SCOTSDALES GARDEN CENTRE MARKET STREET, FORDHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA REPORT NO: R13094

SITE CODE: ECB5191

FEBRUARY 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham between the 16th and 31st October 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd in advance of potential residential development of the site. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified two areas of concentrated activity: late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval pits and ditches focused on Trench 24 in the southern field, and evidence for medieval pitting and/or chalk quarrying focused on Trench 16 in the northern central area.

Lithic artefacts and abraded residual Roman pottery sherds retrieved from later features suggest a background activity of prehistoric and Roman occupation in the wider area around the site. Ditches which were part of a late medieval and post-medieval to modern field system were recorded in the northern and southern fields of the evaluation area.

Fordham was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and in the early 11th century Fordham was a substantial manor that was part of the royal demesne. Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence has been excavated in the centre of Fordham and to its north-east. The remains at the Scotsdales site could therefore be evidence for enclosures and agricultural activity that were part of the Saxon estate. The evidence for chalk quarrying in the medieval period could have been part of localised quarrying that experienced a boom in the later medieval period to provide building stone and mortar. This is well attested at other local Fen edge sites in this period near-by.

The evaluation has demonstrated that the proposed development will have an impact on heritage assets of archaeological significance in the southern and central areas of the site. It has not identified any insurmountable constraints to development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 624 705) between the 16th and 31st October 2017 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd. who are collecting baseline information to support a planning application for the residential development of the site.

1.1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire's County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Christiane Meckseper of PCA (Meckseper 2017) and approved by the CHET. The works were monitored and signed off by the CHET.

1.1.4 In line with the National Planning Policy Framework 2012, the aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.1.5 A total of twenty trenches were excavated and recorded.

1.1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire Archaeological Stores.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The proposed development area lies to the south-west of the built-up area of Fordham village and to the west of the road junction of Market Street and Station Road (Figure 1). It presently comprises a garden centre, nurseries, car parking and open rough grassland. The site is bounded by Market Street to the north-east, Station Road to the south-east and fields

to the north-west and south-west.

1.2.2 The proposed site covers an area of approximately 9.28ha for development into 150 residential units.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The underlying geology of the site is West Melbury Chalk Formation-Chalk, Totternhoe Stone Member – Chalk, and Zag Chalk Formation – Chalk (British Geological Survey 2017). A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas.

1.3.2 There is no information about superficial deposits available for this area.

1.4 Topography

1.4.1 The site lies at the southern edge of the Fens and lies between c.7-12m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). It comprises two fields of rough pasture to the north and south of Scotsdales Garden Centre, and parts of the grounds of the garden centre itself.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is taken from the heritage environment desk-based assessment (Slater 2017), supported by data provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) as part of the brief (CHER licence no: 17-2954). Numbers in brackets refer to the CHER reference number of each heritage asset.

2.1.2 The potential development site is located at the south-western edge of the village of Fordham. Fordham Conservation Area lies some distance to the east and focusses on the historic core of the village along Church Street and the northern end of Mill Lane.

Prehistoric

2.1.3 The site lies within an area which was likely to have been conducive to settlement during the prehistoric periods. Many early prehistoric flint and lithic scatters along with Palaeolithic and Neolithic hand axes have been identified throughout the region. From the Later Bronze Age there is an increased amount of sporadic settlement evidence in the region as a whole, with evidence for pastoral and arable landscapes in some areas. Settlement tends to be unenclosed until the Later Iron Age when coaxial field boundaries demonstrate an extensive, well-organised Iron Age landscape of linear boundaries and dykes. These landscape features are particularly important in the study of the evolution of social, economic and political organisation of the region during this period (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 15).

2.1.4 Archaeological investigations and chance finds in the general area of the site have revealed significant remains from the prehistoric period. Numerous Mesolithic and Neolithic flint objects have been discovered in the vicinity of the site, with an Upper Palaeolithic long blade and a Neolithic chisel found from the site itself (HER11758). Excavations undertaken in advance of the Fordham bypass, c.500m to the west of the site, discovered evidence for Neolithic – Iron Age occupation in the form

of ditches, pits, a burnt flint dump and a well (MCB16949, MCB16950). An Iron Age settlement was located, approximately 1.2km to the south-east of the site, during the Fenland Survey (HER11287).

Roman

2.1.5 Roman occupation in the general area was on a considerable scale. The substantial town of *Duroliponte* (later known as Cambridge) lies c.18km to the south-west of the site while significant Roman settlements such as those at Godmanchester and St Neots lie within the wider area. A network of interlocking waterborne and road communications was established in the area, with three lodes dug to link settlements on the edge of the upland with the Cam (British History Online).

2.1.6 A Roman settlement site was identified during the Fenland Survey, approximately 1.2km to the south-east of the site (HER11287a). Roman pottery and coins have also been found in the vicinity of Fordham village (MCB9349, MCB9156).

Saxon

2.1.7 Staploe hundred occupies the north-east corner of Cambridgeshire and may have been an early Anglo-Saxon territory. In the early Anglo-Saxon period the area appeared to have been divided into two areas, with the Devil's Ditch separating the vills within the Staploe and Cheveley hundreds from those in the Staine and Flendish hundreds. William of Malmesbury wrote that Bishop Felix had established a monastery at Soham in the 7th century. In the 11th century Staploe hundreds three northern vills, Fordham, Soham and Isleham, contained substantial manors that were part of the royal demesne (British History Online).

2.1.8 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the potential development site is good, with numerous records of Anglo-Saxon activity in the CHER. Excavation at Hillside Meadow, c. 800m to the east of the site, revealed features associated with domestic activity including a boundary ditch, postholes and gullies (CB14611). Further excavations in this area revealed three phases of Anglo-Saxon activity (CB14613), dating

from the Early-Late Saxon periods and included enclosures and sunken floored buildings. A post-built structure, parallel ditches and postholes dating from the Middle-Late Saxon period were excavated at Fordham Primary School, c. 1km north-east of the site (CB14610). Three Middle Saxon book fittings were found approximately 700m south-east of the site (MCB9109).

Medieval

2.1.9 In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Fordham had six villagers, fifteen smallholders and one slave (Open Domesday). There is no mention of a church. By 1279 the village contained c.140 houses, occupied by 135 manorial tenants and in 1377 approximately 340 paid the poll tax (British History Online).

