cut	ditch	930	2.5	
440	441	fill	ditch	909	2.4	
441	441	cut	ditch	909	2.4	
442	443	fill	ditch	908	2.4	MC3 - C4
443	443	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
444	444	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
445	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4
446	0	VOID		0	0	
447	448	fill	ditch	907	2.4	
448	448	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
449	450	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
450	450	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
451	454	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
452	454	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
453	454	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
454	454	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
455	444	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C3 - C4
456	456	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
457	456	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
458	458	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
459	458	fill	ditch	905	2.4	
460	460	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
461	460	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
462	463	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
463	463	cut	pit	0	2.4	
464	465	fill	ditch	929	2.4	MC3
465	465	cut	ditch	929	2.4	
466	467	fill	ditch	905	2.4	C2 - C4
467	467	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
468	469	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C3 - C4
469	469	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
470	471	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C3
471	471	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
472	474	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
473	474	fill	ditch	907	2.4	MC3 - C4
474	474	cut	ditch	907	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
475	476	fill	ditch	913	2.4	C1 - C4
476	476	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
477	478	fill	ditch	913	2.4	
478	478	cut	ditch	913	2.4	
479	480	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 - C4
480	480	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
481	482	fill	ditch	911	2.4	C2 - C3
482	482	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
483	0	layer	spread	316	2.4	C3 - C4
484	486	fill	ditch	908	2.4	C3 - C4
485	486	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
486	486	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
487	0	VOID		0	0	
488	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	C3 - C4
489	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3
490	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	C3 - C4
491	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4
492	493	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
493	493	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
494	495	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
495	495	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
496	497	fill	ditch	906	2.4	MC1 - C4
497	497	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
498	499	fill	ditch	904	2.2	later IA
499	499	cut	ditch	904	2.2	
500	500	cut	ditch	902	2.2	
501	0	master no	trackway	0	2.4	
502	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	
503	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	
504	505	fill	ditch	929	2.4	
505	505	cut	ditch	929	2.4	
506	510	fill	ditch	905	2.4	MC1 - C4
507	510	fill	ditch	905	2.4	
508	510	fill	ditch	905	2.4	
509	510	fill	ditch	905	2.4	C2 - C3
510	510	cut	ditch	905	2.4	
511	512	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C2 - C3
512	512	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
513	515	fill	ditch	906	2.4	C4
514	515	fill	ditch	906	2.4	
515	515	cut	ditch	906	2.4	
516	0	VOID		0	0	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
517	518	fill	post hole	0	3.3	
518	518	cut	post hole	0	3.3	
519	520	fill	post hole	0	3.3	
520	520	cut	post hole	0	3.3	
521	522	fill	ditch	910	2.4	
522	522	cut	ditch	910	2.4	
523	524	fill	ditch	912	2.4	
524	524	cut	ditch	912	2.4	
525	525	cut	ditch	910	2.4	
526	525	fill	ditch	910	2.4	C2 - C4
527	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
528	530	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
529	530	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C3
530	530	cut	pit	0	2.4	
531	525	fill	ditch	910	2.4	
532	525	fill	ditch	910	2.4	
533	534	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC3 - C4
534	534	cut	pit	0	2.4	
535	537	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C4
536	537	fill	pit	0	2.4	
537	537	cut	pit	0	2.4	
538	538	cut	ditch	915	2.4	
539	538	fill	ditch	915	2.4	C3 - C4
540	541	fill	ditch	916	2.4	
541	541	cut	ditch	916	2.4	
542	564	fill	animal skeleton	930	2.5	
543	547	fill	ditch	930	2.5	LC3 - C4
544	547	fill	ditch	930	2.5	
545	547	fill	ditch	930	2.5	MC2 - C4
546	547	fill	ditch	930	2.5	C3 - C4
547	547	cut	ditch	930	2.5	
548	549	fill	ditch	911	2.4	MC3 - C4
549	549	cut	ditch	911	2.4	
550	553	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C3 - C4
551	553	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C2 - C3
552	553	fill	ditch	907	2.4	C3 - C4
553	553	cut	ditch	907	2.4	
554	556	fill	ditch	908	2.4	C1 - C4
555	556	fill	ditch	908	2.4	C1
556	556	cut	ditch	908	2.4	
557	558	fill	pit	0	2.4	
558	558	cut	pit	0	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
559	561	fill	ditch	904	2.2	Iron Age
560	0	VOID		0	0	
561	561	cut	ditch	904	2.2	
562	564	fill	ditch	930	2.5	C3 - C4
563	564	fill	ditch	930	2.5	
564	564	cut	ditch	930	2.5	
565	566	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
566	566	cut	pit	0	2.4	
567	553	fill	ditch	907	2.4	
568	556	fill	ditch	908	2.4	
569	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	Iron Age
570	293	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
571	574	fill	ditch	902	2.2	
572	574	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
573	574	fill	ditch	902	2.2	later IA
574	574	cut	ditch	902	2.2	
575	580	fill	ditch	901	2.2	
576	580	fill	ditch	901	2.2	
577	580	fill	ditch	901	2.2	
578	580	fill	ditch	901	2.2	
579	580	fill	ditch	901	2.2	
580	580	cut	ditch	901	2.2	
581	0	VOID		0	0	
582	587	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
583	587	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
584	587	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
585	587	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
586	587	fill	ditch	900	1.3	
587	587	cut	ditch	900	1.3	
588	0	finds unit	finds unit	0	0	
589	590	fill	pit	0	2.4	C3 - C4
590	590	cut	pit	0	2.4	
591	592	fill	ditch	926	2.4	Late neo. - Early BA
592	592	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
593	594	fill	pit	0	2.4	C1 - C4
594	594	cut	pit	0	2.4	
595	596	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC2 - C3
596	596	cut	pit	0	2.4	
597	598	fill	ditch	928	2.4	C2
598	598	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
599	600	fill	pit	0	2.4	C2 - C4
600	600	cut	pit	0	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
601	602	fill	ditch	926	2.4	MC3 - C4
602	602	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
603	603	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
604	603	fill	ditch	928	2.4	C4
605	606	fill	ditch	928	2.4	
606	606	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
607	608	fill	ditch	926	2.4	C2
608	608	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
609	0	finds unit		0	0	
610	611	fill	ditch	928	2.4	
611	611	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
612	613	fill	ditch	927	2.4	MC1 - C4
613	613	cut	ditch	927	2.4	
614	615	fill	ditch	926	2.4	C3
615	615	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
616	616	cut	ditch	927	2.4	
617	616	fill	ditch	927	2.4	MC1 - C4
618	618	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
619	618	fill	ditch	928	2.4	MC1 - C4
620	620	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
621	620	fill	ditch	926	2.4	
622	623	fill	ditch	928	2.4	C2
623	623	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
624	625	fill	ditch	927	2.4	MC2
625	625	cut	ditch	927	2.4	
626	627	fill	ditch	926	2.4	MC1 - C4
627	627	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
628	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
629	630	fill	ditch	927	2.4	C3 - EC5
630	630	cut	ditch	927	2.4	
631	632	fill	pit	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
632	632	cut	pit	0	2.4	
633	634	fill	ditch	927	2.4	
634	634	cut	ditch	927	2.4	
635	636	fill	ditch	928	2.4	C2 - C3
636	636	cut	ditch	928	2.4	
637	638	fill	ditch	926	2.4	C3
638	638	cut	ditch	926	2.4	
639	0	HSR	grave	260	2.4	C14 250 - 450 AD
640	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
641	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4
642	0	layer	trackway	501	2.4	MC3 - C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
643	645	fill	pit	645	2.2	Iron Age
644	645	fill	pit	645	2.2	
645	645	cut	pit	645	2.2	
646	647	fill	pit	645	2.2	Iron Age
647	647	cut	pit	645	2.2	
648	654	fill	pit	0	3.1	MC9 - MC12
649	654	fill	pit	0	3.1	
650	651	fill	post hole	0	2.4	
651	651	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
652	653	fill	post hole	0	2.4	C2 - C4
653	653	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
654	654	cut	pit	0	3.1	
655	656	fill	post hole	0	2.4	MC1 - C4
656	656	cut	post hole	0	2.4	
657	658	fill	ditch	0	3.2	C17 - MC18
658	658	cut	ditch	0	3.2	
659	662	fill	ditch	0	2.4	C3 - C4
660	662	fill	ditch	0	2.4	
661	662	fill	ditch	0	2.4	
662	662	cut	ditch	0	2.4	
663	664	fill	pit	664	3.2	C15 - LC18
664	664	cut	pit	664	3.2	
900	0	master no	ditch	0	1.3	
901	0	master no	ditch	0	2.2	
902	0	master no	ditch	0	2.2	
903	0	master no	ditch	0	2.2	
904	0	master no	ditch	0	2.2	
905	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
906	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
907	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
908	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
909	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
910	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
911	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
912	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
913	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
914	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
915	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
916	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
917	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
918	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
919	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Date Range
920	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
921	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
922	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
923	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
924	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
925	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
926	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
927	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
928	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
929	0	master no	ditch	0	2.4	
930	0	master no	ditch	0	2.5	
940	0	master no	foundation trench	0	2.4	

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Small finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction

C.1.1 One hundred and sixty-one The assemblage consists of a total of 114 objects, ranging in date from Roman to modern. The majority are iron nails, but several Roman coins are also present.

Condition

C.1.2 The objects are generally in a stable condition. The majority of the copper-alloy and lead objects are only lightly covered by corrosion products, but some are slightly more affected. Corrosion on the ironwork varies from a slight surface coating to a thicker encrustation incorporating some soil.

C.1.3 Objects of all materials are packed to a high standard of storage in crystal boxes or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags and boxes are stored in airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel.

The assemblage

C.1.4 The assemblage breaks down by material thus:

copper-alloy	19
lead	3
iron	92
Total	**114**

C.1.5 The total number of objects is a minimum as some small find numbers include more than one item. The objects are briefly described in Appendix 1, and spot-dated where possible. Apart from the coins, all are allocated to a functional category as defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988.

C.1.6 The high proportion of iron to any other material is typical of rural sites of many periods. The number of copper-alloy objects is enhanced by eleven coins, all small size and low value issues belonging to the late 3rd century and mid 4th century periods of high coin loss. Coins of this date are often found in dark earth contexts within Roman towns and in subsoil and ploughsoil on rural sites. In the latter instance they may have been transported from settlements and villas in midden waste used to manure the fields.

C.1.7 Other dated copper-alloy items consist of two fragments of late Roman armlets and part of the shank from a needle or a hairpin. Iron items are less easily dated. Being almost wholly functional, they changed little over time, but the majority of the nails are likely to be Roman, as are the hobnails and, judging from the corrosion products, two split-spike loops, a number of other fittings and several sheet and strap fragments. A U-eyed hinge strap is medieval, and a socketed hook used for pruning that was found in the same context is therefore also likely to be medieval, although such tools did not change over time and many similar Roman hooks are known. A lead weight may also be Roman, but

a second weight is Late Saxon and part of a cloth seal is later medieval or early post-medieval. Modern objects include a fragment of fine wire mesh and a screw.

C.1.8 Dress accessories and fittings, particularly nails, generally make up the largest part of any assemblage of the Roman and medieval periods, while high proportions of other categories provide interpretative characteristics. In this instance the assemblage has no groups of objects that lend it a distinctive character, although the absence of 1st century coins and dress accessories points to there being little, if any, Late Iron Age or early Roman exploitation of the site other than perhaps for agriculture. Similarly, the paucity of household equipment suggests that later Roman activity was also largely confined to agriculture. Medieval use of the site appears likewise to have been very limited. Iron-working is the only craft activity represented, and the evidence is limited to what may be either the remains of a piece of trade iron, or pooled slag from the base of a iron-working furnace from context (523).

Recommendations

C.1.9 A report on the Roman objects, setting them in their local and regional contexts, should form part of any published report.

C.1.10 To facilitate their accurate identification, date and illustration, as well as to provide an archived resource, 1 lead and 19 copper-alloy objects should be conserved and 30 iron objects should be X-rayed. It is recommended that this work be carried out at Colchester Museum, contact emma.hogarth@colchester.gov.uk

C.1.11 Adrian Popescu of the Fitzwilliam Museum should be commissioned to report on the Roman coins.

C.1.12 Any iron-working slag identified after X-ray should be referred to an appropriate specialist.

C.1.13 A maximum of 27 objects will need to be drawn to accompany any publication level report. This figure will almost certainly be reduced following further identification and selection of the ironwork after X-ray.

C.1.14 A quotation for a report as defined in Recommendation 1 is appended to this assessment.

Summary catalogue of the metalwork

Copper-alloy

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
151	133	tiny fragments	-	-	18	-
69	438	armlet fragment with hooked terminal, three-strand cable	y	y	1	late Roman
150	261	armlet fragment, notches and punched dot decoration (wave crest)	y	y	1	late Roman
22	445	coin: House of Constantine copy?	y	-	-	350-80
26	503	coin: Constans	y	-	-	341-7
79	240	riveted stud	y	-	-	-
35	394	coin: House of Constantine copy?	y	-	-	330-80
37	394	coin: radiate *antoninianus*, Victorinus/Tetricus I	y	-	-	268-73
30	410	sheet fragment	y	-	-	-
25	489	coin: House of Constantine copy, falling horseman reverse	y	-	-	350-60
24	502	coin: House of Valentinian	y	-	-	364-78
28	511	coin: Barbarous radiate	y	-	-	270-90
23	489	thick sheet fragment, ?offcut	y	-	-	-
95	588	coin: Carausius, reverse Pax	y	-	-	286-93
29	241	ring	y	-	-	-
27	502	coin: House of Constantine copy, falling horseman reverse	y	-	-	350-60
41	503	coin: barbarous radiate	y	-	-	270-90
31	410	coin: barbarous radiate	y	-	-	270-90
52	314	pin/needle shaft fragment	y	-	-	Roman
152	246	decorated sheet fragment	y	?	-	?

Lead

SF	Context	Identification	Conserve	Illustrate	Category	Date
21	511	cloth seal, back-plate only	-	-	3	late medieval/early post-medieval
58	99999	weight, truncated conical, perforated	-	-	6	Late Saxon/medieval
80	240	weight or plumbob, cylindrical, with remains of iron suspension loop	y	y	6	Roman?

Iron

SF	Context	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
2	2	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
3	9	nail	-	-	11	-
4	9	nail shank fragment, clenched	-	-	11	-
5	16	U-eyed hinge strap	y	-	11	medieval
6	16	socketed hook	y	?	12	Roman +
8	98	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-

SF	Context	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
9	124	2 hobnails	-	-	1	Roman
10	124	3 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	-
11	124	nail with small T-shaped head	-	-	11	-
14	127	nail and nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
15	202	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
20	277	tanged knife	y	y	10	Roman?
32	472	nail	-	-	11	-
33	496	fragment	-	-	18	modern?
34	268	?bit fragment	y	y	8	-
36	394	tapering strip fragment	y	-	11	-
38	394	nail	-	-	11	-
39	394	nail	-	-	11	-
40	511	nail	-	-	11	-
42	455	nail	-	-	11	-
43	488	nail	-	-	11	-
44	490	2 hobnails	-	-	1	Roman?
45	511	nail	-	-	11	-
46	511	nail	-	-	11	-
47	294	nail	-	-	11	-
48	489	nail	-	-	11	-
54	320	strap fragment	y	?	18	-
59	268	harness fitting?	y	y	8	Roman
60	268	strap fragment	y	?	18	-
61	268	curved strip fragment	y	?	18	-
62	407	fitting	y	y	11	-
63	390	fitting	y	?	11	-
65	390	strip fragment	y	?	18	-
66	406	?bracket	y	?	11	-
72	442	nail	-	-	11	-
76	548	ring	y	?	18	-
78	240	nail	-	-	11	-
96	523	dense iron fragment (furnace bottom or trade iron fragment?)	y	y	15	-
97	268	strip fragment, rounded terminal	y	?	11	-
98	377	nail	-	-	11	-
99	479	split-spike loop fragment	y	?	11	Roman
100	261	?staple fragment	-	-	11	-
101	261	nail	-	-	11	-
102	548	3 nails and 4 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	-
103	445	?hobnail	y	-	1?	Roman?
104	528	rectangular lid/cap	-	-	18	modern
105	266	2 nails	-	-	11	-
106	528	1 nail and 1 shank fragment	-	-	11	-
107	266	2 nails	-	-	11	-
108	268	nail	-	-	11	-
109	268	split-spike loop	y	y	11	Roman
110	268	strip fragment	y	?	18	-
111	268	ferrule/tool point	y	?	11	-
112	268	shank fragment	-	-	11	-
113	320	nail	-	-	11	-
114	390	sheet fragment	y	?	18	-
115	390	sheet fragment	y	?	18	-
116	390	triangular fragment	y	-	18	-

SF	Context	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
117	390	sheet fragment	y	?	18	-
118	154	nail	-	-	11	-
119	76	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
120	127	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
121	154	nail and ?screw	y	-	11	modern?
122	125	nail, clenched	-	-	11	-
126	550	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
127	605	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
128	605	?punch shank fragment	y	-	10?	-
129	621	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
130	599	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
131	528	1 hobnail, 1 stud	-	-	1/11	Roman/-
132	377	7 hobnails and 2 hobnail shank fragments	-	-	1	Roman
133	377	1 nail, 1 long ?shank fragment	y	-	11/18	-
134	107	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
135	107	amorphous lump	y	?	18	-
136	134	nail	-	-	1	Roman
137	175	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
138	126	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
139	126	2 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	-
140	171	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
141	171	nail	-	-	11	-
142	268	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
143	403	5 hobnails and 2 hobnail shank fragments	-	-	1	Roman
144	419	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
145	435	2 hobnails	-	-	1	Roman
146	445	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
147	445	ring (penannular, overlapping terminals)	-	-	18	-
148	280	fine wire mesh fragment (1 strand crossed by 2)	-	-	18	modern?
149	180	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
154	461	shank with rolled terminal for suspension	y	?	18	-
155	5	hobnail	-	-	1	Roman
156	307	1 hobnail, 1 pellet	-	-	1/18	Roman
157	663	?blade tip	-	-	10	modern?

C.2 **Flint**

By Barry Bishop

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 This report describes and assesses the research potential of the worked flint recovered from the above site during the 2008 investigations. Earlier investigations, conducted during 2004, also resulted in the recovery of a substantial quantity of struck flint and this has been previously assessed and reported on separately (Beadsmoore 2005; forthcoming). The material from the later phases includes substantial assemblages recovered from Later Neolithic pits that can complement similar material found in the earlier investigations. In addition, large and important assemblages of later prehistoric flintwork were recovered from the fills of a Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Comparable material was not present during the earlier phases of work and it has the ability to inform on both later prehistoric flintworking technologies and the social role that flintworking had during the last stages of structured flintworking in Britain.

C.2.2 The raw materials used for all of the industries comprised large nodular shaped cobbles of fine-grained translucent flint, mostly black in colour but with very occasional grey and brown pieces also present. Cortex was thick, rough and only slightly weathered, and occasional thermal plains were also present. Although ostensibly of very good knapping quality, the flint contained frequent thermal flaws which frequently resulted in cores shattering, the presence of step fractured flakes and flakes with partially thermal ventral faces. The raw materials would have been present in superficial deposits overlying the parent chalk and available in the vicinity of the site.

Quantification and Distribution

	Decortication Flakes	Flakes	Narrow Flakes/Blades	Conchoidal Chunks	Cores	Core Tools	Retouched	Micro-debitage	Total
Total	303	789	174	349	130	28	59	669	2501
%	12.1	31.5	7.0	14.0	5.2	1.1	2.4	26.7	100

Table 1: Quantification of the Struck Flint

C.2.1 A total of 2501 struck pieces of flint were recovered during this phase of excavations (Table 1, Appendix 1). They were present in a wide variety of features and unstratified deposits, with 126 separate contexts furnishing worked flint. Fifteen of these contexts also produced unmodified burnt flint fragments and a further eight contexts contained unmodified burnt flint but no struck flint.

