Post Excavation Assessment

Neolithic to Roman Activity at Linton Village College Linton Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment

oxfordarchaeology east east east

August 2011

Client: Mouchel for Cambridgeshire County Council

OA East Report No: 1209
OASIS No: oxfordar3-82833
NGR: TL 5565 4696

Neolithic to Roman Activity at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Nick Gilmour MA AIfA

With contributions by Rob Atkins BSoc .Sc. , Barry Bishop MA, Natasha Dodwell MA, Chris Faine MA Msc, Carole Fletcher BA AIfA, Rachel Fosberry AIfA, Sarah Percival MA MIfA, Ruth Shaffrey, Stephen Wadeson BTec HND

Editor: Stephen Macaulay MPhil MIfA and Rachel Clarke BA AIfA

Illustrator: Severine Bezie MA

Report Date: August 2011

Report Number:	1209
Site Name:	Linton Village College
HER Event No:	ECB 3342
Date of Works:	May – September 2010
Client Name:	Mouchel on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council
Client Ref:	n/a
Planning Ref:	n/a
Grid Ref:	TL5565 4696
Site Code:	LIN VIC 10
Finance Code:	LIN VIC 10
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No:	LIN VIC 10
Prepared by:	Nick Gilmour
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	August 2011
Checked by:	Stephen Macaulay
Position:	Project Manager
Date:	August 2011
Signed:	.....

Disclaimer
This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between 5th May and 20th September 2010, Oxford Archaeology East carried out a further phase of archaeological excavation and watching briefs at Linton Village College, Cambridgeshire. These revealed activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval date. Prehistoric remains included a Later Neolithic pit, containing Grooved Ware pottery and substantial quantities of struck flint, and a probable Early Bronze Age ring ditch. Iron Age field boundary ditches and two clay-lined pits containing burnt stone were also identified.

A series of Roman ditches and several structural features were recorded, along with the burial of a neonate and partial remains of another. These ditches appear to mark the southern limit of the Roman settlement excavated in 2008. A post-medieval brick built building, with a rammed chalk floor, was also excavated.

Four one-metre square test pits were also excavated by the students of the college, as part of a Young Roots, Heritage Lottery funded project, through the topsoil and subsoil in a garden area. These revealed pottery of Iron Age, Roman and post -medieval date along with struck flints.

These finds add to those identified in previous phases of work in 2004-5 and 2008, producing a more complete picture of past land-use in Linton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between May and September 2010 OA East carried out a series of archaeological investigations (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 represents the final phase of archaeological investigations since 2004, in advance of the College's re-development. The excavations were carried out in accordance with a brief produced by Andy Thomas, Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC).

1.1.2 The development consisted of an area of 1,200 sq m on land inside the college, on which had previously stood the Vic Hallam building, a two story wooden classroom block. In addition, several areas, excavated for soakaways and various pipe trenches, were monitored. The construction of two new tennis courts, covering an area of *c.*800sqm, was also monitored, although ground disturbance here was minimal.

1.1.3 In addition four test pits were hand excavated by students at the school, under the supervision of OA East archaeologists, as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded Young Roost project called 'Linton in Layers'. These test pits were 1m square and were located in the garden area in a location later disturbed by the excavation of a pipe trench.

1.1.4 Previous work has taken place in the school grounds in 2004/2005, in advance of the construction of the Granta School, situated to the northeast of the development area, and in 2008, prior to the building of a new classroom block and sports hall, located to the north of the development area.

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 1,600ha, 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 The local agrarian economy of the parish is predominantly arable, with 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.

1.3 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. Summaries of the known archaeological remains have been presented in previous post-excavation

assessments for the site (Clarke 2007; Gilmour 2009) and it is not felt necessary to repeat that information again here. However, a summary of the previous excavation the site is given below.

2004 and 2005 Excavations within Linton Village College

1.3.2 As well as the burials uncovered within the school grounds in the 1930s (CHER 06165; Lethbridge 1937), a significant area was excavated and evaluated between 2004 and 2005 by CAMARC (now OA East) (Clarke 2007). The site, which was excavated in advance of the construction of a new Special School and sports facilities, was situated to the west and northwest of the 2010 investigations.

1.3.3 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.

1.3.4 Part of a small Middle Iron Age settlement was identified close to the northern extent of the excavations, this included 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.

1.3.5 By the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, settlement appears to have shifted away from the site, and a ditched and metalled trackway, cut a swathe through the earlier settlement. The land was farmland in the Roman period, with the remains of 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, suggesting longevity of use. 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.

1.3.6 Little was found to suggest settlement the site after the early Saxon period and the land appears to have remained in agricultural use until the modern time. 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.

2008 Excavations within Linton Village College

1.3.7 Further evaluation, excavation and watching briefs were carried out at the college between March and August 2008 (Gilmour 2009). These revealed extensive evidence for Later Roman activity, as well as features dating from the Neolithic to Saxon periods.

1.3.8 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 also recorded.

1.3.9 Many later Roman features, including a metalled trackway, boundary ditches, pits and possible evidence of structures, were found. The majority of the finds assemblages

from the site dated to this period, including pottery, worked stone, coins and animal bone. A neonate burial was also found and carbon dated to this period.

1.3.10 Five individuals, buried in three graves, were found on the site, and have been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Saxon period. Three of these individuals had been decapitated and it is possible that this represents a small execution cemetery, 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 pottery that is probably Saxon in date.

1.3.11 Again 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.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Mouchel (Andy Silverthorne) who commissioned the work and Cambridgeshire County Council who funded the work, and Morgan Sindall for their understanding during the later stages of the project. All of the staff of the college were extremely supportive, particularly the principal, Ms Caroline Derbyshire and the bursar, Stuart Tinsley.

1.4.2 The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. Nick Gilmour directed the fieldwork, with the assistance of Graeme Clarke, Steve Graham, Jon House and Zoë Ui Choileáin. Rachel Clarke carried out the on site survey. LOC provided the 3600 excavator. The excavation was monitored for Cambridgeshire County Council by Andy Thomas.

1.4.3 The HLF Young Roots project was managed by Lesley Morgan (stART Sawston and Linton Area Arts Development Manager). David Crawford-White presented classes to the young people in advance of the test pit excavation. Archaeological assistance was provided by James Fairbairn, John Jarzabek, Anne Jarzabek and Neil Smith. Additional assistance was gratefully received from Sharon Punchard and Chris Mogg.

1.4.4 Steve Wadeson would like to extend special thanks to both Alice Lyons, OA East for her support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery and Carole Fletcher, OA East for her time and patience.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The 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 It is proposed that the current investigation will be incorporated into the wider archaeological investigations undertaken at Linton Village College since 2004 and therefore the Research Priorities from the previous post-excavation assessments are relevant and appropriate (Clarke 2007; Gilmour 2009). 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 a 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.

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.

2.3 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 RO21 *The characterisation of the form and development history of the settlement.*

Iron Age settlement activity was located during the 2004-05 and 2008 phases 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 RO22 *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 RO23 *The determination of the relationship of the agricultural regime and any associated settlement with the local and regional economy. (cf Linton and Bartlow Roman Villa estates)*

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 RO24 *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 RO25 *To investigate whether the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age deposits represent continuous occupation or more seasonally-based activities.*

2.5.6 RO26 *To investigate the evidence for metalworking, craft and ritual activities on the site in the Middle Iron Age*

2.5.7 RO27 *To explore evidence for the environment and economy of the site in the Iron Age*

2.5.8 RO28 *To investigate whether settlement activity ceased on the site in the later Iron Age, and explore the potential reasons for this.*

2.5.9 RO29 *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 RO30 *To investigate the apparent abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period, and explore the reasons for this*

2.5.11 RO231 *To explore the evidence for military action in the 17th century*

3 Summary of Results

3.1 Provisional Site Phasing (Fig. 3)

3.1.1 For consistency preliminary periods are the same used for the 2004 excavations (Clarke 2007) and 2008 excavation (Gilmour 2009). Features or finds were not identified for every period from the previous 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: Mesolithic to Bronze Age (*c*.3600BC – c.800BC)
1.1a Mesolithic (*c.*10,000 – 3.600BC)
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*.1500-1900)
3.3 Modern (c.1900 - present)

3.2 Mesolithic to Bronze Age (c.3600-c.800BC)

1.1a Mesolithic (c.10,000-3600BC)

3.2.1 No features of this date were identified on the site, however, several struck flints from this period were recovered (App. B.1).

1.1 Earlier Neolithic (c.3600 - 3300BC)

3.2.2 No features dating to this phase have yet been identified from this area. However several flints Early Neolithic date were recovered from the site, indicating activity in the area during this period.

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

3.2.3 There were only two features identified that date to this phase of activity, pit **1165** and ring ditch **1243**. However, there were also two tree bowls which contained material of this date, along with a scatter of flint from the subsoil and from later features.

*Pit **1165** (Fig. 5 S.210)*

3.2.4 Pit **1165** had a diameter of 1.12m and a depth of 0.42m. It contained Grooved ware pottery, 1725 struck flints (*c.*4kg), animal bone and burnt stone. Bone from this pit returned a radiocarbon date of 2870-2570 calBC (SUERC-32201, at 95%). This pit was very similar to two recorded in the 2008 excavations, and a further seven recorded in the 2004-5 season.

*Ring-Ditch **1243** (Fig. 5 S.224, Plate 3)*

3.2.5 Ring-ditch **1243** was curvilinear in plan. It was located in the south-west corner of the site and appeared to continue beyond the excavated area to the south and west. It had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped profile, with maximum width of 0.80m and depth of 0.41m. It was filled by a pale yellowish grey, silty sand, which contained several flints.

*Tree bowl **1198***

3.2.6 Tree bowl **1198** was a very shallow crescent shaped feature. It appeared to be cut by pit **1165** and contained a small quantity of flint.

*Tree bowl **1317***

3.2.7 Tree bowl **1317** was located in the southern part of the site. It was highly irregular in plan and very shallow. However, it contained 46g of flint, including a chisel-type transverse arrowhead.

1.3 Later Bronze Age (c.1000 – 800BC)

3.2.8 No features which date to this phase of activity were excavated in this area. However, it is possible that a feature identified during a watching brief on a pipe trench in the garden area to the north-east of the excavations (fig 4) was a continuation of the Later Bronze Age ditch **900** identified during the 2008 excavations.

3.2.9 A number of flints dating to the late Bronze Age were also recovered from the subsoil.

3.3 Iron Age to Saxon (*c.*800 BC - 1066AD)

2.1 Earlier Iron Age (c.800 – 300BC)

3.3.1 No archaeological features or finds which could be attributed to this phase were recorded.

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

3.3.2 A few Iron Age features were identified, which relate to the settlement and field system of this date excavated during 2004.

*Pits **1135** and **1278** (Fig. 5 S.204)*

3.3.3 Two clay-lined pits (**1135** and **1278**) were excavated towards the northern end of the site. They were similar to several pits excavated in 2004. Pit **1135** (Fig. 5 S.204) was sub-circular in plan, with a length of 1.30m, a width of 1.00m and a depth of 0.26m. It contained 28kg of burnt stone, a small quantity of pottery of later Iron Age date, animal bone and flint.

3.3.4 Pit **1278** was circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.80m and a depth of 0.25m. It contained flint, animal bone and a layer of burnt stones.

*Pit **1247***

3.3.5 Pit **1247** was also a clay-lined pit containing burnt stone. It was located in the south-east corner of the site and was cut by ditch **1238**.

*Ditches **1220** and **1240***

3.3.6 Ditch **1220** was aligned north-west to south-east, along the southern edge of excavation. It had a maximum width of 1.40m and depth of 0.36m. It contained struck flint and 4g pottery of Iron Age date.

3.3.7 Ditch **1240** ran parallel to **1220** from the south-east corner of excavation for *c.*5m before terminating. It contained no finds. Both ditches **1220** and **1240** were cut by period 2.4 ditch **1238**.

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

3.3.8 No features of this date other than a tree throw containing 1st century pottery, were excavated. There was also a general scatter of Early Roman pottery in later features. It is possible that some of the ditches currently phased to later period 2.4 have their origins in this period.

*Tree throw **1321***

3.3.9 Tree throw **1321** was located towards in the north-east area of the site. It contained struck flints and a single sherd of early to mid 1st century pottery. It is possible that this feature represents prehistoric clearance, and that the sherd of Roman pottery is intrusive.

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

3.3.10 The majority of the features identified during the 2010 excavations can be dated to this phase, either by the pottery they contained, or the stratigraphic, spatial or morphological relationships to other features.

Boundary/Enclosure Ditches

3.3.11 During the Roman period several ditches were established across the excavated area. These appeared to mark the edge of more concentrated Roman activity and define field boundaries. Many of these ditches were repeatedly re-cut, suggesting some longevity of use.

*Ditches **1112, 1136, 1138** and **1160***

3.3.12 A re-cut boundary (ditches **1112**, **1136** and **1138**) appeared to mark the edge of denser Roman activity. This ran on a north-west to south-east alignment across the northern end of the site. Ditch **1112** was the most northerly and probably the earliest of the ditch cuts. There was a break in this ditch, which may have been an entrance or due to later truncation. Ditch **1112** contained pottery of mid 2nd to 4th century date.

3.3.13 Ditch **1138** was south of ditch **1112** and appeared to cut it. Ditch **1138** contained pottery of 1st to 4th century date. It appeared to be contemporary with ditch **1189** and was cut by ditch **1330**.

3.3.14 Ditch **1136** was the latest and most southerly in the sequence. There was a *c.*1.5m break in this ditch, which may have been a narrow entrance. Ditch **1136** contained pottery of 1st to 4th century date and more than 10.5kg of animal bone. It cut ditches **1189** and **1330** and appeared to be contemporary with ditch **1359**.

3.3.15 Ditch **1160** ran on the same alignment just to the north of this re-cut boundary. It contained pottery of 2nd to 4th century date. Ditch **1160** cut ditches **1132** and **1148**.

*Ditches **1189**, **1217**, **1295**, **1330** and **1359***

3.3.16 Several ditches (**1189**, **1217**, **1330** and **1359**) were aligned on a similar north-north-east to south-south-west orientation across the site. They appeared to represent a boundary that was repeatedly reinstated across almost the entire length of the excavated area, starting at the boundary marked by ditches **1112**, **1136** and **1138**.

3.3.17 Ditch **1189** had a maximum width of 1.50m and depth of 0.55m and ran for *c.*70m across the site before presumably continuing beyond the excavated area. It contained animal bone, flint and pottery of mid 1st to 4th century date.

3.3.18 Ditch **1330** ran for *c.*30m, it was truncated for some of its length and most likely originally continued further. It was up to 0.55m wide and 0.21m deep. It was filled by a silty sand which contained animal bone, flint and pottery of late 1st to 4th century date. Ditch **1330** was cut by Ditch **1136**.

3.3.19 Ditch **1217** ran parallel and adjacent to ditches **1330** and **1189**. It was truncated for some of its length and appears to be a continuation of a ditch identified during the 2004-2005 excavations to the south of the current site. It contained pottery of late 1st to 4th century date.

3.3.20 Ditch **1359** was only exposed for a short distance before being truncated. It also contained pottery of 1st to 4th century date. Ditch **1295** was also only visible for a short distance in the southern part of the site. Ditch **1295** may be a continuation of ditch **1359** it was cut by ditch **1189**.

*Ditches **1119**, **1127**, **1132**, **1148**, **1180** and **1323***

3.3.21 To the north of ditches **1112**, **1138**, and **1136** were a series of shallow inter-cutting ditches. These may have been part of the field system, or be smaller enclosures around settlement.

3.3.22 Ditch **1119** extended on a north-west to south-east alignment from the edge of excavation but did not continue past ditch **1148**. It was up to 1.52m wide and 0.55m deep and contained several sherds of pottery of 2nd to 3rd century date. Ditch **1119** was cut by ditches **1132** and **1127** as well as posthole **1121**.

3.3.23 Ditch **1127** just to the south and parallel to ditch **1119**, also did not continue past ditch **1148**. It was up to 0.90m wide and 0.31m deep and contained a small quantity (3g) of 2nd to 3rd century pottery. Ditch **1127** was cut by ditch **1132** and cut ditch **1119**.

3.3.24 Ditch **1132** ran on a north-east to south-west orientation from the edge of the excavated area for *c.*10m before joining ditch **1180**. It contained several sherds of 2nd to 4th century pottery. It was cut by ditch **1160** and posthole **1162** and cut ditches **1119** and **1127**, no relationship could be established between **1132** and **1180**.

3.3.25 Ditch **1148** ran on a north to south alignment from the edge of excavation for *c.*10m, before being cut by ditch **1112**, it did not continue past this point. It was up to 0.85m wide and 0.42m deep and contained 207g of 2nd to 4th century pottery. It cut ditches **1119**, **1127** and **1323**, as well as pit **1378**, and was cut by ditch **1160**.

3.3.26 Ditch **1180** ran on a west-north-west to east-south-east direction, before turning south, where it was cut by ditch **1112**.

3.3.27 Ditch **1323** ran on a north-west to south-east direction from the edge of excavation, before being cut by ditch **1148**, it did not reappear on the other side of this. Ditch **1323** contained 166g of pottery of 2nd to 4th century date and it was cut by ditch **1132.**

*Ditches **1455** and **1457***

3.3.28 Two ditches, **1455** and **1457**, were identified in soakaway 5, just outside the north-east edge if excavation. Only a short length of each of these ditches could be seen and both were shallow. Both ditches contained pottery of late 2nd to 4th century date. Ditch **1457** cut ditch **1455**.

*Ditch **1238***

3.3.29 Ditch **1238** ran on a north-west to south-east orientation, along the southern edge of excavation. It had a maximum width of 1.44m and depth of 0.78m. It was filled by silty sands, which contained animal bone, flint, pottery of Iron Age date and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Ditch **1238** cut period 2.2 ditches **1235** and **1240**.