2.1.10 The historic core of Fordham village is located approximately 800m to the north-east, around the church of St Peter and St Mary Magdalene (MCB9146). Most of the church dates from the 13th century onwards, but some Norman remains still survive. The village was concentrated around the High Street (renamed Church Street in the 20th century), which formed part of a road running west from Mildenhall towards Ely.

2.1.11 A possible 12th century fortified site is located c. 700m south-east of the site (MCB9108), which is believed to be associated with the 1143-1144 rebellion of the Earl of Essex. However, field investigation has revealed no evidence of earthworks of fortification in this area.

2.1.12 Approximately 1km south-east of the site lies Fordham Abbey, a Gilbertine priory founded before 1227 by the Canons of the Order of Sempringham (HER07449). By 1279 the Prior held the original endowment of a messuage, a watermill and 14 acres of arable land. The priory was dissolved in 1538, with none of the priory buildings surviving to the present day.

2.1.13 Further medieval remains have been found at Mill Lane (CB14608) and aerial photography has revealed medieval furlong boundaries c.800m south-east of the site (MCB12243).

Post-Medieval - Modern

2.1.14 The population of Fordham grew rapidly from the 1570s, and had possibly doubled by the 17th century (British History Online). By 1801 the population had reached 700 and rose to a peak of 1584 in 1851. Building developments in the 20th century saw the population reach 2204 by 1991.

2.1.15 Fordham was subject to several fires that destroyed numerous timber-framed buildings. One in 1601 destroyed 13 dwellings from the High Street to Market Street, close to the site. Another in 1712 burnt more between Mill Lane and the old vicarage. Twelve cottages were lost in 1853 and six more in 1858-61. Two 16th century buildings survive in Fordham, a timber-framed barn (DCB1270) and The Crown Public House on Church Street (DCB957). A 17th century coaching inn, The Chequers, is still present on Carter Street (DCB626) and numerous 18th-19th century buildings are present, some listed (DCB627 Site 20, DCB1268, DCB1441, DCB956 and DCB960).

2.1.16 Cartographic evidence shows the potential development site as arable land from the 17th century onwards.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation and Sampling

3.1.1 A total of fifteen 50m long trenches, one 40m long trench, two 30m long trenches and two 25m long trenches were excavated (Figure 2). The trenches were located to achieve an even spread across the potential development site.

3.1.2 Trenches 12, 14, 18, 20 and 21 were not opened due to garden centre features still standing or in use at the proposed trench locations. Trench 15 was not opened due to the presence of a water pipe currently in use extending through the length of the proposed trench. Trenches 11 and 13 were shortened to 30m and 40m respectively, in order to fit them into the space available. Likewise, Trenches 16 and 17 were shortened to 25m and Trench 19 to 30m as these were located in parts of the garden centre still in use as planting beds.

3.1.3 The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator. Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 8-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.09m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.

3.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/created. Ninety litres of topsoil and subsoil were hand-sorted at the end of each trench to achieve artefact characterisation for all deposits present throughout the trench.

3.1.5 All metal finds were retrieved with the aid of a metal detector, these are

listed in Table 3 below. Artefacts collected during the bucket sampling were confined to the northern field and comprised small fragments of 18th and 19th century pottery which are tabulated in Table 11. Several shotgun cartridges were also spotted in the samples from the northern field, but these were not retained. Topsoil and subsoil in the southern field contained no finds.

3.1.6 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

3.1.7 All features were investigated and recorded to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

3.2 Recording Methodology

3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

3.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

3.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and do not reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2.

3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological features below are described and technical data with further detail for all features is tabulated in Appendix 2. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

4.1.2 The trenches were located in two clusters with Trenches 1-17 in the northern part of the site and Trenches 19-26 located in the southern part of the site.

4.1.3 Trenches 3, 5, 9, 13, 17, 19 and 25 contained no archaeological features. Those trenches are described using trench tables only in Appendix 2.

4.2 Modern overburden and natural geological deposits

4.2.1 In the northern field, containing Trenches 1-10, overburden in all trenches comprised friable dark brown clay silt topsoil (101) which was between 0.16m and 0.34m thick. Subsoil (102) comprised a compact mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small pebbles which ranged from 0.11m to 0.27m in thickness. The natural geology (103) was a white and pale grey chalk with occasional orange and yellow sand patches.

4.2.2 Overburden in Trenches 11, 13, 16 and 17 in the central part of the site was composed of make-up layer (267); a mid-brown grey clay with mixed gravels and plastic sheeting fragments, ranging from 0.22m to 0.49m in thickness. It can be associated with modern garden centre activity. Below this was the subsoil layer (102) of compact mid grey brown clay silt, 0.13m to 0.30m thick, followed by the natural geology (103) of white and grey chalk with orange yellow sand patches.

4.2.3 In the southern field, containing Trenches 22-26, overburden in all trenches comprised friable dark brown sandy silt topsoil (132) which was between 0.18m and 0.36m thick. Subsoil (133) comprised a compact mid brownish grey clay with occasional small pebbles and intrusive modern debris which ranged from 0.28m to 0.77m in thickness. The natural

geological deposits (103) comprised white and pale grey chalk with yellow sandy patches.

4.3 Prehistoric (pre- 43AD)

4.3.1 Seven struck flint pieces were recovered from the site in both northern and southern areas; two belonging to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period, and five dated to Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Five of the pieces were chipped or slightly chipped, and collected from contexts dated to the medieval period in Trenches 16 and 24 (See Table 7, Section 5.4). This suggests that they were residual in nature, and are not indicative of *in situ* activity.

4.4 Roman (43AD – 410AD)

4.4.1 The presence of several fragments of Roman pottery (Table 2) in the fills of medieval and/or undated ditches, and one tree throw, suggests that there was Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The sherds are small and heavily abraded and therefore residual in nature (See Hudak, Section 5.1). The limited assemblage does not allow for close dating beyond a general Roman date of AD 50-400.

4.5 Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval (410 – 1066AD)

4.5.1 Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval activity was identified in the southern part of the site, concentrated on Trench 24 (Figures 9 and 10). This comprised pits and ditches and two soil layers.

4.5.2 Soil layer (175)/(134) was present in the southern part of Trench 24 (Figure 9). It was not revealed in any other trench. The layer was c. 0.25m deep and excavated by three test pits, which yielded only a small amount of pottery: a sherd of uncertain date, one prehistoric sherd of possible late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age date and two Anglo-Saxon sherds (AD 875-1150). The earlier sherds are more likely to be residual due to their poorer level of preservation. The layer was truncated by later archaeological features. Environmental samples were taken from all three test pits, which contained terrestrial mollusc shells and a small amount of charred seeds, mostly of uncultivated weed varieties (see Turner, Section

5.3). This suggests that the deposit is the silting of a natural hollow.