C.2.2 The quantities of struck flint within any single context varied enormously; the largest quantity present consisted of 1016 struck pieces, recovered from context [355], but the great majority of contexts contained less than 10 pieces and with many of these it was clear that the flintwork was probably residually introduced. This material was generally consistent with the flintwork recovered from the Later Neolithic pits or the Bronze Age enclosure ditch but a small proportion appeared to be earlier. A micro-burin and another possible micro-burin were recovered from Iron Age ditch [265] and Bronze Age enclosure ditch fill [245] respectively. Micro-burins are diagnostic Mesolithic waste

flakes implicated in microlith manufacture, and a further small retouched fragment from Later Neolithic pit [358] may have been the broken tip from a microlith. Additionally, a truncated blade recovered from Iron Age ditch [592] and a number of systematically produced blades, which would be characteristic of Mesolithic or possibly Early Neolithic industries, were also recovered as residual material in later contexts. The only feature that may belong to this Mesolithic/Early Neolithic phase was feature [138], which contained 16 struck pieces, seven of which were systematically produced blades and some of these may have been struck from the same nodule. These are again mostly likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods and perhaps represent a 'cache' of useable blades.

C.2.3 Amongst the larger assemblages, two main groups could be discerned; nearly 50% of the overall assemblage came from two Later Neolithic pits whilst over 38% came from the ditches of the Bronze Age enclosure, and these groups are discussed in more detail below.

C.2.4 Additionally, several Iron Age features produced small quantities of struck flint. In many cases this was clearly residual, but some groups of later prehistoric struck flints may conceivably be contemporary with the features. The existence and characteristics of flintworking during this time has been much discussed (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003) as a result of which Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted and its further investigation even seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001). The material here was at least broadly similar to that from the Bronze Age enclosure ditch and may well derive from that phase of activity. As typological changes in struck flint from the latter Bronze Age to the Iron Age are poorly understood, and struck flint use during the Iron Age was likely to be opportunistic, undertaken where the necessity arose and discarded close by with little formality (cf Hinxton: Bishop 2008), some of this material may represent limited, ad hoc and sporadic flint use associated with the Iron Age settlement.

Neolithic pits

C.2.5 Two pits were identified, both containing substantial quantities of struck flint. Pit [358] contained by far the largest assemblage at 1120 struck pieces whilst pit [134] produced a much smaller, but still significant, assemblage of 70 pieces (Table 2).

Context	Pit	Decortication Flakes	Flakes	Narrow Flakes/Blades	Conchoidal Chunks	Cores	Core Tools	Retouched	Micro-debitage	Context Total	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (Wt:g)
133	134	6	20	11	13			9	11	70	1	7
%	134	8.6	28.6	15.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	12.9	15.7	100.0		
355	358	84	308	60	39	11	1	13	500	1016		
356	358			3						3		
357	358	5	19	9	3				63	99		
365	358	1	1							2		
No.	358	90	328	72	42	11	1	13	563	1120	0	0
%	358	8.0	29.3	6.4	3.8	1.0	0.1	1.2	50.3	100		

Table 2: Quantification of the Lithic Material from Later Neolithic Pits [134] and [358]

C.2.1 The material from both pits was predominantly in a sharp condition. There was some variability, a few pieces had experienced a limited degree of edge damage and abrasion, and a small proportion of the pieces, around 5%, had been burnt, but overall the assemblages appear to have experienced only minor disturbance between manufacture and deposition. Recortication varied in its intensity but most pieces had experienced it to some degree.

C.2.2 Flakes dominated the assemblage. These were variable in shape and size but tended towards being narrow and a number were of blade dimensions but showed little evidence for true systematic blade production. There was a high proportion of irregularly shaped trimming, core maintenance and rejuvenation flakes, which demonstrate a concern with core manipulation and a desire for sustained flake production but, again, there were few indications that they were deliberately pre-shaped or their platforms maintained by the removal of core-tablets. The cores present varied considerably and included single- and double-platformed narrow flake cores, large multiplatformed flake cores and centripetally reduced 'discoidal' cores. Most were rather irregularly reduced, however, and a number were minimally worked, these probably being abandoned due to the development of thermal flaws. Retouched pieces were dominated by simple edge-retouched flakes and included a number made on flakes of blade proportions. Also represented were scrapers, piercers, knives and chisel-type transverse arrowheads. A few of the edge-trimmed pieces may have represented similar types of arrowheads that broke during manufacture. Notable was the high proportion of micro-debitage present and this indicates knapping had occurred close to the pits.

C.2.3 Although systematic refitting was not attempted, conjoinable pieces were present in both pits, these included short sequences of sequentially removed flakes and cores that had broken during reduction, including one that was subsequently further worked.

C.2.4 Even though the two pits' assemblages were technologically comparable and probably at least broadly contemporary, they did exhibit some notable differences. The most obvious was the quantity of material present, with 16 times more material present in pit [358] than pit [134]. Part of this difference can be accounted for by the much higher proportions of micro-debitage present in pit [358] although pit [138] still produced significant quantities. Even taking this into account however, pit [134] produced both much high proportions of retouched pieces and potentially useable flakes than pit [358] and corresponding lower proportions of unusable waste. An exception to this was a high number of conchoidal chunks that were present in pit [138], which appear to represent a large nodule that had shattered early during its reduction. Although both pits contained both waste and retouched/useable pieces, it appears that there was a degree of selection in what was deposited, or that the assemblages originated from different types of activities; pit [358] containing mostly primary reduction waste whilst pit [138] included a much greater proportion of pieces deriving from flint use. A further difference is the sequence of infilling the pits. Pit [138] had a single fill whilst pit [358] contained four fills. The earliest fill produced a significant assemblage of 99 pieces whilst the fill overlying that produced only three. This was then followed by fill [355], which produced the bulk of the flint from the pit, at 1120 pieces, whilst the latest fill contained only two pieces. It appears there were two major episodes of deposition within the pit, interspersed with either sterile fills being deposited or a period of inactivity when the pit silted naturally. The pit was then either backfilled with (relatively) sterile material or left to naturally silt up.

Bronze Age Enclosure Ditches

C.2.5 A total of 961 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the enclosure ditch. Struck flint was present in all of the sections of the enclosure that were excavated and in most cases it was in the very latest fills (Table 3). Some of the fills contained substantial quantities, others only one or a few pieces. In many cases, the material from these latter fills could be easily identified as being much earlier, being technologically or typologically consistent with Neolithic or earlier industries and were distinguishable from the contemporary material by their recorticated surfaces, and were presumably residually introduced in to the ditch. There were also a few residual pieces present in the fills containing more-substantial quantities. It suggests that although some residual material was present throughout the ditch, the bulk of it was deposited as a substantial dump and this occurred late on in the ditch's infilling, possibly after the monument went out of use.

Fill	Section	Decortication Flakes	Flakes	Narrow Flakes/Blades	Conchoidal Chunks	Cores	Core Tools	Retouched	Micro-debitage	Context Total
231	234	18	60	4	37	16	3	1	15	154
242	249		8	2	1					11
244	249	32	74	3	52	23	5	4	8	201
245	249							1		1
246	246	3	10	3	2				7	25
247	249			1						1
300	306	17	18		44	25	5	1	2	112
302	306	1	1							2
303	306		2							2
387	389		2	3						5
431	434	12	22	6	11	9	2	1	4	67
432	434			5						5
433	434		1						1	2
451	454	20	32	4	59	23	5	2	5	150
452	454			1						1
582	587	11	33	2	16	7	4	2	1	76
583	587	25	52	5	16	11		4	9	122
584	587	6	11	2	4			1		24
Total		145	326	41	242	114	24	17	52	961
%		15.1	33.9	4.3	25.2	11.9	2.5	1.8	5.4	100

Table 3: Quantification of Struck Flint from the Enclosure Ditch

C.2.1 The bulk of the flintwork was characteristic of later prehistoric industries dating to the late second or first millennia BC. It can only be described as crudely produced and much of it appeared to consist of products arising from little more than randomly hitting pieces of raw material until either they disintegrated or flakes could no longer be detached. Flakes represented almost half of the assemblage and around a third of these had cortex covering more than half of their dorsal surfaces. All of the working appeared to involve the use of hard hammers. A few heavily battered pebbles and cores were present that might have been used for this, although many hammerstones may

only have been used for short time and thus remain unrecognisable as such. The flakes were very irregular in form but were generally thick and squat. They mostly had wide striking platforms, often set at very obtuse angles, exhibiting visible points of percussion and sometimes incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at removing the flake. Pronounced bulbs of percussion and hinged or stepped distal terminations were commonly encountered. The flakes were often thick and had multidirectional, deep angular dorsal scars, demonstrating a lack of control over flake removal and a failure to maintain repeated flake production from any single platform. Lots of the larger flakes had further flakes removed from them as well as incipient cones from failed attempts at further flaking, suggesting that the nodules were progressively worked down into smaller pieces. There were also many mis-struck flakes that failed to detach properly, including many with thermal ventral surfaces or which had broken along previous incipient cones of percussion.

C.2.2 The cores contributed 12% of the overall assemblage, this high figure reflecting short reduction sequences. The number of flakes removed from each core varied enormously, they averaged at c.3-4 flakes per core although a few cores had been extensively reduced with many flakes being detached. The cores were very variable in their shape and size. It was evident that a random approach was taken in selecting and using striking platforms and there were no visible attempts to pre-shape the cores prior to flake production. This resulted in the presence of a variety of irregular shaped and often very angular pieces. Most of the cores had been formed from the smashing up of larger nodules and consisted of irregularly shaped, highly angular chunks. They mostly produced only a handful of flakes and therefore had only minimally changed the shape of the original piece of raw material. A few had only single flakes removed but there were a small but significant proportion of cores that had been relatively extensively reduced, to the extent that few original surfaces remained on the pieces. These still were reduced randomly, usually with only a single flake or a few flakes removed from any particular platform, and thus remained very irregular in shape. Many of the cores had numerous incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at flake removal and these were perhaps discarded when simply hitting the piece failed to produce more flakes. Abandonment was usually due to the development of adverse striking platform angles, even though the cores were often capable of continued production. Some of these were large and could potentially have produced many more flakes if attempts had been made at rejuvenating or otherwise adjusting the cores' striking platforms, indicating either a lack of desire or a lack of skill in manipulating and modifying the cores.

C.2.3 Retouched flakes contributed less than 2% of the assemblage. They were very variable in form and in the nature of their retouch. They generally exhibited few signs of extensive use, this suggests that they were unused or used only for a short period before being discarded. Most had coarse steep retouch that could be located anywhere around the flakes' perimeter, including the bulbar end. They could be divided into denticulated types, which formed the majority, concave scrapers and scrapers with straight or slightly convex working edges. Other retouched pieces comprised a possible piercer, two flakes with fine retouch or heavy use-wear along one of their margins, which may have been used for cutting, and three flakes with heavily battered edges. Along with the retouched implements may be considered the core-tools, which actually outnumbered the retouched flakes. These were identified as chunks of raw materials that had been modified, usually by the removal of small flakes, with the apparent aim not of producing useable flakes but of providing a piece of flint with a useable edge. Most were clearly intended as tools and some of them exhibited edge damage consistent with being used but, in some cases, it was less clear whether it was the core

or the flakes that were important. They all varied considerably in shape and size but most of the working edges were comparable to those made on the retouched flakes. The most frequent types were steeply worked with concave or straight edges, and these may be comparable to the concave, denticulated and straight-edged scrapers noted amongst the retouched flakes. There were also cobbles that had been bifacially worked, resulting in heavy-duty chopping -type edges, and some of these had been battered from use.

C.2.4 Also well represented were the conchoidal chunks. These varied in the extent that they have been deliberately modified. Some clearly comprise thermally disintegrated cores but others show less evidence of human modification, although all were very sharp and had been formed shortly before being incorporated into the fills. They were easily distinguishable from the 'natural' thermally shattered cobbles at the site by their sharp edges. Frequently they exhibited incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at reduction, and these most probably represent 'tested' nodules that had shattered or failed early on during the reduction process. It was apparent that one of the main strategies followed was to smash up larger nodules into angular chunks and then use these, either directly as tools or as cores to produce flakes.

Significance of the Struck Flint

C.2.5 The struck flint from the site indicates activity that probably commenced during the Mesolithic period and continued, sporadically, with substantial assemblages of Later Neolithic and later Bronze Age date being identified. There is also the possibility that occasional flint use continued into the Iron Age period.

C.2.6 The earliest material, which included definite Mesolithic implements as well as possible Earlier Neolithic struck flint, was mostly found residually in features dating from the Later Neolithic through to the modern period and was likely to have been incorporated from a surface scatter or from truncated features. A possible pit or tree-throw hollow was the only structural evidence from this phase. This material is comparable to small quantities of the struck flint recovered during the 2004 fieldwork from remnant soil horizons or residually from later features (Beadsmoore 2005). The quantity of material present indicates relatively ephemeral and low-level activity at the site, probably by small mobile groups and it may even had been generated during a single short-term event that included microlith manufacture. Similar evidence has been identified from a number of other sites on the south Cambridgeshire chalklands. This generally consists of single, or clusters of, small scatters of struck flint, each indicative of single episodes of occupation and generally concentrated along the river margins.

C.2.7 More prolific was the material recovered from the two Later Neolithic pits which compared favourably to that recovered from similar struck-flint rich pits identified during the earlier 2004 work at the site (Beadsmoore forthcoming). The material may be broadly characterized as principally comprising unusable knapping waste with a few retouched implements also present. It includes the waste from reducing cores using a number of different strategies, which probably related to the manufacture of a wide range of tool types, (cf Bishop forthcoming) and a corresponding variety of retouched implements were present.

C.2.8 The pits were filled with relatively freshly struck flint and the high proportions of micro-debitage suggest that it was worked close by and probably deposited not very long after manufacture. The slight variability in condition, the presence of burnt pieces and the lack of complete refitting sequences suggests that flintworking did not occur directly into the pits but had accumulated elsewhere and a portion of that selected for deposition.

The differences in the technological signatures between the pits suggesting that either the material to be deposited was deliberately selected or that they came from separate sources that accumulated from different activities. As with the material from the pits excavated during the earlier fieldwork, there were indications here that arrowhead manufacture may have been occurring and some of the flakes may have originated from biface reduction, possibly axe manufacture. A single flake removed from a polished implement was also recovered from the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch.

C.2.9 Similar practices of depositing selected waste material arising from occupation are a commonly noted feature of Neolithic sites. Early Neolithic sites with high numbers of pits containing large quantities of struck flint have been recorded in East Anglia and whilst comparable Later Neolithic pits are less frequently encountered, they have been recorded in the region, such as at Middle Harling, Eynesbury and Kilverstone, for example (Healy 1993; Harding 2004; Beadsmoore 2006), and a number of sites have been recorded from along the southern Fen edge (eg Chapman *et al.* 2005). Although the struck flint included in their infilling principally comprises 'rubbish', the precise types of material selected and the events surrounding its deposition seem to point to it being deliberately and meaningfully constituted and the act of its deposition seems to be beyond that of the need to simple dispose of unwanted 'rubbish'. Its selection and deposition may be linked to desires such as the need to commemorate periods of occupation or to mark the site as a significant place within the wider landscape.

C.2.10 Of particular interest and significance were the large deposits of struck flint recovered from the Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Some struck flint of similar characteristics was identified as residual or unstratified from the 2004 investigations but no *in situ* material was recorded (Beadsmoore 2005). This material may be regarded as unusual in a number of respects. Later prehistoric flintworking is usually considered to be opportunistically undertaken, with readily available raw materials casually struck and sharp edges procured, as and when a task required it. There is generally little evidence for preparing or curating worked flint and, once the task was competed, the material was usually disposed of informally; "*By the mid second millennium there is little evidence to suggest that stone tools were customarily selected for inclusion in acts of formal deposition, or that complex conventions surrounded their routine use and disposal*" (Edmonds 1995, 177). Consequently, the struck flint from these periods is usually found in small quantities and scattered amongst the settlements and field-systems. The quantities recorded here suggest a much more intensive episode of struck flint production, involving a number of nodules and the production of hundreds of struck pieces. There seems little structure behind the flintworking, however, and in many cases it appears that large pieces of raw materials were progressively worked down into smaller pieces but with little evidence of any particular strategies or aims guiding the reduction. In other cases, flake production was evidently successful and showed a competent command over the flaking properties of the raw materials, even if reduction remained unsystematic and striking platform use opportunistic. Whether these differences in approach were due to differing levels of ability amongst the knappers, or different priorities in the needs and aims of the reduction, remain unclear. Shortly after manufacture, the material appears to have been collected and deposited into the ditch, seemingly as a deliberate act.

C.2.11 A number of other large later prehistoric assemblages have been recovered in the region. Although some advances have been made (eg Humphrey 2007), the definition of the specific typological and technological changes in struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC are still poorly documented and understood. Furthermore, the nature and significance of its production and use have also been little

explored and there has been even less emphasis placed on understanding the social consequences of flintworking during these periods. A few other large later prehistoric assemblages have been recorded from the region, including some recovered from earlier enclosure ditches in circumstances that suggest the enclosures may have gone out of use by the time the flintwork was deposited, such as at Granta Park or Sawston Police Station (Brudenell 2004; Mortimer 2006). In other cases, the flintwork was deposited into earlier barrows (Trump 1956; Pollard 1998; Ballin 2002; Pollard 2002) or other 'ancient' monuments, most notable amongst these being the vast quantities of flintwork and other occupational debris filling the upper levels of the Later Neolithic flint mines at Grimes Graves (Herne 1991). Taken together, these suggest that the deposition of the flintwork, and possibly even its creation, may have been more ceremonially than functionally inspired. The deposition of the flint appears either to 'erase' the memory of the monuments or possibly mark or 'reclaim' significant points in the ancestral landscape.

Recommendations

C.2.12 This report is based on a preliminary examination and quantification of the lithic material recovered during the 2008 phase of investigations at the site. It has identified four periods when flint use was significant, the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, the Later Neolithic, the later Bronze Age and possibly the Iron Age, and the assemblage has the potential to further contribute to increased understanding of the nature of occupation during these periods. In order for this potential to be fully realized, further work is recommended. This should concentrate on a full and detailed re-examination of the material with the broad aims of :

- identifying and establishing more precisely the chronology of flint use at the site
- establishing in detail the typological/technological signatures of the material from the different periods in order to understand the various ways in which flint was used at the site
- establishing the range of activities conducted during different periods
- establishing the range of products that may have been manufactured and assessing the extant evidence in the form of debitage for the manufacture of implements that may have been subsequently removed from the site, such as axes and arrowheads
- examining the implications of what was made and how it was used in understanding the social significance that flint held for the various communities using it
- an understanding of the relationship between raw material acquisition, flint production, use and discard
- discussing how the material compares and contrasts to other lithic assemblages from the region and the implications that this may have for broader settlement strategies and patterns of landscape exploitation

C.2.1 In order to fulfil these aims, further work should concentrate on undertaking:

- a full metrical and attribute analysis for the Later Neolithic material in order to categorize it, in its own right and also to allow comparisons with the Later Neolithic material recovered during earlier phases of investigation at the site and that found elsewhere in the region

- refitting exercises on the Later Neolithic material in order to elucidate its a pre-depositional history and the physical and temporal relationships between the assemblages from the different pits, the assemblages from the different fills of pit [358] and between the material recovered here and that from the earlier fieldwork. This latter aim will require that the material from the earlier fieldwork be re-examined
- refitting exercises on the later Bronze Age material in order to understand the relationship between the assemblages from the different fills and sections of the ditch it was placed into, as well as elucidating its pre-depositional history
- establishing and implementing a typological system for categorizing the later Bronze Age flint assemblages that will be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the wide variability in the informally retouched pieces and core tools. Such a system will have the advantage of not only characterizing the material in its own right but will also act as a benchmark for classifying other similarly dated assemblages in the region as well as allowing contrasts in lithic reduction strategies to be made with both earlier and later industries
- a comparison of the typological/technological characteristics of other similarly dated but poorly understood assemblages from the region.
- a comparison of the assemblage here with the comparable assemblages recovered at other locations in the region, in particular with that recovered from Sawston Police Station with which it is particularly comparable in both composition and circumstances of deposition. This will require a brief re-examination of the lithic material from that site
- using these comparisons to formulate an understanding of the strategies and aims of the later Bronze Age flintworking, assessing its social significance and allowing suggestions to be made as to why it may have been created and why it was deposited in the manner and location that it was
- an evaluation of the smaller assemblages from the Iron Age contexts with the aim of establishing or dismissing the possibility that Iron Age flintworking was occurring at this site and, if so, its extent, role and significance

C.2.1 Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are fully written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

C.3 Glass

By Steve Wadeson

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A total of six fragments of glass were recovered during excavations in 2008 at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire (LIN VIC 08) and submitted for identification. Associated with general settlement activity the assemblage consists of two fragments consistent with a Roman date and a further four shards of post-medieval glass.