Structural features

3.3.30 There were only a few structural feature identified and these were all confined to the northern end of the site.

*Structural Group **1103***

3.3.31 Structural group **1103** (postholes **1103**, **1107**, **1109**, **1111** and beamslot **1105**) formed a line in the north-east corner of the excavated area. They represent part of a structure or fenceline. Posthole **1109** contained a single sherd of pottery of 2nd to 4th century date.

*Postholes **1121** and **1162***

3.3.32 Postholes **1121** and **1162** were located at the northern end of the site. Posthole **1121** cut ditch **1119**; it contained no finds. Posthole **1162**, which cut ditch **1132**, also contained no finds.

Burials

3.3.33 A single neonate burial **1388** was recorded in addition to a disarticulated femur of a second neonate which was recovered from the fill of ditch **1363** just to the east of Burial **1388**.

*Burial **1388***

3.3.34 Burial **1388** was located next to the junction of the re-cut ditches **1189** and **1112**. It was a shallow grave cut containing the crouched inhumation of a neonate placed on its left side. No grave goods or datable material were present.

Pits

3.3.35 There were several pits belonging to this period scattered across the site. However, none contained a significant quantity of finds.

*Pits **1287**, **1289** and **1293***

3.3.36 A small group of pits (**1287**, **1289** and **1293**) was excavated towards the eastern edge of the site. They had diameters between 0.32m and 0.96m and depths between 0.10m and 0.34m. Pit **1293** contained flint and a single sherd (1g) of pottery of 1st to 4th century date, the others contained no finds.

*Pits **1378** and **1401***

3.3.37 Pits **1378** and **1401** were located adjacent to the re-cut boundary marked by ditches **1112**, **1136** and **1138**. Pit **1378** contained no finds and was cut by ditches **1112** and **1148**. Pit **1401** contained a small quantity of 1st to 4th century pottery and animal bone, it was cut by ditches **1136** and **1189**.

*Pit **1144***

3.3.38 Pit **1144** was isolated towards the western edge of excavation. It contained pottery of 3rd to 4th century date, along with a small amount of slag.

Saxon (late 5th century – 1066AD)

3.3.39 No archaeological finds or features from this period were recorded during this phase of works.

3.4 Medieval to Modern (c.1066- present)

Medieval (c.1066-1500)

3.4.1 No Archaeological features or finds which could be attributed to this phase were recoded.

Post-medieval (c.1500-1900)

*Building **1114***

3.4.2 Building **1114** was formed by a square rammed chalk floor (1124) and a brick footing (1142) which only survived on the western side of the floor. The brick was of very late 17th or 18th century date. Pit **1116** was located in the chalk floor and is likely to represent a repair to the floor; it contained pottery and building material of 18th century date.

*Pit **1257***

3.4.3 Pit **1257** (filled by 1256, 1265 – 1271) was sub-circular in plan with, with a length of 1.16m, a width of 0.92m and a depth of 0.88m. It was filled by a series of silty sands, which contained a small quantity of pottery of 17th century date.

*Postholes **1227**, **1229**, **1231**, **1233**, **1251** and **1253***

3.4.4 Six postholes formed an approximate line across the southern end of the excavated area. They had diameters between 0.30m and 0.36m and depths between 0.10m and 0.26m. None of these contained any datable material, however, their darker fills and well-defined edges suggested they were post-medieval, or potentially modern.

Modern (c.1900 – present)

3.4.5 There were abundant modern features, relating to the Vic Hallam building, which previously occupied the site. These included service trenches, foundation trenches and a soak-away. These were planned but not excavated.

3.5 Natural Features

*Features **1144** and **1146***

3.5.1 Features **1144** and **1146** were both sub-circular, with pale fills, and represent tree bowls or tree throws. Each contained only a single piece of struck flint. They may represent prehistoric natural features.

*Features **1152**, **1154**, **1167**, **1169**, **1171**, **1175**, **1178**, **1192**, **1194**, **1196**, **1200** and **1225***

3.5.2 A group of tree throws and tree bowls (**1152**, **1154**, **1167**, **1169**, **1171**, **1175**, **1178**, **1192**, **1194**, **1196**, **1200** and **1225**) were located in the western part of the site. These features were all irregular in plan, with lengths between 0.40m and 1.80m and depths between 0.06m and 0.62m. Features **1154**, **1167**, **1175** and **1192** contained small quantities of flint. Feature **1200** contained a crested blade or core rejuvenation flake, most likely to be Mesolithic in date. These features could represent prehistoric tree clearance, however, there is insufficient quantity of finds to definitively attribute them to any period.

*Tree bowl **1242***

3.5.3 Tree bowl **1242** was located near to the southern edge of excavation. It had a diameter of 0.57m and contained no finds.

3.6 Test Pit Excavations

3.6.1 In March 2010 students from the school excavated 4 test pits, each one metre square, excavated in 0.10m spits. The finds from each test pit have been grouped together and given a context number (1463, 1464, 1465 and 1466) for ease of analysis (a full context record was taken for each test pit and is held in the archive). The test pits were excavated through the topsoil and subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.60m.

3.6.2 Finds from these test pits included flint and significant quantities of pottery of 1st to 4th century date. The latter included a single base sherd from an Oxfordshire red colour coat mortarium and a fragment of a sandy greyware sieve, both from 1465 (test pit 3).

3.6.3 A scatter of post-Roman pottery was also identified. Context 1463 (test pit 1) produced a single sherd from a PMR jar, while 1464 (test pit 2) produced a small abraded diagnostic body sherd from a TRAN/PMR vessel, a sherd of PMR and a very small sherd of PMBL, most likely from a drinking vessel. Context 1465 (test pit 3) produced a rim sherd from an STSL drinking vessel and two 19th century sherds, an undiagnostic RFWE body sherd and part of a white glazed ENGS bottle, most likely an ink bottle, were recovered from 1466.

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	8
Plan registers	1
Section registers	3
Sample Registers	9
Small Find Registers	1
Level Registers/ survey notes	-
Context Records	366
Plans at 1:5	1
Plans at 1:10	4
Plans at 1:50	23
GPS/TST survey	1
Sections at 1:10	61
Sections at 1:20	26
Black & white prints (c.36 per page)	7
Colour slides (c. 36 per sheet)	7
Digital photographs (and aerial)	379

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)	3.50
Animal bone/antler (kg)	24.85
CBM (kg)	12.60
Fired clay/daub (kg)	0.02
Mortar/plaster (kg)	0.01
Shell (kg)	0.12
Worked/burnt flint (kg)	12.00
Slag (kg)	0.41
Stone (kg)	2.47
Glass (kg)	0.16
Small/registered finds (no.)	4

Table 2: Finds and Environmental Quantification

Range and Variety

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

Ditches	22
Pits	12
Post holes	13
Beam slots	1
Masonry	1
Grave Cuts	1
layers	9
Finds unit	8
Tree throw / natural	16

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 soakaways. The southern part of the site was less truncated as this had lain under tennis courts and so no foundations and few services were present.

4.2 Artefact Summaries

Flint

Summary

4.2.1 This phase of excavations, resulted in the recovery of 2168 pieces of struck flint and just under 2kg of unworked burnt flint. The two earlier phases of investigation, conducted during 2004 and 2008, also resulted in the recovery of substantial quantities

of struck flint and these have been assessed and reported on separately (Beadsmoore 2005; Bishop 2008).

Statement of Potential

4.2.2 A detailed proposal for further work on the flintwork recovered from the previously excavated areas of the site is included in the assessment of the 2008 excavations and remains applicable to the material considered here (Bishop 2008). The main significance of this material is that it complements and will enhance understanding of the already interesting and important data gathered during the earlier investigations at the site.

Prehistoric Pottery

Summary

4.2.3 A total of 51 sherds weighing 202g were recovered from nine excavated features, a layer of probable Roman date and from unstratified subsoil finds. The assemblage is of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and later Iron Age date in keeping with pottery recovered during previous excavations at the site. The pottery is in variable condition with some sherds being larger and well preserved whilst others are heavily abraded.

Statement of Potential

4.2.4 Full analysis of the Grooved Ware assemblage to include integration of site data and phasing plus production of publication text to be integrated with previous pottery reports, will be required. Two sherds require illustration with full catalogue for publication. The Iron Age pottery resulting from the 2010 phase of excavations should be integrated within the catalogue of contemporary pottery previously recovered from the site and the publication text updated accordingly.

Roman Pottery

Summary

4.2.5 A total of 442 sherds, weighing 3.527kg, of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery were recovered during excavations at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire. This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage in addition to which a small element of residual Early Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds were identified

Statement of Potential

4.2.6 A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and 2008 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.

Post-medieval Pottery

Summary

4.2.7 The excavations produced a small post-Roman pottery assemblage of 66 sherds, weighing 2.572kg. This total includes material from topsoil and subsoil contexts, test pitting and unstratified contexts. The assemblage is mainly post-medieval including a number of 17th-19th century sherds. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight is high at approximately 39g.

Statement of Potential

4.2.8 This is a relatively small assemblage of post-Roman pottery recovered from topsoil, subsoil and a limited number of features within a predominantly Romano-British assemblage. It has the potential to inform on the post-Roman use of the site.

Roman Ceramic Building Material

Summary

4.2.9 A small assemblage of 13 fragments, weighing 3.314kg, of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from stratified deposits during excavations. The majority of the CBM was recovered from ditches (*c*.99%) thought to be the remains of field systems. In addition a further *c*.1% of material was retrieved from subsoil layers. The assemblage is fragmentary and abraded and has an average weight of 255g. The relatively small nature of the material suggests that its deposition is due to 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 2007b).

Statement of Potential

4.2.10 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has some limited 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.

4.2.11 A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and 2008 will allow some expansion of knowledge of the area and address more clearly the research objectives addressed as part of this project.

Post-medieval Ceramic Building Material

Summary

4.2.12 A very small assemblage of post-medieval CBM was recovered (8.245kg), comprising brick, floor brick, roof tile and wall tile. Most of the brick came from a probable agricultural structure which dated from at least the very late 17th century but more likely AD 1700+. The wall of the structure (1142) was two bricks wide and comprised two type of bricks. A pit or mending patch (1117) within the internal floor of this structure included a moderate quantity of post medieval CBM and probably dated from the 17th to early 18th century. This CBM was possibly being used as hardcore and is likely to have derived from other nearby structures.

Statement of Potential

4.2.13 The post-medieval ceramic building material has limited potential to inform on the later use of the site.

4.3 Environmental Summaries

Human Skeletal Remains

Summary

4.3.1 The skeletal remains of two neonates were identified. Long-bone length was used to determine the age of both individuals (Schaefer *et al* 2009). The first is represented by a single bone, a left tibia recovered from ditch fill 1385. The second, **1388**, is an

articulated neonate which had been buried on its left side in a small, shallow round grave just to the east of the ditch containing the disarticulated tibia. The skeleton was well preserved although only one tooth crown survived and many of the long-bones of the right side of the body are incomplete. The cortical bone had been etched by small roots and had a weathered appearance.

4.3.2 Statement of Potential

4.3.3 These remains have the potential to inform on Roman burial practice and should undergo full analysis.

Faunal Remains

Summary

4.3.4 Two hundred and ninety five animal bone fragments were recovered with 187 identifiable to species (63.3% of the total sample). Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and linear features dating from the Neolithic to Roman periods. The preservation of the assemblage is generally good. The assemblage is dominated by cattle, with few sheep/goat and pig remains being recovered. This is a similar ratio to the assemblage from the 2004 excavations (Baxter 2007) but not the 2008 phase which shows a broader species distribution (Faine 2009)

Statement of Potential

4.3.5 This is small assemblage that could nonetheless provide further information when combined with the 2004 and 2008 samples, in particular the cattle and horse remains. This assemblage will also help in the interpretation of other interesting contexts in earlier stages such as the aurochs remains from the 2004 stage and the small dogs from the 2008 sample.

Environmental Remains

Summary

4.3.6 A total of 44 bulk samples was taken from across the excavated area and were submitted for assessment of their archaeobotanical potential and for the recovery of artefacts. The samples produced only a small assemblage of plant remains with limited diversity. The plant remains in this assemblage are likely to have derived from scattered hearth waste accumulating in ditch fills. The general scarcity of plant remains suggests that this area is beyond the main area of occupation.

Statement of Potential

4.3.7 The total volume of all samples from pit **1165** was processed. The remaining samples were part-processed for the purpose of the initial assessment. If the remaining soil from all other samples is fully processed, to maximize recovery of plant remains, sufficient material may be present to inform further on Roman agricultural practices.

5 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

The original research aims and objectives described above (Section 2) remain largely relevant. However, not all of these apply to the 2010 archaeological work. The original numbering used in 2004 and 2008 has been maintained, in order to allow comparison.

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.*

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 RO21 *The characterisation of the form and development history of the settlement.*

5.4.2 RO22 *The characterisation of the form, date of establishment, subsequent development of the field systems, and their relationship to the settlement.*

5.4.3 RO23 *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 RO24 *The creation of a model of land-use and organisation over time.*

5.4.5 RO25 *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 RO26 *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.

5.4.7 RO27 *To investigate whether settlement activity ceased on the site in the later Iron Age, and explore the potential reasons for this.*

5.4.8 RO28 *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.*

5.4.9 RO29 *To investigate the abandonment of the site in the Early Saxon period, and explore the reasons for this.*

No Saxon finds or features were identified in 2010; a further indication that the intensity of activity clearly drops dramatically from the Late Roman period.

6 Methods Statements

6.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

6.1.1 The environmental, finds and context data will be digitised and 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 Illustration

6.2.1 The site plans have been digitised in AutoCAD, selected sections will also be digitised and, where appropriate, 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.

6.3 Documentary Research

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

6.4 Artefactual Analysis

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

6.5 Ecofactual Analysis

6.5.1 The faunal remains, human bone and archaeobotanical remains will be examined further by the relevant specialists. Where appropriate this analysis will include reference to material recovered during the earlier excavations at the site.

7 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

7.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Tables 4 and 5 below.

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 10 and the county HER code ECB 3342. 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 the results of the project should be published with the results of all phases of investigation within the East Anglian Archaeology Monograph series, under the provisional title '*Linton in context: investigation of five millennia of human interaction with the landscape of the Granta Valley*', by Clarke, R. and Gilmour, N.

7.3.2 Provisional publication structure:

Front matter *(listings, acknowledgements, list of contributors etc.)*
(c. 4 text pages)

Chapter 1 Introduction
(*c.* 3 text pages, *c.*3 figures, *c.* 1 plate)

I. Introduction
II Methodologies
III. Organisation of the Report

Chapter 2 The Natural Landscape and Settlement Origins
(*c.*10 pages, *c.*10 figures, *c.*4 plates)

I. The landscape of the Granta Valley
II. First visitors (Palaeolithic to Earlier Neolithic)
III. First settlers (Later Neolithic)
IV. Monument construction (Early to Late Bronze Age)

Chapter 3 The Settled Landscape, exchange networks and specialisation
(*c.*15 pages, *c.*10 figures, *c.* 4 plates)

I. Typology and chronology of Darmsden-Linton pottery (Early Iron Age)
II. Daily Life: farming, craftworking, metalworking (Middle Iron Age)
III. Death and Deposition (Middle Iron Age)
IV. Continuity or conflict? (Late Iron Age)

Chapter 4 The Ordered Landscape; Roman political and economic organisation
(*c.* 10 text pages, *c.*8 figures, *c.* 4 plates)

I. Enclosing the landscape

II. Communication and exchange networks
III. Villa and estate: settlement hierarchy and economy
IV. Death and burial

Chapter 5 The Post-Roman landscape: transition and conflict
(*c*. 10 text pages, *c*. 3 tables, *c*.4 figures, *c*. 3 plates)

I. Transition or hiatus? (Early Saxon)
II. Deviant burials? (Middle Saxon)
III. Settlement shift (Late Saxon)
IV The manorial landscape (medieval)
V The Linton Skirmish (17th century)
VI Development and change (18th century to modern day)

Chapter 6 Conclusions

8 Resources and Programming

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Severine Bezie	SB	Illustrator	OA East
Barry Bishop	BB	Lithics	Freelance
Rachel Clarke	RC	Project officer	OA East
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
Stephen Macaulay	SM	Project Manager	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric Pottery	NAU
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/Publications Manager	OA East
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Stone	OA South
Steve Wadeson	SW	Roman Pottery	OA East

Table 4: Project Team

8.2 Task Identification (2010 Phase, LIMNVIC10)

Task	Staff	Resource (days)
Project management	SPM	3
Stratigraphic Report	NG	20
Report figures	SB	3
Documentary research	NG + RC	4
Small Finds report	NC	1
Finds illustrations	SB	8
Ceramic building materials Report	SW	0.5
Pre-Roman pottery report	SP	1
Roman pottery report	SW / AL	5
Stone analysis and report	RS	1
Flint report	BB	10
Human bone report	ND	1
Metalworking residues	TBC	3 *estimate*
Animal and fish bone report	ChF	5
Charred plant remains report	VF	0.5
Publication Report	NG + RC	20
Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices	NG + EP + RC	7
Produce draft report	SB	3
Internal edit	EP + SPM	3
Incorporate internal edits	NG + RC	3
Final edit	EP	1
Post-refereeing revisions	NG + EP + RC	3
Copy edit queries	EP + SPM	2
Prepare Archive for deposition	NG + CF + RC	4