4.5.3 Two features were cut into Layer (175)/(134); Ditch [179] and Ditch [181] which both contained late Saxon to early medieval pottery, and were oriented approximately NW-SE, Ditch [179] containing 278g of pottery from the middle fill (177), fifteen fragments of cattle and sheep/goat bone, and 69g of pottery from the lower fill (178). Ditch [181] contained one small sherd of pottery and a very small amount of animal bone from its only fill (180).

4.5.4 Ditch terminus [162] was perpendicular to Ditch [179] and contained one sherd (19g) of pottery dated to AD 875 – 1150, and twenty-six fragments of animal bone. Ditches [162] and [179] truncated an earlier feature of unknown date and character [198].

4.5.5 Trench 24 also contained several undated features, but because of their proximity to the dated features, these may be part of the same period and activity. The features were Pit [154] containing a small amount of animal bone and two residual struck flints, and a small Pit [151]. Both features were cut into a layer (149) that contained no finds and is thought to have been naturally laid into a depression or hollow. Layer (149) continues beyond the northern limit of the trench, but like Layer (175) does not appear in any other trench.

4.5.6 Two small ditches, [172] and [157], were located in the northern part of Trench 24 on a perpendicular alignment to each other. Ditch [172] contained a residual struck flint and Ditch [157] contained no finds. A further ditch, Ditch [148] was parallel to Ditch [157] and contained one very small sherd of pottery dated to AD 875 – 1150 and twenty fragments of animal bone.

4.6 Medieval (1066 – 1539AD)

4.7 Trench 16 (Figures 6 and 7) in the northern-central part of the site contained twelve pits; [246], [279], [253], [251], [262], [231], [247], [249], [229], [240], [238], [233] and six ditches; [260], [242], [279], [269], [244],

[236]. A small number of features were also present in Trench 11 to its north (Figures 6 and 7).

4.8 Quarry pits

4.8.1 The pits in Trench 16 were intercutting and generally wide and elongated in plan, and had flat or near-flat bases with steep or vertical sides, and as such are reminiscent of pits made during strip mining processes. Not all features contained finds assemblages, however, the relatively consistent orientation of the features as well their intercutting suggest they belong to the same period.

4.8.2 Some of the pits contained pottery, animal bone and marine shell. The ceramic evidence suggests a medieval dating throughout the trench (AD 1150 - 1350).

4.8.3 Pit [246] contained remains of an adult equid. Pit [251] contained one sherd (24g) of medieval pottery, and Pit [253] had three fills; (254) and (255) with no finds and (256) containing three residual struck flint fragments and one medieval body sherd. Two more intercutting pits, [247] and [249] were located at the north-western end of the trench. They each had one fill, (248) and (250), respectively, the former contained three sherds (34g) of residual Roman pottery and one oyster shell, the latter containing no finds. The other pits contained no finds.

4.8.4 Pits [240], [238] and [233] were smaller and more circular in shape than the other pits, and no more than 0.15m deep. They are unlikely to be quarrying pits and did not contain any finds. Their function is unclear.

4.9 Ditches

4.9.1 Trench 16 contained several ditches on the same alignment as the pits. Ditch [260] had three fills. The middle fill (258) contained eight sherds (487g) of medieval pottery, six sheep/goat bones, a residual struck flint, and three incomplete iron items. These were a possible knife or blade, a strip and a rod; all of uncertain date and usage due to their heavy corrosion (see Beveridge, Section 5.2).

4.9.2 Ditch [279] at the southwestern end of the trench contained no finds, but is assigned to this period due to its similar orientation to other dated features. Ditches [269], [242], [244] and [236] were notably narrower than the majority of other features in this trench and contained no finds.

4.9.3 Ditches [273] and [275] and small ditch terminus [277] in Trench 11 to the north of Trench 16 may be associated with the quarrying activity in Trench 16 based on their proximity, however the lack of finds from Trench 11 makes this difficult to confirm.

4.10 Medieval to post-medieval (1540 – 1900AD)

The Northern Area

4.10.1 Several ditches were recorded in the northern field in Trenches 1-10 (Figures 3, 4 and 5). The ditches contained little datable material but were generally on an ENE-WSW alignment parallel with each other and existing field boundaries. This suggests a post-medieval date for the features. One large ditch [119] in Trench 8 contained a medieval pottery fragment in its lower fill, suggesting that the field system originated in the medieval period.

4.10.2 Trench 1 contained a small pit [129] which contained no finds and a small drainage ditch [127], which had one fragment of CBM (ceramic building material) of post-medieval date. Another undated ditch [125] was found in Trench 4. This could conceivably represent a continuation of the ditch revealed in Trench 1. Trench 2 contained a small drainage ditch [130] which yielded no finds. Trench 6 contained a small drainage ditch [123] which contained two sherds of pottery dating from 1830 to 1900 (See Sudds, Section 5.6), and a posthole [121] containing no finds.

4.10.3 Trench 8 contained a large boundary ditch [119] on an alignment perpendicular to the ditches in Trenches 1-6. The upper fill of the ditch contained two heavily abraded sherds (11g) of residual Roman pottery. The lower fill (118) of the ditch contained a fragment of medieval pottery (12th - 14th century).

4.10.4 Trench 10 contained three small, shallow ditches of no more than 0.1m in depth. Excavated slots were [105], [106], [108], [111] and [113] all oriented roughly northwest-southeast. The ditches did not contain any finds.

4.10.5 Ditch [114] in Trench 7 was very similar in nature to the ditches in Trench 10 but located on a perpendicular alignment. It represents a small, shallow terminus, the fill (115) of which contained one heavily abraded sherd (11g) of residual Roman pottery.

The Southern Area

4.10.6 Several ditches in the southern area were also parallel to existing field boundaries. These were Ditch [145] in Trench 22, containing a small number of equid bones, Ditches [208] and [205] in Trench 26 and Ditch [149] in Trench 23. Ditch [205] contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery (AD 1550 - 1800), post-medieval CBM (AD 1750 – 1900, 1897g), and a medieval silver long cross coin, dated to the reign of Edward I, AD 1272 - 1307 (See Beveridge, Section 5.2). Also present was a small amount of equid bone. Fill (146) of ditch [145] contained a fragment of Roman pottery. The other ditches contained no finds.