The Assemblage

Roman Glass

C.3.2 The Roman glass shards identified are both undiagnostic fragments of table wares. Recovered from ditches **241** and **78** neither fragment are closely dateable.

C.3.3 **SF 85** is a small undiagnostic body fragment of cobalt blue glass. During the 1st and early 2nd centuries AD brightly coloured glass such as this was used in the production of some table wares. Frequently recovered from sites occupied from the conquest strongly coloured table wares had largely disappeared by the early Flavian period (Price and Cottam 1998, 15). Recovered from a 4th century context, SF 85 is a small shard of residual early Roman glass.

C.3.4 **SF 94** is a small, undiagnostic decorated body fragment of green-tinged colourless glass decorated with close-set ribs in low relief. This style of decoration was achieved by the process of optic-blowing were glass is first blown into a mould containing the pattern and then free-blown. The pattern expands as the vessel is free-blown and as it does the design is produced in relief. Although undiagnostic the fragment is most likely to have come from either a tubular-rimmed bowl, collard rim jar or a globular and conical jug (Cool and Price 1995, 175).

Post-Medieval Glass

C.3.5 **SF 77**, is single intrusive fragment of post-medieval glass recovered from ditch **549**. Dating from the 18th to 19th century the shard is a small curved body fragment most probably from a bottle of unknown form or type. Green aqua in colour the shard is lightly patinated and has been at some time in the past been exposed to and affected by heat resulting in the uneven finish to its surfaces.

C.3.6 Excavations recovered a further three fragments of post-medieval glass from ditch **658**. This includes an almost complete base and partial body fragment from a free blown, dark green 'wine' bottle. The vessel has a low shoulder and pushed up base and dates from the early 17th century. The remaining two fragments, both heavily patinated are compatible with the same date and same vessel as the 'wine' bottle and are potentially part of the same vessel.

Discussion

C.3.7 The assemblage is fragmentary and contains only vessel glass. All fragments are broadly datable and while type of vessel can be identified specific forms can not be identified with certainty. As for function there is a mix of both Roman table wares (SF 85 and 940) and post-medieval storage vessels (SF77).

C.3.8 Unfortunately the Roman assemblage is too small to be able to make specific comments about the nature of the glass supply to this site other than to say it would suggest there was a continuing supply of glass to the area from the mid 1st century to late 4th or early 5th centuries AD.

Sampling Bias

C.3.9 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of glass fragments.

C.3.10 These are small quantities of heavily abraded shards and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Further Work

C.3.11 No further work is necessary on the assemblage unless further archaeological work takes place at the site, in which case it should be integrated into any future assessment and/or analysis.

C.3.12 The assemblage is in a stable state of preservation to which no further work is recommended.

C.3.13 The catalogue below will suffice as both an archive listing of the glass and if necessary a publishable catalogue of the assemblage as a whole.

Assessment Catalogue

C.3.14 **SF 77** LIN VIC 08

Single curved body fragment from a bottle. Mould blown; Green aqua glass. Heat affected, light patination. Thickness; 4mm. Weight; 7g Period: 18th to 19th centuries Ditch **549**, (548) Mid 3rd to 4th centuries

C.3.15 **SF 85** LIN VIC 08

Single curved body fragment. Undiagnostic table ware. Free blown; translucent cobalt blue glass. Thickness; 1.5mm. Weight; 1g Period: Claudian to early Flavian. Ditch **241**, (240) 4th century

C.3.16 **SF 94** LIN VIC 08

Single curved body fragment. Undiagnostic vessel type. Decorated with optic-blown close-set ribs in low relief. Free blown; translucent green-tinged colourless glass. Thickness; 1.5mm. Weight; 2g Period: 2nd to 4th centuries Ditch **77**, (76) 2nd to 3rd centuries

C.3.17 LIN VIC 08

An almost complete base and partial body fragment from a 'wine' bottle with low shoulder and pushed up base. Free blown; dark green glass, light patination. Thickness; 12mm. Weight; 445g Period: 17th century Ditch **658**, (657) 17th to mid 18th centuries

C.3.18 LIN VIC 08

Two curved body fragments from a bottle. Free blown; dark green glass, heavy patination. Thickness; 4mm. Weight; 12g

Period: 17th century
Ditch **658**, (657) 17th to mid 18th centuries

C.4 **Stone**

By Ruth Shaffery

Introduction

C.4.1 Approximately 20kg of stone was recovered during excavations at Linton Village College. This includes 29 querns and/or millstone fragments, two whetstones and ten other items.

Methodology

C.4.2 Stone examined during assessment stage can be divided into four categories

1) worked stone and objects

2) burnt un-worked stone

3) stone that is not burnt or worked but either has some signs of use / is an imported or unusual lithology/ has some other feature of interest (fossils for example)

4) un-burnt, un-worked and un-utilised stone

C.4.3 Each category was recorded according to different criteria. All worked stone was fully recorded including measurements, surface details and lithology. Where necessary, lithology was determined through use of a x10 magnification hand lens or a binocular microscope. Stone that is burnt but un-worked was weighed and recorded by fragment count and context as was stone with other features of interest. Un-burnt and un-worked stone was not recorded as this can be extremely time consuming and costly but yields no useful information.

Description

C.4.4 A large proportion of the stone is un-worked but shows signs of burning, heat cracking or both. This burnt stone accounts for approximately 3/4 of the assemblage (15kg) and includes a lot of fragmentary rubble and a number of big cobbles and slabs.

C.4.5 A total of 29 probable quern fragments were recovered although 16 small and weathered fragments are lava (1.4kg from eight contexts). Of the remaining 13, six are so small as to be identified only as probable quern fragments. The seven definite quern fragments include two fragments of probable mechanically operated millstones; both are of probable Millstone Grit. There is also one Hertfordshire Puddingstone quern (broken in half) and the rest are of probable Millstone Grit; one of these smaller fragments may be part of the larger millstone from the same context (320). One fragment seems likely to be the end of a saddle quern (490) and a second chunk of thick stone could be from either a saddle quern or millstone. It also has extensive iron deposits on the main surface and thus seems likely to have been reused as a hone (as opposed to a whetstone which is specifically prepared for that purpose alone).

C.4.6 Two whetstones were recovered, plus the reused quern. One is a fragment of micaceous sandstone and the other is probably Kentish Rag (SF 68). One small fragment of possible roof-stone (539) as well as one small tessera (127) are examples of structural stone, but no other examples of either were found. Five items are worked but are too small for function to be determined.

Catalogue of worked stone

Box	Ctx	SF	Descrip	Notes	Wt (g)	Lithology	Date
19677	127		Tessera	Possible tessera - very square stone	17	limestone, grey	
19678	127	13	Upper millstone fragment	Rim fragment. Approximately 5% of rim survives but does not seem to be reused and the diameter seems likely to be reasonably accurate	300	Probably Millstone Grit	Artefact is Roman or post-Roman
19649	177	18	Rotary quern fragment	Single weathered quern fragment	331	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19649	215		Rotary quern fragment	Single weathered quern fragment	15	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19678	244		Possible quern fragment	small fragment with remains of curved worked surface and edge	30		
19677	257		Slab	Slab, burnt and with one worn and smooth surface	400		
19649	269	49	Rotary quern fragment	One weathered fragment	89	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19678	300		Possible quern fragment	Large chunk of with one worked surface which looks like probable grinding surface of quern, in which case, quite a thick example	980	sandstone, probably Sarsen	BA
19674	320		Processor/quern	Large block. Could be from a very large millstone but there are no original edges. One face looks worked. The opposite face is very smooth through wear and quite concave. Has what looks like iron deposits on the smoothed surface so possibly	0	Medium grained quartz sandstone, slightly feldspathic	
19649	320	55	Half lower rotary quern worked for reuse as upper stone	This stone is interesting because it is clearly a lower stone that has been worked for reuse as an upper stone but presumably never reused. The original spindle socket is in evidence but then the socket has been extended to form first a cylindrical eye and then a conical hopper. This has been neatly finished but the grinding surface is still convex so it can't have been used as an upper	2000	>2kg. Hertfordshire Puddingstone (HPS)	Artefact is most likely 1stCBC-2nd C AD
19678	320		Possible quern fragment	small fragment with remains of curved worked surface and edge. May adjoin SF 56 as same fabric and same context	237	Sandstone, possibly Millstone Grit	
19683	320	56	Lower millstone fragment	No edges but is a sizeable chunk. Clear moderately spaced pecking on one surface, rough on other and burnt/blackened	0	sandstone, possibly Millstone Grit	Artefact is Roman or post-
19678	329		Possible quern fragment	small fragment with remains of curved worked surface and edge	30	dark grey fine grained quartzitic	
19678	331	83	Worked fragment, indeterminate	Fragment with a partially worked surface. Indeterminate function	215	Need to show Fiona what this is.	
19679	352		Indeterminate				
19679	377		Worked stone of indeterminate function	Two small fragments with sections of worked surfaces. Could be from querns but too small to be sure. Burnt/heavily blackened	281	Micaceous sandstone	
19649	377		Rotary quern fragment	One weathered fragment with some tool marks surviving	199	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19679	377		Worked stone of indeterminate function		521		
19649	411		Rotary quern fragments	Two weathered fragments	81	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-

Box	Ctx	SF	Descrip	Notes	Wt (g)	Lithology	Date
19648	435	68	Primary whetstone fragment	One end survives. Sub oval section. No dominant wear - either used all over or not much used	17	Kentish Rag?	Artefact is Roman or post-
19679	447		Possible whetstone	Small fragment of naturally thinly bedded stone. Definitely smoothed on one side, presumably a whetstone	46	Reasonably micaceous quartzitic	
19679	484		Possible quern fragment but indeterminate	Fragment of quern material with small section of worked surface	57	Millstone Grit	
19649	490		Rotary quern fragments	Two small weathered fragments	62	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19679	490		Saddle quern or processor fragment	End fragment, pointed end, both sides are smoothed and worn so that thickness tapers down towards the middle of the quern. Might be a processing slab rather than saddle quern specifically	380	Sugary quartz sandstone such as sarsen	
19679	490		Quern fragment	Small fragment with one worked blackened surface. Grinding surface has one little finger wide groove parallel to the edge which appears to be the edge of the eye and thus it had a groove around the eye	167	Millstone Grit	
19679	502		painted stone?	Squarish pebble, naturally shaped, has some white stuff on it, possibly paint?	125	Quartzite pebble	
19649	539	81	Rotary quern fragment	Single fragment. No edges or centre. Distinct parallel grooves, not clear if segmented. Burnt	608	Sandstone/Millstone Grit	
19678	539		Possible roof-stone	Thin flat fragment, no edges, but possible roof stone	85	Fine grained slightly micaceous	
19679	543		Possible quern fragment but indeterminate	Small fragment of quern material with worked surfaces, but no edges	66	Millstone Grit	
19649	548	125	Slab	Cobble/slab. Naturally flat cobble due to high mica content. One face is worn quite smooth and very slightly concave. Could be natural but may have been used as some sort of processing slab	854	Generally fine grained well sorted sandstone but with high mica	
19679 but in Ruth's	565		Worked stone of indeterminate function	Slab, probably natural but with some evidence for worked surfaces	436		
19649	9		Rotary quern fragments	Three weathered fragments, reasonable size but too weathered for any detail to be recorded	414	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-
19649	999 99		Rotary quern fragments	Five weathered quern fragments	191	Lava	Artefact is Roman or post-

Catalogue of un-worked stone of interest

298	Not worked, possibly imported stone, schist
631	Slab, same highly micaceous sandstone or possibly schist. 410g. Not worked but naturally smooth on one side.
296	Cobble, burnt, heat cracked, 725g quartzite
292	Cobble, naturally flat. Un-worked but burnt and found under articulated bone, 630g
292	Flint nodule with top cracked off. Needs showing to flint specialist
294	Burnt pebble, un-worked, 530g
355	2kg burnt sandstone
80	Frag of tile with mortar, need to use binocular mic to see if tile rather than stone
9	Burnt/ heat cracked stones, 2, (1 pebble), 225g
133	635g burnt un-worked stones, circa 20
127	795g 5 burnt stones,
131	135g burnt stone, 1
22	Heat cracked pebble, 1, 100g
206	1800g, 2 stones burnt and heat cracked
290	535g 1, burnt stone
320	SF 57. This is an un-worked slab. Slightly calcareous quartz sandstone, medium grained and well sorted, cream coloured. Perhaps this was used as a post-pad or some such
362	Pebble, heat cracked 185g, quartzite
377	135g burnt/blackened pebble
401	Un-worked stone, pebble broken into square shape, 43g
373	Two frags, 68g, heat cracked quartzite pebbles
381	Heat cracked pebble, 138g
550	Boulder, smooth on one side but natural, some probable drip marks, quartzitic sandstone, several kg. Not worked
329	SF 74. Not worked. Boulder, broken and heavily burnt around the edges, blackened. 240 x >140 x 130mm, several kg. Quartzitic sandstone

Statement of Potential

C.4.7 The assemblage of stone is relatively small and largely typical. It can make broad contributions to our understanding of what was happening on the site (i.e. the items represent general domestic activity). It can also be used to add to our knowledge of quern working, for example the re-working of the HPS quern stone is unusual and the MIA rotary quern from earlier phases of excavation may have potential to add to our understanding of the earliest forms of quern typology

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

C.4.8 A short report will be produced describing and discussing the worked items. This will concentrate on the querns, millstones and whetstones with particular attention being paid to the presence of millstones, the re-working of the puddingstone quern, the typology of the querns and how the stone sources fit into their local and regional setting. The report will include discussion of what the stone tells us about activity on the site in relation to other evidence, for example, is there any other evidence of a mill on or near the site? The burnt stone should be briefly mentioned and tables of quantities should be prepared for the archive.

C.4.9 A single item (quern 55) has been recommended for illustration during this phase of assessment as well as three from earlier phases.

Task list

Task	Time	Cost
Preparatory tasks and analysis Brief examination of material from earlier phases Amalgamation of data from two phases of work into a single database Full publication standard catalogue Preparation of database and archive material	2.5	
Report writing	2	
Subsidiary tasks Drawing briefs, checking and editing report	1/2	
Illustrations	4 (3 days)	
TOTAL	5 (RS) 3 (illlustrator)	

Report content

Task	
Text	500 words
Tables	No
Illustrations	Four artefact illustrations (one figure)
Catalogue	Ten items

C.5 **Prehistoric Pottery**

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

C.5.1 One hundred and sixty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 3,145g were recovered from 34 contexts. The majority of the pottery is of later Iron Age date, approximately 250–100 BC (Table 1). Small quantities of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age Grooved Ware and Beaker were also found. Eight sherds are of possible later Bronze Age date, *c.*1000–800 BC. The sherds are in varying condition most being moderately well preserved, though some are small and abraded. The average sherd weight for the assemblage is 19g.

Spot date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	10	6.2%	90	2.9%
Later Bronze Age	8	5.0%	60	1.9%
Later Iron Age	84	52.2%	2,372	75.4%
Iron age	59	36.6%	623	19.8%
Total	161	100.0%	3,145	100.0%

Table 1. Quantity and weight of pottery by pottery spotdate.

Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

C.5.2 The Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age assemblage is considerably smaller than that found during previous archaeological investigations at Linton Village College which produced 166 later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age sherds mostly Grooved Ware (Percival 2007). The sherds are in poor condition and show considerable degradation to the surfaces.

C.5.3 Six sherds of Grooved Ware weighing 37g and probably from three vessels were found in context 133. Two grog-tempered and one sandy fabric were identified, all comparable with those from sherds found during previous excavations adjacent to the site. The sherds are decorated with horizontal grooves and pinched bands characteristic of the Durrington Walls sub-style (Longworth 1971). Radiocarbon determinations on samples from pits containing Grooved Ware found at Linton Village College in 2004 give a range of dates centring on 2700–2570 BC (R. Clarke, pers. comm. SUERC 14059–14067 and SUERC14247) and it is likely that the recent finds are contemporary with this.

C.5.4 Four Beaker sherds weighing 53g were found in two contexts, 591 and 628. The sherds all appear to be from a single vessel in fine sparsely flint-tempered fabric. A small fragmentary rim from a vessel with slightly in-turned upper profile, has comb-impressed decoration along the rim top and comb-impressed bands, both blank and filled, down the body. Beaker dates are generally believed to fall within the period 2600–1800 BC (Kinnes *et al.* 1991) and those with 'open' designs, such as filled and plain bands, probably date towards the later period of Beaker use (Boast 1995, 76). This would suggest that the Beaker pottery found at Linton slightly post-dates the Grooved Ware.

Further Work

C.5.5 The Grooved Ware is in poor condition and is unsuitable for illustration. A short note is required for publication describing the form, fabric and deposition of the Grooved Ware. Time required: 2 hours.

Late Bronze Age

C.5.6 Eight sherds were identified as being of later Bronze Age date. The identification must remain tentative as no distinguishing rim, base or decorated sherds were recovered. The pottery was dated on the basis of distinctive grog- and flint-tempered fabric which was not found during previous excavations at the site. The sherds were found in two contexts (231 and 232).

Further Work

C.5.7 A short note is required for publication describing the fabric and deposition of the sherds. No sherds require illustration.

Time required: ½ hour.

Iron Age

C.5.8 Ninety-five per cent of the assemblage (2,995g) is Iron Age. A little less than 20% of this is Iron Age, but has no distinguishing characteristics to allow more accurate dating. Datable sherds within the assemblage suggest that it is of later Iron Age date, probably contemporary with that found during previous excavations dated by radiocarbon determinations to 260–90 BC (SUERC 14246 at 95.4%).

C.5.9 The assemblage contains three main fabric groups, with most sherds being made of sandy, quartz-rich fabrics (2,109g). Smaller numbers of flint- and shell-tempered sherds are also present. The fabrics are broadly similar to those found during previous excavations at Linton Village College. One new fabric was identified, a sandy fabric with moderate angular chalk pieces. Similar chalky fabrics have been identified in later Iron Age assemblages from Love's Farm and Bob's Wood (Percival 2008a and b). A minimum of fifteen vessels is represented (estimated by rim count). Vessel forms include slack-shouldered and globular jars and several vessels with high rounded shoulders, including one example with a semi-complete profile.

C.5.10 The vessels are mostly undecorated. Seven sherds of scored ware are present, distinguished by scored or slashed surface treatment. This type of pottery appears to have been current in Cambridgeshire around the mid-third century BC (Hill and Braddock forthcoming). One sherd has fingernail impressions around the girth and one has a cable motif along the rim top.

C.5.11 The assemblage is of similar date to Iron Age pottery found during previous excavations at Linton Village College and post-dates the large earlier Iron Age assemblage published by Fell in the early 1950s (Fell 1953). The pottery is typical of many contemporary assemblages, being composed chiefly of plain wares with a small number of decorated sherds and scored wares, which may represent imports to the site (Hill and Braddock forthcoming). Around 1% of the sherds are burnished Contemporary sites include Wardy Hill and Haddenham V near Ely (Hill and Horne 2003), Bob's Wood, Hinchingbrooke (Percival 2008b) and Hinxton Road, Duxford, which lies *c.*7k to the west of Linton Village College and contains a similar range of forms and fabrics (Percival forthcoming).

Further Work

C.5.12 The Iron Age assemblage adds to a growing number of contemporary sites in the region. Detailed analysis will include an examination of the pit fills, post-holes and ditches and the integration of site data and phasing. A maximum of 10 sherds will be selected for illustration and a full illustrated sherd catalogue prepared for publication. Time required: 1 day

C.6 **Roman Pottery**

By Steve Wadeson

Introduction

C.6.1 A total of 3445 sherds, weighing 66.331kg, of Romano-British and post-Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire (LIN VIC 08). This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage in addition to which a small element of early Medieval and post-medieval sherds were identified also (Table 1).