Table 5: Task list

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1100	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
1101	0	Layer	subsoil	0	0	
1102	1103	fill	post hole	1103	2.4	
1103	1103	cut	post hole	1103	2.4	
1104	1105	fill	beam slot	1103	2.4	
1105	1105	cut	beam slot	1103	2.4	
1106	1107	fill	post hole	1103	2.4	
1107	1107	cut	post hole	1103	2.4	
1108	1109	fill	post hole	1103	2.4	LC2-C4
1109	1109	cut	post hole	1103	2.4	
1110	1111	fill	post hole	1103	2.4	
1111	1111	cut	post hole	1103	2.4	
1112	1112	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1113	1112	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	C2-C4
1114	0	master no	building	1114	3.2	
1115	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	LC2-C4
1116	1116	cut	pit	1116	3.2	
1117	1116	fill	pit	1116	3.2	
1118	1119	fill	ditch	1119	2.4	LC1-C4
1119	1119	cut	ditch	1119	2.4	
1120	1121	fill	post hole	1121	2.4	
1121	1121	cut	post hole	1121	2.4	
1122	1123	fill	ditch	1119	2.4	C2-C3
1123	1123	cut	ditch	1119	2.4	
1124	0	layer	floor	1114	3.2	
1125	1123	fill	ditch	1119	2.4	
1126	1127	fill	ditch	1127	2.4	MC2-C3
1127	1127	cut	ditch	1127	2.4	
1128	1119	fill	ditch	1119	2.4	
1129	0	finds unit		0	0	1500-1650
1130	0	finds unit		0	0	C2-C4
1131	1132	fill	ditch	1132	2.4	LC2-C4
1132	1132	cut	ditch	1132	2.4	
1133	1135	fill	pit	1135	2.2	Later Iron Age
1134	1135	fill	pit	1135	2.2	
1135	1135	cut	pit	1135	2.2	
1136	1136	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1137	1136	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	MC2-C4
1138	1138	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1139	1138	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	C2-C4
1140	1141	fill	pit	1141	2.4	LC3-C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1141	1141	cut	pit	1141	2.4	
1142	0	masonry	wall	1114	3.2	LC17-18
1143	1144	fill	pit	1144	5	
1144	1144	cut	pit	1144	5	
1145	1146	fill	pit	1146	5	LC1-C4
1146	1146	cut	pit	1146	5	
1147	1148	fill	ditch	1148	2.4	MC2-C4
1148	1148	cut	ditch	1148	2.4	
1149	1150	fill	ditch	1148	2.4	
1150	1150	cut	ditch	1148	2.4	
1151	1152	fill	tree throw	1152	5	
1152	1152	cut	tree throw	1152	5	
1153	1154	fill	tree throw	1154	5	
1154	1154	cut	tree throw	1154	5	
1155	1155	cut	ditch	1148	2.4	
1156	1155	fill	ditch	1148	2.4	LC2-C4
1157	1158	fill	ditch	1132	2.4	C3-C4
1158	1158	cut	ditch	1132	2.4	
1159	1160	fill	ditch	1160	2.4	MC3-C4
1160	1160	cut	ditch	1160	2.4	
1161	1162	fill	post hole	1162	2.4	
1162	1162	cut	post hole	1162	2.4	
1163	1165	fill	pit	1165	3.2	
1164	1165	fill	pit	1165	3.2	Later Neolithic
1165	1165	cut	pit	1165	3.2	
1166	1167	fill	tree throw	1167	5	
1167	1167	cut	tree throw	1167	5	
1168	1169	fill	tree throw	1169	5	
1169	1169	cut	tree throw	1169	5	
1170	1171	fill	tree bowl	1171	5	
1171	1171	cut	tree bowl	1171	5	
1172	1173	fill	tree bowl	1173	5	
1173	1173	cut	tree bowl	1173	5	
1174		VOID		0	0	
1175	1173	cut	tree bowl	1173	5	
1176	1178	fill	tree bowl	1178	5	
1177	1178	fill	tree bowl	1178	5	
1178	1178	cut	tree bowl	1178	5	
1179	1180	fill	ditch	1180	2.4	
1180	1180	cut	ditch	1180	2.4	
1181	1182	fill	ditch	1160	2.4	
1182	1182	cut	ditch	1160	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1183		VOID		0	0	
1184		VOID		0	0	
1185		VOID		0	0	
1186		VOID		0	0	
1187	1187	cut	ditch	1160	2.4	
1188	1187	fill	ditch	1160	2.4	LC2-C4
1189	1189	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1190	1189	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	E-MC1
1191	1192	fill	tree bowl	1192	5	
1192	1192	cut	tree bowl	1192	5	
1193	1194	fill	tree bowl	1194	5	
1194	1194	cut	tree bowl	1194	5	
1195	1196	fill	tree bowl	1196	5	
1196	1196	cut	tree bowl	1196	5	
1197	1198	fill	tree bowl	1198	5	
1198	1198	cut	tree bowl	1198	5	
1199	1200	fill	tree bowl	1200	5	
1200	1200	cut	tree bowl	1200	5	
1201	1201	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1202	1201	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	MC1-C4
1203	1204	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	LC2-C4
1204	1204	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1205	1206	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	LC2-C4
1206	1206	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1207	0	VOID		0	0	
1208	1209	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	LC2-C4
1209	1209	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1210	1211	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	Later Iron Age
1211	1211	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1212	1213	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	LC2-C4
1213	1213	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1214	1215	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	
1215	1215	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1216	1217	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	Later Iron Age
1217	1217	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1218	1219	fill	tree bowl	1198	5	
1219	1219	cut	tree bowl	1198	5	
1220	1220	cut	ditch	1220	2.2	
1221	1220	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	
1222	1220	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	Iron Age
1223	0	VOID		0	0	
1224	1225	fill	tree bowl	1225	5	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1225	1225	cut	tree bowl	1225	5	
1226	1127	fill	post hole	1227	3.2	
1227	1227	cut	post hole	1227	3.2	
1228	1229	fill	post hole	1229	3.2	
1229	1229	cut	post hole	1229	3.2	
1230	1231	fill	post hole	1231	3.2	
1231	1231	cut	post hole	1231	3.2	
1232	1233	fill	post hole	1233	3.2	
1233	1233	cut	post hole	1233	3.2	
1234	1235	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	
1235	1235	cut	ditch	1220	2.2	
1236	1238	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1237	1238	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1238	1238	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1239	1240	fill	ditch	1240	2.2	
1240	1240	cut	ditch	1240	2.2	
1241	1242	fill	tree bowl	1242	5	
1242	1242	cut	tree bowl	1242	5	
1243	1243	cut	ditch	1243	3.2	
1244	1243	fill	ditch	1243	3.2	
1245	1245	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1246	1245	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1247	1247	cut	pit	1247	2.2	
1248	1247	fill	pit	1247	2.2	
1249	1247	fill	pit	1247	2.2	
1250	1251	fill	post hole	1251	3.2	
1251	1251	cut	post hole	1251	3.2	
1252	1253	fill	post hole	1253	3.2	
1253	1253	cut	post hole	1253	3.2	
1254	1255	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	
1255	1255	cut	ditch	1220	2.2	
1256	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1257	1257	cut	pit	1257	3.2	
1258	1259	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	LC1-C4
1259	1259	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1260	0	VOID		0	0	
1261	1261	cut	ditch	1240	2.2	
1262	1261	fill	ditch	1240	2.2	
1263	1261	fill	ditch	1240	2.2	
1264	1295	fill	ditch	1295	2.4	
1265	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1266	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1267	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1268	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1269	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1270	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1271	1257	fill	pit	1257	3.2	
1272	1259	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1273	1274	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1274	1274	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1275	1276	fill	ditch	1180	2.4	
1276	1276	cut	ditch	1180	2.4	
1277	1278	fill	pit	1278	2.2	MC1-C4
1278	1278	cut	pit	1278	2.2	
1279	1279	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	
1280	1279	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1281	1278	fill	pit	1278	2.2	
1282	1278	fill	pit	1278	2.2	
1283	1278	fill	pit	1278	2.2	
1284	1285	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1285	1285	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1286	1287	fill	pit	1287	2.4	
1287	1287	cut	pit	1287	2.4	
1288	1289	fill	post hole	1289	2.4	
1289	1289	cut	post hole	1289	2.4	
1290	1293	fill	pit	1293	2.4	LC1-C4
1291	1293	fill	pit	1293	2.4	
1292	1293	fill	pit	1293	2.4	
1293	1293	cut	pit	1293	2.4	
1294	1296	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1295	1295	cut	ditch	1295	2.4	
1296	1296	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1297	1298	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1298	1298	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1299	1301	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1300	1301	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	
1301	1301	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1302	1303	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	
1303	1303	cut	ditch	1220	2.2	
1304	1305	fill	ditch	1127	2.4	
1305	1305	cut	ditch	1127	2.4	
1306	1307	fill	ditch	1148	2.4	LC2-C4
1307	1307	cut	ditch	1148	2.4	
1308	1309	fill	ditch	1160	2.4	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1309	1309	cut	ditch	1160	2.4	
1310	1311	fill	ditch	1220	2.2	
1311	1311	cut	ditch	1220	2.2	
1312	1313	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	MC1-C4
1313	1313	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1314	1315	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	
1315	1315	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1316	1317	fill	tree bowl	1317	1.2	
1317	1317	cut	tree bowl	1317	1.2	
1318	1319	fill	ditch	1119	2.4	
1319	1319	cut	ditch	1119	2.4	
1320	1321	fill	tree throw	1321	5	E-MC1
1321	1321	cut	tree throw	1321	5	
1322	1323	fill	ditch	1323	2.4	LC2-C4
1323	1323	cut	ditch	1323	2.4	
1324	1326	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	LC1-C4
1325	1326	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1326	1326	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1327	1328	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	Iron Age
1328	1328	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1329	1330	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	
1330	1330	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1331	1332	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1332	1332	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1333	1334	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	MC1-C2
1334	1334	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1335	1336	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	
1336	1336	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1337	0	VOID		0	0	
1338	0	VOID		0	0	
1339	0	VOID		0	0	
1340	1341	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	
1341	1341	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1342	1343	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	
1343	1343	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1344	1344	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1345	1344	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	Iron Age
1346	1346	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	
1347	1346	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1348	1349	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	LC2-C4
1349	1349	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1350	1351	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	C2-C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1351	1351	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1352	1353	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	MC2-C4
1353	1353	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1354	1355	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1355	1355	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1356	1357	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1357	1357	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1358	1359	fill	ditch	1359	2.4	
1359	1359	cut	ditch	1359	2.4	
1360	1361	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	LC1-C4
1361	1361	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1362	1363	fill	ditch	1359	2.4	LC1-C4
1363	1363	cut	ditch	1359	2.4	
1364	1365	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC2-C4
1365	1365	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1366	1367	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	MC2-C4
1367	1367	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1368	0	layer	spread	0	0	Iron Age
1369	1370	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	LC2-C4
1370	1370	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1371	1372	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	C2-C4
1372	1372	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1373	1374	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	LC1-EC2
1374	1374	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1375	1376	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	C2-C3
1376	1376	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1377	1378	fill	pit	1378	2.4	
1378	1378	cut	pit	1378	2.4	
1379	1380	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC2-C4
1380	1380	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1381	1382	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	
1382	1382	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1383	1384	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	LC2-C4
1384	1384	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1385	1386	fill	ditch	1359	2.4	LC1-C4
1386	1386	Cut	ditch	1359	2.4	
1387	1389	fill	grave	1388	2.4	
1388	1389	skeleton	grave	1388	2.4	
1389	1389	cut	grave	1388	2.4	
1390	1391	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	C3-C4
1391	1391	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1392	1393	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	LC2-C4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1393	1393	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1394	1395	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	120-150AD
1395	1395	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1396	1397	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	
1397	1397	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1398	1399	fill	ditch	1148	2.4	
1399	1399	cut	ditch	1148	2.4	
1400	1401	fill	ditch	1401	2.4	LC1-C4
1401	1401	cut	ditch	1401	2.4	
1402	1403	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1403	1403	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1404	1405	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	
1405	1405	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1406	1407	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	
1407	1407	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1408	1409	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	Iron Age
1409	1409	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1410	1411	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	
1411	1411	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1412	1413	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	Iron Age
1413	1413	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1414	1415	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	
1415	1415	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1416	1417	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	
1417	1417	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1418	1419	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1419	1419	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1420	1421	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	MC2-C4
1421	1421	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1422	0	finds unit	layer	0	0	Later Iron Age
1423	1424	fill	ditch	1330	2.4	LC1-C4
1424	1424	cut	ditch	1330	2.4	
1425	1426	fill	ditch	1189	2.4	LC1-C4
1426	1426	cut	ditch	1189	2.4	
1427	1428	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1428	1428	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1429	1430	fill	ditch	1112	2.4	MC2-C4
1430	1430	cut	ditch	1112	2.4	
1431	1432	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	LC2-C4
1432	1432	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1433	1434	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1434	1434	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Master Number	Phase	Spot date
1435	1436	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1436	1436	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	
1437	1438	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1438	1438	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	
1439	1440	fill	ditch	1243	2.2	
1440	1440	cut	ditch	1243	2.2	
1441	1442	fill	ditch	1238	2.4	Later Iron Age
1442	1442	cut	ditch	1238	2.4	
1443	1444	fill	ditch	1359	2.4	
1444	1444	cut	ditch	1359	2.4	
1445	1446	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1446	1446	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1447	1448	fill	ditch	1217	2.4	
1448	1448	cut	ditch	1217	2.4	
1449	1452	fill	ditch	1136	2.4	MC1-C4
1450	1452	fill	ditch	1136	2,4	
1451	1459	fill	ditch	1138	2.4	
1452	1452	cut	ditch	1136	2.4	
1453	0	layer	topsoil	0	0	
1454	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	
1455	1455	cut	ditch	1455	2.4	
1456	1455	fill	ditch	1455	2.4	LC2-C4
1457	1457	cut	ditch	1457	2.4	
1458	1457	fill	ditch	1457	2.4	C2-C4
1459	1459	cut	ditch	1138	2.4	
1460	0	layer	topsoil	0	0	
1461	0	layer	subsoil	0	0	E-MC2
1462	0	finds unit	Tennis court area	0	0	
1463	0	finds unit	Test pit 1	0	0	
1464	0	finds unit	Test pit 2	0	0	
1465	0	finds unit	Test pit 3	0	0	
1466	0	finds unit	Test pit 4	0	0	

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Lithic Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

B.1.1 The third phase of excavations at the above site, conducted during 2010, resulted in the recovery of 2168 pieces of struck flint and just under 2kg of unworked burnt flint. The two earlier phases of investigation, conducted during 2004 and 2008, also resulted in the recovery of substantial quantities of struck flint and these have been assessed and reported on separately (Beadsmoore 2007; Bishop 2008). This report specifically concentrates on the material recovered during 2010 and for a comprehensive understanding of the overall significance of flint use at the site, it is necessary to read this report in conjunction with the earlier assessments.

B.1.2 This report quantifies and briefly describes the material, assesses its ability to contribute to further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project, and recommends any further work required to achieve its full research potential. The material was only rapidly scanned and no statistically-based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted. A more detailed examination may therefore alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Methodology

B.1.3 The assemblage from each context was briefly examined, quantified and categorised according to a basic typological/technological scheme. The material recovered during sample processing was examined and counted but only the total numbers catalogued. All otherwise unmodified burnt flint was counted, weighed and subsequently discarded.

Burnt Flint

B.1.4 Unworked burnt flint weighing a total of 1.957kg was recovered from 12 features that date to between the Later Neolithic and the Romano-British periods. It was only present in small quantities, mostly single fragments, in most contexts but two pits, both dateable to the Romano-British period, produced much larger quantities, between them contributing over 80% of the burnt flint recovered at the site. Pit **1293** contained the largest quantity at 1293g, nearly all of which was recovered from fill **1290**, whilst pit **1287** produced a smaller but still relatively large group weighing 321g. The burnt flint from both of these features consists of large flint fragments that have been uniformly and very heavily burnt, the flint becoming light grey in colour and heavily 'fire crazed'. The quantities and intensity of the heating suggests that it was probably deliberately burnt. Deliberate heating of stone, often involving large quantities, is most frequently documented within prehistoric contexts. However, the purposes that lie behind both its creation and deposition often remain enigmatic and even less research has been done on the substantial quantities that are occasionally recovered from Romano-British contexts. Probably the most commonly forwarded explanation for the presence of burnt flint from prehistoric contexts is that it was connected with cooking activities. Other explanations associate it with craft or industrial processes, such as corn parching, metalworking, leather making or wool processing, and it may even have been created in the course of ceremonial practices (*e.g.* Hedges 1975; Smith 1977; Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991; Dunkin 2001).

Struck Flint

Context	Decortication Flakes	Flakes	Narrow Flakes/ Blades	Unclassifiable Flake Fragments	Conchoidal Chunks	Cores	Retouched	Micro-debitage	Pit Samples	Phase Total	Burnt Flint (No.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
LN P1165	45	246	44	31	9	12	31	11	1296	1725	4	49
EBA R-D	1	3	3			1				8	2	12
MIA Ditches	5	9	3	2		1				20	1	70
Roman Features	42	134	30	21	16	19	10	19		291	140	1826
Sub-soil/Finds	15	49	11	8	10	7	4			104	0	0
Undated	5	4	5	2	1		1	2		20	0	0
Total	113	445	96	64	36	40	46	32	1296	2168	147	1957

Table 6: Quantification of Lithic Material by Phase

B.1.5 The struck flint was recovered from a number of contextual phases (Table 6). By far the largest quantities came from a single pit, **1165**, datable to the Later Neolithic period. Small quantities were also recovered from the Early Bronze Age ring-ditch (eight pieces in total) and the Middle Iron Age ditches (20 pieces in total), some of which may be broadly contemporary with the features, although an element of residuality is also likely. The material recovered from Roman features had been residually deposited; either from surface scatters or through the truncation of earlier features, whilst that recovered from sub-soil deposits is most probably intrusive, originating as surface-deposited material.

Later Neolithic Pit 1165

B.1.6 This feature provided the largest collection of struck flint from the 2010 investigations, comprising nearly 80% of the overall assemblage. In total 1725 pieces of struck flint were recovered, the largest amount from any of the Later Neolithic pits recorded so far at the site (Beadsmoore 2007; Bishop 2008). Of this, 657 pieces, or 38% of the pit's total assemblage, consisted of flakes and knapping shatter measuring less than 5mm in maximum dimension. Flintwork was present in two of the pit's fills, 1163 and 1164, with the vast majority, over 90%, being recovered from the latter.