4.10.7 Similar to the northern area, the ditches are likely to be part of a post-medieval field system that originated in the medieval period.

4.11 Undated Ditches

4.11.1 Trench 23 contained three small ditches that contained no datable material and could not be associated with any datable features nearby or with existing field boundaries. These were Ditches [194], [215] and [191], all of which were c.0.40m wide and no more than 0.07m deep.

4.12 Modern Activity and Natural Features

4.12.1 Modern activity associated with tree nursery planting, rooting and agriculture was recorded in all areas of the site. An unstratified metal object, a modern copper alloy police cap badge, was collected from the topsoil (132) of Trench 23 by metal detecting.

4.12.2 In Trench 19, overburden included a series of modern layers extending throughout the trench and associated with the modern garden centre activity (Figure 8). Two sandy layers (163) and (164) were laid above dark blue grey clays (165) and (166), with a combined thickness of up to 0.9m thick. The function of the layers was to temporarily accommodate small trees, the clay preventing excessive drainage from the sand above (pers. comm. by a nursery worker).

4.12.3 In the southern area, Postholes [143], [141], [139], [119] and [137] in Trench 22 were all related to modern agricultural and/or nursery activity, on account of their regularity of shape and the presence of plastic fragments in their fills (Figure 9).

4.12.4 At the western end of Trench 26, features [200], [202], [204] and [210] were linear in nature, containing notably dark fills indicating the recent or modern date of these features. At the eastern end, further ephemeral features were tested in order to establish their character; these were linear features [221] and [223] and Feature [225] at the edge of the trench. The linear but irregular shape of those features suggest that they were either modern furrows, planting beds or caused by tree rooting (Figure 9).

4.12.5 In Trench 23, two further features investigated were found to be tree throws, Feature [227] and [189], both containing no finds (Figure 9).

4.12.6 In the central area, Posthole [169] in Trench 19 was also associated with modern nursery activity. Trench 11 contained four modern postholes containing plastic detritus; these were not recorded (Figure 6 and 8).

5 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Roman Pottery

Eniko Hudak

5.1.1 The evaluation at Fordham, Cambridgeshire (ECB5191) produced a very small amount of Roman pottery totalling nine sherds weighing 90g (0.06 EVEs). The pottery was examined under 20x magnification, and the assemblage was fully quantified and catalogued using the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The data was recorded in an MS Access database used by PCA specialists using fabric codes based on evaluation reports of the area (e.g. Peachey 2012); see Table 1 for fabric code expansions.

5.1.2 The pottery was recovered from ditches, a tree throw and a pit; and a single sherd was unstratified (Table 2). The assemblage consists of small, heavily abraded sherds with a low average sherd weight of 10g, which suggests a degree of redeposition and residuality. There are only two diagnostic sherds in the assemblage: two joining fragments of an open vessel in an unsourced black-surfaced grey ware. All other fragments are non-diagnostic body and flat base sherds.

5.1.3 There is a restricted range of fabrics represented in the assemblage (Table 1), comprising a variety of reduced and oxidised sand-tempered wares of possibly local origin and not closely dateable. There is a single oxidised fragment (OXID1), which shows some similarity to Verulamium Region White Ware products, but it could not be assigned to this source with confidence.

5.1.4 Unlike other assemblages in the area (cf. Peachey 2012, Anderson 2016, and Sealey 2001), there are no fragments of any fine wares, Terra Sigillata, Horningsea products, amphorae or mortaria present; all of which could have aided the dating of the assemblage closer than a generic Roman date of AD 50-400+.

5.1.5 The small size, the abraded nature, and the general lack of closely

dateable fabrics and forms limits the discussion of the pottery beyond being indicative of Roman presence in the area. All of the pottery has been recorded and needs no further analysis at this stage of the work.

Fabric	Fabric Expansion	SC	W(g)	EVEs
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware 1	2	20	0.06
BSW2	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware 2	1	11	
FSGW	Fine sandy grey ware	1	4	
GRS1	Sandy grey ware	1	19	
OXID1	Oxidised sandy ware 1	1	7	
OXID2	Oxidised sandy ware 2	2	15	
OXID3	Oxidised sandy ware 3	1	14	
TOTAL		9	90	0.06

Table 1: Quantification and fabric expansions.

Context	SC	W(g)	EVEs
0	1	19	
115	1	11	
116	2	11	
146	1	12	
226	1	3	
248	3	34	0.06
TOTAL	9	90	0.06

Table 2: Roman pottery distribution.

5.2 Metal Finds

Ruth Beveridge

5.2.1 A total of eight objects were recovered from the evaluation through metal-detection; three of iron, two of copper alloy, two of lead and one of silver. These finds have been fully recorded and a complete listing is provided in the catalogue below (Table 3). They have been examined with the assistance of low level magnification, but without the aid of radiographs. They are discussed below by period and material type. Of the eight objects, small finds 1 - 4 were from topsoil; the medieval silver coin, SF5,

and the three iron objects were all retrieved from the fills of ditches. Overall, the condition of the metalwork is poor. The iron objects are corroded, with detail being masked by corrosion products.

Medieval

Silver

SF5 fill (206) of Ditch [205], Trench 26.

Complete, hammered long cross penny of Edward I (1272 - 1307). Obv: forward facing bust; wedge shaped drapes. Crown has trifoliate side fleurs and spearhead shaped ornaments. Initial mark a cross pattee; inscription EDWR'ANGLDNSHYB

Rev: long cross and 3 pellets in each quarter. Inscription: CIVI/TAS/LON/DON. Probably a class 3c or d, Wren, 1995, 66.

Copper alloy

SF3, unstratified, Trench 25. An incomplete, cast double loop spectacle buckle frame with strap bar that is narrowed at the centre, where remnants of the pin is wrapped around it. The central strap bar is recessed from the frame and terminates in raised triangular knops. The loops are almost symmetrical and oval in plan. The frame is C-shaped in section with a bevelled underside and a rounded outer edge. The frame is tinned and bent upwards. Similar in form to Whitehead, 1996, 54, no. 304 and also to a small example recovered in London that dates to between c1270 and c.1350, Egan and Pritchard, 1991, 88, no. 380.