Era	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%)
Romano-British	3413	64.865	97.79
Early Medieval	3	0.017	0.03
Post-medieval	29	1.449	2.18
Total	**3445**	**66.331**	**100.00**

Table 1: Pottery by period.

Methodology

C.6.2 This is a multi-period assemblage which was divided into broad chronological groups and was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue prepared.

C.6.3 The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded.

C.6.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

C.6.5 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context. See appendix A.

The Romano-British Pottery

Introduction

C.6.6 A total of 3413 sherds, weighing 64.865kg, of Romano-British pottery was recovered from site. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches (*c.*83%) and are thought to be the remains of a field system possibly associated with a large villa (SMR 09841) located to the south of the village of Linton. A significant amount of pottery was also recovered from pits (*c.*11%) (Table 2).

C.6.7 The majority of the pottery is significantly abraded with some severely abraded sherds and has an average sherd weight of 19g. The poor condition of the pottery indicates

high levels of post-depositional disturbance possibly the result of middening and/or manuring as part of the waste management during the Roman period (Lyons 2007).

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Ditch	2569	53.589	82.62
Pit	552	7.235	11.15
Subsoil/Layer	68	1.447	2.23
Track way/Layer	132	1.280	1.97
Foundation	21	0.464	0.72
Post Hole	16	0.257	0.40
Buried Soil/Layer	21	0.253	0.39
Grave	14	0.193	0.29
Spread/Layer	17	0.139	0.21
Modern	2	0.003	0.01
Tree Throw	1	0.005	0.01
Total	**3413**	**64.865**	**100.00**

Table 2: Romano-British pottery quantified by feature type.

Coarse Wares

C.6.8 Sandy grey wares form the majority, *c.*55% (by sherd count) of the Romano-British pottery recovered from site, although by weight they represent just a little more than a third of the assemblage *c.*35%. Present in a wide range of forms including jars, beakers and dishes they are typical of locally produced (but as yet unsourced) coarse wares. Pottery of this type is common in most domestic assemblages in this region throughout the Roman period.

C.6.9 The most common fabric type by weight are Horningsea wares and account for *c.*51% of the assemblage recovered. Typically associated with storage jar fragments and manufactured in both oxidised and reduced fabrics (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116) the Horningsea kilns lay approximately 17km to the north west of Linton and have a distinctive fabric and form making it easily identifiable in northern East Anglian assemblages. Produced throughout most of the Roman period, storage jars were most common during the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Evans 1991).

C.6.10 The third most common fabric used at Linton are Shell tempered wares accounting for *c.*3.5% (by weight) of the assemblage. The majority of these sherds are unsourced and can be difficult to date unless rims are present within the assemblage. However it is certain that the forms produced and their place of production changed throughout the Roman period. It is probable that much of early Roman shell tempered wares were produced in the Lower Nene Valley between the 1st and 3rd centuries (Perrin 1996), while later vessels identified have included wares manufactured at the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) although other more local kiln sites will have existed (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212).

C.6.11 The majority of this assemblage is mid to late Roman in date with a small component of early Roman also present. The late Romano-British character of this assemblage is confirmed by the lack of early Romano-British fine wares with only seventeen sherds (*c.*0.3%) of Southern and Central Gaulish samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28 & 32) recovered from site.

C.6.12 Several coarse ware vessels have been recycled and modified post-firing. These include SF 87 (266) a small fragment from a sandy grey ware vessel which has been

re-used as a spindle whorl and SF 89 (406), a body sherd from a grey ware vessel which has been drilled with several holes post firing for re-use as a strainer.

Fabric	Code (Appendix 1)	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%
Amphora	AMP	7	0.563	0.868
East Anglian mortaria	EAST ANGLIAN MORT	3	0.020	0.031
Gritty oxidised Ware	OW GRITTY	1	0.003	0.005
Hadham red ware	HADRW	199	1.490	2.297
Hadham grey ware	HADGW	3	0.006	0.009
Hadham red ware or Oxfordshire red colour coat	HAD/OX	2	0.003	0.005
Horningsea oxidised ware	HORN	754	27.885	42.989
Horningsea oxidised type ware	HORN OX TYPE WARE	3	0.043	0.066
Horningsea reduced ware	HORN RE	115	4.920	7.585
Misc. red ware	MISC RW	19	0.173	0.267
Misc. colour coat	MISC CC	3	0.020	0.031
Nene Valley grey ware	NVGW	2	0.006	0.009
Nene Valley oxidised ware	NVOW	22	1.202	1.853
Nene Valley colour coat	NVCC	91	1.401	2.160
Oxford white colour coat	OXWCC	12	0.080	0.123
Oxford red colour coat	OXRCC	17	0.190	0.293
?Oxford red colour coat	?OXFORD RW	5	0.043	0.066
Samian	SAMSG/SAMCG	17	0.193	0.298
Sandy coarse ware	SANDY COARSE WARE	20	0.254	0.392
Sandy grey ware	SGW	1879	22.995	35.451
Sandy grey ware (orange surfaces)	SGW (orange surfaces)	22	0.313	0.483
Sandy reduced ware	SRW	9	0.107	0.165
Shell tempered ware	STW	159	2.329	3.591
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	23	0.220	0.339
Sandy oxidised coarse ware	SOW COARSE	24	0.384	0.592
Verulamium mortaria	VRMO	2	0.022	0.034
Total		**3413**	**64.865**	**100.000**

Table 3: Romano-British Pottery Quantified by fabric in alphabetical order.

Fine Wares

C.6.13 A total of 17 sherds of samian from Southern and Central Gaulish production centres were recovered (*c*.0.3%) from the site. The earliest material is South Gaulish, from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28) and includes a single sherd from a Drag.15/17 platter (AD 50-85) and the only sherd of decorated samian. The majority of the samian however is Hadrianic or Antonine and comes from Lezoux (AD 120-200) in Central Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32). The Lezoux material identified include cup forms (Drag.33 and Drag.35), dishes (Drag.18/31) and bowls (Drag.38). One of the bowl fragments SF 124, also contains the only makers' stamp in the assemblage, A partial stamp on the vessels interior it reads "[ ]ANVS" and as yet is unidentified.

C.6.14 The majority of the fine wares retrieved are Hadham (Hertfordshire) red wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) accounting for 2.3% by weight. The Hadham kilns lay approximately 37km to the south west of Linton at both Little Hadham and Much Hadham, here a wide range of vessel were produced, those identified in the assemblage including jars, dishes and flagons of which most are decorated by burnishing. A late Roman fine ware, Hadham red wares were imported into northern East Anglia from the end of the 3rd century, a trade which continued into the early 5th century (Lyons 2004).

C.6.15 Nene Valley colour coated fine wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) represent *c*.2.2% of the assemblage by weight and are the second most frequent fine ware found. Produced in the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton) most sherds are typical of the later, 3rd to 4th century. These fine wares more closely resemble utilitarian wares, which are thicker and more substantial than the earlier Nene Valley fine wares of the mid 2nd early 3rd century. Vessels present include both plain and flanged dishes, jars, lids, beakers and bowls. The majority of the beaker sherds are later 3rd century forms, several of which are decorated with designs simply painted over the colour coat and/or rouletting as is seen of vessels of this date. Also identified within the assemblage was SF 91 (173), comprising of a complete base from a late Roman NVCC jar. The base had been carefully trimmed at the junction of the base and vessel wall to produce a circular disc which would have either been used as a gaming counter or spindle whorl.

C.6.16 Of interest is a lack of fine wares from the Oxfordshire potteries (*c*.0.5% by weight) including both Oxfordshire red colour coat (Tomber and Dore 1998, 174) and Oxfordshire white colour coated (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176) wares from within the assemblage. Forms recovered include jars, beakers, bowls and motarium as well as the only sherd of impressed decorated pottery from the assemblage. A single fragment of Oxfordshire red colour coat ware (context 445), the sherd has been decorated with a repeated pattern using a demi-rosette stamp in a so called 'Romano-Saxon' style and can be dated from the late 3rd century to the early 5th century AD.

Specialist Wares

C.6.17 Forms and fabrics traditionally associated with specialist wares are relatively rare within the assemblage. Seven sherds from amphorae were recovered (*c*.1% by weight) from site, several of which are fragments of the DR20/Peacock and Williams Class 25 vessel (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84) type which was produced in Baetica (Southern Spain). Amphorae is generally poorly represented in low order settlements in East Anglia and its presence here may reflect the closeness of the site to Ermine Street (Lyons 2008).

C.6.18 A relatively large number of mortarium sherds, 34 in all (2.1% by weight) were found on site in a variety of fabrics. The majority of the mortarium sherds identified however come from the Nene Valley (1.8% by weight) and were produced in an oxidised fabric (*ibid* 119). also present were examples in Verulamium white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154) and Oxfordshire white colour coat (*ibid* 176).

C.6.19 Only three fragments from flagons were identified in the assemblage, all produced in late Roman red wares.

Graffiti

C.6.20 Identified within the grey ware assemblage are the remains of three dishes all containing post firing graffito scratched onto their exterior surface. The graffito on SF 73 (490), is scratched onto the exterior wall of the dish and consists of an acute lattice

pattern over which a second larger lattice pattern has been laid. The full extent of the pattern is unknown due to the vessels fragmentary state.

C.6.21 The graffito on the SF 90 (75) is scratched onto the basal exterior of the dish and has been identified as the name 'MACROBIUS'. Of Greek origin the name is not common and is otherwise unknown within Britain (pers comm R. Tomlin). Written on the base of the dish possibly as a form of identification the name may refer to a number of individuals including the vessels owner or even the name of the manufacturer.

C.6.22 The third dish, SF 51 (266) comprises of a single base sherd which has been marked on its external surface. Only the letters]MA[are visible on the sherd and there is no way of knowing whether it is the beginning of a name or not, although 'MA' is a common name-beginning (pers comm R. Tomlin). Of interest is that the lettering in both cases are almost identical to each other and it is highly possible that the graffito on SF 51 would, if complete read 'MACROBIUS' as on SF 90.

Post Roman Pottery

Introduction

C.6.23 Thirty-four sherds of post Roman pottery were recovered from the excavation, the majority of the material (by weight) was recovered from pit contexts (*c*.88%) followed by ditches (*c*.11%). The main part of this post Roman assemblage is Post-medieval however a small number of earlier sherds were identified.

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Pit	21	1.578	87.96
Ditch	12	0.208	11.59
Subsoil/Layer	1	0.008	0.45
Total	**34**	**1.794**	**100.00**

Table 4: Post-Roman pottery by feature type.

Late Saxon, Early Medieval Pottery

C.6.24 Excavations produced a small number of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, 3 sherds, weighing 0.017kg, from two contexts. The material recovered, a body sherd (6g) from a St Neots ware jar (context 648) was the only pottery recovered from that context and dates from the mid 9th to mid 12th century. Context 657 produced, alongside post medieval material, two residual sherds from an early medieval sandy ware jar (11g) dating from the mid 11th to the late 12th century.

Post Medieval Pottery

C.6.25 Thirty-one sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified during the excavation, the bulk of these sherds were recovered from pit **664** and can be dated to the the late 17th-18th century by the presence of a single body sherd from a Manganese Mottled ware vessel (late 17th-18th century) and sherds from two glazed and slip decorated red ware bowls (METTS). These are probably of local manufacture, perhaps from the post-medieval red ware kilns at Ely. However these red wares were manufactured throughout the region with the most widely known kilns being located in Harlow, Essex.

C.6.26 In addition to the METTS are five sherds from a late 15th to 16th century splayed based jug with an iron mottled green glazed exterior and an internal green glaze which only partially covers the interior surface, covering the base and part of the body. Four other

red ware vessels are present, the base sherd from a small jar, the rim and part of the body from a chamber pot. A base sherd from a bowl which is somewhat abraded and a bowl rim sherd in a red ware fabric, which contains mica suggesting it may be from a production centre in Essex. The remaining sherds are all post-medieval black glazed wares, the base from a bowl, a drinking vessel and an undiagnostic body sherd.

C.6.27 Feature **658** produced seven post-medieval red ware sherds from two vessels, a bowl and possibly a small jar. The remaining three sherds are Manganese Mottled ware (late 17th-18th century) comprising of the base and body sherd from a small jar or drinking vessel and a straight rod handle or spout which it has been suggested may be from a puzzle jug.

C.6.28 The subsoil context 527 produced a single sherd of modern redware from a plant pot or similar.

Period	Fabric	Code (Appendix 1)	Sherd Count	Weight (Kg)	Weight (%
Late Saxon/ Early Medieval	Early Medieval Essex micacious sandy ware	EMEMS	2	0.011	0.61
	St Neots type ware	NEOT	1	0.006	0.33
Post Medieval	Manganese mottled ware	MANG. MOTTLED	4	0.057	3.18
	Metropolitan type slip ware	METTS	7	0.881	49.11
	Post-Medieval black ware	PMBL	3	0.124	6.91
	Post-Medieval red ware	PMR	17	0.715	39.86
Total			**34**	**1.794**	**100.00**

Table 5: Post-Roman Pottery Quantified by period & fabric in alphabetical order

Discussion

C.6.29 This is a relatively large, predominantly Romano-British assemblage with a small element of post Roman pottery. Largely recovered from stratified deposits the fabrics and forms present are typical of a utilitarian domestic assemblages recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105). Consistent with other Roman sites of this date within South Cambridgeshire, the assemblage contains a similar range of fabrics and forms to that excavated in Linton previously (Lyons 2004).

C.6.30 The majority of the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares manufactured between the mid 2nd and 4th centuries AD. In particular these consist of Horningsea storage jar wares and sandy grey wares which together account for *c*. 86% of the assemblage by weight.

C.6.31 Specialist wares such as amphora and flagons, are poorly represented within the assemblage with only seven amphora and three flagons sherds recovered. However a relatively large number of mortarium sherds (34 in total) were identified. The high number of mortaria sherds may indicate that some of the assemblage originated from a place where food was prepared (Lyons 2004). The presence of mortaria in the assemblage may also indicate that the local population were becoming more Romanized, embracing foreign cooking methods which involved the grinding of herbs and spices and the production of sauces, or simply that the community was becoming more affluent (Lyons 2008).

C.6.32 Continental imports during the Romano-British period include a relatively small amount of undecorated Central Gaulish samian and an even smaller amount of South Gaulish

samian. The sparse use of imported wares is typical of low order settlements in the region (Evans 2003, 105).

C.6.33 The majority of the fine wares recovered are late Roman and are relatively common within the assemblage and were imported from a variety of domestic production centres including Hadham red wares (Hertfordshire) and the Lower Nene Valley colour coated wares (Cambridgeshire). Accounting for the majority of the late Roman fine wares identified, Hadham red wares, were produced by the domestic market to replace samian which ceased to be imported into Britain in the 3rd century AD.

C.6.34 The presence of Nene Valley wares, on this and other sites in the region is due to the proximity of the site to the production centres of the Nene Valley. This often results in the dominance of Nene Valley colour coats over other fine wares, as a result the presence of Nene Valley colour coats acts as a chronological indicator for the site rather than one of status.

Conclusion

C.6.35 The Romano-British assemblage spans a wide chronological period from the mid 1st to late 4th/early 5th century AD providing evidence of continuous activity in the area from the late Iron Age throughout the Roman period. A small amount of the assemblage is late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman however the majority of the assemblage is mid to late Roman in date (mid 2nd-late 4th/early 5th century AD).

C.6.36 Situated close to Ermine Street and within the valley of the River Granta which flows north towards the Fenland basin, Linton is ideally located to receive traded ceramics from both domestic and continental sources and provides evidence of trading throughout the Roman period. However although continental imports are present within the assemblage they form only a small group within what is mainly an assemblage of locally produced coarse wares and late Roman colour coat wares.

C.6.37 Typical of low status utilitarian domestic assemblages within this region (Evans 2003, 105) it would suggest there is an as yet unlocated Romano-British settlement or farmstead nearby.

Sampling Bias

C.6.38 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Potential

C.6.39 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to answer some regional and national research aims. A more detailed analysis of the material this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and future excavations in 2009 would allow us to expand our knowledge of the area and address more clearly the regional and national research aims addressed as part of this project.

C.6.40 It is a well preserved assemblage which has been recorded to the highest standards which will allow maximum interpretation of its contents.

Further Work

C.6.41 It is suggested that a full fabric and form analysis of the pottery, integrated with the phased site data should be undertaken. (3-4 days)

C.6.42 The results of this assessment should be compared with material previously excavated in the area including LIN VIC 04 (Lyons 2004) and combined to establish (if possible) where the pottery originated from. This will allow us to see how locally produced wares combined with traded goods to provide sufficient ceramic wares for the community and aid in the understanding of trade and links between other communities both domestic and continental. (1-2 days)

C.6.43 The preparation of a short catalogue of sherds for illustration and photography, showing a broad selection of vessel types and any sherds of special interest. It is suggested that photography may give a better representation of the level of abrasion on surviving sherds. (1 days)

C.6.44 The submission of a full and complete pottery report for publication in an appropriate format. (4 days)

C.6.45 A total of 9-11 days further work on the Roman pottery assemblage is recommended.

Acknowledgements

C.6.46 Special thanks to both Alice Lyons, OA East for her support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery and Carole Fletcher, OA East for providing the post Roman fabric identification, spot dates and report.

C.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Steve Wadeson

Introduction

C.7.1 A total of 418 fragments, weighing 30.057kg (Table1), of ceramic building material (CBM), including tile, daub and fired clay were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire (LIN VIC 08). The majority of the material is fragmentary and abraded and has an average weight of 105.5g for the tile and 9.4g for the fired clay.

CBM Type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Tile	272	28.684	95.5
Daub	6	0.090	0.3
Fired Clay	137	1.274	4.2
Total	**415**	**30.048**	**100**

Table 1 The CBM listed in descending order of percentage of weight.

Methodology

C.7.2 The CBM was counted and weighed, by form and fabric type and any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, evidence of reuse or burning were also recorded. This follows guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology follows Brodribb (1987).T

The Assemblage

C.7.3 Ceramic building material was recovered from a wide variety of features across the area of excavation. Although the majority of the tile, daub and fired clay fragments were recovered from ditches mainly in a residual capacity (Table 2). The relatively small nature of the fragments of CBM, daub and fired clay suggest that their deposition mainly within ditch fills is due to reworking and later infilling of features rather than deliberate deposition after they were broken.

CBM Type	Ditch (%)	Pit (%)	Post Hole (%)	Track Way (%)	Grave (%)	Other (%)	Total
Tile	65.4	13.7	0.0	6.4	2.1	12.4	**100**
Daub & Fired Clay	64.4	24.0	2.2	0.7	0.0	8.7	**100**

Table 2 The percentage of CBM(by weight) by feature type.

CBM; The Tile

Tile Fabrics

C.7.4 A total of six Romano-British tile fabrics were identified in the assemblage and recorded (Table 3). The majority of the CBM was produced using locally available clays and tempers. Most widely used was fabric 1 (F1), a hard red sandy fabric with flint inclusions. In addition a small amount of non-local shell tempered tile was identified (F3 and F4) and can be dated from the mid to late Roman period (Hylton and Williams

1996, 154). Commonly found on sites across the Midlands the tiles are generally thought to originate from the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Zeepvat 1987, 118).

Fabric	Fabric Descriptions	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight(%)
F1	Hard, orange red (occasionally paler) sandy fabric, sparse large burnt flint, sparse-to-medium flint and calciferous inclusions with occasional reduced core.	185	20.816	72.6
F2	Hard, orange red (occasionally paler) sandy fabric, moderate grog inclusions, sparse flint inclusions, occasional reduced core.	46	6.264	21.8
F3	Hard, mid grey brown, shell tempered, reduced core.	3	0.251	0.9
F4	Hard, mid grey brown, shell tempered with moderate grog inclusions. Pale orange surfaces.	1	0.180	0.6
F5	Soft, pale orange fabric with yellow buff surfaces, moderate chalk inclusions, frequent voids/impressions from organic (straw) temper.	10	0.331	1.2
F6	Hard, sandy fabric with pale orange surfaces with reduced core.	14	0.687	2.4
Modern	Mixture of post-medieval and modern fabrics.	13	0.155	0.5
Total		**272**	**28.684**	**100**

Table 3 The fabrics, listed in numerical order.