B.1.7 A wide range of raw materials is represented. By far the most common is thermally flawed translucent black flint with a rough and only slightly weathered cortex. This is likely to have been obtained from superficial deposits as present on the surrounding Upper and Middle Chalk hills. The other types of flint are likely to have been brought from further afield and these include opaque and sometimes 'stony' grey flint, speckled grey flint and speckled semi-translucent black flint. In addition, at least two polished axes of grey flint had been flaked-down at the site. Cortex on these other types of flint is varied, ranging from nodules with thick soft chalky cortex, typical of flint obtained from within the chalk, to smooth-rolled rounded pebbles and cobbles, gathered from alluvial sources. This assemblage's condition is also varied. The majority of pieces are in a good, sharp condition but others show increased evidence for abrasion and edge chipping, and a relatively high proportion are burnt. This may indicate a somewhat complex pre-deposition history, with most pieces entering the pit shortly after manufacture but with others having perhaps been middened or otherwise having 'kicked around' prior to deposition. In was noted during this brief examination that a few pieces could be refitted and it is likely that many others would if this was conducted systematically. Interesting, the material in a sharp condition mostly comprises the locally obtained translucent black flint, further supporting the possibility that the other raw

materials had been brought from greater distances to the site and that the assemblage was a mix of fresh knapping waste and older flintwork.

B.1.8 The technological signature and typological make-up of the assemblage is comparable to those recovered from the other Later Neolithic pits excavated during the earlier phases of investigation at the site. The assemblage principally comprises knapping waste from all stages in the reduction sequence. Cores include single platform, opposed platform and multi-platformed types. The flakes produced are mostly well made, tend towards being relatively narrow and a number of blades are present, although these are rarely the systematically produced types characteristic of earlier industries. Many flakes have facetted striking platforms and a few consist of very thin curving flakes with opposed dorsal scars, typical of those from biface manufacture. Retouched pieces mostly comprise simple edge-trimmed or worn pieces but also include scrapers, serrates, piercers and notches. Unlike many of the other pits, no arrowheads are present although two were recovered from later features (see below), and a few broken flakes with edge retouch may represent arrowheads that broke during manufacture.

Early Bronze Age Ring-Ditch

B.1.9 This feature produced only eight pieces of struck flint and two small fragments of burnt flint. The struck flint comprises a number of flakes, blades and a core. No retouched pieces are present. They are in a good condition and, with the exception of at least one of the blades, which is most likely to derive from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity at the site (see below), are characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries. This rather broad dating means that it is difficult to determine whether the flintwork is contemporary with the ring-ditch or residual from the extensive Later Neolithic activity recorded at the site. What is clear, however, that no *in situ* knapping occurred with the ditches and that flint use appears to have not been an important aspect of the activities conducted in its vicinity.

Middle Iron Age Ditches

B.1.10 The Middle Iron Age ditches produced a total of 20 struck flints. No retouched pieces are present and only a single core was recovered. A small number of flakes, such as that from context [1282] and one or two from context [1235], are thick and squat and, possibly along with the core, could potentially be contemporary with the infilling of the ditches, although they are also comparable to the assemblages from the Late Bronze Age enclosure (see Bishop 2008). Either way, most of the flakes are more comparable to those found in the Later Neolithic pit and these at least are likely to have been residually deposited.

Roman Ditches

B.1.11 Ditches dated to the Roman period produced the largest quantity of flintwork with the exception of the Later Neolithic pit, at 291 pieces. All of this material has been residually deposited, either from surface deposits eroding into the silting-up ditches, or from sub-surface features that the ditches truncated. Most of the flintwork recovered is comparable either to the Later Neolithic assemblage recovered from the pit or the thick flakes and irregular cores recovered from the Late Bronze Age enclosure (see Bishop 2008). Of note amongst this residual material is a small but notable collection of pieces that include systematically made blades and blade cores that are likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. A very small, scalene triangle type, microlith from ditch **1141**, measuring less than 10mm in length and only 3mm wide, confirms activity at

the site during the Later Mesolithic period, and to that may be added a probably failed micro-burin, recovered from layer 1461. Other pieces of note include a finely made chisel type transverse arrowhead, of Later Neolithic date, recovered from ditch **1198**. The very base of this may have snapped off and it may not have been completely finished, but is otherwise in very good condition.

Undated Features and Sub-soils

B.1.12 None of the undated features produced sufficient assemblages of worked flint to enable dates to be inferred. Overall, the material is again comparable to the Later Neolithic or Late Bronze Age industries recorded at the site, and includes a further chisel-type transverse arrowhead that was recovered from tree-throw hollow **1317**. A crested blade or core rejuvenation flake, recovered from tree-throw hollow **1200**, is most likely to be Mesolithic in date.

Recommendations

B.1.13 A detailed proposal for further work on the flintwork recovered from the previously excavated areas of the site is included in the assessment of the 2008 excavations and remains applicable to the material considered here (Bishop 2008). The main significance of this material is that it complements and will enhance understanding of the already interesting and important data gathered during the earlier investigations at the site. It is therefore proposed that the material recovered during the 2010 investigations is examined and analysed in greater detail and considered with respect to, and according to the same methodology as, the assemblages from the earlier investigations. Further, that the findings relating to all phases of fieldwork at the site should be incorporated and published in some detail as part of an overall account of the investigations.

B.2 Worked Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Summary and Quantification

B.2.1 Twelve pieces of stone were retained during the 2010 phase of excavation at Linton Village College, none of which are worked.

Methodology

B.2.2 All stone was examined by eye. Stone that is burnt or used is recorded below. Stone that shows no evidence of human use or modification has not been recorded.

Description

B.2.3 A single cobble is of a common quern material in this area: Millstone Grit, however it may be an erratic cobble. It would be useful to compare this with known Millstone Grit querns from other parts of the site. The remaining stone is not worked and shows no evidence of use other than that it is all burnt. Most of the stone is blackened suggesting exposure to open flames while one pebble is heat shattered suggesting use as a cooking stone.

Context	Description	Notes	Lithology
1130	Possible quern fragment or erratic cobble	Very worn stone, without definite quern edges or shape. However, it is a quern material and may have been imported as a quern. Alternatively, it may be an erratic cobble	Millstone Grit

Table 7: Possible utilised stone

Ctx	SF	Description	Notes	Wt
1324		Unworked	Burnt oolitic limestone	58
1163		Unworked	Burnt sandstone	17
1348		Unworked	Burnt and heavily blackened sandstone	22
1356		Unworked	Heat cracked micaceous sandstone	154
1286		6 unworked bits, 1 burnt	Blackened pebble	128
1164		Unworked	Burnt sandstone	86

Table 8: Catalogue of burnt stone

Statement of Potential

B.2.4 The assemblage of stone is small and has little to contribute to the understanding of the site.

Recommendations for Future Work

B.2.5 No items have been recommended for illustration. No separate report is required, although reference should possibly be made to the Millstone Grit when analysing the quern from other areas of the site.

B.3 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 51 sherds weighing 202g was recovered from nine excavated features, a layer of probable Roman date and from unstratified subsoil finds. The assemblage is of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age and later Iron Age date in keeping with pottery recovered during previous excavations at the site (Table 11). The pottery is in variable condition with some sherds being larger and well preserved whilst others are heavily abraded.

Ceramic Spot Date	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (g)	% Weight
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	21	41.2%	102	50.5%
Later Iron Age	7	13.7%	67	33.2%
Iron Age	23	45.1%	33	16.3%
Total	51	100.0%	202	100.0%

Table 11: Quantity and weight of pottery

Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was also recorded: R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Grooved Ware

B.3.3 The small Grooved Ware assemblage comprised 21 sherds weighing 102g. All of the Grooved Ware was recovered from a single pit **1165** which contained a well preserved decorated rim sherd, an abraded base and 19 scrappy body sherds.

B.3.4 The Grooved Ware fabric is similar to those identified within previous Grooved Ware assemblages from the site (Percival and Lyons 2004; Percival 2007). The rim is of the Woodlands substyle characterised by a simple pointed rim ending, incised bands on the exterior and an internal fingertip-impressed applied rib. The presence of Woodlands substyle pottery contrasts with the previous Grooved Ware finds from the site which are predominantly of the Durrington Walls substyle, however as previously noted the admixing of Durrington Walls and Woodlands style Grooved Ware is present on the fen edge for example at Etton prompting Pryor to suggest that such vessels might represent distinct localised adaptations (Pryor 1998, 213). It is likely that the pit is contemporary with previous Grooved Ware pits excavated at the site. Radiocarbon determinations on Aurochs bone taken from the fill pit **551** which also contained Grooved Ware and a large quantity of worked flint gave dates of 2630 - 2460 BC at 95.4% (SUERC-14247).

Significance of the assemblage

B.3.5 The Grooved Ware assemblage is of great general interest as this type of pottery remains poorly understood in non monumental contexts in the region (Garwood 1999, 154). Within the context of the site the Grooved Ware pit could be placed in chronological context with those excavated previously if radiocarbon analysis were to be undertaken on the Aurochs bone found associated with the pottery (Percival 2007).

Statement of potential and further work

B.3.6 Full analysis of the Grooved Ware assemblage is recommended and should include integration of site data and phasing plus production of publication text to be integrated with previous pottery reports. Two sherds require illustration with full catalogue for publication.

Later Iron Age

B.3.7 The Iron Age assemblage comprised 44 sherds weighing 135g, giving the pottery a small average sherd weight of 3g. The small, abraded condition of the sherds reflects the redeposited nature of the assemblage which was entirely collected from ditch fills of Roman and perhaps Iron Age date, a Roman layer and from subsoil.

B.3.8 Rims from two vessels were present, both shouldered jars, one in sandy and the other in flint-tempered fabric. A further plain stepped base was also found. The range of fabrics is consistent with those identified from pottery collected during previous excavations indicating a similar date of 260 - 90 BC.

Significance of the assemblage

B.3.9 The assemblage is entirely redeposited and is generally poorly preserved. No sherds require illustrating.

Statement of potential and further work

B.3.10 The Iron Age pottery resulting from the 2010 phase of excavations should be integrated within the catalogue of contemporary pottery previously recovered from the site and the publication text updated accordingly.

B.4 The Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 442 sherds, weighing 3.527kg, of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery was recovered during excavations at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire (LIN VIC 10). This is a predominantly Romano-British assemblage within which a small element of residual Early Iron Age and Late pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds was identified (Table 12).

Ceramic Period	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)	MSW (g)
Iron Age	2	0.011	0.31	6.5
LPRIA	10	0.028	0.80	2.8
Romano-British	430	3.488	98.89	8.1
Total	**442**	**3.527**	**100.00**	

Table 12: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage 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 preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 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.

B.4.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

B.4.4 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.

The Early Iron Age Pottery

B.4.5 The earliest material recovered dates from the Early Iron Age (*c.*600-400BC) and consists of two sherds, weighing 0.011kg of a flint and quartz tempered fabric and accounts for just 0.30% (by weight) of the assemblage (Table 13).

B.4.6 Found as a residual element in all features the sherds are small and heavily abraded with an average sherd weight of 0.0055kg. The pottery was deposited in later features due to post depositional processes in the Roman period the pottery represents an earlier phase of settlement activity on or near the current site of excavation.

The Late Pre Roman Iron Age Pottery

B.4.7 A total of ten sherds, weighing 0.028kg was identified as Late Pre Roman Iron Age in date (LPRIA). The assemblage was recovered from nine excavated features, primarily ditches, with the majority of the remaining sherds recovered from topsoil layers. Pottery

from this period represents 0.81% of the total assemblage by weight (Table 12) with a total of four fabrics identified (Table 13). The majority of the sherds are heavily abraded due to post-depositional processes with little evidence for surface finishes or residues surviving. As a result the pottery has an average sherd weight of only 3g.

Period	Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Late pre Roman Iron Age	Reduced ware (Grog)	RW (Grog)	2	0.008	28.6
	Reduced ware	RW	1	0.001	3.6
	Sandy reduced ware (HM)	SRW	3	0.007	25.0
	Sandy reduced ware (Oxidised surfaces) (HM)	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces)	4	0.012	42.8
		Total	**10**	**0.028**	**100**

Table 13: The LPRIA pottery quantified by period and by fabric

B.4.8 Initially produced using Iron Age fabrics and technologies (hand made/bonfired pottery) the LPRIA can be distinguished from earlier Iron Age vessels by the adoption of more Romanised forms (such as the wide mouthed carinated jar). Alongside the introduction of new pottery fabrics such as grog tempered wares new technologies in the form of the fast potter's wheel and the semi-permanent kiln became more widespread (Lyons and Percival 2004).

B.4.9 The majority of the material recovered (Table 13) comprises handmade Sandy reduced wares and accounts for *c.*68% by weight of the LPRIA assemblage. This sandy reduced fabric became more common towards the end of the Iron Age and continued in use as wheel made technology was introduced (Lyons 2008). While no vessel types were identified it is most likely that the assemblage consists of a small number of domestically produced, utilitarian coarse ware vessels used for the storing and cooking of food.

B.4.10 The remaining three sherds are all handmade reduced wares and include two sherds which contain grog as a common inclusion. A distinctively transitional fabric, it is a darker, coarser (often thicker) predecessor of the more Romanised Grey ware (grog) fabric (Lyons 2008).

B.4.11 It is worthy of note that LPRIA pottery is rarely found by itself, it is frequently found with later Iron Age and/or Roman material confirming it is contemporary with both pottery types (Lyons and Percival 2004).

The Romano-British Pottery

B.4.12 A moderately large assemblage of Romano-British pottery, comprising 431 sherds weighing 3.489kg, with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 2.46 was recovered from stratified deposits during excavations. The majority of the assemblage was retrieved from ditches (*c.*65%) 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. In addition a significant amount of pottery was also recovered from topsoil layers (*c.*31%) (Table 14).

B.4.13 The assemblage is fragmentary with the majority of the sherds significantly abraded and some severely abraded with little evidence for surface finishes or residues surviving. 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 2007b). As a result the pottery has an

average sherd weight of only *c.*8g suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not found within their site of primary deposition.

Feature type	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Ditch	263	2.253	64.59
Topsoil Layer	149	1.074	30.76
Surface Finds	7	0.096	2.75
Subsoil Layers	5	0.038	1.09
Pit	6	0.026	0.75
Post Hole	1	0.002	0.06
Total	**431**	**3.489**	**100**

Table 14: Romano-British pottery quantified by feature type.

B.4.14 Pottery from this period represents *c.*99% by weight of the total assemblage, with a total of twenty-five main fabrics being identified (Table 15).

Coarse Wares

B.4.15 The majority of the assemblage is of a utilitarian nature being locally produced domestic coarse wares, predominantly sandy grey wares (c.44% by weight). Pottery of this type is common in most domestic assemblages in this region throughout the Roman period. The majority of the sherds are undiagnostic, however where vessel types could be assigned the majority of sherds are from bowls, specifically plain and flanged rim bowls. Other vessel types identified include rim sherds from several wide mouthed jars, the handle from a jug or flagon and the perforated base from a strainer. Soot residues have not survived well on the surface of these sherds and are present in only a few instances.

B.4.16 In addition a distinct group of finer grey wares were identified, accounting for a further c.8% of the assemblage. The majority of these sherds are burnished and were initially recorded as Hadham (Hertfordshire) grey wares (Tomber & Dore 1998, 152-153). However initial identification does not conform to the fabric description given in Tomber and Dore 1998, therefore the sherds have been described here as Hadham grey ware 'type'. (It is recommended that further analysis is undertaken to confirm the fabric identification).

B.4.17 The second most common fabric type by weight are Horningsea type wares and account for c.12% (by weight) of the assemblage. 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).

B.4.18 In addition a small assemblage of shell-tempered wares was identified, accounting for c.7% (by weight) of the assemblage. The majority of these sherds are unsourced and can be difficult to date unless rims are present. While it is certain that the types of shell tempered forms produced and their place of production changed throughout the Roman period it is probable that much of Roman shell tempered wares were produced in the Lower Nene Valley between the 1st and 3rd centuries (Perrin 1996). 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).

B.4.19 The majority of this assemblage is mid to late Roman in date with a small component of early Roman material. The Late Romano-British character of this assemblage is confirmed by the lack of Early Romano-British fine wares with only four sherds (*c.*1%) of Southern and Central Gaulish samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28 & 32) recovered from site.

Fine Wares

B.4.20 A small quantity of fine wares (*c.*12% by weight) were identified within the assemblage and are generally Late Roman in date. The majority of this material consists of Hadham (Hertfordshire) red wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151) accounting for *c.*7% by weight. The Hadham kilns lay approximately 37km to the south-west of Linton at both Little Hadham and Much Hadham where a wide range of vessel were produced, however those identified within the assemblage are limited to jars and bowls, all of which retain some degree of their original burnished outer surface.

B.4.21 Also present was a small number of Oxfordshire red colour coat (Tomber and Dore 1998, 174) and Hadham red ware or Oxfordshire red colour coat wares (*c.*2% by weight). Late Roman in date these fabrics were imported into northern East Anglia from the end of the 3rd century, a trade which continued into the early 5th century (Lyons 2007c). Hadham red wares and Oxfordshire red colour coat wares were produced by the domestic market to replace samian, which by the 3rd century AD ceased to be imported into Britain and their presence reinforces the later date of the assemblage.

B.4.22 Nene Valley colour coated fine wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) account for a further *c.*2.5% of the assemblage by weight. 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.

B.4.23 The presence of Nene Valley wares on this and other sites in the region however, is due to the proximity of the site to the production centres of the Nene Valley and as a result should act as a chronological indicator for the site rather than one of status.

B.4.24 Continental imports include a relatively small amount of Samian ware with only four sherds, (*c.*1% by weight) identified within the assemblage. The earliest material is South Gaulish and includes a single rouletted rim sherd from a Drag. 29 bowl (AD 70-85) from La Graufesenque (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). Later forms identified include a rim sherd from a Drag.33 cup produced at Lezoux, (AD 120-200) Central Gaul (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32). This sparse use of imported wares on rural sites is typical of low order settlements in the region (Evans 2003, 105).

Specialist Ware

B.4.25 Forms and fabrics traditionally associated with specialist wares are poorly represented within the assemblage. Only a single base sherd from an Oxfordshire red colour coat mortarium was identified, recovered from topsoil layer 1465. The presence of mortaria in the assemblage may 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).