Post-medieval

Lead

SF1 unstratified, Trench 24. A cast, relief moulded circular mount of a lion's head, similar to those on samian mortaria. The mount is circular in plan and plano-convex in cross section. The domed front face is decorated with a modelled lions head surrounded with a flowing mane. The back of the mount is plain and undecorated. An iron shank sits within a slot on the rear; remnants of iron are visible on the front in the area of the lion's nose. Weight 54g. Whilst examples of Roman lead mounts are known, such as the example from Fishbourne, Cunliffe, 1971, 117, fig. 48, no. 125, stylistically SF1 would appear to have more in common with post-medieval examples that are cast in lead and

have iron attachments on the reverse. Several examples can be found on the PAS database, Allnatt, 2015.

Modern

Copper alloy

SF2 unstratified, Trench 23. Cast, sheet metal cap badge for Cambridgeshire police. The badge is corroded and crumpled. The central motif is possibly a crown over a shield with the words Cambridge Police impressed around it. Of uncertain date

Lead

SF4. Narrow strip of cast lead, slightly twisted along its length. Offcut/waste.

Iron

The evaluation produced three objects from fill (258) of Ditch [260]: an elongate strip of wrought iron, corroded and damaged at both terminals that tapers slightly in width along its length; it possibly has an in situ rivet at one end and could be a strip fitting. Secondly, an elongate, tanged object, possibly the blade of a knife with missing tip; the tang extends horizontally from the back of the blade and is square in section. Third is an elongate rod, heavily corroded and tapering along its length. The widest end appears to be trapezoidal in cross section, where it is narrower it appears to be square in section.

Discussion

5.2.2 This small assemblage of mainly unstratified finds represents casual losses or discarded material in the southern part of the site, from the medieval through to the modern period.

SF	Trench	Context	Cut	Material	Object	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diam.	Extent
1	Tr 24	132	-	Lead and Iron	Mount	Possibly Roman, probably Post Medieval (1500-1750 AD)			13.6mm	33mm	Complete
2	Tr 23	132	-	Copper alloy	Badge	Modern	36mm	53mm	0.6mm		Incomplete
3	Tr 25	132	-	Copper alloy	Buckle	Mainly c. 1500 - 1650	18mm	32mm	2.5mm		Incomplete
4	Tr 19	163	-	Lead	Strip		7mm	51mm	2mm		Incomplete
5	Tr 26	206	205	Silver	Coin	1272 - 1307 AD			0.45mm	17.5mm	Complete
	Tr 16	258	260	Iron	Strip		23mm	106mm	6mm		Incomplete
	Tr 16	258	260	Iron	Tool/knife		12mm	55mm	5mm		Incomplete
	Tr 16	258	260	Iron	Rod		7mm - 11mm	171.5mm	14mm		Incomplete

Table 3: Catalogue of metalwork

5.3 Environmental Evidence

Kate Turner

5.3.1 Samples were taken from four ditches and three alluvial layers, the context information for which is given in Table 4.

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Trench number	Interpretation
147	148	Fill	Ditch	24	Boundary ditch fill
159	162	Fill	Ditch	24	Backfill of ditch
175	-	Fill	Layer	24	Layer from TP1
180	181	Fill	Ditch	24	Fill of boundary ditch
182	-	Fill	Layer	24	Layer from TP2
183	-	Fill	Layer	24	Layer from TP3
258	260	Fill	Ditch	16	Natural infilling of ditch

Table 4: Context information for environmental samples.

Methodology

5.3.2 Seven environmental bulk samples, of between eight and thirty-six litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

5.3.3 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

Residues

5.3.4 Preservation of environmental material in the heavy residues was good. Molluscs provided the most abundant assemblage, with all of the assessed residues containing moderate to abundant amounts of terrestrial and/or freshwater mollusc shells, terrestrial being the most frequent. Land snails of the genera Cernuella sp., Oxychilus sp. and Vallonia sp. were the most common, occurring in all seven samples. Juvenile and broken shells were also present throughout the assemblage. Vallonia sp. specimens were recorded in the greatest density overall, with six of the assessed samples containing over thirty examples. Samples <3>, <5>, <6> and <7> also contained a small amount of operculum (shell doors).

5.3.5 Three of the assessed samples, <1>, <2> and <7> contained marine shell. Samples <1> contained the greatest amount, with around thirty fragments of Mytilus edulis (common mussel) recognised. A small number of broken mussel shells were also found in samples <2> and <7>, along with a low concentration of broken oyster shell (Ostrea edulis) in sample <7>. These species may have contributed to local diet. All of the assessed samples were also found to contain small-fossilised marine bivalves, which are likely to predate the other material in these contexts.

5.3.6 In terms of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal was scarce, being recognised in five of the assessed samples, and in low concentrations. None of the observed material was of a suitable size to be identified to species. Samples <1> and <5> also contained charred cereal grains; the greatest abundance was recorded in sample <1>, which yielded between eleven and thirty grains of barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.), along with a moderate amount of grains that were too heavily carbonised for species to be recognised. Sample <5> contained a single carbonised grain that could not be identified.

5.3.7 Low concentrations of small animal bone were recorded throughout the sample set, pottery was also found in samples <1>, <4>, <6> and <7>.

5.3.8 All the material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full

account of the material reported is given in Table 5.

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.		147	159	175	180	182	183	258
Feature No.		148	162		181			260
Volume of bulk (liters)		16	8	36	8	16	18	16
Volume of flot (milliliters)		100	85	65	110	28	25	31
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm								
Charcoal 2-4 mm			2	2	2		2	1
Charcoal <2 mm								
Molluscs								
Aegopinella sp.	Terrestrial	2						
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial	3		3	2		2	2
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial	1				1		1
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	1		1	1		1	1
Cernuella sp.	Terrestrial	2	2	4	2	2	3	3
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial		1	2	1	1	1	1
Discus rotundatus	Terrestrial			1	1	1	1	1
Ena Obscura	Terrestrial	2						
Helix sp.	Terrestrial							1
Lauria cylindracea	Terrestrial			1	1			
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater	1						1
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater							3
Pomatias elegans	Terrestrial			2		2	2	1
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial	1	1			1		1
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial	1						1
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	3	2	4	3	3	2	3
Vitrina sp.	Terrestrial			1				
Operculum				1		2	1	1
Broken shell		3	2	4	2	3	2	3
Juveniles (no ID)		4	2	4	2	3	3	3
Marine Molluscs								
Mytilus eduilis (frags.)	Common mussel	3	1					1
Ostrea edulis (frags.)	Colchester native oyster							1
Fossilised marine bivalves		2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Marine shell (fragments)								
Cereals								
Hordeum sp.	Barley	2						
Secale cereale	Rye							
Triticum sp.	Wheat	2						
Broken/distorted (No ID)		3				1		
Bone								
Small animal bone		2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other material								

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	147	159	175	180	182	183	258
Feature No.	148	162		181			260
Pottery	1			1		1	1

Table 5: Assessment of environmental residues.