Tile types

C.7.5 A total of five distinctive tile types were identified within the assemblage the majority of which by weight are fragments of bonding tile (Table 4).

Tile Type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Tegula	15	2.159	7.5
Roof tile	85	8.751	30.5
Imbrex	2	0.207	0.7
Flue	5	0.520	1.8
Bonding	50	13.367	46.6
Undiagnostic	102	3.525	12.4
Modern	13	0.155	0.5
Total	**272**	**28.684**	**100**

Table 4 Tile types listed in order of percentage of weight.

Roof tiles

C.7.6 Roof tiles consisting of Tegula (7.5%), Imbrex (0.7%) and undiagnostic roof tiles (30.5%) together (38.7%) form a significant part of the assemblage by weight.

C.7.7 The **tegula** and **imbrex** are interlocking tiles used in Roman architecture as a roof covering. Tegula are flat tiles with raised edges, which were laid flat upon the roof. Imbrices completed the roof by arching over the joints between the vertical edges of the tegulae, dividing the roof into channels. Rain water would flow off the imbrices, into the tegulae channels and then flow into the gutter. A complete roof was very heavy and relied on solid foundations, walls and roofing timbers for support. Once the roof was in place, however, it was waterproof and long-lasting (Lyons, 2007).

C.7.8 The **tegulae** measure between 19 and 25mm thick, and have a mean measurement of 22mm. While no complete examples were recovered the partial remains of 12 seperate tegula were identified with an average sherd weight of *c*.144g. With the exception of one fragment all of the tegula within the assemblage were produced in the hard red sandy fabric F1. Where it has been possible to assign these fragments to features it can be seen that the majority of the tegula were recovered from pits (*c*.31% by weight) and ditches (*c*.26%). Single tegula were recovered from four seperate ditches however all six examples from pits were recovered from a single pit **128**. The pit also contains a significant amount of other CBM types (c.6% of the entire tile assemblage by weight) and mid 3rd to 4th century Romano-British pottery. None of these fragments were in direct association with a roman building.

C.7.9 Only two fragments of **imbrices** were found in the assemblage representing 0.7% of the total by weight. Both measure 16mm thick and were produced like the majority of other tiles in the hard sandy F1. The two fragments present represent less than a single imbrex and have an average weight of *c*.103g. The first imbrex identified came from rubbsh pit **128** while the second fragment was recovered from ditch **396**.

C.7.10 **Undiagnostic roof tile** (30.5%) forms a significant part of the assemblage by weight. Fragments measure between 11 and 43mm, with a mean thickness of 21mm and have an average weight of 103g. These fragments were produced in a wide variety of fabric types, most frequently in fabric F1 with smaller quantities in fabrics F2 and F6. A further three fragments were recovered in the hard grey shell tempered fabric F3.

C.7.11 On three of the fragments are the partial remains of at least three signature marks consisting of two parallel lines produced by sweeps of the finger(s) on the upper surface of the tile. It is possible that these markings were purely decorative or served a practical purpose such as a potters mark.

C.7.12 Where it was possible to assign these fragments to feature types (Table 2), it can be seen that the majority (*c*.69 % by weight) were recovered from ditches. Roof tile was also recovered from trackway **501** (*c*.11%), grave **273** (*c*.7%) and two pits (c.6%) the majority of which was recovered from pit **128**.

Flue tile

C.7.13 Flue tiles (1.8%) form a small part of the assemblage by weight with only five fragments recovered. Measuring between 16 and 34mm thick, with a mean thickness of *c*.21mm and most commonly found in the hard red fabric F1 (three pieces) with the remaining fragments produced in the grog tempered F2. Once again no complete examples were recovered and the fragments have an average sherd weight of 104g.

C.7.14 Box flue tiles are open-ended, box shaped tiles which are intended to be built into the thickness of the walls of a room heated by hypocaust. Often decoratively combed, the combing served the purpose of providing a key for any mortar which was required to hold the tile in place (Lyons 2007).

C.7.15 Recovered from ditch contexts, all of the flue tile fragments show evidence of combing with two of the examples still containing mortar within the grooves of the combing. All of the flue tiles are abraded and show evidence of having been burnt at some stage.

Bonding Tile

C.7.16 Bonding tiles form the majority of this assemblage (by weight 46.6%). A flat tile used to form bands which alternated with wider sections of regular stonework; they normally run through the thickness of a wall to give stability to the mortared rubble-core. Also used as levelling courses during construction (Gurney 1986, 45, fig.31) it is also possible that these tiles could have been (re)used as flooring (Lyons 2007).

C.7.17 Examples recovered measure between 33 and 54mm thick, with a mean thickness of 33mm. Found most frequently in fabric F1 (*c*.76%) with smaller amounts recovered in fabric F2 (*c*.21%). In addition a single shell tempered (F4) fragment was identified as well as a single example in the soft pale orange fabric F5. No complete examples were recovered and the fragments have an average sherd weight of 267g.

C.7.18 From the assemblage a single fragment of bonding tile was recovered from the fill of foundation trench **79**. The only remains of a possible structural feature identified on site, pottery recovered dates the feature from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The majority of the bonding tile fragments were recovered from within ditches (c.69% by weight) and to a lesser extent pits (c.14%).

Undiagnostic tile fragments

C.7.19 Fragments classed as undiagnostic (12.4%) have only one (or no) original surfaces surviving and are therefore impossible to assign to a specific type. Accounting for a significant part of the assemblage by sherd count (rather than by weight) most fragments heavily abraded with an average weight of *c*.35g. The fragments were most commonly found in the hard red sandy fabric F1 (*c*.72%) and less frequently in F2 (*c*.25%). Other fabric types include F5 (*c*.2%) and F6 (*c*.1%).

C.7.20 Where these fragments can be assigned to a specific feature type, the majority were retrieved from ditches (*c*.65% by weight), although they were also frequently recovered from within pits (c.18%), and as part of trackway **501** (*c*.11%). They were also identified in much smaller amounts from modern layers.

C.7.21 The fragmentary nature of the material recovered suggests that it is unlikely that any of the tile was recovered in *situ*. Instead building debris became incorporated into the Roman soil levels and were redistributed with the movement of this material (Lyons 2007).

Modern CBM

C.7.22 A small amount of post-Medieval and modern CBM (0.5%) was recovered during excavation, associated with the demolition of buildings and services in advance of redevelopment. Made up of small fragments of brick, tile and drainage pipe it account for less than one percent of the total assemblage.

CBM; Daub and Fired Clay

Fired Clay and Daub Fabrics

C.7.23 From 50 contexts, a total of 143 fragments weighing 1.364kg of fired clay and daub were recovered. Two individual fabric types were identified and recorded (Table 5).

Produced from local clays the most common of these is (C1); a soft, sandy clay fabric with frequent chalk inclusions accounting for c.98% of the assemblage. Also identified is fabric (C2) (Table 5).

C.7.24 The fragments of hardened clay were produced from local materials and were used in the production of ovens, kilns and houses (Rigby and Foster 1986, 184, fig. 80). Several fragments bear the impression of wattles or withies that formed the superstructure of these buildings which helped to maintain their shape and reduce shrinkage during construction. The wattles and withies, made of twigs, then either rot or have been burnt, away. It should be noted is that fact daub is a soft porous material and is not as strong as CBM; only material that has been deliberately burnt survives in the soil (Lyons 2007).

Fabric	Fabric Descriptions	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight(%)
C1	Soft, sandy clay fabric with frequent small chalk inclusions, occasional large chalk fragments (up to 12mm) rare grog and shell, moderate voids left by organic inclusions. Surface colour varies from pale orange to brown/buff, with reduced cores dark black brown.	130	1.339	98.2
C2	Soft and gritty, dark orange to red sandy clay fabric with occasional fine chalk inclusions.	13	0.025	1.8
Total		**143**	**1.364**	**100**

Table 5 The fabrics, listed in numerical order.

Daub

C.7.25 Only six abraded fragments of daub were identified within the assemblage. The majority of these fragments were recovered from three ditches (**144**, **203** and **368**) with a further two fragments recovered from pits **255** and **334**. In all cases pottery date these features to the Romano-British period.

C.7.26 All six fragments were produced in fabric C1 and contain the partial remains of at least one rounded wattle impression. The daub in each instance was found as a residual contaminant within disuse fills and has an average fragment weight of 15g suggesting that their deposition is due to reworking and later infilling of features rather than deliberate deposition after they were broken.

C.7.27 Although none of the fragments of daub are diagnostic, withie impressions can be identified although the material is too fragmented to obtain measurements.

Fired Clay

C.7.28 The 137 fragments of fired clay within the assemblage consist of two fabric types. The majority, 124 fragments (*c*.91%), is produced in fabric C1 and has an average weight of just 10g. The remaining 13 fragments (*c*.2%), are fabric C2 and have an average fragment weight of only 2g. Frequently recovered as a residual element within disuse fills the small size of these fragments the result post depositional abrasion.

C.7.29 Although several fragments contain possible withies and many of the fragments also have at least one wiped surface the majority of the fired clay however is undiagnostic. Due to their abraded condition it is impossible to assign them with certainty to a specific type of structure. The composition of many of the fragments are identical to the daub recovered suggesting that much of the fired clay is undiagnostic daub, most of which is likely to have come from the same structure.

C.7.30 Where it has been possible to assign these fragments to feature types it can be seen that the majority (64% by weight) were retrieved from within ditches and pits (23.5%) and in lesser amounts in post holes, a trackway and modern layers. Where pottery has been recovered the majority of these features can be dated to the Romano-British period. Only three ditches (**226**, **400** and **574**) are earlier, and in each case can be dated to the late Iron Age. The fragments recovered from these fills are all produced in fabric C1 and are identical to much of the residual material recovered from Romano-British contexts suggesting the majority of the daub and fired clay identified can be dated to the late Iron Age.

Discussion

C.7.31 This is a relatively small fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material including tile, daub and fired clay, the majority of which were recovered from stratified deposits. The CBM is associated with settlement activity on site (ditches, pits and post holes) in both the late Iron and Romano-British periods however it appears to be residual in most instances resulting from the demolition and subsequent reworking of the material.

C.7.32 Although the presence of roof, flue and bonding tiles indicate that substantial Romano-British building(s) were constructed in the vicinity only a very small percentage of these remains were recovered from site. The amount of kiln fired tile recovered is relatively small (*c.*29kg) and at most the complete weight of the assemblage represents just 12 complete tegula (Hylton and Williams 1996, 153).

C.7.33 The small amount of tile recovered indicates that it was not used as a primary construction material within the immediate vicinity of the area of excavation and possibly only a small amount of robbed material was brought to the site (Lyons 2007).

Sampling Bias

C.7.34 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of CBM. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, serious bias is not likely.

Statement of Potential

C.7.35 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to address site specific research objectives concerning both the abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period and understanding the development of field systems and enclosures in the Roman period and their relation to the landscape and nearby Roman settlements.

C.7.36 A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and future excavations in 2009 will allow us to expand our knowledge of the area and address more clearly the research objectives addressed as part of this project.

Further Work

C.7.37 Due to the small size of the assemblage no further analysis is required at this time.

Acknowledgements

C.7.38 Special thanks to both Alice Lyons, OA East for her support and specialist knowledge of Roman ceramics and Carole Fletcher, OA East for her continuous patience and support.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Human Bone

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

D.1.1 Introduction and methodologyThree graves dated to the Roman period were identified during excavations at Linton Village College. One of the graves was a triple burial and contained the skeletons of a juvenile, an infant and a decapitated adult female. A further two graves each contained the skeleton of a decapitated adult male. In addition, a neonate skeleton was recovered from a small pit, approximately 10m west of the burials and a disarticulated adult femur from an Iron Age ditch terminus.

Methodology

D.1.2 General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all the human skeletal material are those of Bass (1992) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Amongst the immature individuals an assessment of age was based on the stages of dental development and eruption (Brown 1985; Ubelaker 1989), the degree of epithyseal union and long bone length (Scheuer and Black 2000). Adults were aged by the stage of epithyseal fusion, the degree of dental attrition (Brothwell, 1981) and on changes to the auricular surfaces (Lovejoy et al 1985) and pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1991). The age categories used in this report are:

Neonate	Birth
infant	0-4 years
juvenile	5-12 years
subadult	13-18 years
young adult	19-25 years
middle adult	26-44 years
mature adult	45 years +

D.1.3 There may be overlaps between categories or a broad category, such as adult, where insufficient evidence was present.

D.1.4 The sex of adult individuals was ascertained where possible from sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and metrical data. No attempt was made to sex immature individuals.

Condition of the material

D.1.5 The skeletons are well preserved with the majority of skeletal elements present. Most of the long bones have clean, recent, post-mortem breaks, which can be refitted, and there is insect and root etching on the cortical bone.

Results

D.1.6 Information regarding the age, sex, stature, any pathological changes observed, and the body position are presented in tabular form below.

Skeleton No	Age	Sex	stature	Pathology & morphological variation	Body position *	decapitation
(272)	Young adult	male	-	Degenerative disease in lower thoracic and lumbar spine.	South-north On r side, arms flexed behind back, ? hands tied.	Cut through C5. Skull missing (possibly truncated by ditch)
(308)	Young adult	male	1.85m	Calculus, enamel hypoplasias, porotic hyperostosis, ? fractured 1st rib (left), degenerative disease in lower thoracic & lumbar spine, compression fracture of L5. Rotated mandibular canine	East-west Supine, extended, r arm flexed across body.	Cut on mandible & C2 (skull in correct anatomical position)
(350)	Older infant/younger juvenile (5yrs ± 16mos)	-	-	Cribra orbitalia (r&l)	South-north Tightly crouched on r side, hands by face. *Beside* r leg of (351)	
(351)	Older middle adult	female	1.69m	OA in thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Extra facet on wing of right sacrum & 5th lumbar	North-south Supine, r arm flexed, knee together, ankles apart. L lower leg *over* (352)	Cut on C4. Skull beneath right thigh
(352)	Older juvenile/younger subadult (12yrs±36mos)	-	-	Cribra orbitalia (r&l), enamel hypoplasia	South-north On r side, hands close to face, legs slightly flexed. *Below* l leg of (351)	
(257/259)	Neonate (birth±2mos)	-	-		?	
(577)	adult	?	-	None observed	Disarticulated r. femur (prox & mid shaft)	

* position of head recorded first

Discussion

D.1.7 This small group of burials is interesting in several respects. Firstly, all three of the adults identified had been decapitated. Removal of the head is a funerary rite, seen throughout Roman Britain, particularly in rural burial groups in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Harman *et* al 1981 and Philpott 1991), and is usually interpreted as being a post mortem ritual, rather than the cause of death (Boylston *et al* 2000). The position of the

decapitated skull within the grave is different in each case and with skeleton [308] it is unclear whether the skull had actually been completely removed. Cut marks were recorded on the mandible and between the 2nd and 5th cervical vertebrae.

D.1.8 Secondly, triple burials, particularly those where the bodies have been interred at the same time, do not appear particularly common, at least in the published literature. A triple burial was recorded at the main cemetery at Poundbury, Dorset (Farwell and Molleson 1993) where two infants were buried with an adult male who had a hand on each head, as if offering them protection. More recently at Horcott Quarry Gloucestershire a grave containing three adult inhumations (two side by side and the third with its head by their feet) has been excavated although the skeletons have yet to be recorded (Sharon Clough pers. comm.). The simultaneous burial of three individuals in one grave suggests death within days of each other, perhaps the result of something catastrophic such as a plague or other acute infectious disease or even a violent death. Whilst the adult female found in the triple burial at Linton has been decapitated, this is a funerary practice regularly observed in rural settlements, and there is no evidence of violent trauma on the rest of the skeleton or on those of the immature individuals, unlike the skeletons interred in another triple burial at Blood Hill, Bamford, Suffolk (Anderson forthcoming).

D.1.9 The degenerative changes, notably the Schmorl's nodes, observed in the lower backs of the two young males suggest hard, physical work. Defects in the tooth enamel and porosity in the orbital roofs or skull vault which are indicative of dietary deficiencies, parasitic infections and/or physiological stresses were observed on the skeletons of the two immature individuals in the triple burial and one of the young adult males.

Recommendations for future work

D.1.10 It is recommended that C14 dates be obtained for each of the graves, but particularly the triple burial and the neonate in the pit.

D.1.11 Whilst there is a temptation to view the triple burial as the interment of a mother and two of her children, without DNA analysis this familial relationship remains a supposition. Therefore, if funds allow, this analysis should be undertaken.

D.1.12 The positions of the cut marks on the vertebrae and mandible need to be recorded in detail so that the position of the 'victims' at the time of decaptiation can be established.

D.1.13 Once C14 dates have been obtained, these graves should be reviewed in relation to other features on the site and within the wider landscape

Acknowledgments

D.1.14 I am grateful to Richenda Goffin from Suffolk Archaeological Unit for allowing access to Sue Anderson's unpublished report of the triple burial from Blood Hill, Bamford and to members of BABAO who responded to my queries with regards multiple burials.

D.2 **Animal Bone**

By Chris Faine

Introduction

D.2.1 51.2Kg of faunal material was recovered from the Linton Village College excavations, yielding 261 “countable” bones (see below). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was recovered from all phases ranging from the Neolithic to modern periods, with the vast majority of the identifiable material recovered from from Romano-British contexts.

Methodology

D.2.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Sheep/goat differentiation was attempted on the distal metapodials using Payne (1969). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

Species Present

D.2.3 Tables 1 to 4 show the range of species present in the whole assemblage with figure 1 showing the distribution of the domestic mammals by phase. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by the domestic species, with distributions closely mirroring those seen LINVIC04 faunal material and to a lesser extent Haddon Lodge, Peterborough (Baxter 2003). As with the earlier assemblage the late Neolithic contexts are dominated by cattle along with smaller amounts of sheep. Sheep/Goat are the dominant taxa in the Iron Age along with slightly smaller amounts of cattle. This distribution in the Iron Age has been characterised by King (1978) as representative of a “native” settlement. However tempting this interpretation may be the sample is rather small which which to make any wider assumptions. A similar pattern to the LINVIC04 material is again apparent with regard to the Romano-British material, with cattle dominating and horse being the next most prevalent taxa, closely followed by sheep/goat. The pig remains from the Saxon contexts are the result of a single intact burial.

Cattle

D.2.4 Cattle remains from the Neolithic contexts are scarce, consisting of portions of adult butchered radius and distal metacarpal. Interestingly one metacarpal showed splaying of the distal epiphysis. This type of pathology has been suggested by many as indicative of their use for traction (Groot, 2005). However, splaying of the epiphysis on its own without associated pathology such as exostoses could simply be due to excess body weight.

D.2.5 Iron Age cattle remains are again scarce largely consisting of vertebrae along with butchered adult long bones. Metrical analysis of distal humerus and tibia breadths suggests animals of similar size to those from LINVIC04 and Haddon Lodge (Baxter, 2003).

D.2.6 As mentioned above by far the largest number of cattle remains were recovered from Romano-British contexts (NISP: 93). In terms of breeds only one measurable horn core was recovered from animal of similar shape to those from the LINVIC04 assemblage. Six sexable elements (including inominates and metapodia) were recovered from the assemblage; three from bulls, two from cows and one castrate. Figures 1 to 3 shows the size and shape of Roman cattle astragali from this assemblage, LINVIC04 and Haddon Lodge. In terms of size there are close similarities between the three assemblages, with the exception one extremely small individual from LINVIC08. In terms of shape there are again close similarities between the two Linton assemblages especially. It is also interesting that the animals from LINVIC08 fall into the same shape range as those interpreted as “improved” Roman cattle from Haddon lodge (Baxter, 2003). Few withers heights were obtainable (n=4); these are summarised in table 5.

D.2.7 Seven ageable cattle mandibles were recovered from Romano-British contexts. These are expressed in the form a “kill off” curve in figure 4, with mandible wear stages for all teeth in table 6. This, along with epiphyseal fusion data seen in figure shows cattle were kept until around 2 ½ years of age before some were slaughtered, with others being kept for breeding, milk, traction etc. Older animals were killed at intervals of 8 months to 1 year perhaps as working animals reaching the end of their useful lives. In any case there are few if any juvenile remains present in the assemblage suggesting stock breeding was taking place elsewhere on site or in the surrounding area. The body part distribution (see figure 6) suggests live animals (or at least whole carcasses) were processed on site.