Fabric	Fabric Code	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	233	1.524	43.69
Horningsea type ware (Reduced)	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	11	0.31	8.74
Hadham type grey ware	HADGW (type)	28	0.277	7.94
Hadham red ware	HADRW	31	0.239	6.85
Shell tempered ware	STW	32	0.229	6.57
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	20	0.155	4.44
Sandy oxidised ware (Gritty)	SOW (Gritty)	1	0.146	4.19
Sandy coarse ware	SANDY COARSE WARE	7	0.122	3.50
Horningsea type ware (Oxidised)	HORN TYPE (Oxidised)	4	0.100	2.87
Nene Valley colour coat ware	NVCC	14	0.087	2.49
Sandy reduced ware	SRW	11	0.065	1.86
Hadham red ware or Oxfordshire red colour coat	HAD/OX	6	0.040	1.15
Oxfordshire red colour coat	OXRCC	3	0.034	0.97
Sandy oxidised ware (Reduced surfaces)	SOW (Reduced surfaces)	4	0.033	0.95
Central Gaulish Samian	CGSAM	2	0.032	0.92
Sandy grey ware	SGW (Oxidised surfaces)	5	0.031	0.89
Black surface red ware	Black Surface RW	4	0.027	0.77
Sandy grey ware (Horningsea)	SGW (Horningsea)	1	0.016	0.46
Nene Valley oxidised ware	NVOW	3	0.009	0.26
Miscellaneous red ware	MISC RW	5	0.007	0.20
Sandy grey ware	SGW (Calc)	1	0.005	0.14
South Gaulish Samian	SGSAM	2	0.002	0.06
Sandy oxidised ware (Fine)	SOW (Fine)	1	0.002	0.06
Sandy grey ware (Fine)	SGW (Fine)	1	0.001	0.03
	Total	**430**	**3.488**	**100**

Table 15: The Romano-British pottery quantified by period and by fabric

Conclusion

B.4.26 This is a moderate assemblage, predominately Romano-British within which a small element of residual Early Iron Age and Late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) sherds was identified. 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).

B.4.27 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. Although continental imports are present within the assemblage they form only a small group within what is mainly an assemblage consisting of locally produced domestic coarse wares and Late Roman colour coat wares.

B.4.28 Consistent with other prehistoric and 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 2007a; Wadeson 2008) and would again suggest the presence of an as yet unlocated Romano-British settlement or farmstead in the vicinity.

Statement of Potential

B.4.29 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has potential to answer some regional and national research aims. A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and 2008, would allow for the expansion of knowledge on the area and address more clearly the regional and national research aims addressed as part of this project.

B.4.30 It is a well preserved assemblage which has been recorded to the highest standards which will allow maximum interpretation of its contents.

Further Work

B.4.31 It is suggested that a full fabric and form analysis of the pottery, integrated with the phased site data should be undertaken.

B.4.32 All pottery recovered from bulk samples during excavation and not included in the assessment should be fully analysed and incorporated into the final pottery catalogue before publication.

B.4.33 The results of this assessment should be compared with material previously excavated in the area including LIN VIC 04 (Lyons 2007a) and LIN VIC 08 (Wadeson 2008) 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.

B.4.34 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.

B.4.35 The submission of a full and complete pottery report for publication in an appropriate format.

Sampling Bias

B.4.36 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.

The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
1108	SGW		1	0.002	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
1113	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.009	C2-C3	C2-C4
	SGW		2	0.004	LC1-C4	
	HADRW		2	0.002	MC3-EC5	
	SRW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	
1115	SGW		2	0.005	LC1-C4	LC2-C4
	SRW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.011	LC1-C4	
	SGW		1	0.002	LC2-C4	
1118	SOW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1122	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.059	C2-C3	C2-C3
	SOW	W/M Jar	3	0.101	E/MC2	
1126	NVOW		2	0.003	MC2-C3	MC2-C3
1129	SGW		3	0.015	LC1-C4	1500-1650
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.022	C2-C3	
1130	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.043	C2-C3	C2-C4
	SRW		1	0.008	LC2-C4	
	HADRW		1	0.008	MC3-EC5	
1131	SGW	Bowl/Dish	1	0.004	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	STW	Jar	1	0.010	LC2-C4	
1137	SGW		7	0.020	LC1-C4	MC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.003	LC2-C4	
1139	STW		2	0.006	LC2-C4	C2-C4
	SGW	Dish/Bowl	1	0.027	LC1-C4	
	GW		1	0.003	LC1BC-EC1AD	
	SGW		1	0.001	NCD	
	HORN TYPE (Oxidised)	S/Jar	1	0.022	C2-C3	
	SGSAM	Bowl	1	0.001	M-LC1	
	SGW		5	0.005	LC1-C4	
1140	SANDY COARSE WARE		1	0.007	LC1-C4	LC3-C4
	SGW		1	0.007	LC1-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.009	LC3-C4	
1145	SGW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1147	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.011	MC2-C4	MC2-C4
	SGW	W/M Jar	2	0.068	LC2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.005	MC2-C4	
	SGW		1	0.010	LC2-C4	
1156	SGW	Bowl/Dish	1	0.014	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	
1156	SGW	Jar	1	0.004	LC1-C4	LC2-C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
	SGW	S/Jar	1	0.011	LC1-C4	
1157	HADGW type		1	0.013	MC3-C4	C3-C4
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.020	C2-C3	
1159	HADGW type	Bowl/Dish	1	0.008	MC3-C4	MC3-C4
1188	SGW	Jar	1	0.011	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.040	LC2-C4	
	STW		2	0.002	LC2-C4	
	SGSAM		1	0.001	M-LC1	
	SGW		6	0.016	LC1-C4	
1190	RW (Orange Surface)		1	0.003	MC1BC-MC1AD	E-MC1
1202	SOW		2	0.015	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
1203	STW		2	0.018	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW		3	0.008	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Bowl/Dish	1	0.010	LC2-C4	
1205	Q&FTW		1	0.009	IA	LC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.007	LC1-C4	
	SGW		1	0.004	LC2-C4	
	SGW	Bowl/Dish	0	0.006	LC2-C4	
1208	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	2	0.017	C2-C3	LC2-C4
	SRW		1	0.003	LC1-C4	
	SOW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	
	SGW (Orange Surface)		1	0.008	LC1-C4	
	SGW (Horningsea)		1	0.016	C2-C4	
	SGW	Jar	1	0.018	LC1-C4	
	SGW		15	0.082	LC1-C4	
	HADRW		1	0.004	MC3-EC5	
	HADGW type	Bowl/Dish	3	0.011	MC3-C4	
	HADGW type		1	0.068	MC3-C4	
	SGW	Flanged Bowl	2	0.034	LC2-C4	
1212	RW		1	0.003	MC1BC-MC1AD	LC2-C4
	HADGW type		1	0.001	MC3-C4	
	SGW (Calc)		1	0.005	LC2-C4	
	SOW (Reduced Surfaces)		1	0.019	LC1-C4	
1258	SRW		1	0.009	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1273	SANDY COARSE WARE		1	0.014	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1277	SGW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	MC1-C4
1290	SGW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1294	SGW		3	0.009	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1297	SGW		1	0.005	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1297	SRW		1	0.005	LC1-C4	LC1-C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
1306	HADGW type		6	0.031	MC3-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar/Bowl	2	0.033	LC2-C4	
	SGW	Jug	1	0.007	LC2-C4	
	SRW		1	0.009	LC1-C4	
1312	SGW		3	0.013	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
1320	RW		1	0.001	MC1BC-MC1AD	E-MC1
1322	SGW		1	0.005	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	HADGW type	Bowl/Jar	12	0.132	MC3-C4	
	HORN TYPE (Oxidised)	S/Jar	1	0.027	C2-C3	
1324	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1333	SGW	Bowl	1	0.006	MC1-C2	MC1-C2
1348	SGW	Flanged Bowl	1	0.029	MC3-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW	Bowl/Dish	1	0.008	LC2-C4	
1350	SOW (Gritty)	S/Jar	1	0.146	LC1-C4	C2-C4
	GW		1	0.001	MC1BC-MC1AD	
	SOW		1	0.007	LC1-C4	
	SGW		1	0.004	LC2-C4	
	SGW		4	0.044	LC1-C4	
	HADRW		1	0.005	MC3-EC5	
	HORN TYPE (Oxidised)	S/Jar	1	0.019	C2-C3	
1352	CGSAM	Cup	1	0.004	M-LC2	MC2-C4
	HADRW		6	0.038	MC3-EC5	
	HADRW	Jar	1	0.013	MC3-EC5	
	SGW		9	0.073	LC1-C4	
	SGW		3	0.018	LC2-C4	
	SGW	Jar	1	0.017	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar/Bowl	2	0.028	LC1-C4	
	RW (Orange Surface)		1	0.003	MC1BC-MC1AD	
1356	SGW		2	0.008	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1360	SGW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1362	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1364	STW	W/M Jar	1	0.016	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.004	LC2-C4	
	SGW		5	0.019	LC1-C4	
1366	SGW (Orange Surface)		1	0.008	LC1-C4	MC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.006	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Bowl	1	0.004	MC2-C4	
	SGW	Plain Rimmed Bowl	1	0.010	MC2-C4	
1366	SGW		1	0.005	LC2-C4	MC2-C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
1369	SGW		1	0.003	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	HADRW	Flanged Bowl	1	0.021	MC3-EC5	
	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	
1371	HADRW		1	0.017	MC3-EC5	C2-C4
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.018	C2-C3	
	SGW		1	0.001	LC1-C4	
1373	SOW (Fine)	Butt Beaker	1	0.002	MC1-LC1/EC2	LC1-EC2
	SGW		1	0.004	LC1-C4	
1375	SANDY COARSE WARE	S/Jar	1	0.003	C2-C3	C2-C3
1379	SGW		2	0.005	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW	Jar	1	0.015	LC2-C4	
1383	SGW	W/M Jar	1	0.027	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
1385	SGW		1	0.007	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1390	SGW		2	0.009	LC2-C4	C3-C4
	SGW		1	0.002	MC1-C4	
	NVOW	Mortaria	1	0.006	C3-C4	
	HADRW		2	0.006	MC3-EC5	
	SOW (Reduced Surfaces)		2	0.012	LC2-C4	
1392	SGW		2	0.013	LC1-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.015	LC2-C4	
	STW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.027	LC2-C4	
1394	CGSAM	Dish	1	0.028	120AD-150AD	120-150AD
1400	SGW		5	0.009	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1402	SGW		2	0.006	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1418	SGW (Fine)		1	0.001	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
	SGW		2	0.012	LC1-C4	
1420	SGW	Plain Rimmed Bowl	1	0.004	MC2-C3	MC2-C4
	HORN TYPE (Oxidised)	S/Jar	1	0.032	C2-C3	
	NVCC		1	0.003	MC2-C3	
	SGW		4	0.023	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar	3	0.021	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Jar	1	0.007	LC2-C4	
1423	SGW		2	0.011	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
1425	SRW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	LC1-C4
	SGW		2	0.005	LC1-C4	
1429	SOW		1	0.003	LC1-C4	MC2-C4
	SGW		1	0.009	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Bowl	1	0.009	MC2-C4	
	SGW	S/Jar	1	0.017	LC1-C4	
1429	SGW (Orange Surface)		1	0.006	LC1-C4	MC2-C4

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
1431	SGW		1	0.002	LC2-C4	LC2-C4
1449	SGW		3	0.011	MC1-C4	MC1-C4
	SGW (Orange Surface)		1	0.005	MC1-C4	
1456	SGW		5	0.022	LC1-C4	LC2-C4
	SGW		2	0.016	LC2-C4	
	SOW		1	0.003	LC1-C4	
	SRW		3	0.017	LC1-C4	
1458	HADRW		1	0.018	MC3-EC5	C2-C4
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.018	C2-C3	
	SGW		1	0.002	LC1-C4	
1461	SGW		0	0.012	LC1-C4	E-MC2
	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	0.008	E-MC2	
1463	SOW		2	0.001	MC1-C4	TOPSOIL
	GW (Grog)		1	0.005	MC1BC-MC1AD	
	Q&FTW		1	0.002	IA	
	STW		6	0.014	LC2-C4	
	SGW		2	0.016	LC1-C4	
	NVCC	Jar/Bowl	3	0.038	MC2-EC5	
	HAD/OX		2	0.004	MC3-EC5	
	SGW		15	0.085	MC1-C4	
	HAD/OX		1	0.001	MC3-C4	
1464	SGW	Plain Rimmed Bowl	1	0.015	MC2-C4	TOPSOIL
	SRW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	0.003	E-MC1	
	SRW		1	0.003	E-MC1	
	STW		5	0.024	LC2-C4	
	STW		1	0.007	C1-C4	
	SOW		4	0.010	MC1-C4	
	SGW		19	0.122	MC1-C4	
	SGW		5	0.031	LC1-C4	
	MISC RW		3	0.003	MC3-C4	
	Black Surface RW		3	0.026	MC1-C4	
	HADRW		7	0.014	MC3-EC5	
	SOW (Reduced Surfaces)		1	0.002	MC1-C4	
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.011	C2-C3	
	SANDY COARSE WARE		1	0.006	LC1-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.006	LC3-EC4	
	NVCC		1	0.015	LC3-EC5	
	NVCC		1	0.001	MC2-C3	
	NVCC	Castor Box Lid	1	0.003	LC2-C4	

Context	Fabric	Vessel Form	Qty	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date	Context Date
1464	NVCC	Jar	1	0.007	LC3-EC5	TOPSOIL
	SANDY COARSE WARE		2	0.083	C2-C4	
1465	SGW	Plain Rimmed Bowl	1	0.003	LC2-C4	TOPSOIL
	HADRW	Jar	1	0.044	MC3-EC5	
	STW	Jar	2	0.071	LC2-C4	
	STW		9	0.034	LC2-C4	
	SOW		2	0.004	MC1-C4	
	SOW		1	0.006	LC2-C4	
	SGW (Orange Surfaces)		1	0.004	LC1-C4	
	SGW	Sieve	1	0.028	LC1-C4	
	GW (Oxidised Surfaces)		1	0.003	E-MC1	
	HADGW type		2	0.003	MC3-C4	
	Black Surface RW		1	0.001	MC1-C4	
	HAD/OX		1	0.010	MC3-C4	
	HORN TYPE (Reduced)	S/Jar	1	0.088	C2-C3	
	HAD/OX	Flanged Bowl	1	0.019	MC3-C4	
	SGW		6	0.037	MC1-C4	
	HADGW type	Jar	1	0.010	MC3-C4	
	SGW		8	0.051	LC1-C4	
	HADRW	Jar/Bowl	2	0.042	MC3-EC5	
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.001	MC2-C3	
	OXRCC	Mortaria	1	0.022	MC3-EC5	
	SANDY COARSE WARE		1	0.009	LC2-C4	
	HADRW		3	0.005	MC3-EC5	
1466	SOW		1	0.002	MC1-C4	TOPSOIL
	SGW		2	0.006	MC1-C4	
	OXRCC		2	0.011	MC3-EC5	
	OXRCC		1	0.002	MC3-C4	
	NVCC	Beaker	1	0.001	MC2-C3	
	MISC RW		2	0.004	MC3-C4	
	NVCC		1	0.002	LC3-C4	
	HADRW		1	0.002	MC3-EC5	
	HAD/OX		1	0.006	MC3-EC5	
	NVCC		1	0.001	MC2-C4	

B.5 Post Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 The post Roman pottery from both the 2008 and 2010 phases of work are considered in this report. The small assemblage from the 2008 phase had not previously been reported on and given its relevance to the current assemblage it is deemed appropriate to include it here.

B.5.2 The evaluation and subsequent excavations at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire, produced a small post-Roman pottery assemblage of 66 sherds, weighing 2.572kg. This total includes material from topsoil and subsoil contexts, test pitting and unstratified contexts. Roman sherds identified as a residual element have not be considered in the above totals or in the analysis of the assemblage within this report.

B.5.3 The assemblage is mainly post-medieval and includs a number of 17th-19th century sherds. Also present are a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight is high at approximately 39g.

Methodology

B.5.4 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard.

B.5.5 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.5.6 The assemblage is fully recorded in the summary catalogue in the archive.

Sampling Bias

B.5.7 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 remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These small quantities of sherds are abraded, not closely datable and have not been considered in this report.

The Assemblage

B.5.8 Ceramic fabric abbreviations and a summary catalogue by fabric, sherd count and weight are given in Table 16.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)
BOND	Bourne D ware	2	0.064
EMSW	Early medieval sandy ware	2	0.011
ENGS	English stoneware	2	0.054

IND. P.	Industrial porcelaineous ware	1	0.014
METTS	Metropolitan type slipware	7	0.881
NEOT	St Neots-type ware	1	0.006
PMBL	Post-medieval black glazed ware	5	0.126
PMR	Post-medieval redware	28	1.280
RFWE	Refined white earthenware	1	0.003
STMO	Shelly ware	5	0.093
STSL	Staffordshire Slipware	1	0.001
SWSG	Staffordshire white salt-glazed	10	0.037
TRAN/PMR	Transitional redware/Post medieval redware	1	0.002
Total		**66**	**2.572**

Table 16. Fabric abbreviations and summary by fabric, sherd count and weight

Pottery by period

B.5.9 Late Saxon and early medieval wares represent only a small percentage (0.6% by weight) of the assemblage. Three sherds, weighing 0.017kg, from two contexts, and a body sherd (0.006kg) from a St Neots ware jar (context 648) date 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 (0.011kg) dating from the mid 11th to the late-12th century.

B.5.10 In contrast 43 sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified during the excavations (91% of the assemblage by weight), these include BOND (Lincolnshire) and sherds from two glazed and slip decorated redware bowls (METTS). The quality of the pieces and the decoration style suggests that these are probably of local manufacture, perhaps from the post-medieval red ware kilns at Ely identified in the Broad Street excavations (Cessford, *et. al.* 2006). Redwares were manufactured throughout the East Anglia region with the most widely known slipware kilns being located in Harlow, Essex.