Flots

5.3.9 All of the processed samples produced flots, ranging in volume from twenty-five and one-hundred and ten millilitres. Wood charcoal was present in all of the assessed samples in moderate to high concentrations, however only samples <1>, <2> and <4> contained any significantly sized material (>4 mm in length/width).

5.3.10 Weed seeds were reported throughout, though concentrations were low, with less than thirty seeds per sample. Fat-hen (Chenopodium album) was the most frequently observed species, present in 100% of the assemblage. Other specimens of note include moderate amounts of black bog-rush (Schoenus nigiricans) in samples <2> and <4>, which would appear to be modern intrusions.

5.3.11 With the exception of sample <6>, charred seeds were also common. Sample <2>, taken from the backfill of a ditch feature, contained the largest concentration of material, though the majority of this was too heavily charred and broken for species to be recognised. Carbonised grasses (Poaceae sp.) were the most frequently observed, though in low concentrations (<30 specimens).

5.3.12 Charred cereals were reported in all of the assessed samples apart from sample <3>; wheat (Triticum sp.) was the most common, present in small to moderate amounts in six samples, with barley (Hordeum sp.) and rye (Secale cereale) only found in two samples each. Samples <1> and <2> contained the highest abundance of material, with each yielding over one hundred grains; wheat and rye in sample <1>, and wheat rye and barley in sample <2>. Both of these samples also contained a large abundance of heavily broken and charred grains, which could not be identified, an indication that this material has been subject to prolonged or high-temperature combustion. The remaining samples contained less than forty

specimens per sample.

5.3.13 Molluscs were abundant throughout the sample set, with both freshwater and terrestrial taxa being present. All of the assessed samples contained over one-hundred individual shells, including large juvenile assemblages, as well as a moderate amount of snail eggs in samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4> and <6>. The most frequently recognised shells were of the terrestrial genera Candidula sp., Cochlicopa sp., Lauria cylindracea Vertigo sp. and Vallonia sp., which were found in all seven samples. Vallonia sp. was the most frequently abundant, always recognised in moderate to high concentrations. Freshwater specimens were scarce, with the exception of a large amount of Planorbis sp. in sample <7> and scattered examples of Lymnaea sp. in samples <7> and <4>.

5.3.14 The burrowing species Cecilioides acicula, or blind snail, was recorded in extensive amounts throughout the sample set. As this species is widely considered to be introduced and is often thought to be a sign of burrowing activity, it may be an indication that bioturbation has taken place in the sequence. Other signs of possible disturbance include the presence of apparently modern root/tuber material in all of the flots.

5.3.15 Other remains found in the assemblage include a low concentration of insect material in samples <1>, <2>, <5> and <7>, and a small amount of animal bone in samples <1>, <2> and <4>. Coal and/or burnt coal was recorded in all of the samples apart from <5> and <7>, in minimal amounts. A full account of the material reported in the flots is given in Table 6.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	147	159	175	180	182	183	258
Feature No.	148	162		181			260
Volume of bulk (liters)	16	8	36	8	16	18	16
Volume of flot (milliliters)	100	85	65	110	28	25	31
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm	2	3		3			
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	2	4	2	4	1	1	2

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.		147	159	175	180	182	183	258
Feature No.		148	162		181			260
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	3	4	3	2	2
Frags. of ID size		ü	ü	X	ü	X	X	X
Seeds								
Aethusa sp.	Fool's parsley					1		
cf. Apium sp.	Marshworts							
Betula sp.	Birch		1					
Blysmus sp.	Flat-sedges					1		
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fabaceae sp.	Peas	1		1		1		
Fumaria sp.	Fumitory		1	1			1	
Juncus sp.	Rushes	2			1			
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles							2
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses							1
Rubus sp.	Brambles						1	
Schoenus nigricans	Black bog-rush		2		1			
Solanum sp.	Nightshades							1
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort							1
Urtica sp.	Nettles	1	1				1	
Viola sp.	Violets							
Burnt seeds								
cf. Allium sp.	Onions		1					
Carex sp.	Sedges				1			
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots		1					
Erucastrum sp.	Dogmustards	1						
Fabaceae sp.	Peas					1		
cf. Lens sp.	Lentil		1					
Malva sp.	Mallow		1					
Poaceae sp. (large)	Grasses	2	2		2	1		1
Polygonum sp.	Knotweed		1					
Rumex sp.	Docks		2		1			
Sambucussp.	Elder	1	1	1				
Broken seeds (No ID)			4					
Cereals								
Hordeum sp.	Barley		3			1		
Secale cereale	Rye	1	1					
Triticum sp.	Wheat	3	3		2	2	1	1
Broken/distorted (No ID)		4	4		2	2	1	1
Other plant macrofossils								
Roots/tubers (undiff.)		2	1	3	3	2	1	3
Molluscs								
Aegopinella sp.	Terrestrial	2						
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
Carychium sp.	Terrestrial				2	2	1	2
Cepaea sp.	Terrestrial	2		1	1			
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	4	4	4	3	4	3	3

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.		147	159	175	180	182	183	258
Feature No.		148	162		181			260
Cernuella sp.	Terrestrial			3	2	3	1	1
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
Discus rotundatus	Terrestrial					1	1	
Ena Obscura	Terrestrial	3	1					
Helicella Itala	Terrestrial	1	1					
Helix sp.	Terrestrial		1					
Lauria cylindracea	Terrestrial	2	2	3	3	3	4	2
Lymnaea sp.	Freshwater				1			1
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial	4	1		1	1	1	2
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater		1					4
Pomatias elegans	Terrestrial					1	1	
cf. Pupilla muscorum	Terrestrial	2		3			2	
Succinea sp.	Terrestrial	1						1
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial	1		1	1			1
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	4	3	4	3	4	3	3
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
Valvata piscinalis	Freshwater							1
Snail eggs		3	3	2	3		2	
Broken shell		4	3	4	2	4	4	
Juveniles (no ID)		4	4	4	3	4	3	4
Other remains								
Insect remains		1	2			1		2
Small animal bone		1	1		1			
Burnt coal			2					
Coal		1	1	2	2		1	

Table 6: Assessment of environmental flots.