D.2.8 Pathologies indicative of draught animals were seen on a single metatarsal from context **266** (see figures 7 & 8). These consisted of stage 2 distal exostoses and broadening of the medial condyle (Groot, 2005), along with grooving of the medial condyle.

Sheep/Goat

D.2.9 No sheep/goat remains were recovered from Neolithic contexts. Only six identifiable fragments were recovered from Iron Age contexts. These are indicative of butchery waste, consisting of butchered lower limb elements such as tibiae, radii and metapodia along with two intact mandibles from animals around 1-2 years of age at death. A single juvenile metapodial (4-8 months old), was also recovered.

D.2.10 As with cattle the largest number of sheep/goat remains were recovered from the Romano-British period (NISP= 35). One possible example of goat was recovered from this context in the form of a single metatarsal with a low distal index (Boessneck, 1969). Only one sexable element was recovered in the form of a female inominate from

context **619**. Stature estimation was only possible with two intact metatarsals from animals with withers heights of 62 & 65 cm respectively.

D.2.11 Figure 9 shows the "kill-off" curve derived from 8 available sheep mandibles, with mandibles wear stages for all teeth shown in table 7. This shows animals being slaughtered at slightly younger ages than the cattle, with none surviving to extreme old age. This again suggests a mixed husbandry strategy with meat and wool being the primary products. The lack of meat bearing elements seen in figure 10 suggest primary butchery was taking place elsewhere on site or farther afield. Some neonatal elements were recovered, possibly suggesting that on-site breeding was taking place.

Pig

D.2.12 Pig remains are scarce in all phases of the assemblage. A butchered radius and 1st and 2nd molars from a juvenile animal were recovered from a single Neolithic context. Another radius and partial female inominate were recovered from separate Roman contexts. The largest number of pig remains (NISP: 12) were recovered from a single Saxon context (**542**). These represent a semi intact burial of a animal around 1 to 1 ½ years of age.

Other Domestic Mammals

D.2.13 In terms of numbers of fragments (NISP), horse remains are the second most prevalent species in the assemblage, with all 50 fragments being recovered from Roman contexts. This is an unusually high proportion for sites of this period in the area such as Haddon Lodge (Baxter, 2003). Mandibular teeth were recovered from five possible individuals , with all but one aged 7-10 years of age, with the remainder aged around 4-6. Withers height calculations were only possible for three elements, giving an average withers height of 1.21m (around 11 ½ hands). These are small pony size animals slightly smaller than those from Haddon Lodge and LINVIC04 (Baxter, 2003 & 2004).

D.2.14 Although seemingly making up a large proportion of the Roman assemblage in terms of number of individuals (MNI), with exception of **473** dog remains are largely limited to single element within a context. Context **473** contains the articulated skeleton of an extremely small animal (25.6cm at the shoulder). Such "dwarf " breeds are not uncommon on Roman sites but complete burials are more scarce. A complete dog of comparable size was recovered from a 4th century A.D. Context at York Road, Leicester (Baxter, 2006) with more fragmentary remains being recovered from Causeway Lane, Leicester, Thistleton, Rutland (Ibid) and New Street, Godmanchester (Faine, 2007). As with the York Road dog there is bowing of the limbs (particularly the tibiae) in the LINVIC08 specimen. However, this is less pronounced in this case suggesting a more gracile "toy" breed along the lines of the Thistleton and Godmanchester dogs (the specimens from Leicester being more robust animals). The midshaft diameter index (MSD) of a tibia from the LINVIC08 dog (7.6) is substantially lower than that from the York Road specimen (11.5), again suggesting a more gracile breed. This conclusion is also borne out by the lack of a sagittal crest in the LINVIC08 specimen (again a feature of the "toy" breeds).

D.2.15 Sexing the animal is problematic. No baculum was recovered although it could have been lost during excavation. As mentioned above dog remains in the remaining 10 contexts largely consisted of single fragmentary elements. Interestingly a complete mandible from context **481** displays a short mandibular length relative to the height of the ramus, leading to slight overcrowding of the tooth row and what must have been an animal with with quite short, squat muzzle.

Wild Species

D.2.16 Very little evidence of wild fauna was recovered from any phase, suggesting such resources played little part in the economy of the site. A single portion of antler beam (most likely from Red deer) was recovered from a Roman context. A pair of butchered goose humerii was also recovered from a Roman ditch fill. It is not clear whether this came from a domestic or wild bird. A single raptor carpometacarpal was also recovered from the Roman ditch fill **359**. Whilst work on an exact identification is still in progress, the morphology and metrical data suggests a member of the genus *Circus*, most likely a male Hen Harrier (S. Hamilton-Dyer *pers. comm*). The modern day Hen Harrier is a winter migrant to East Anglia, preferring open ground including marshland. Numbers of anuran amphibian remains also from Roman contexts are indicative of the surrounding environment at the time.

Discussion & Conclusion

D.2.17 As mentioned above the majority of the faunal remains from this site were recovered from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. Evidence for animal exploitation in the Neolithic is sparse, with cattle most likely being exploited for meat and possibly traction but at a lower density than in the following periods, along with small numbers of pigs.. The Iron Age is characterised by the exploitation of sheep and too lesser extent cattle for meat, a pattern considered to be indicative of native sites but impossible to prove in this case due to the small sample size.

D.2.18 During the Roman period cattle were the main domestic mammal; being exploited primarily for meat but also traction. No evidence for on site breeding was seen, with either live animals or complete carcasses being processed on site. Cattle were of a similar size and build to those from other contemporary sites. Sheep were kept primarily for meat; the majority being killed at physical maturity with some older animals used for wool and breeding. There is evidence for breeding, but it is likely that stock keeping or primary butchery did not take place in the immediate area. Horses were present on site during this period in relatively large numbers. At the smaller end of the size range for Roman horses, they were most likely kept for riding rather than traction. There is no evidence for on site breeding, with the majority of animals being around 7 to 10 years of age at death. The reason for such prevalence of horse remains is unclear. It has been suggested that higher instances of horse remains on other sites could suggest a link either to the army or civil authority. However, the measurable elements from the LINVIC08 assemblage are from animals too small to have been military mounts.

D.2.19 Dog remains in the Roman period are numerous yet fragmentary, being most likely kept as guard or herding dogs. The “dwarf “ animal from context **473** is more gracile than other similar Roman animals and may represent a “toy” dog rather than a working breed. There is limited evidence for the exploitation of pigs and wild fauna, including birds. The possible Hen Harrier remains from context **359** are most likely those of a wild migrant rather than the result of any human activity.

D.2.20 Animal remains from the Saxon phases are confined to a single pig burial from a ditch context, most likely representing an animal dying of disease and thrown into the ditch.

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Cattle (*Bos*)	106	41	50	41.5
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	50	19	23	19.1
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	43	16.5	25	20.2
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	17	6.2	4	3.2
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Goat (*Capra Hircus*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	33	12.8	10	8.3
Wild Mammals				
Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Birds				
Goose (*Anser sp.*)	2	0.6	2	1.7
Harrier (*Circus sp.*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Other				
Frog (*Rana sp.*)	7	2.7	3	2.4
Total:	**262**	**100**	**121**	**100**

Table 1: Species distribution for the whole assemblage

	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Cattle (*Bos*)	3	60	1	50
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	2	40	1	50
Total:	**5**	**100**	**2**	**100**

Table 2: Species distribution for Neolithic contexts

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Cattle (*Bos*)	7	39	3	33
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	9	50	5	55
Other				
Frog (*Rana sp.*)	2	11	1	12
Total:	**18**	**100**	**9**	**100**

Table 3: Species distribution for Iron Age contexts

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Catttle (*Bos*)	94	44	38	37.5
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	33	15.4	18	17.8
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	2	0.6	2	1.9
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	50	23	25	24.7
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	32	14.9	11	10.7
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Goat (*Capra hircus*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Wild Mammals				
Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Bird				
Goose (*Anser sp.*)	2	0.6	2	1.9
Harrier (*Circus sp.*)	1	0.3	2	1.9
Other				
Frog (*Rana sp.*)	1	0.3	1	0.9
Total:	**218**	**100**	**102**	**100**

Table 4: Species distribution for Romano-British contexts

	Min	Max	Mean	No.
LINVIC08	124	134	127	3
LINVIC04	109	126	121	4
Haddon Lodge	108	132	117	23

Table 5: Cattle withers heights compared with those from other contemporary assemblages.

	C	V	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	I	j	k	l	m	n
Dp4																		
P4							1											
M1			2			1			1					1	3	3		
M2			1							1	1			2	1	3	1	
M3			2						1	3					2		1	
M1/2											1							

Table 6: Cattle tooth wear data

	C	V	H	U	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	l	j	k	l	m	n
Dp4												1						
P4																		
M1				1		1				1	1	3						
M2								1	2	1		2						
M3			1								2						1	
M1/2												1						

Table 7: Sheep/Goat tooth wear data

Taxon	Element	Phase	GLl	Bd	Dl
B	AS	R	530	360	300
B	AS	R	660	402	382
B	AS	R	650	403	350
B	AS	R	650	455	350
OVA	AS	IA	252	150	240

Taxon	Element	Phase	GH	GB	Bfd	LmT
EQ	AS	R	500	590	510	540

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL
EQ	CA	R	1030
CAF	CA	R	220

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	GLl	GLC	BT	HTC	SD	DP	Bd
B	HU	R				721	410			740
B	HU	R				740	440	318		800
B	HU	R				690	440			690
B	HU	IA				609	350	620		
B	HU	IA				610	340			
CAF	R	R	782		739	140	110	70	129	90
CAF	R	R	780		730	139	111	70	128	90
AN	HU	R	215							60

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	3	SD	BatF	A	B	Dd	Bp
B	MC	R	2004	600	250	321	580	300	315	315	302
B	MC	R	1960	559	279	305	620	260	270	270	290
B	MC	R									293
B	MC	N		750	300		650	325	370	380	

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	SD	WC	WT	DV
OVA	MC	R			140			
OVA	MC	R			150			

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	SD	Bd
CAF	MC3	R	400	40	40
CAF	MC5	R	320	39	41
CAF	MC5	R	320	39	42

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	LI	Bd	Dp	SD	Dd	Bp
EQ	MC	R				390	283		
EQ	MC	R			470			371	
EQ	MC	R	2005	1950	423	300	300	340	470

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	3	SD	BatF	A	B	Bp
B	MT	R				232				390
B	MT	R								520
B	MT	R	2170	700	342	300	595	375	310	520
B	MT	R				220				420

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	SD	WT	DV
OVA	MT	R	1370	200	110	89	90
OVA	MT	R	2150	110	110		

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	Dp	SD	Li	Dd	Bp
EQ	MT	R			479			375	
EQ	MT	R	2120	2009	450	300	309	310	320

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	SD	Bd
CAF	MT3	R	295	31	33
CAF	MT4	R	320	39	41
CAF	MT4	R	320	39	42

Taxon	Element	Phase	LA	RH	LAR
B	PE	R	675	480	
OVA	PE	R	265	149	
S	PE	R			289
EQ	PE	R	559		
EQ	PE	R	649		
EQ	PE	R	542		
EQ	PE	R	620		
CAF	PE	R	110	100	
CAF	PE	R	111	100	

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bp	SD
B	RAD	MOD	661		330
B	RAD	NEO			360
B	RAD	R	2800	805	390
B	RAD	R		605	270
B	RAD	R		750	360
B	RAD	R	2890	861	455
B	RAD	R		759	360
B	RAD	R		850	436
S	RAD	R		168	

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	LI	Bfp	SD	Bfd
EQ	RAD	R	3200		751	340	649

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bp	MSD	Bd
CAF	RAD	R	690	111	72	131
CAF	RAD	R		180		131

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	GLC	SD
B	FE	R			312
EQ	FE	R	3400	3100	340
EQ	FE	R		3300	318

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	MSD	Bp	DC	Bd
CAF	FE	R	860	71	220	100	190
CAF	FE	R	861	79	220	100	191

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd
B	Tl	IA		521
B	Tl	R		630
B	Tl	R		649
OVA	Tl	IA		209

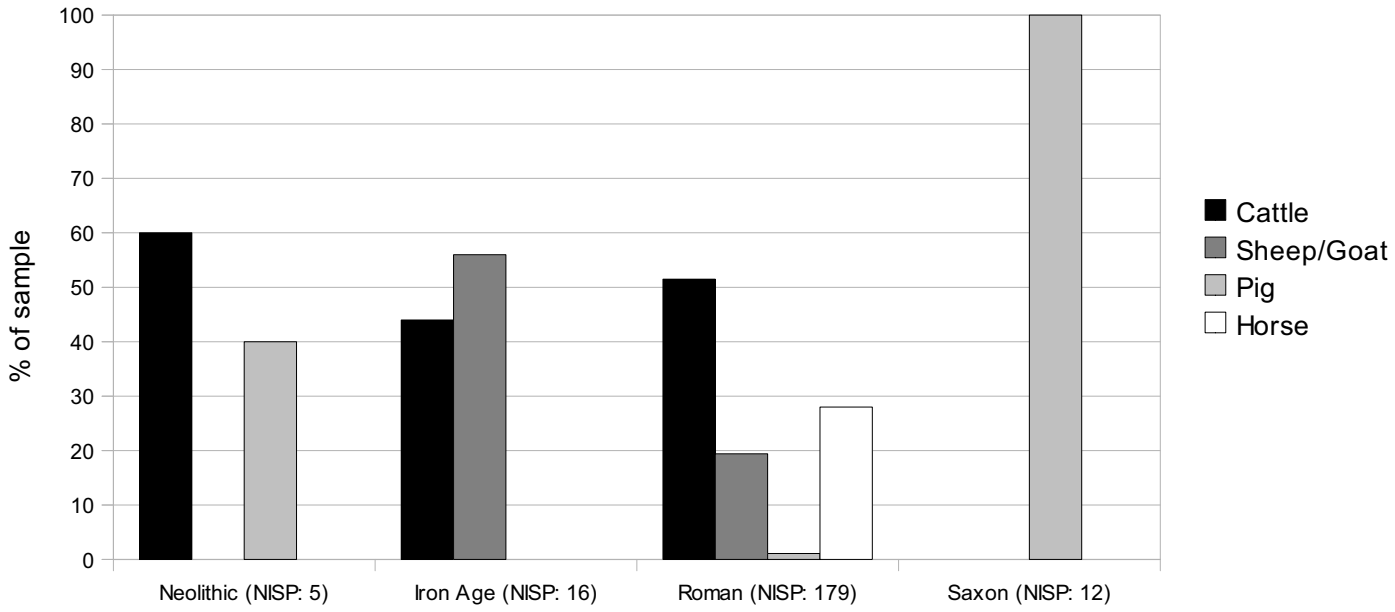
Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bd	Bp	MSD
CAF	Tl	R	800	140	160	71
CAF	Tl	R	800	140	162	73

Taxon	Element	Phase	GLPe	Bp	SD	Bd
B	P1	R	560	282	269	290
B	P1	R	600	300	272	310
B	P1	R	542	270	242	240
B	P1	R	610	271	230	249
B	P1	R	640	229	250	215
B	P1	R	570	340	240	240
B	P1	R	550	290	270	290
B	P1	R	670	349	270	313
B	P1	R	610	300	250	281
B	P1	R	550	290	250	259

Taxon	Element	Phase	GL	Bfd	Dd	SD
EQ	P1	R	720	455	262	355
EQ	P1	R		415	209	300
EQ	P1	R	755	450	250	335

Table 8: Measurements for whole assemblage.

Figure 1: Domestic Mammal distribution by site phase



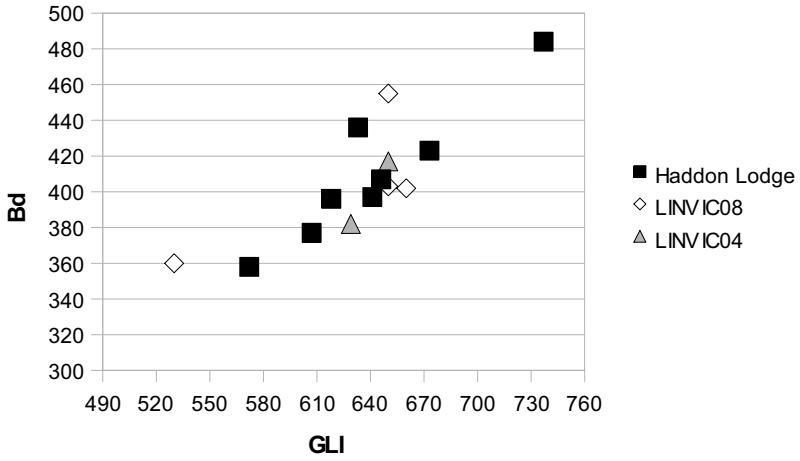


Figure 2: Size (A) of cattle astragali compared to contemporary assemblages

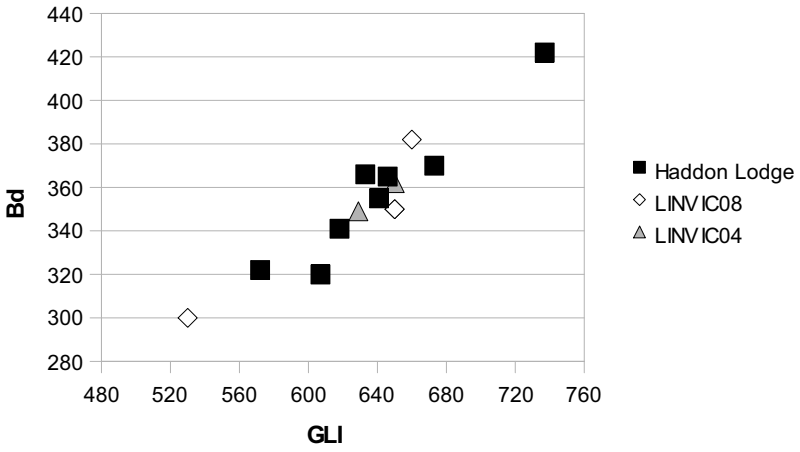


Figure 3: Size (B) of cattle astragali compared to contemporary assemblages

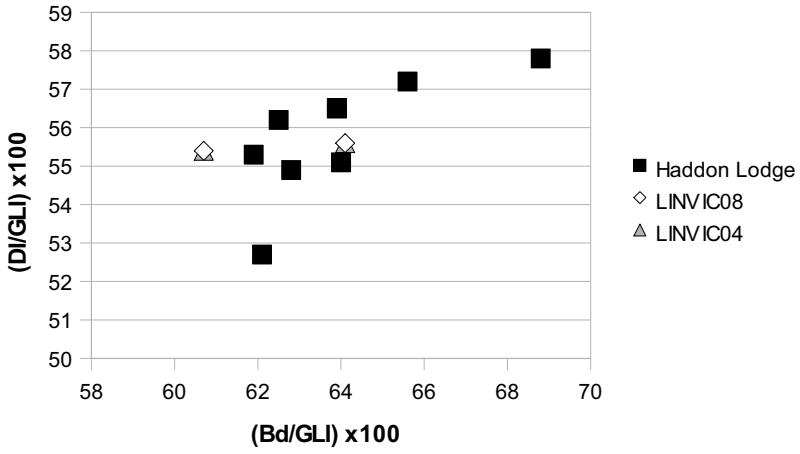


Figure 4: Shape of cattle astragali compared to contemporary assemblages

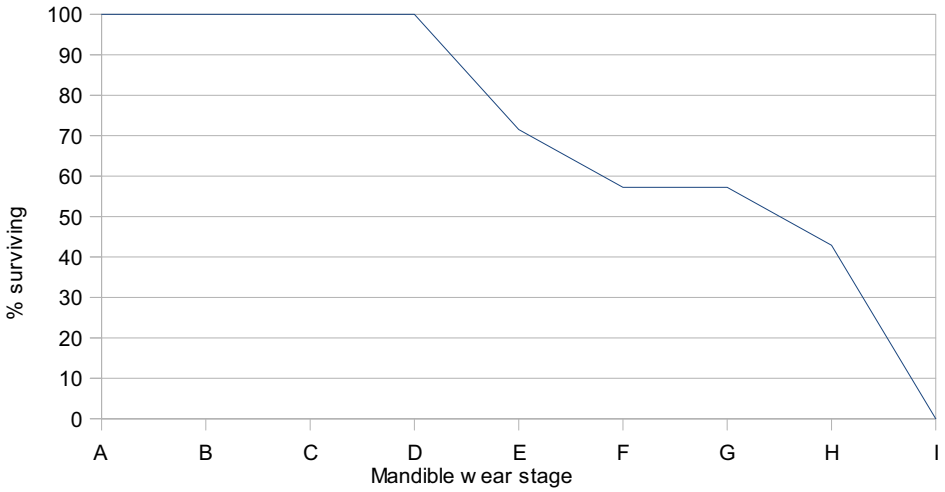


Figure 5: Mortality curve for Roman cattle mandibles (NISP: 7)