B.5.11 The majority of post-medieval pottery is PMR (49% of the assemblage by weight) and includes bowls, jars and 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. Also present are a small number of PMBL vessels including a bowl and two drinking vessels. As previously mentioned redwares are produced through the region and the vessels present cannot be tied to any one kiln; although some of the vessels present are likely to be from Ely, Essex is the most likely origin for much of the assemblage.

B.5.12 A number of 17th-18th century sherds were also recovered from the excavations, mainly fabrics from the Midlands and Staffordshire, early factory production, including five sherds of STMO or Manganese Mottled ware and ten sherds of SWSG, nine of which are from a drinking vessel, most likely a mug. Also present are two 19th or 20th century sherds including an undiagnostic RFWE body sherds and a fragment of Industrial porcelaineous ware, identified by Dr A Brooks.

Assemblage in relation to excavated features

B.5.13 The excavation produced a predominantly Roman assemblage from what appears to be a field system possibly associated with a large villa (SMR 09841) located to the south of

present day Linton. However, the topsoil and subsoil contained a number of post-Roman sherds and several features also contained significant amounts of post-Roman pottery. Some of these features appear to be post-Roman, in others the pottery may be intrusive.

B.5.14 From the 2008 investigation the subsoil context 527 produced a single sherd of modern redware from a plant pot or similar vessel.

B.5.15 Ditch **658** produced seven post-medieval redware 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.

B.5.16 The bulk of these post-Roman sherds (59% of the assemblage by weight) were recovered from pit **664**. The feature can be dated to the early part of the 18th century. Pottery present includes a Manganese Mottled ware vessel and sherds from two glazed and slip decorated redware bowls (METTS). In addition there are five PMR sherds from a late 15th to 16th century splayed based jug with an iron mottled green glazed exterior and an internal green glaze. Four other redware vessels are present, the base sherd from a small jar, a base sherd from a bowl which is somewhat abraded and the rim and part of the body from a chamber pot which does not date later than the mid 18th century. The last fragment is a bowl rim sherd in a redware 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.

B.5.17 In 2010 test pits excavated through the topsoil and subsoil revealed a scatter of Roman and post-Roman pottery. 1463 (test pit 1) produced a single sherd from a PMR jar, while 1464 (test pit 2) produced a small abraded diagnostic body sherd from a TRAN/PMR vessel, a sherd of PMR and a very small sherd of PMBL, most likely from a drinking vessel. Context 1465 (test pit 3) produced a rim sherd from an STSL drinking vessel. Two 19th century sherds, an undiagnostic RFWE body sherd and part of a white glazed ENGS bottle, most likely an ink bottle were recovered from 1466.

B.5.18 Overall the material from the test pits make up 2% of the total post-Roman assemblage by weight.

B.5.19 Excavations in 2010 produced a further 24 sherds (0.689kg) of post-Roman pottery from three contexts. The majority of the pottery was recovered from pit **1116** which included unabraded sherds of SWSG from a drinking vessel and a fragment from a STMO vessel. This material suggests a date for the feature from between the early part of the 18th century to the late 18th century.

B.5.20 Also present were a variety of PMR vessels, at least three bowls and two jars, from the same East Anglian sources as those identified for the material recovered in the 2008 excavation. In addition a single residual sherd of BOND was recovered .

B.5.21 Context 1129 was used to record finds during cleaning which produced a rim sherd from unglazed BOND jar or jug and a body sherd from a PMR bowl. The final sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered from pit **1257** a small abraded sherd from a PMBL drinking vessel.

Conclusion

B.5.22 This is a relatively small assemblage of post-Roman pottery recovered from topsoil, subsoil and a limited number of features within a predominantly Romano-British assemblage. The lack of pre-12th century fabrics on the site suggests that the focus of Late Saxon- early medieval activity within this part of Linton did not extend to the area of Romano-British field system excavated between 2008 and 2010 and the few sherds present are the result of later manuring.

B.5.23 The low levels of pottery present suggest little medieval farming activity and no medieval occupation of the area. The assemblage suggests that the area was not utilised for anything but grazing until the 16th century. After this date the assemblage although domestic does not appear to represent occupation of the site merely its use for the dumping of rubbish.

B.5.24 PMR is the most common fabric present with possibly Cambridgeshire or Essex kilns supplying large bowls, jugs, and some jars for use storage and serving of food. As the 16th century turns into the 17th the fabric make up changes as transportation and communication links improve and pottery from the Midlands can more easily reach the area and STSL is first seen. These are followed later by other Staffordshire fabrics and eventually in the 19th century RFWE and stoneware vessels, alongside the PMR vessels, which may still have been in use in the first quarter of the 19th century.

B.5.25 The whole assemblage is broadly domestic in character although it represents rubbish deposition and not occupation. It suggests that this area was not developed in the post-Roman period and remained greenfield until the current usage of the site.

Catalogue

Context	*Fabric*	*Basic Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Sherd Weight*	*Date range*
102	IND. PORCELAINEOUS		1	0.014	19th century
527	PMR		1	0.008	16th-end of 18th century
633	PMR	Bowl	1	0.037	16th-end of 18th century
648	NEOT		1	0.006	Mid 9th-mid 12th century
657	EMEMS		2	0.011	18th century
657	PMR		7	0.144	
657	STMO		3	0.053	
663	METS	Bowl	7	0.881	Early 18th century
663	PMBL	Bowl	3	0.124	
663	PMR	Jar	3	0.115	
663	PMR	Jug	5	0.411	
663	STMO		1	0.004	
1117	BOND		1	0.042	Early-late18th century
1117	ENGS		1	0.033	
1117	PMR		1	0.003	
1117	PMR	Bowl	5	0.392	
1117	PMR	Jar	2	0.099	
1117	STMO		1	0.036	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	Date range
1117	SWSG		1	0.009	
	SWSG	Drinking Vessel	9	0.028	
1129	BOND		1	0.022	16th-mid 17th century
1129	PMR	Bowl	1	0.057	
1256	PMBL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.001	17th century
1463	PMR	Jar	1	0.007	16th-end of1 8th century
1464	PMBL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.001	16th-end of1 8th century
1464					
1464	PMR		1	0.007	
	TRAN/PMR		1	0.002	
1465	STSL	Drinking Vessel	1	0.001	17th-end of the 18th century
1466	ENGS	bottle	1	0.021	Early 19th century
1466	RFWE		1	0.003	

B.6 Roman Ceramic Building Material

By Stephen Wadeson and Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A small assemblage of 13 fragments, weighing 3.314kg, of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from stratified deposits during the 2010 excavations. The majority of the CBM was recovered from ditches (*c.*99%) thought to be the remains of field systems possibly associated with a large villa (HER 09841) located to the south of the village of Linton. In addition a further (*c.*1%) of material was retrieved from subsoil layers.

B.6.2 The assemblage is fragmentary and abraded and has an average weight of 0.255kg. The relatively small size of the material suggests that they are the result of 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 2007b).

Methodology

B.6.3 The CBM was counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and classified by form and fabric type (Table 17), with any complete dimensions measured (mm). Levels of abrasion, evidence of reuse or burning and/or decoration were recorded and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. This follows guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). The terminology follows Brodribb (1987). The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Ceramic Building Material; The Roman Tile

Tile Fabrics

B.6.4 A total of three Romano-British tile fabrics were identified in the assemblage and recorded. Produced using locally available clays and tempers fabrics F1 and F2 are consistent with those described in the 2008 report where a further four fabrics were also identified. The present assemblage however includes a previously unidentified fabric recorded here as fabric F7 in keeping with the earlier report. Most widely used was F1, a hard red sandy fabric with flint inclusions (Table 17).

Fabric	Fabric Descriptions	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight(%)
F1	Hard, orange red (occasionally paler) sandy fabric, sparse large burnt flint, sparse-to-moderate medium flint and calciferous inclusions with occasional reduced core.	9	2.326	70.2
F2	Hard, orange red (occasionally paler) sandy fabric, moderate grog inclusions, sparse flint inclusions, occasional reduced core.	3	0.648	19.5
F7	Hard, dull red/brown sandy fabric (use/firing), sparse burnt flint, occasional coarse irregular stones, reduced grey core.	1	0.340	10.3
Total		**13**	**3.314**	**100**

Table 17: The fabrics, listed in numerical order.

Tile types

B.6.5 Two distinctive tile types were identified within the assemblage (Table 18). This is a more restricted assemblage than that recorded in 2008 where a further three types were recorded in addition to the forms identified here.

Tile Type	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Tegula	7	2.528	76.3
Bonding	1	0.340	10.2
Undiagnostic	5	0.446	13.5
Total	**13**	**3.314**	**100**

Table 18: Tile types listed in order of percentage of weight.

Roof tiles

B.6.6 Seven fragments of tegula (c.76%) were identified within the assemblage and account for the majority of the tile recovered by weight. With the exception of a single fragment from ditch 1380 produced in fabric F2, all of the tegula were produced in the hard red sandy fabric F1.

B.6.7 The tegula measure between 19 and 27mm thick, and have a mean measurement of *c*.22mm. While no complete examples were recovered the partial remains of seven seperate tegula were identified with an average sherd weight of *c*.316g. Where it has been possible to assign these fragments to features it can be seen that all of the tegula were recovered from ditches (*c*.76% by weight). Single tegula were recovered from five seperate ditches with a further two fragments identified within the fill of ditch **1348**. None of these fragments were in direct association with a Roman building.

Bonding Tile

B.6.8 A single example of bonding tile (*c*.10%), 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, was recovered during excavations. 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 2007c). Produced in the hard sandy fabric F7 and measuring 37mm thick it is possible that this fragment if used for flooring was possibly part of a tile known as a pedalis.

Undiagnostic tile fragments

B.6.9 Those fragments within the assemblage which are impossible to assign to a specific type have been classified here as undiagnostic (*c*.14% by weight). Accounting for a significant part of the assemblage by sherd count (rather than by weight) all fragments are abraded with an average weight of *c*.89g. Three of the fragments were produced in the hard red sandy fabric F1 with a further two fragments identified in the fabric F2.

B.6.10 Where these fragments can be assigned to a specific feature type, the majority were retrieved from ditches (*c*.90% by weight) with a further single fragment (*c*.10%) recovered from the subsoil of test pit 2.

Discussion

B.6.11 This is a relatively small fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material the majority of which was recovered from stratified deposits. The CBM is associated with

settlement activity on site (ditches) in the Romano-British period, however it appears to be residual in most instances.

B.6.12 Although the presence of roofing 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*.3kg) and at most the complete weight of the assemblage represents less than one complete tegula (Hylton and Williams 1996, 153).

B.6.13 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 that possibly only a small amount of robbed material was brought to the site. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage suggests debris became incorporated into the Roman soil levels and were redistributed with the movement of this material (Lyons 2007b).

Sampling Bias

B.6.14 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, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Potential

B.6.15 This preliminary assessment has shown the assemblage has limited 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.

B.6.16 A more detailed analysis of the material from this excavation, combined with the results of excavations in 2004 and 2008 (Clarke and Fletcher 2007, Wadeson and Fletcher 2008) 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

B.6.17 Due to the small size of the assemblage no further analysis is required at this time.

Roman Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Cut	Category	Feature type	Fabric	Tile Type	Qty	Weight (kg)	Thickness (mm)	Flange Thickness (mm)
1115		Layer	Subsoil	F2	Fragment	1	44	26	
1157	1158	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	372	23	36
1159	1160	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	220	20	
1208	1209	Fill	Ditch	F1	Fragment	1	84	30	
1322	1323	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	906	24	45
1348	1349	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	210	27	
1348	1349	Fill	Ditch	F2	Tegula	1	442	23	
1352	1353	Fill	Ditch	F1	Fragment	1	100	21	
1379	1380	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	221	19	
1379	1380	Fill	Ditch	F2	Fragment	1	162	20	
1418	1419	Fill	Ditch	F1	Fragment	1	56	22	
1418	1419	Fill	Ditch	F7	Bonding	1	340	37	
1451	1459	Fill	Ditch	F1	Tegula	1	157	21	36

B.7 Post-Medieval Building Material

By Rob Atkins

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 A very small assemblage of post-medieval CBM was recovered (8.479kg) and comprised brick, floor brick, roof tile and wall tile. Most of the brick came from a probable agricultural structure which dated from at least the very late 17th century but more likely AD 1700+. The wall of the structure (1142) was two bricks wide and comprised two types of bricks. A pit or mending patch (1117) within the internal floor of this structure had a moderate quantity of post-medieval CBM and probably dated from the 17th to early 18th century. This CBM was possibly being used as hardcore and is likely to have been derived from other near-by structures.

Brick

B.7.2 One almost complete brick, two part bricks and eleven fragments were recovered (7.067kg). The complete brick and two part bricks were found in wall (1142) which photographs show was two bricks wide. The bricks were two different types, both hand made and reasonably well made and do not date before the very late 17th century. Fragments from context 1117 and 1203 were undiagnostic, small and abraded. Mortar was attached to three showing they had been used before. These fragments would have been ideal for hard-core patching of a floor.

B.7.3 Context 1117

Ten undiagnostic fragments (968g) of orange/red sandy fabric. Small amounts of mortar on three.

B.7.4 Context 1142

Two part bricks (3.419kg) in an overfired deep red fabric. They are reasonably well made, *c*.4" wide and 3½" thick. Substantial quantities of lime mortar attached.

One nearly complete orange red sandy brick (2.625kg) is *c*.8½" long, *c*.4½" wide and 2" thick. Some flint inclusions up to 18mm long, and these inclusions represent *c*.1% of the brick. Reasonably well made. Moderate quantities of lime mortar attached.

B.7.5 Context 1203

Fragment (55g) in a hard red sandy fabric.

Floor brick

B.7.6 Context 1117 produced five fragments (117g) of roof tile in a pale yellow sandy fabric known as "white bricks". One fragment has its thickness surviving (1½" thick). Floor bricks were often used in agricultural or industrial buildings and is, therefore, likely to date from AD 1700+.

Roof tile

B.7.7 There were two separate roof tile types (peg tile and probable ridge tile) with the peg tile in two fabrics from six contexts. These were all small fragments and are unlikely to have been derived from one small agricultural building. It is possible that some may date to the medieval period.

Peg tile

B.7.8 Context 1117

Five fragments (60g). Crudely puddled yellow/red clay. Thirteen fragments (660g) in a hard orange/red fabric. Parts of two peg holes survive. Remains of mortar on four.

B.7.9 Context 1129

Two fragments (76g). One in an orange sandy fabric (29g). The other in a hard orange/red sandy fabric (47g). Remains of a round/sub-rounded peg hole survive *c*. 25mm/38mm from the top and side of the tile. The proximity of the hole to the corner of the tile indicates it was a 2 peg hole type.

B.7.10 Context 1142

Two fragments (182g) of a single 2 peg hole-type tile in a hard orange/red sandy fabric. Remains of both peg holes survive with the complete hole sub-rounded 17mm² and 15 and 17mm from the corner of tile. Well made tile.

B.7.11 Context 1258

One fragment (13g) in a hard orange/red sandy fabric. Lime mortar on one side.

B.7.12 Context 1348

One fragment (22g) in a hard orange/red sandy fabric. Lime mortar on three sides.

B.7.13 Context 1400

One fragment (68g) in a hard orange sandy fabric.

Ridge tile

B.7.14 Context 1117

Six fragments (179g) of probable ridge tile in a orange/red sandy fabric.

Wall tile

B.7.15 Two undecorated tin glazed wall tile fragments (35g) were recovered from context 1117. Well made tiles likely to be late 17th or early 18th century in date.

Recommendations fro Further Work

B.7.16 This small assemblage, while significant for the dating of building 1114, has little further potential. Therefore. No further work is recommended.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

C.1.1 A total of forty-four bulk samples were taken from the latest phase of excavations at Linton Village College (LINVIC10). Samples were taken from across the excavated area and were submitted for assessment of their archaeobotanical potential and for the recovery of artefacts.

C.1.2 Features sampled include pits, postholes, ditches and a single grave. The deposits dated from the Middle to Later Iron Age (300BC – *c.*AD1), Romano-British to Early Saxon (mid 2nd - early 5th century) periods; a number of undated features were also sampled, which are thought to be post-medieval/modern.

C.1.3 Up to the total volume (usually a maximum of 40 litres) of each sample was processed by water flotation using a modified Siraff three-tank system for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table x. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.1.5 The results are recorded on Table 19.

C.1.6 Preservation is by charring with no evidence of preservation by waterlogging or mineralisation. Preservation of charred material is variable with some cereal grains appearing abraded. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlet and modern seeds occur in the majority of the samples suggesting a high degree of bioturbation which may have led to movement of plant remains within deposits.

Prehistoric

C.1.7 Pit **1165** was 100% sampled for artefact retrieval. The flots of the five samples from this feature all contain modern seeds such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). Charred plant remains are restricted to charcoal , fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and occasional cereal grains.

C.1.8 This pit also contained flint debitage and a significant quantity of calcined bone

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

C.1.9 Samples from three clay-lined pits **1135**,**1278** and **1247** produced sparse charcoal and a single grain along with a glume base of prehistoric wheat, most likely emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*).

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

C.1.10 The samples dating to the Romano-British to Early Saxon period contained a sparse assemblage of plant remains. Cereal grains occur in small quantities in ditch fills and along with glume bases of both emmer and spelt wheat (*T. spelta*). The only charred weed seed is of the wetland plant spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) in Sample 238, fill 1418 of ditch 1412. The presence of this species suggests that the ditch contained water at some time.

Discussion

C.1.11 The samples from the latest phase of excavation at Linton Village College have produced only a small assemblage of plant remains with limited diversity. Previous excavations in the near vicinity of this site produced a moderate assemblage of charred plant remains which were interpreted as derived from scattered hearth waste (Fryer, 2008). The plant remains in this assemblage are also likely to have derived from scattered hearth waste accumulating in ditch fills. The general scarcity of plant remains suggests that this area is beyond the main area of occupation.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.1.12 Samples 215 and 216 from fill 1164 of pit **1165** both contained calcined bone which should be fully assessed to determine whether it is human or animal bone.