Conclusions

5.3.16 To summarise, the preservation of environmental remains in the Fordham assemblage was generally good. The mollusc material was the best preserved in terms of ecofacts, and was substantial throughout; it is therefore recommended that if any subsequent archaeological excavations are carried out, additional sampling for these remains be undertaken from well-sealed features. It is suggested that contiguous bulk sample columns (or 'snail columns') be taken from sequences observed to have the least potential for post depositional disturbance, as this may aid in developing a reconstruction of the local environment.

5.3.17 Several samples also contained sizeable pieces of wood charcoal and charred cereals, which could be used for dating these deposits, using

radiocarbon dating, if suitable cultural artefacts are not available. Only those deposits likely to be least disturbed should however be considered for this.

5.3.18 The size of the charred grain assemblage, particularly in samples <1> and <2> suggests that cereals are an important part of local diet. Additional assessment of this material in statistically significant sample sets (those containing over 100 grains) could be useful in helping us to understand subsistence and economy in the site and its environs. The potential of bioturbation should however also be considered; the presence of modern contaminants indicates that smaller environmental remains may no longer be in situ, therefore further assessment of the cereal remains collected in the evaluation is only recommended if sealed layers containing this material cannot be identified in future excavations.

5.4 Flint

Barry Bishop

5.4.1 The archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint. These have been catalogued individually according to context (Appendix 4) and this report should be read in consultation with the catalogue. This report provides a summary description of the assemblage and assesses its archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

5.4.2 A total of seven pieces of struck flint were recovered, from two evaluation trenches. Three pieces were recovered from Quarry [253], two from pit [154] and single pieces each from ditches [172] and [260].

	Flake	Blade	Flake / blade fragment	Scraper	Core
Trench 16	3		1		
Trench 24		1	1		1

Table 7: Quantification of struck flints.

Description

5.4.3 The assemblage is small and no truly diagnostic pieces are present, but the technological traits indicate the presence of two distinct phases of flint working at the site.

5.4.4 The earliest phase is represented by the blade and possible blade fragment recovered from Pit [154] in Trench 24. These had both fully recorticated and in a good condition. The complete blade retains a small patch of thick and relatively unweathered cortex indicating the raw materials had been obtained from close to the parent chalk, the nearest outcrops of flint-bearing chalk being c. 1.5km to the south. The complete blade represents an attempt at core rejuvenation by removing a series of deep hinge fracture scars and cortex, whilst the possible blade fragment is a proximal end and may have been deliberately snapped. Both appear to derive from blade-based reduction strategies which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

5.4.5 The remaining flintwork is most consistent with industries dating to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Notably, the core from Ditch [172] has been centripetally worked with a larger flake removed from one side; although not a classic example, it is very similar to the Levallois-like' cores that were made during the Later Neolithic. The only retouched implement recovered during the investigations comprises a side-scraper made on a narrow flake that recovered from Ditch [260] in Trench 16. Scrapers are

difficult to date and were made throughout the prehistoric period but this would be most reminiscent of examples made during the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The three flakes from Quarry Pit [253] in Trench 16 are less diagnostic but are the product of a competent flake-based industry, and would easily fit in to Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries. All five of these have recorticated to a blue-white colour and are in a chipped or slightly chipped condition. They have been made from a translucent dark grey or black flint with a rough but worn cortex, suggesting the raw materials came from derived deposits, most probably local remnants of glacial tills or alluvial deposits.

Significance

5.4.6 Although small the assemblage indicates two phases of prehistoric flint working at the site which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze. Unfortunately the size of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic pieces mean little more can be said concerning the nature or precise chronology of the activities. Extensive activity dating to throughout the prehistoric period has been recorded in the Fordham area.

5.5 Animal Bone

Kevin Rielly

5.5.1 Animal bones were found in both north and south areas of the site, though predominantly in the south, and these almost invariably from medieval features. The hand recovered collection was augmented by bones retrieved from a number of bulk samples.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and

anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

5.5.2 The site provided a total of 163 bones, 109 by hand recovery and 54 from seven bulk samples. Following refitting the former total reduces to 64 fragments. A large part of the assemblage had suffered some surface erosion (root etching), with eighteen of the hand recovered fragments (28.1%) showing moderate to severe damage. Fragmentation was particularly noticeable amongst a selection of bones, as in a sheep horncore from Ditch [162] and an equid pelvis from Ditch [145], this essentially related to recovery damage. No gnawed bones were observed. This collection has been divided into general periods, using the available spot dates and assuming adjacent deposits within the same trench are likely to be similarly dated. The periods used here include prehistoric, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval (see Table 8). In addition there are a few bones from undated or clearly modern levels. Note that bones were limited to just 4 trenches, these including Trench 16 which was located in the northern part of the excavation area; and Trenches 22, 24 and 26, all in the southern part

Trench	Feature	Period						
		PreH	EM	M	PM	Mod	UD	Total
16	246			35				35
16	260			(6)				(6)
22	145						3	3
24	Layer	(3)	(3)					(6)
24	148		(20)					(20)
24	154		1					1
24	162		5(21)					5(21)
24	179		15					15
24	181		(1)					(1)
26	205				4			4
Total		(3)	21(45)	35(6)	4	1	3	64(54)

Table 8. Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by Period, Trench, Feature and feature type using refitted total fragment counts. PreH is prehistoric, EM is early medieval, M is medieval, PM is post-medieval, Mod modern and UD is undated; and P is pit and D is ditch.

Prehistoric

5.5.3 Three bones were recovered from two samples, taken from alluvial deposits in Trench 24 (see Table 1). They include a sheep-size indeterminate piece, a small rodent tooth (incisor) and an amphibian scapula. The first two, from deposit (182), were accompanied by a pottery sherd which could be dated between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age eras, while the amphibian, from deposit (183), while undated, may date to the same period.