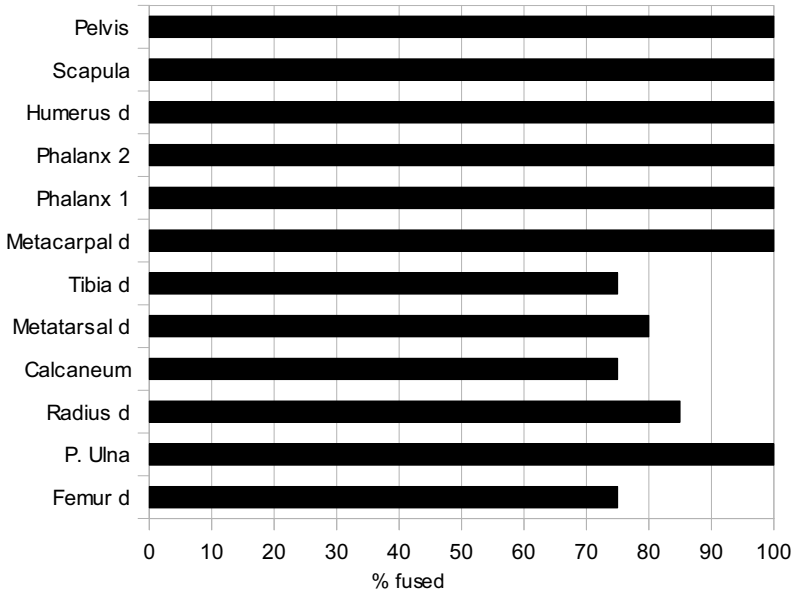


Figure 6: Epiphyseal fusion data for Roman cattle

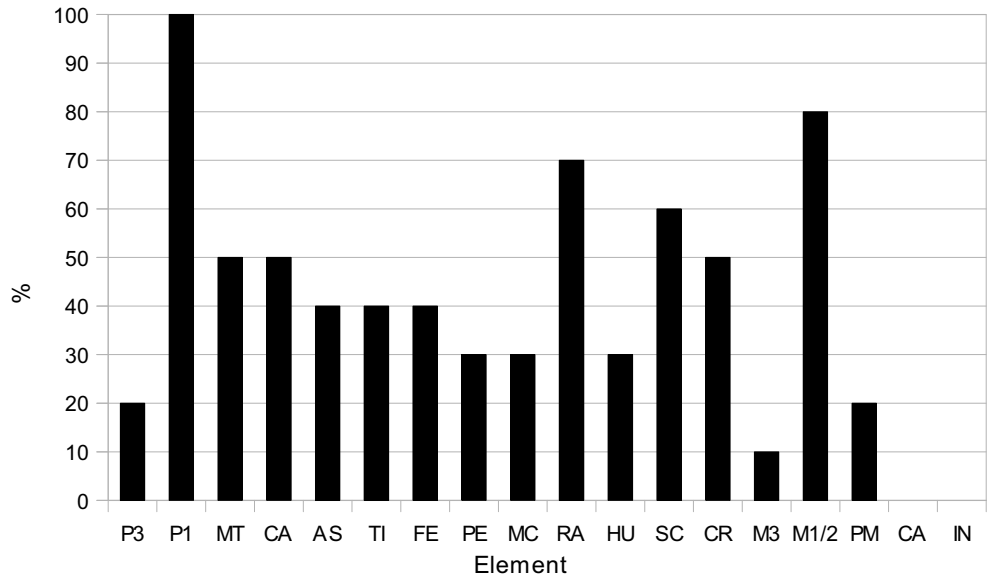


Figure 7: Cattle body part distribution for Roman contexts

Figure 8: Pathology seen on distal cattle metatarsal from Roman context **266**

Figure 9: Pathology seen on distal cattle metatarsal from Roman context **266**

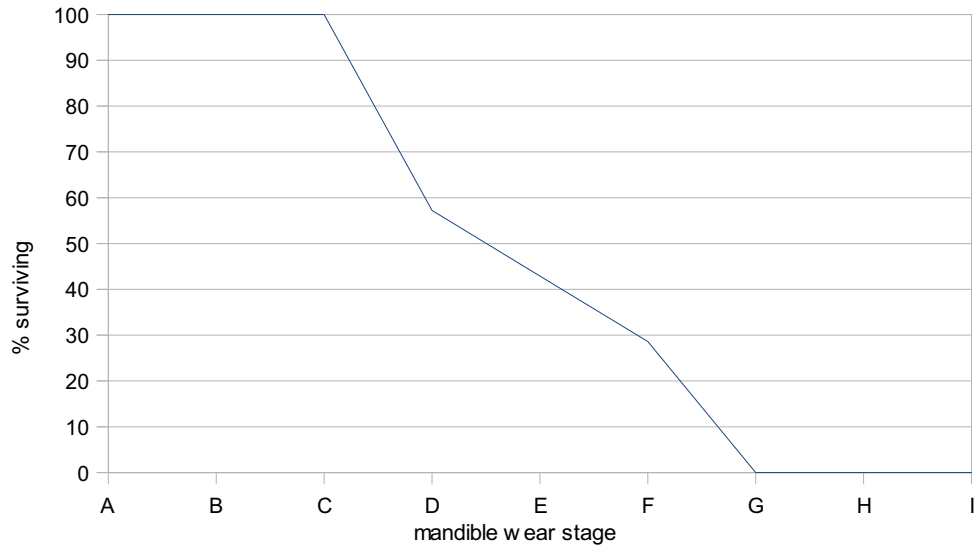


Figure 10: Mortality curve for Roman sheep/goat mandibles (NISP: 8)

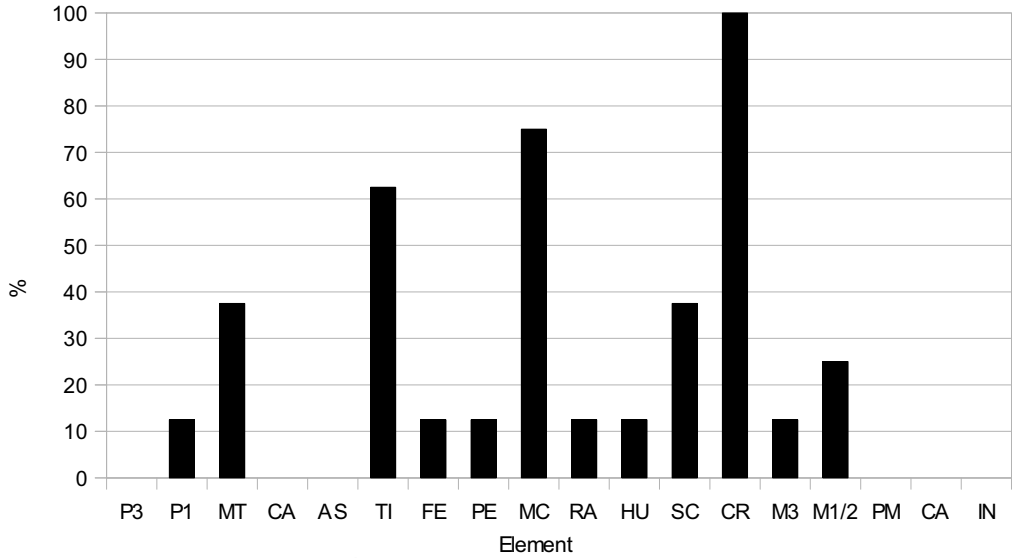


Figure 11: Sheep/Goat body part distribution for Roman contexts

D.3 **Environmental Samples**

By Val Fryer

Introduction and methodology

D.3.1 Excavations at Linton Village College, undertaken by Oxford East, recorded features of predominantly Late Roman (third to fourth century) date, although a possible Late Bronze Age ditch (feature [249]) was also excavated along with Middle Saxon graves. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from contexts across the excavated area.

D.3.2 Bulk sieving of the samples was completed by Oxford East and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. An initial evaluation of the assemblages, undertaken by a member of the Oxford East staff, pinpointed fourteen samples which either contained a sufficient density of material for further assessment or were key to the interpretation of the excavated features. These fourteen assemblages were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 and 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a small number of mineral replaced seeds with sample 18, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

Results

D.3.3 Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at varying densities in all fourteen assemblages along with a small number of seeds of wetland plants and tree/shrub macrofossils. Preservation was variable; a high density of the grains were severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures, and many were not closely identifiable. Some seeds were also puffed although in most cases, seeds and chaff were moderately well preserved. A small number of mineral replaced seeds were recorded from sample 18 (from the fill of a pot), although the reason for such preservation in this instance is not clear.

D.3.4 Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant throughout. Of the clearly identifiable wheat grains, most were of a distinctive 'drop-form' shape typical of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*). However, such grains were rare within the assemblage from pit [534] (sample 117), in which more rounded hexaploid forms were predominant. A single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis node was also recorded within this latter assemblage. Spelt wheat glume bases were present, mostly at a low to moderate density, within twelve samples, and the assemblage from sample 85 (pit [378]) contained a single possible emmer glume base. Other potential food plant remains included possible fragmentary pea (*Pisum sativum*) seeds and indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae) (both from sample 117), a single grape (*Vitis vinifera*) seed from sample 101 (post hole [422]) and a possible apple or pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) seed from sample 85.

D.3.5 Although present within all but one assemblage (sample 101), weed seeds were generally scarce. Most were of common segetal taxa including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*)

and dock (*Rumex* sp.) although grasses (Poaceae) and a limited range of grassland herbs were also recorded. Sedge (*Carex* sp.) fruits were noted within six assemblages, but were the only wetland plant remains present. Small hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were recovered from five assemblages and a single fragment of a sloe type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone was noted from sample 85.

D.3.6 Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root or stem were present throughout. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, although indeterminate buds, culm nodes, fruits and tuber fragments were recorded.

D.3.7 Fragments of black porous and tarry material, many of which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, were present throughout. Other remains occurred infrequently but did include pieces of bone (largely from the burial), pellets of burnt or fired clay, vitreous globules and ferrous residues. Coal fragments were also recorded, but may be intrusive within the contexts.

Discussion

D.3.8 **The possible Late Bronze Age ditch (Table 1)**

The single assemblage (sample 35) from ditch [249] is small, containing a low density of cereal remains, tubers of both onion couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) and possibly pignut (*Conopodium majus*) and a small piece of hazel nutshell. Onion couch tubers, which are shallow growing, can be charred by surface burning (for example brush burning within the ditch) but pignut tubers, which form deeper within the soil horizon, are more often found charred either as a result of turf burning or where they have been utilised as a food source. Their significance within the current assemblage is unclear, as most of the material present appears to be derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally included within the ditch fill.

D.3.9 **The Late Roman features (Table 1)**

Samples were taken from a beam slot (sample 10, context [79]), fills within ditches [155], [174], [265] and [606] (samples 15, 18, 41 and 133 respectively), pits [378] and [534] (samples 85 and 117), post hole [422] (sample 101) and layer [445] (sample 108). The assemblage from sample 101 is very small (considerably <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition although it does contain a single charred grape 'pip'. With the exception of sample 117, the remaining assemblages are strikingly similar in composition, and it would appear most likely that all have a common source. Charred cereal grains, predominantly of wheat, are present throughout and all assemblages also contain many grains, which are so severely puffed and fragmented that accurate identification is not possible. Although it would appear most likely that the latter are derived from material which was exposed to multiple episodes of high temperature combustion, the assemblages also contain chaff and seeds which are reasonably well preserved. Similar assemblages with mixed preservation have been noted within contemporary deposits of domestic hearth waste, where the grains are derived from materials spilled during successive sessions of culinary preparation, while the chaff and weed seeds are derived from cereal processing and storage waste used as fuel. It is, therefore, most likely that the majority of the Roman assemblages are derived from scattered hearth waste and other detritus, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. The primary deposition of refuse within any of the excavated features is almost certainly not represented, as the density of material recorded is too low.

D.3.10 Although broadly similar to the above assemblages, the material from sample 117 is unique as spelt wheat, which is abundant elsewhere, appears to be largely absent, with the recorded grains being of a predominantly rounded hexaploid form. A single bread wheat type rachis node is also present within the assemblage. Large legumes, including at least one possible rounded pea seed, are also recorded. The reason for this marked difference in composition from the other Roman assemblages is currently unclear, although it may simply be that these are the remains of a single batch of grain, rather than a mixed deposit. In this instance, the legumes may not be present as food plants, but as contaminants, along with the weed seeds and other cereals, within the main batch of wheat.

D.3.11 **The Middle Saxon burial (Table 2)**

Four samples were taken from fills within Middle Saxon grave [345]. Although small, the assemblages are very uniform in composition and bear a striking resemblance to the material recovered from the earlier Roman samples. It is of particular note that three of the assemblages (from samples 75, 77 and 78) contain spelt wheat glume bases. Large-scale production of spelt had almost certainly ceased in the eastern region by the Middle Saxon period, and although there is some evidence for the occurrence of relict or volunteer plants, these are extremely rare. It is, therefore, most likely that much of the material present within the Middle Saxon assemblages is derived from residual Roman detritus, much of which may have been disturbed during the original excavation of the grave in the eighth or ninth centuries.

Conclusion

D.3.12 In summary, the majority of the recorded assemblages appear to be derived from scattered hearth waste, with most containing a moderate to high density of cereal grains. Wheat, much of which was spelt but also including one batch of bread wheat, was predominant throughout, and the composition of the weed assemblages indicates that much of the grain was being produced on the damp clay soils which are locally predominant. Primary deposition within features is not indicated, with the recovered material probably coming form scattered or wind-blown refuse. This detritus appears to have persisted within the soil horizon after the end of the Roman period to appear, as residual material, within the fills of Middle Saxon grave [345].

D.3.13 Recommendations for further work

D.3.14 Although a number of the assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis would probably add little to the data contained within this assessment, especially as much of the material appears to be from secondary contexts. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage. However, a written summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

LBA = Late Bronze Age B.slot = beam slot ph = post hole R3-4 = Roman 3rd to 4th century M.Sax = Middle Saxon coty = cotyledon fg = fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant

Sample No.	35	10	15	18	41	85	101	117	133	108
Context No.	**246**	**75**	**154**	**173**	**268**	**377**	**421**	**533**	**605**	**445**
Feature No.	**249**	**79**	**155**	**174**	**265**	**378**	**422**	**534**	**606**	
Feature type	**Ditch**	**B.Slot**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**ph**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Layer**
Date	**?LBA**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**R3-4**	**?R**
Cereals and other food plants										
Avena sp. (grains)		x		x				x		
(awn frags.)		x		x						
Large Fabaceae indet.								xcotyfg		
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	x	xcf	x	x		x	x	xcffg
(sprouted grain)					x					
(rachis nodes)									x	
Malus/Pyrus sp.						xcf				
Pisum sativum L.								xcfcoty		
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xxx		xxx	xxx	xx
(glume bases)	x	x	xx	x	xxx	x				x
(rachis internodes)		x		x	x				x	
(spikelet bases)			x	x	x	x	x		x	x
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis node)								x		
T. dicoccum Schubl. (glume base)						xcf				
T spelta L. (glume bases)	x	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	x	x		xx	xx
Vitis vinifera L.							x			
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xxx xxfg	xxx xxfg	xx xxfg	xx	xxxx	xfg	xxx xxxfg	xxx xxxfg	xxx
(sprout frags.)			x	x	x				x	
(detached embryos)					x					
Herbs										
Agrostemma githago L.					x	x		x		
Anthemis cotula L.		x	x		x			x		
Apiaceae indet.									x	
Arrhenatherum sp. (tuber)	x									
Atriplex sp.									x	
Brassicaceae indet.										x
Bromus sp.			x	x		x		x	x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.				xm	x					
Conopodium majus L. (tuber)	xcffg									
Fabaceae indet.		x	x	x		x		xx		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love		xcf			x	x			x	
Galium sp.		x								
Lithospermum arvense L.									x	x
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.				xcf		xcf				x
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia										xcf
Plantago lanceolata L.									x	
Small Poaceae indet.		x	xx	x	x	x			x	x
Large Poaceae indet.										x
Polygonaceae indet.		x		x xm						
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus								x		
Rumex sp.			x		x					
R. acetosella L.		x								
Scleranthus annuus L.								x		
Sherardia arvensis L.								x		
Urtica dioica L.						xcf				
Veronica hederifolia L.										xfg
Wetland plants										
Carex sp.		x	x			x		x	x	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.	x	xcf	x	xcf						
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)						x				
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm			x				x			x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x
Indet.culm node						x				
Indet.fruit										x
Indet.inflorescence frag.					x	x				
Indet.seeds	x	x	x	x xm	x	x		x	x	
Indet.tuber frags.	x									
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x	x				x
Bone			x xb	x		x				
Burnt/fired clay								xx		
Burnt stone		x	x							
Eggshell			x							
Ferrous globules				x					x	
Hammer scale			x							x
?Pottery										x
Small coal frags.	x			x				x		x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x	x	xpmc			xpmc			
White mineral concretions				x						
Vitrified material	x			x	x	x		x		x
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**60**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

APPENDIX E. RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2008

Laboratory Code	SUERC-20249 (GU-17235)
Submitter	Nick Gilmour Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridge CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	Linton Village College
Sample Reference	259
Material	Bone : Human (left femur-neonate)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1715 ± 30

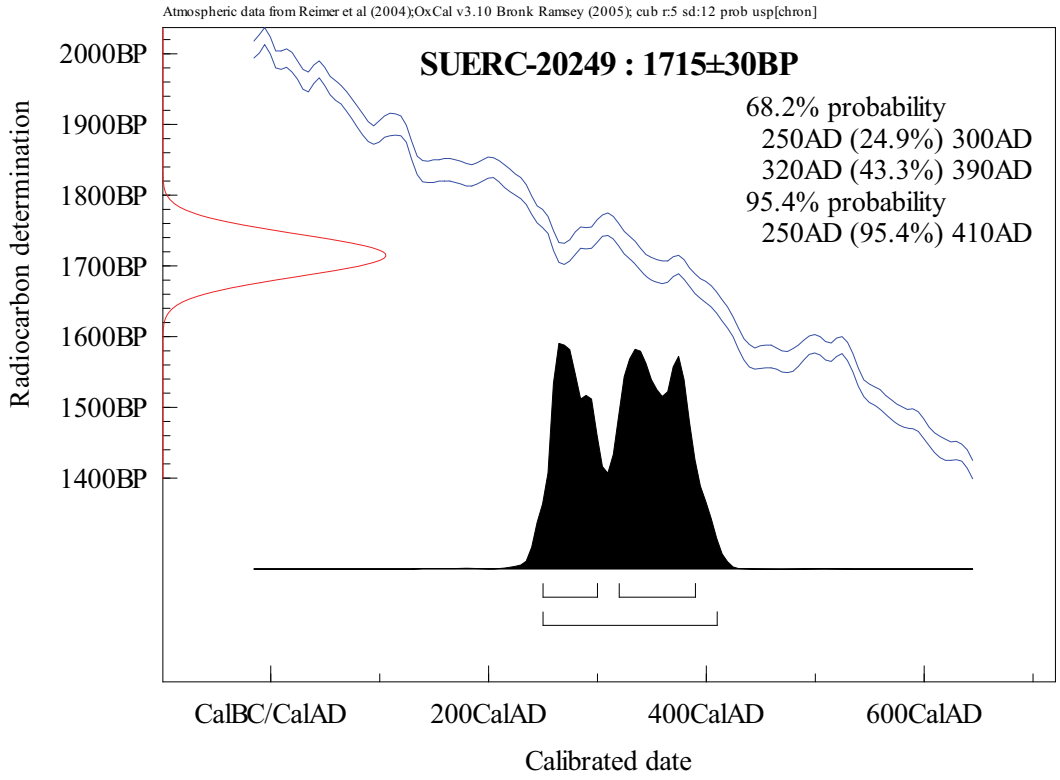
N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2008