C.1.13 A significant amount of flint was recovered from the residues of the majority of the samples. Full assessment of this material is recommended as it is likely that smaller items will have been recovered by bulk sieving than from hand-excavation.

C.1.14 The total volume of all samples from pit **1165** was processed. The remaining samples were part-processed for the purpose of this initial assessment. It is recommended that the remaining soil from all other samples is fully processed in order to maximize recovery of plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Sample Size (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Modern Seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Calcined Bone	Pottery	Fired Clay	Burnt flint	Flint debitage	Charcoal
200	1108	1109	pit	10	10	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	+	+	#	0	0	0	0	#	###	0
201	1118	1119	ditch	20	10	#	#	#	0	#	#	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	###	+
202	1120	1121	post hole	20	10	0	0	0	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	###	0
203	1122	1123	ditch	20	15	#	#	0	0	#	0	##	++	++	#	#	0	0	0	0	##	+
204	1126	1127	ditch	20	10	#	#	0	#	#	##	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	+
205	1131	1132	ditch	20	5	##	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	#	0	0	#	0	0	##	+
206	1133	1135	pit	20	15	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	+
207	1134	1135	pit	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	++	+	0	0	0	0	#	0	###	0
208	1139	1138	ditch	20	5	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	#	#	0	0	#	0	##	+
209	1147	1148	ditch	20	15	#	#	0	0	0	0	##	+	++	#	0	0	0	#	0	###	0
210	1163	1165	pit	20	30	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	+++	+++	0	0	####	#	0	##	###	+
211	1164	1165	pit	40	90	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	+++	+++	##	#	####	0	0	0	###	+
212	1140	1141	pit	20	110	0	0	0	0	###	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
213	1203	1204	ditch	20	25	#	0	0	0	##	0	0	++	++	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
214	1163	1165	pit	30	30	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	++	++	0	0	##	0	0	0	###	+
215	1164	1165	pit	40	220	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	+++	+++	##	#	####	0	0	##	####	+
216	1164	1165	pit	10	20	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	+++	+++	0	0	###	0	0	##	###	+
217	1208	1209	ditch	20	10	#	#	0	0	##	##	0	+	+	0	#	0	0	0	0	##	0
218	1191	1192	pit	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
219	1199	1200	pit	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	1218	1219	ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+
221	1241	1242	pit	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	1226	1227	post hole	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	1228	1229	post hole	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
224	1248	1247	pit	10	10	0	0	0	0	#	##	0	++	+	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
225	1249	1247	pit	10	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
226	1273	1274	ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
227	1280	1279	ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
228	1277	1278	pit	20	1	0	0	0	0	##	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
229	1282	1278	pit	60	10	0	#	0	0	0	#	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	1283	1278	pit	20	1	0	0	0	0	##	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
231	1286	1287	pit	20	1	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	##	#	+

232	1290	1293	pit	20	10	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	+
233	1291	1293	pit	5	1	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0
234	1324	1326	ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
235	1262	1261	ditch	20	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0
236	1337	1339	grave	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	1368		layer	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	+
238	1418	1412	ditch	20	5	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	+++	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+
239	1435	1436	ditch	20	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
240	1250	1251	post hole	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	#	0	0	#	0
241	1252	1253	post hole	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

Table 19: Enviromental remains quantification

C.2 Faunal Remains Assessment

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.2.1 The faunal material comprises 295 fragments, with 187 identifiable to species (63.3% of the total sample).

The Assemblage

Recovery

C.2.2 The bones forming this assessment were collected by hand.

Residuality and contamination

C.2.3 No information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time.

Context

C.2.4 Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and linear features dating from the Neolithic to Roman periods.

Preservation

C.2.5 The preservation of the assemblage is generally good.

Storage and quantity

C.2.6 The hand collected animal bone is stored in crates measuring 45x30x23cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 24.7Kg.

Assessment

Methods

C.2.7 The entire assemblage was scanned initially by context, with all "countable" bones being recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in table 20. The numbers of ageable mandibles and epiphyses are recorded in Tables 21 and 22. Available measurements and sexable bones are recorded in tables 23 and 24. The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant 1982).

The assemblage

C.2.8 Table 20 shows that the assemblage is dominated by cattle, with few sheep/goat and pig remains being recovered. This is a similar ratio to the assemblage from the 2004 excavations (Baxter 2007) but not the 2008 phase which shows a broader species distribution (Faine 2009). Pit fill 1164 contained burnt and extremely fragmented juvenile pig remains. As with the 2008 assemblage horse remains are present in relatively large numbers, with context 1137 containing large amounts of ribs and

vertebra. Wild mammal remains are scarce, with context 1164 containing a portion of red deer antler and aurochs proximal metatarsal (aurochs also being recovered during the 2004 excavations (Baxter 2007). Although in terms of fragments dog is the 3rd most prevalent taxon in the assemblage they are in fact confined to three contexts, with context 1368 containing the remains of an extremely small adult. The vast majority of ageable, measurable and sexable elements were recovered from the cattle and horse assemblages. However, the assemblage as a whole contains very few sexable bones. Identifiable material from environmental samples is limited but includes small numbers of small mammal and anuran amphibian remains.

Conclusions

C.2.9 This is small assemblage that could nonetheless provide further information when combined with the 2004 and 2008 samples, in particular the cattle and horse remains. This assemblage will also help in the interpretation of other interesting contexts in earlier stages such as the aurochs remains from the 2004 stage and the small dogs from the 2008 sample.

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Other	Notes
86	8	2	58	29	20	Includes Red deer, Aurochs and Amphibian

Table 20: Species distribution for the assemblage

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse
6	0	0	2

Table 21: Number of ageable mandibles

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Other
37	4	0	15	6

Table 22: Number of available epiphyses

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Other
23	2	0	21	12

Table 23: Number of measurable elements

Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Other
8	0	0	3	0

Table 24: Number of sexable elements

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACBMG	2002	Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication. **http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm**
Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.M.	1994	*The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*. London: English Heritage AML Report 17/94.
Barfield, L. and Hodder, M	1987	Burnt Mounds as Saunas, and the Prehistory of Bathing. *Antiquity* 61 (233), 370-379.
Barfield, L. H.	1991	Hot Stones: hot food or hot baths? In M. A. Hodder and L. H. Barfield, (Eds.) *Burnt Mounds and Hot Stone Technology: papers from the 2nd International Burnt Mound Conference, Sandwell*, 12-14 October 1990, 59 – 67. Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. Sandwell.
Baxter, I.L.	2007	Animal Bone. In Clarke, R. *Prehistoric and Roman Activity in the Granta Valley: Excavations at Linton Village College, Linton Cambridgeshire. Post Excavation Assessment*. CAMARC Report No. 821
Beadsmoore, E.	2007	The Flintwork from Linton Village College. Unpublished CAMARC Report 821.
Bishop, B.J.	2008	Lithic Assessment: Excavations at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire. Site Code: LINVIC 08. Unpublished Oxford Archaeology East Report 1058.
Brodribb, G.	1987	Roman brick and tile, Gloucester
Cessford, C., Alexander, A. and Dickens, D.	2006	*Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: Waterfront Archaeology in Ely,* East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 11
Clarke, R.	2007	*Prehistoric and Romano-British Activity in the Granta Valley: Linton Village College, Linton Cambridgeshire 2004-5*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. CAMARC Report Number 821
Clarke, R. and Fletcher, C.	2007	Ceramic Building material' in Clarke, R. *Prehistoric and Romano-British Activity in the Granta Valley: Linton Village College, Linton Cambridgeshire 2004-5*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. CAMARC Report Number 821
Darling, M.J.,	2004	'Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery'. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies Vol 11
Davis, S.J.M.	1992	*A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*, London: English Heritage AML Report 19/92.
Dobrey, K. and Reilly, K.	1988	A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96
Dunkin, D.J.	2001	Metalwork, Burnt Mounds and settlement on the West Sussex Coastal Plain: a contextual study. *Antiquity* 75, 261-262.
English Heritage	1997	*English Heritage Archaeology Division research agenda*. Draft report
Evans, J.	1991	Some notes on Horningsea Pottery, *J. Roman Pottery Stud.* 11, 33-43
Evans, J.,	2003	'The Pottery' in Hinman, M., *A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British Site at Haddon, Peterborough*. British Archaeological Report 358, 105-107

Faine, C.	2009	Animal Bone. In Gilmour, N. *Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire. Post Excavation Assessment*. OA East Report No. 1058
Garwood, P.,	1999	'Grooved Ware in Southern Britain; Chronology and Interpretation'. In R. Cleal and A. MacSween (ed.s) Grooved Ware in Britain and Ireland. Neolithic Studies groups Seminar Papers 3. Oxford, Oxbow.
Gilmour, N.	2009	*Excavation, Evaluation and Watching brief at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire*. Post-Excavation assessment and Updated project Design. OA East report number 1058.
Grant, A.	1982	The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In B. Wilson, C. Grigson & S. Payne (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: BAR British Series 199
Gurney, D.,	1986	The Romano-British Villa and Bath-house at Little Oulsham Drove, Feltwell; Excavations by Ernest Greenfield, 1962 and 1964 in Settlement, Religion and Industry on the Roman Fen-Edge, Norfolk, East Anglian Archaeology 31, pp. 1 to 43.
Hedges, J.	1975	Excavation of Two Orcadian Burnt Mounds at Liddle and Beaquoy. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland* 106, 38-98.
Hylton,T., and Williams, R.J.,	1996	'Clay Weights' and 'Tile' in Williams, R.J., Hart, P. J., and Williams, T. L., Wavedon Gate: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 10.
Jeffery, S.	1991	Burnt Mounds, Fulling and Early Textiles. In M. A. Hodder and L. H. Barfield, (Eds.) *Burnt Mounds and Hot Stone Technology: papers from the 2nd International Burnt Mound Conference, Sandwell, 12-14 October 1990*, 97-108. Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. Sandwell.
Lethbridge, T. C	1937	Romano-British burials at Linton, Cambridgeshire. PCAS 37: 68-71.
Lyons, A.	2007a	The Romano-British Pottery' in Clarke, R. *Prehistoric and Romano-British Activity in the Granta Valley: Linton Village College, Linton Cambridgeshire 2004-5*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. CAMARC Report Number 821
Lyons, A.,	2007b	'An Assessment of the Ceramic Building Material' in Atkins, R., and Rees, G., An Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Broughton Manor Farm, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, CAM ARC Report 968, Volume 2
Lyons, A.,	2007c	Archive report for the Ceramic Building Material, Loves Farm (STR LOF 05)
Lyons, A.,	2008	The Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional, early Roman and Romano-British pottery from Loves Farm, St Neots in Hinman, M., *Colonisation, Conquest, and Continuity on the Cambridgeshire Clay Lands. Earlier Prehistoric evidence, Iron Age, Romano-British and Early Saxon Agriculture and Settement on Land at Love's Farm, St Neots.*
Lyons, A.L., and Percival, S.,	2004	An archaeological Analysis of the IronAge and Roman pottery from Wimblington Road, March, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk Archaeological Unit Specialist Report No. 8
Medieval Pottery Research Group	1998	*A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms,* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper

Medieval Pottery Research Group	2001	*Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics,* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
Percival, S. and Lyons, A.,	2004	*An Archaeological Assessment of the Pottery from Linton Village College, Cambridgeshire.* NAU Archaeology Specialist Report No 19.
Percival, S.,	2007	*Analysis Report on the Pottery from Linton Village College.* Unpublished report for OAE by NAU Archaeology.
Perrin, J.R.,	1999	Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58. Journal of Roman pottery studies Vol 8
Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group	1992	*Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. PCRG Occasional Paper 2.
Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group	1997	*Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. PCRG Occasional Paper 2. Revised.
Pryor, F.	1998	Etton: Excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-7. English Heritage Archaeological Report 18.
Schaefer, M., Black, S. and Scheuer, L.	2009	*Juvenile Osteology* Elsevier, Academic Press
Smith, K.	1977	The Excavation of Winklebury Camp, Basingstoke, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 43, 31-129.
Tomber, R and Dore, J.,	1998	The National Roman Fabric reference collection, A Handbook. MoLAS Monograph 2
Wadeson, s.	2008	'Roman Pottery' in Gilmour, N., *Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire,* Oxford Archaeology East Report: 1058
Wadeson, W., S., and Fletcher, C.,	2008	'Ceramic Building Materials' in Gilmour, N., *Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire,* Oxford Archaeology East Report: 1058
Webster, G., (Ed)	1976	Romano-British coarse pottery: a student's guide. CBA Research Report No. 6
Willis, S.,	2004	The Study Group For Roman Pottery Research Framework Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2003. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies Vol 11
Wright A. P. M. (editor), Adrienne B. Rosen, Susan M. Keeling, C. A. F. Meekings,	1978	A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 6

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-82833		
Project Name	Neolithic to Roman activity at Linton Village College, Linton, Cambridgeshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	05-05-2010	Finish	20-09-2010
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LINVIC10	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ECB 3342	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB 2035, ECB 2879

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
pit	Neolithic -4k to -2k	pottery	Neolithic -4k to -2k
ring ditch	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	lithics	Neolithic -4k to -2k
ditch	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
pit	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Roman 43 to 410	animal bone	Roman 43 to 410
inhumation	Roman 43 to 410		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridgeshire	Linton Village College, Cambridge Road, Linton, Cambidgeshire CB1 4JB	
Parish	Linton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	c.0.5ha	National Grid Reference	TL5565 4696

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Steve Macaulay
Project Design Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Manager	Steve Macaulay
Supervisor	Nick Gilmour

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores Landbeach	OA East office Bar Hill	CCC Stores Landbeach
LINVIC10	LINVIC10	LINVIC10