Laboratory Code	SUERC-20250 (GU-17236)
Submitter	Nick Gilmour Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridge CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	Linton Village College
Sample Reference	351
Material	Bone : Human (distal right femur)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1205 ± 30

N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

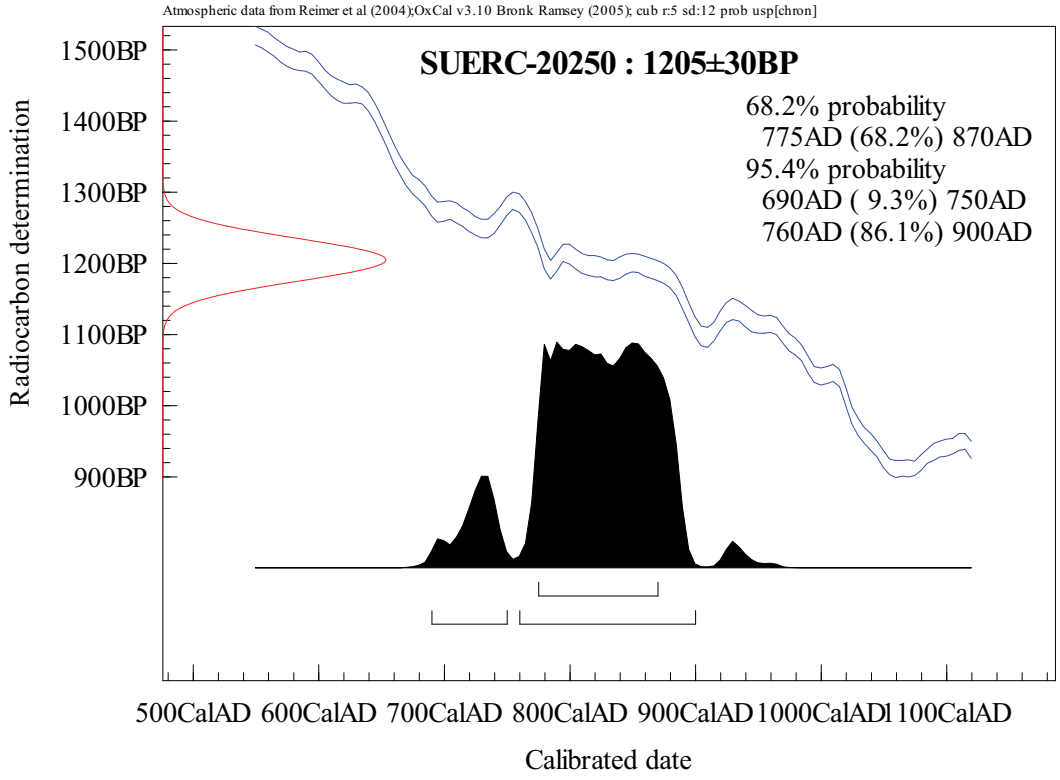
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).

3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2008

Laboratory Code	SUERC-20255 (GU-17237)
Submitter	Nick Gilmour Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridge CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	Linton Village College
Sample Reference	357
Material	Bone : Cow
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4065 ± 30

N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

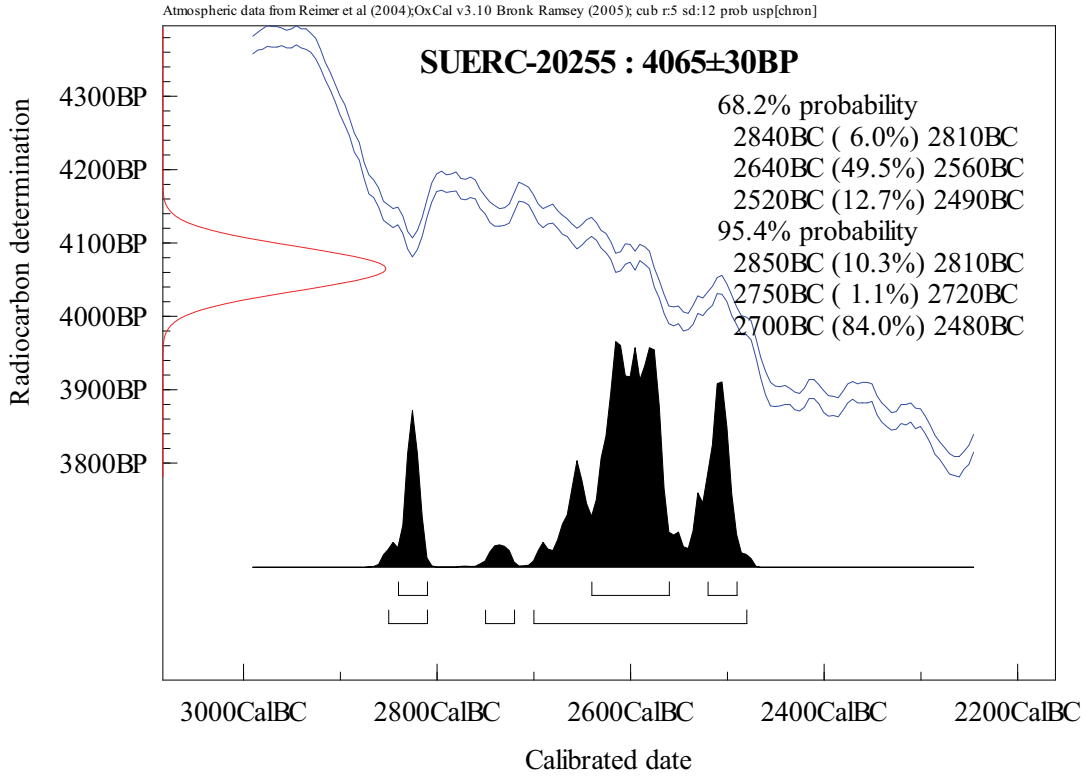
2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).

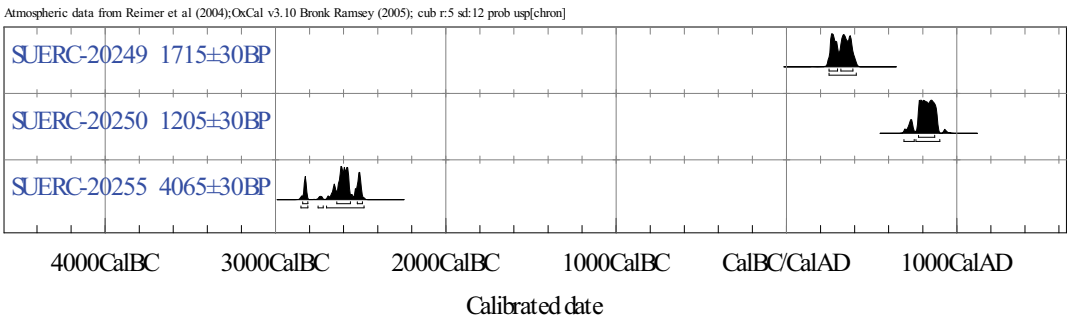
3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

Calibration Plot





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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-53451		
Project Name	Excavation, Evaluation and watching breif at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-03-2008	Finish	30-08-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LIN VIC 08	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	ECB 2879	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 2035

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

☒ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☒ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☒ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	pottery	Neolithic -4k to -2k
ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
pits	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
trackway	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
burial	Roman 43 to 410	stone	Roman 43 to 410
burials	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	bone	Roman 43 to 410
Pits	Neolithic -4k to -2k	metal	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	flint	Neolithic -4k to -2k
	Select period...	flint	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700

Project Location

County	cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Linton Village College, Cambridge road, Linton, Cambridgeshire CB21 4JB	
Parish	linton		
HER	ECB 2879		
Study Area	1,200 sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 5565 4696

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CACPA
Project Design Originator	Steve Macauley
Project Manager	Steve Macauley
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

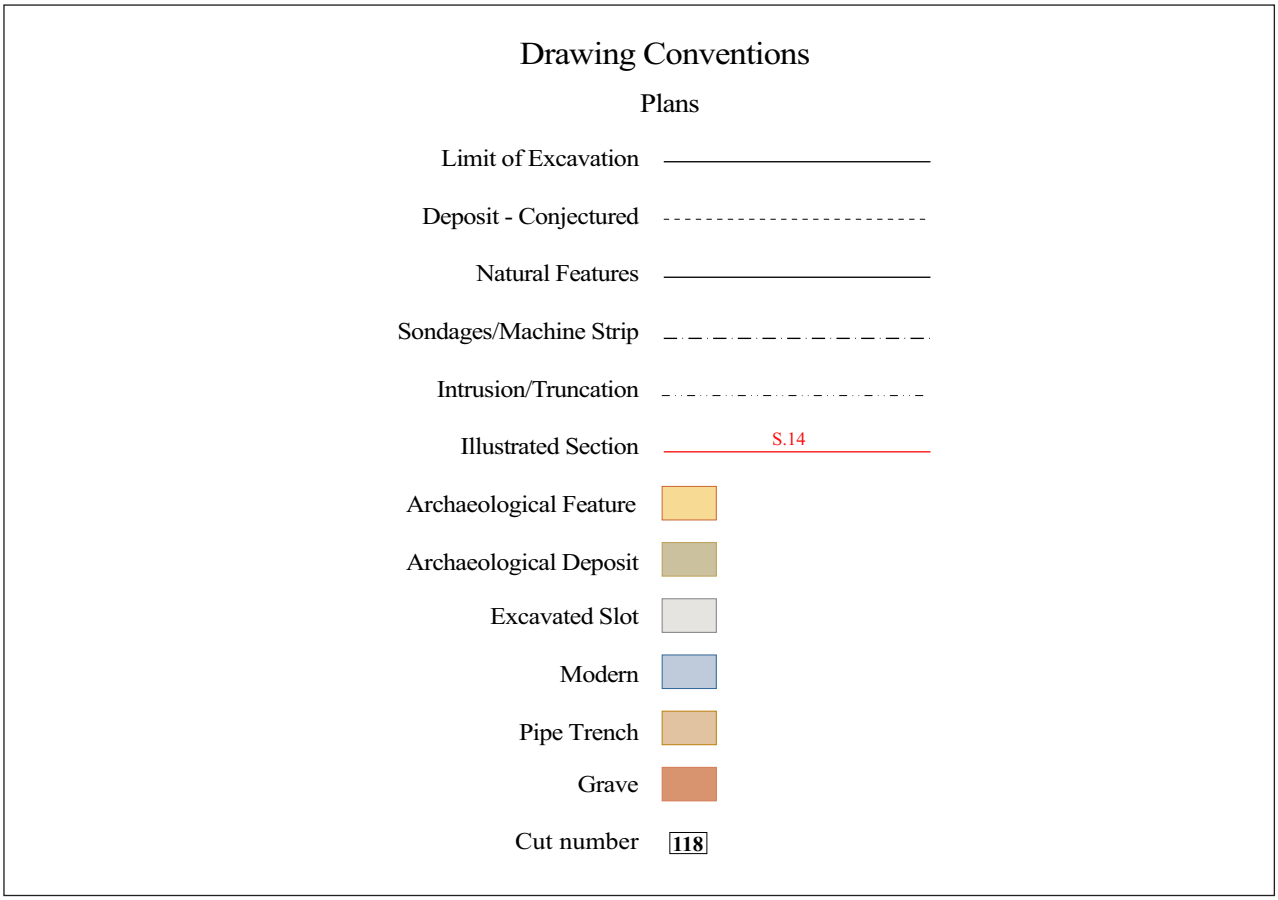
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire county store	OA east offices	Cambridgeshire county store
LINVIC08	LINVIC08	LINVIC08

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☐	☒
Human Bones	☒	☐	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:



Convention Key

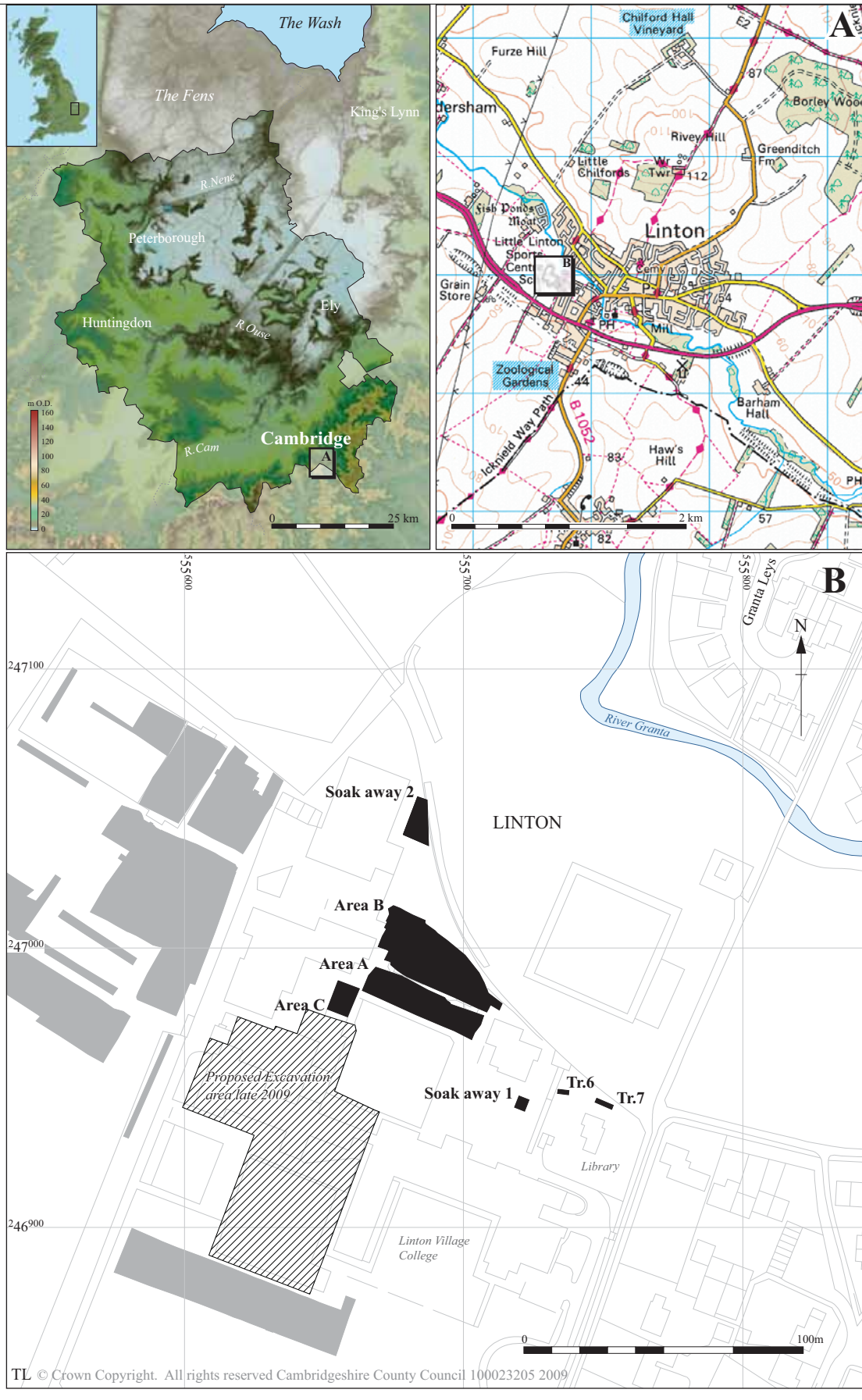


Figure 1: Location of the 2008 excavation area (black) and the 2004/05 excavation (dark grey)

Figure 2: Plan of excavation. Scale 1:300.

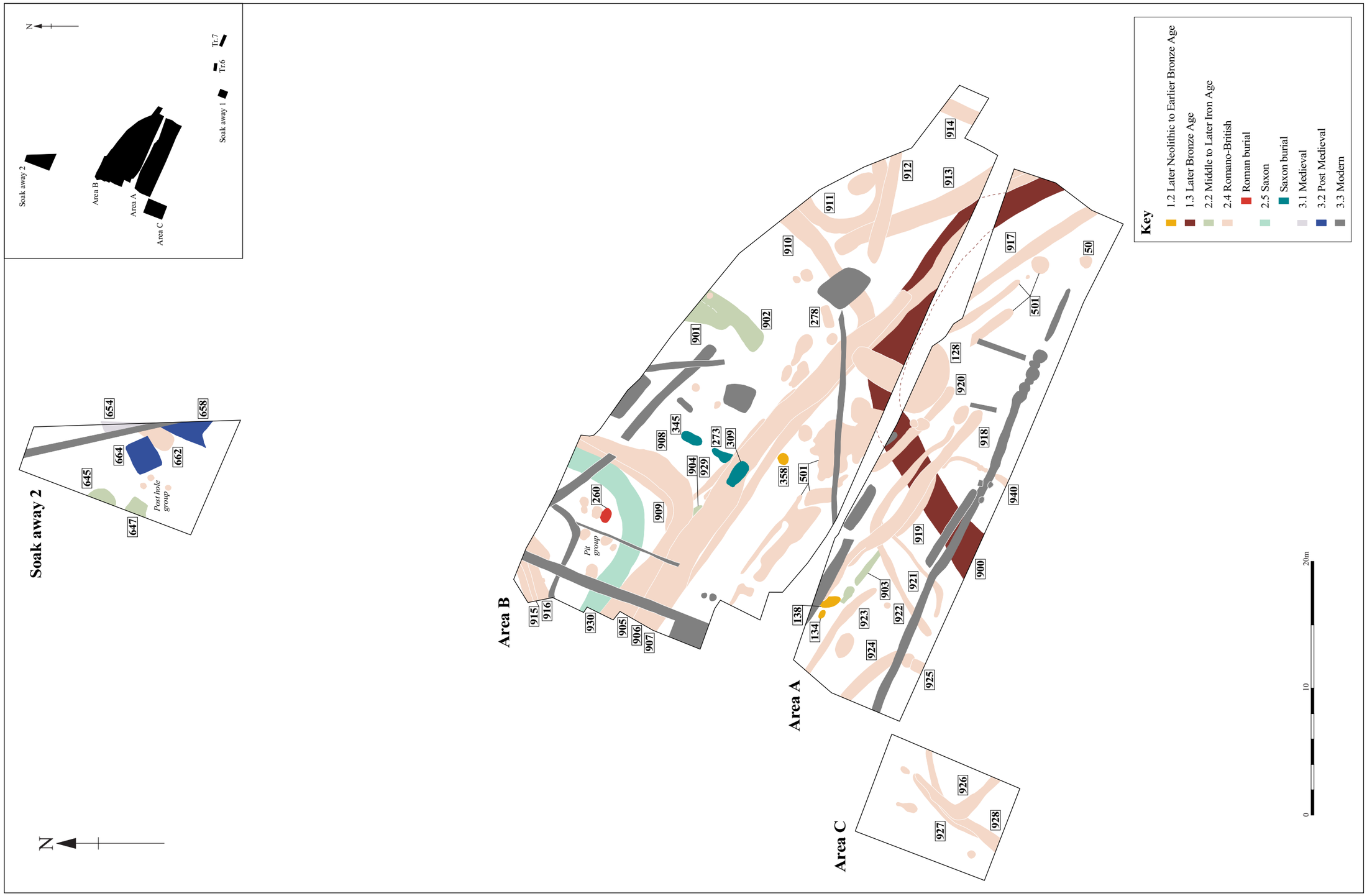


Figure 3: Phased plan of excavation showing context numbers refered to in text. Scale 1:300.

Plate 1: Burial 273

Plate 2: Triple Burial 345

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