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.
	☐ Sketch/Notes

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Deposit - Conjectured

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Archaeological Feature

Archaeological Deposit

Natural Feature

Modern Deposit

Excavated Slot

Brick

Bone

Cut Number **118**

Deposit Number 118

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Intrusion/Truncation

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Cut Number **117**

Deposit Number 117

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

Bone

Burnt Stone

Stone

Chalk

Charcoal

Convention Key

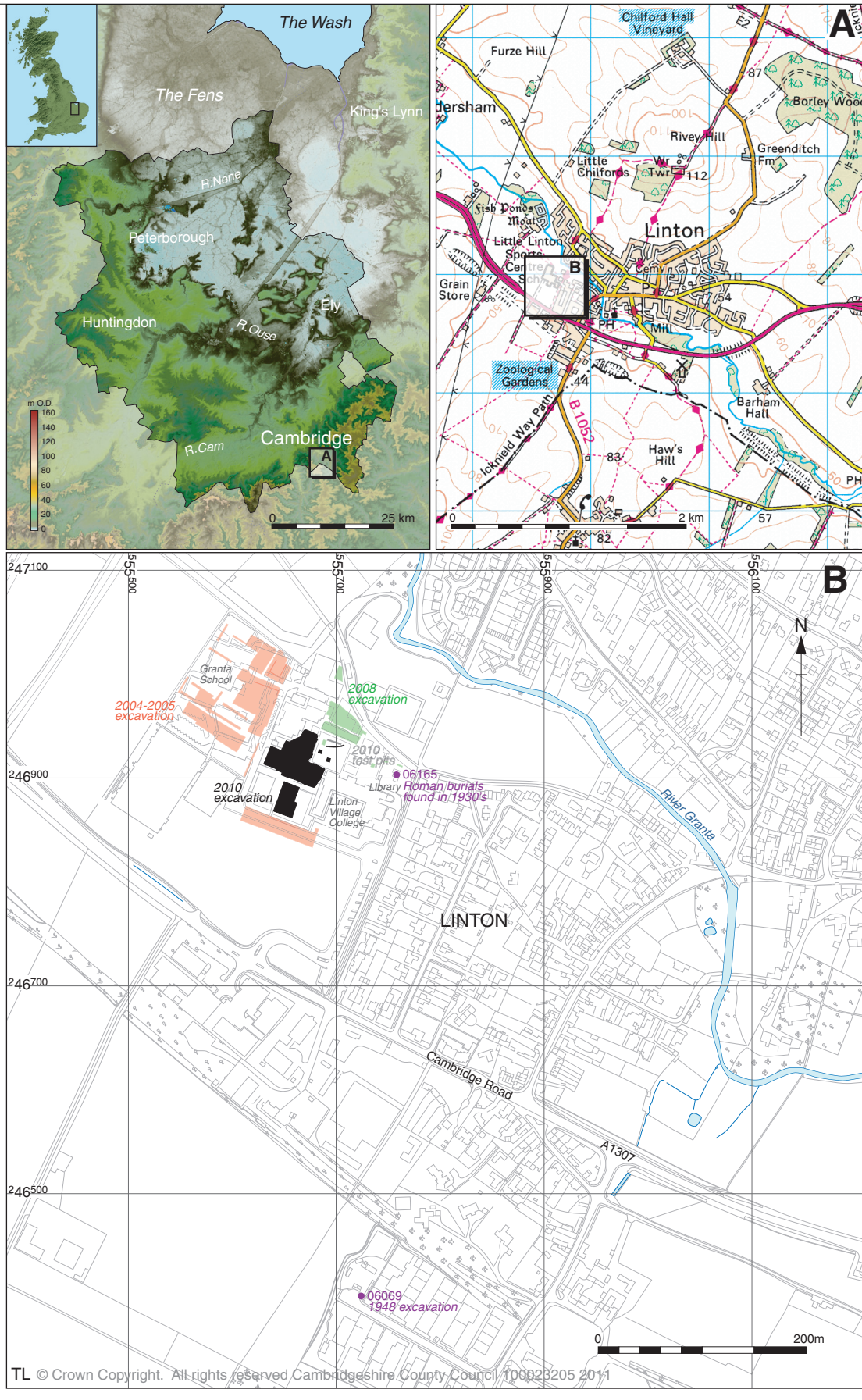

Figure 1: Site location map showing previous excavations

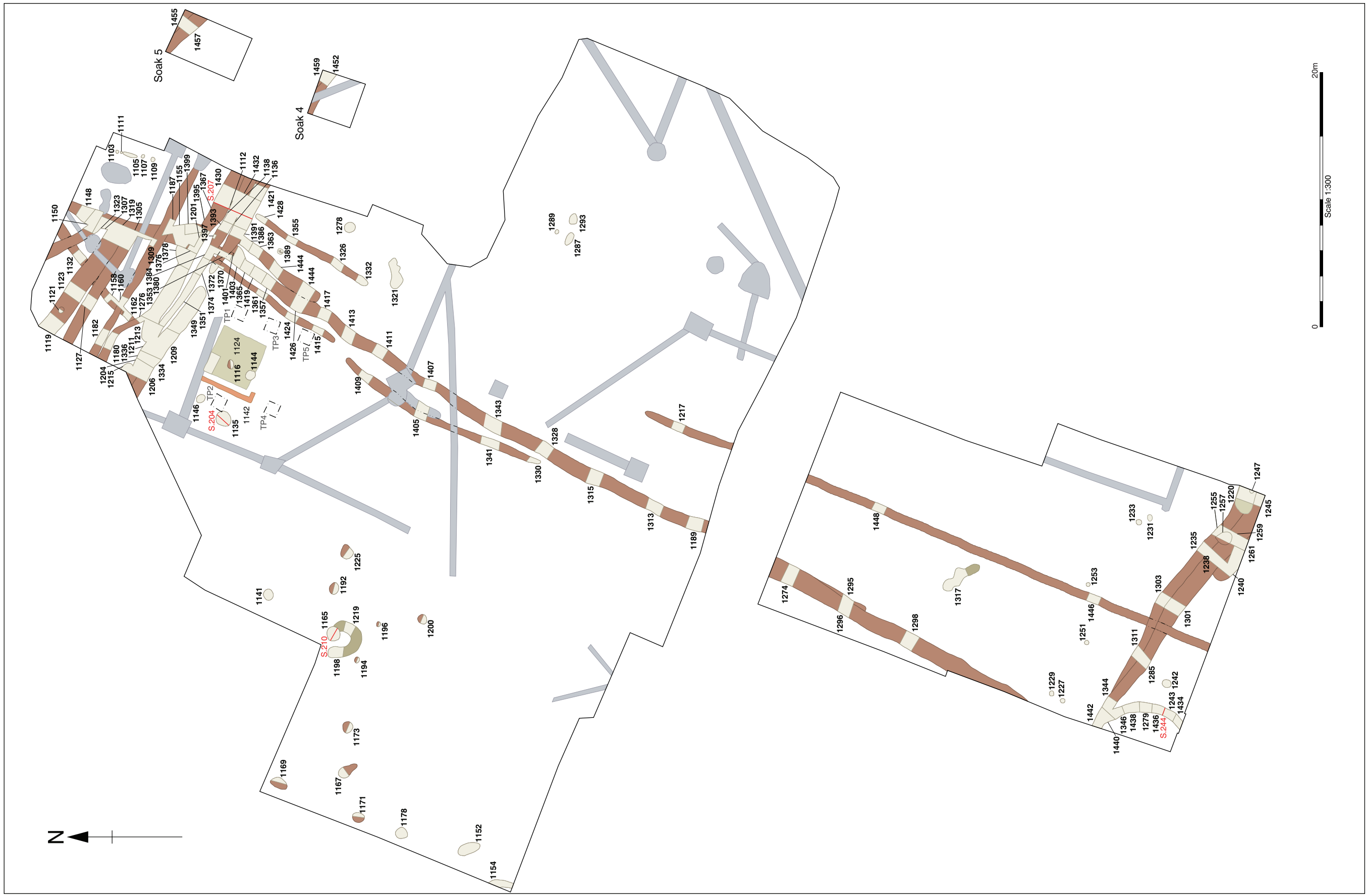

Figure 2: Site plan

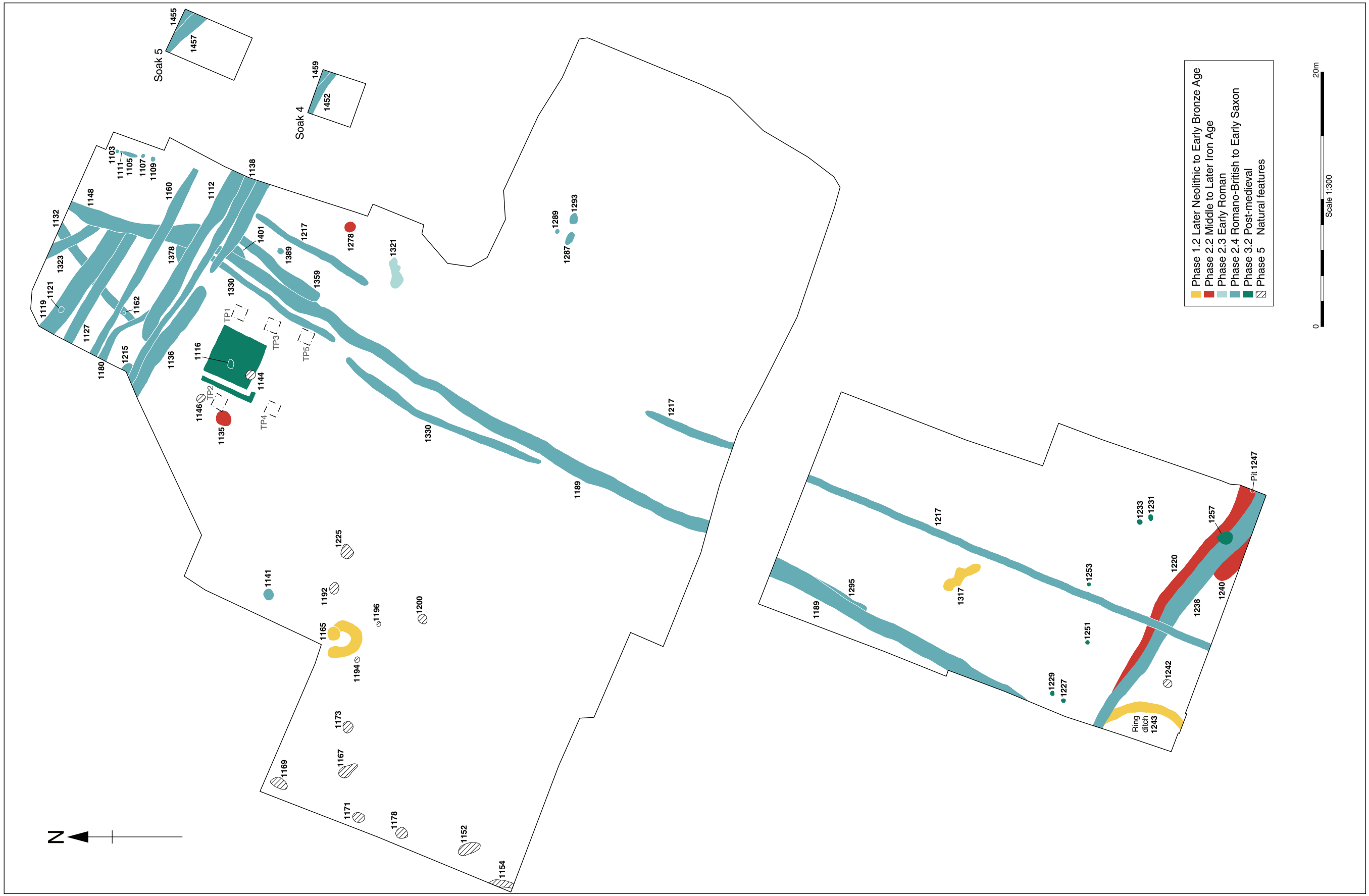

Figure 3: Phase plan

Figure 4: Phase plan of all features 2004-2010

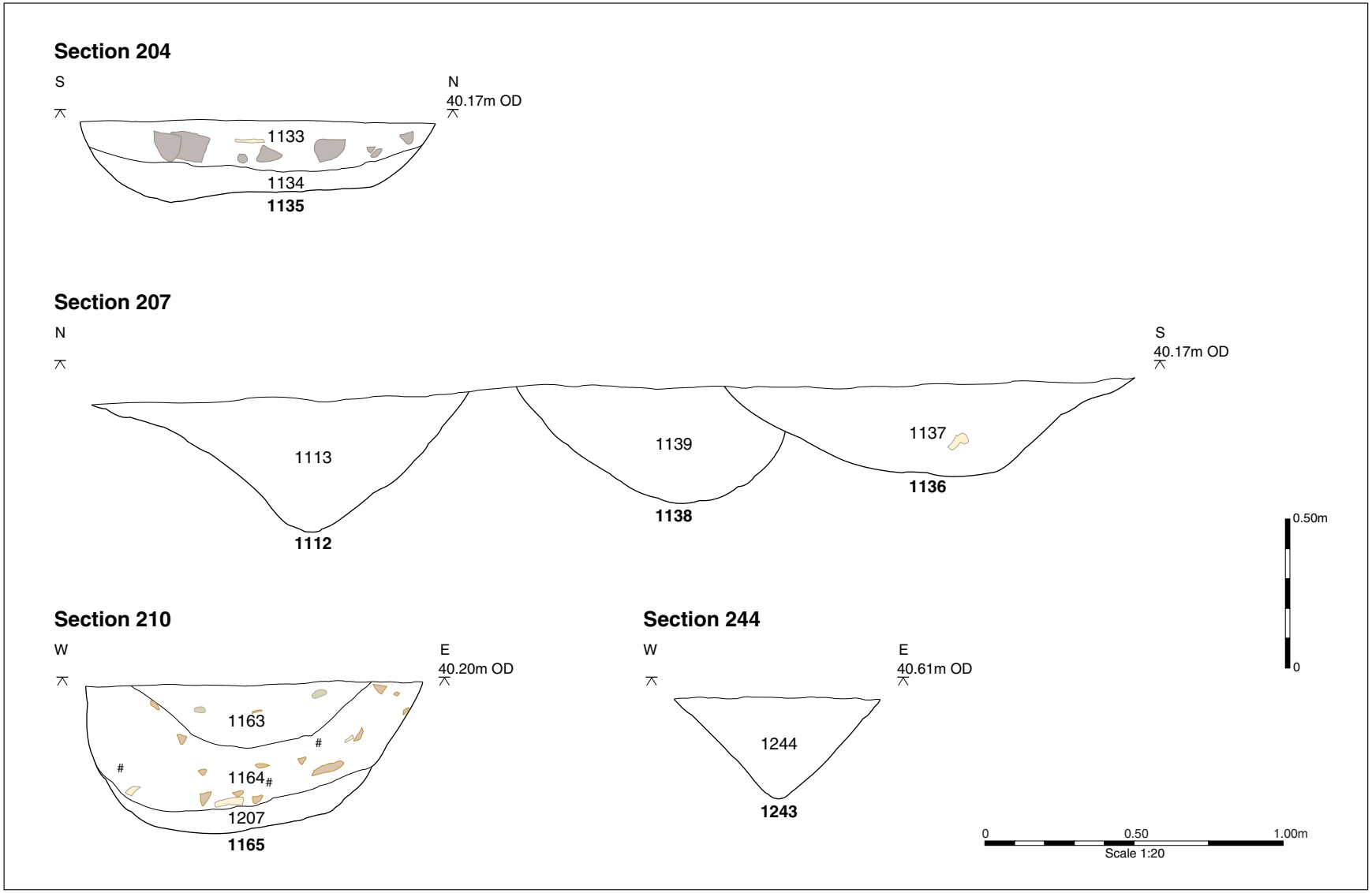

Figure 5: Sections

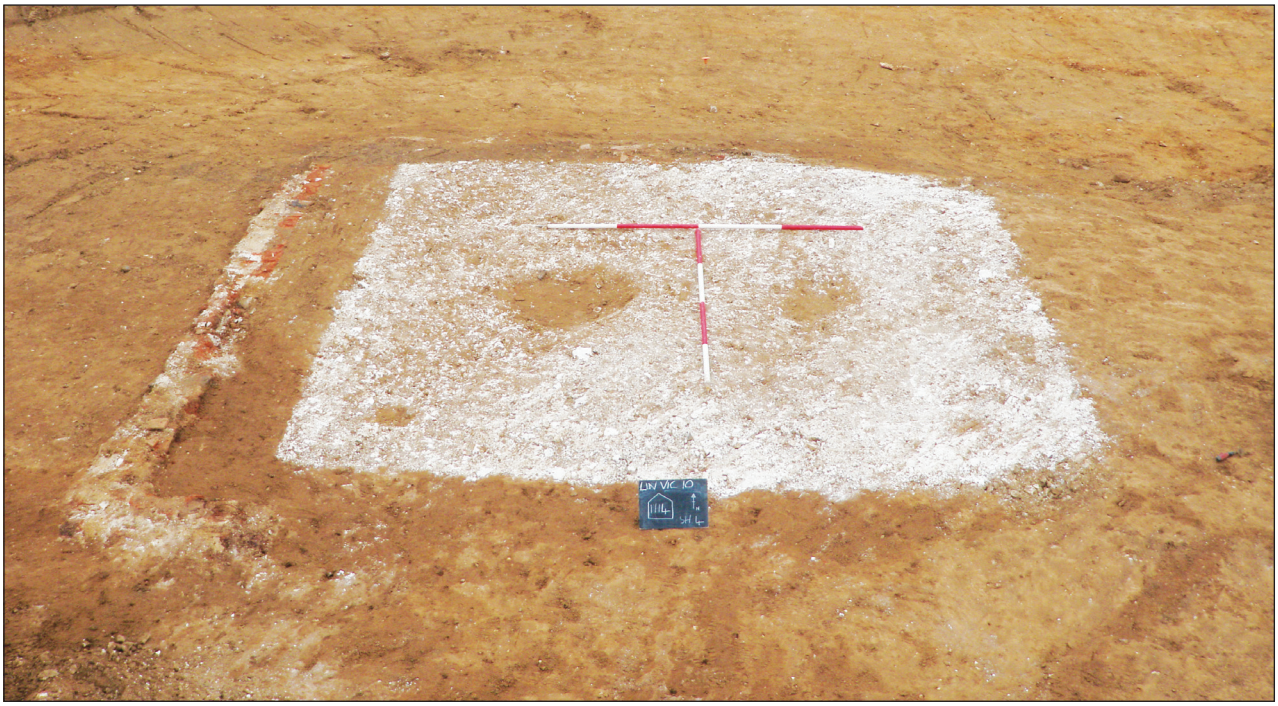

*Plate 1: Post-medieval building **1114** from the south*

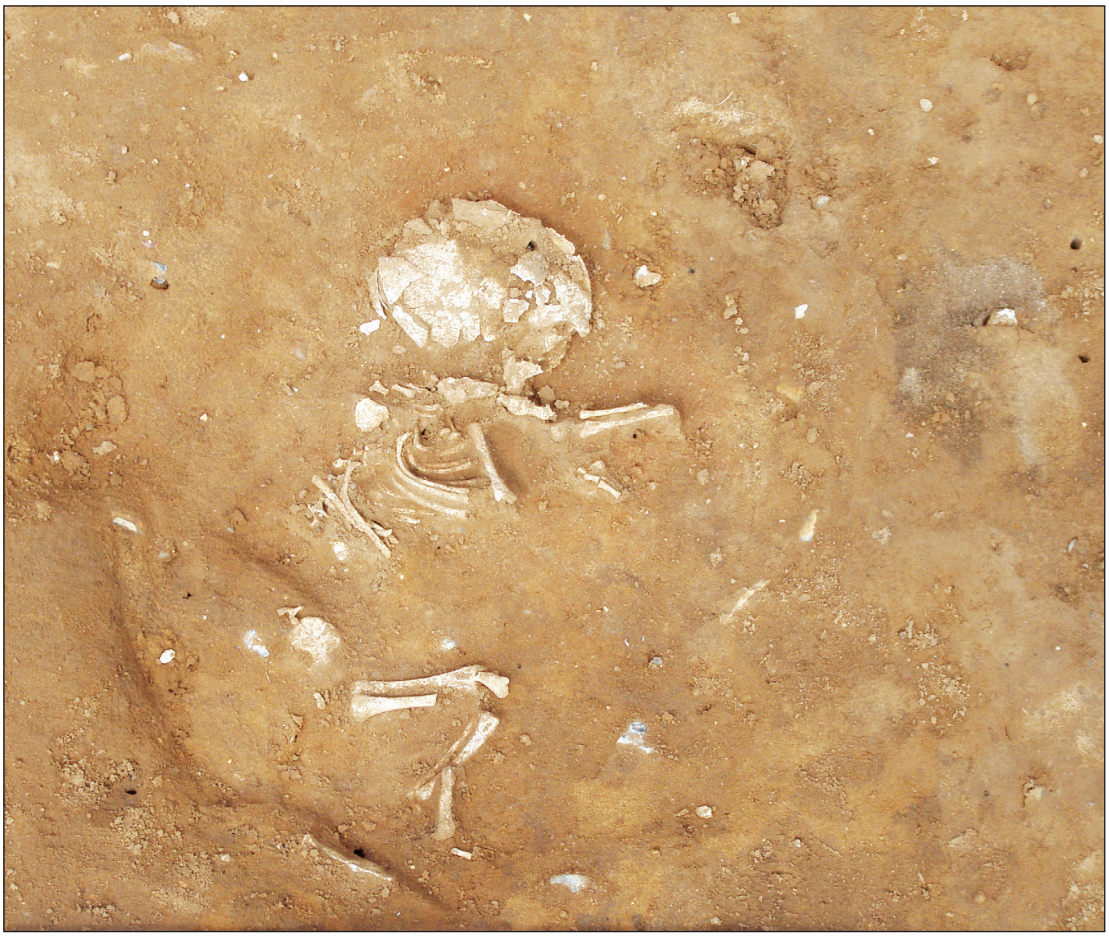

*Plate 2: Burial **1388** from the south*

*Plate 3: Ring-ditch **1243** from the north-east*

Plate 4: The excavation area from the south

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w:http://thehumanjourney.net