Early medieval

5.5.4 This collection, both hand collected and sieved, was entirely taken from Trench 24. Pottery evidence from three out of the five cut features and also from the alluvial deposit (175) suggests a date range between the 9th and 12th centuries. It has been assumed that the two remaining features, Pit [154] and Ditch [162], are similarly dated. The hand recovered portion was largely composed of cattle and sheep/goat, comprising a mix of skeletal parts although noticeably with two ram horncores, one each from Ditches [162] and [179]. Sheep-size bones were well represented in the

sieved assemblages, no doubt confirming sheep as the principle component within this period. Otherwise, the samples also provided concentrations of amphibian bones, the identifiable portion indicating the presence of common frog.

Medieval

5.5.5 Bones were hand recovered from Quarry Pit [246] and sampled from Ditch [260], both from Trench 16, the latter providing a date between the late 12th and 13th centuries. As previously the pit contents were dated due to their juxtaposition to the ditch. They provided rather different assemblages, the sample with sheep-size fragments and a loose sheep/goat maxillary tooth, and the pit with the partial remains of an adult equid. These include the atlas, a selection of thoracic vertebrae and a number of ribs. There was a mild to moderate level of exostosis (boney growths) at the margins of the rib proximal facets, this coinciding with a marked level of ankylosis (fusion) of the vertebrae. This has the appearance of ankylosis spondylitis in that there are broad bands of bone formation (large flowing osteophytes) encasing the vertebral bodies without any damage to the articular ends. However, there is also fusion across the dorsal articulations accompanied by remodelling. The latter could relate to infection. There are two vertebrae completely fused, while another is clearly broken off from a fused section of the vertebral column.

Period:	PreH	EM	M	PM	Mod	UD
Species						
Cattle		8				
Equid		1	35	4		3
Cattle-size		1				
Sheep/Goat		4	(1)		1	
Sheep		2				
Pig		1				
Sheep-size	(1)	4(21)	(5)			
Amphibian	(1)	(22)				
Small rodent	(1)	(2)				

Table 9. Species representation amongst the hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones sorted by period, using refitted total fragment counts.
PreH is prehistoric, EM is early medieval, M is medieval, PM is post-medieval, Mod modern and UD is undated,

Post-medieval

5.5.6 Four equid bones, a humerus, calcaneus, pelvis and a thoracic vertebra, were recovered from Ditch [205] (dated to the 17/18th centuries) in Trench 26. The mixed condition of these bones may suggest a level of disturbance/redeposition.

Undated

5.5.7 This collection includes a sheep/goat radius from Topsoil (101) and a further small equid assemblage, these from Ditch [145] in Trench 22. These consist of a left pelvis, a left femur and a right tibia, all in poor condition and all probably from the same adult medium pony-sized individual

Conclusions

5.5.8 While not large, this collection undoubtedly shows some potential. The dating evidence is generally good as indeed is the condition of the bones, with some exceptions. There are at present too few bones to warrant any detailed analysis of animal usage but the noted concentrations, particularly within the southern area, suggest that further excavation may provide sufficient bones to warrant such an analysis. The condition of the bones would also warrant a continued use of bulk sampling, aiming

principally to retrieve the smaller species, as birds and fish, which are as yet absent from the site collections.

5.6 Post-Roman Pottery

Berni Sudds

5.6.1 A relatively modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, amounting to 76 sherds, representing 49 vessels and weighing 974g. The majority dates to the medieval period, although a small quantity of post-medieval pottery was also retrieved. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with those laid out in the recently published type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016), although identification of some sherds remains provisional at this stage.

5.6.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). An ACCESS database recording these attributes can be found with the site archive. The pottery types encountered appear below in Table 10. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is represented in Table 11 at the end of this section.

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		SC	ENV	Weight
Late Saxon and early medieval pottery						
THET	Thetford-type ware	1150/75	1150	11	6	122
NEOT	St Neot's type ware	1175	1100	12	10	58
EMW/EMEMS	Early medieval ware (general) and Early medieval Essex micaceous sandy ware	1000/1050	1225	28	15	187
DNEOTF	Developed St Neots-type ware	1050	1250	1	1	20
Medieval pottery						
HEDI	Hedingham fineware	1150	1350	1	1	4
SEFEN	South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	1150	1450	3	2	178
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware	1175	1300	6	2	233

Post-medieval pottery						
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1550	1800	2	2	20
UNS PME	Unsourced post-medieval earthenware	1550	1800	3	1	96
WEST CHP2	Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with flanged rim	1740	1780	1	1	25
TPW	Transfer-printed ware	1780	1900	1	1	1
BONE	Bone china	1794	1900	1	1	5
ENGS	English stoneware	1800	1900	1	1	6
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805	1900	1	1	2
REFW SPON1	Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	1830	1900	1	1	5
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1	1	9

Table 10: The pottery types.

SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

5.6.3 The majority of the pottery recovered is comprised of Late Saxon and Early medieval fabrics common to villages on the Cambridgeshire fen edge, including Burwell to the south-west and Isleham to the north-east (Spoerry 2016, 38-9). Both Thetford-type ware and St Neots-type ware have been identified previously in Fordham and represent type fossils on contemporary sites in the vicinity and broader region (ibid. 28-9). The majority of the Thetford-ware sherds derive from three storage jars with applied strips, although other body sherds suggest smaller jars are also present. The St Neots-type ware is fragmentary and largely non-diagnostic although jars are likely represented.

5.6.4 The early medieval wares include a range of fabrics ranging from fine and sandy to brickearthy with sparse medium rounded quartz and varying quantities of mica. Much of this may be Early medieval Essex micaceous sandy ware (EMEMS), as noted at Burwell, but may also include South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware (SCASS). The majority of the EMW are present as featureless body sherds although two jar rims were recovered from Ditch [179], one with a simple thickened rim and the second with a thickened, internally bevelled and beaded rim. The single sherd of Developed St-Neots type ware was also recovered from this

feature, a jar with a thickened, flat-topped rim and straight neck. The fabric also contains sparse ooids, which may suggest it represents a variant of the fabric classified as DNEOT F, although this has been rarely identified (Spoerry 2016, 137-9).

5.6.5 The smaller medieval assemblage is also comprised of types common to the fen edge, comprised of a Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware (HUNFSW) jug, a storage jar, provisionally identified as South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware (SEFEN), and a single sherd from a Hedingham ware jug (ibid. 53-5). The HUNFSW jug has a thumb and stab-decorated handle and the possible SEFEN jar has an upright flat-topped rim and vertical applied thumbed strips.

5.6.6 The post-medieval assemblage includes 17th and 18th century glazed red earthenwares (GRE), the rim of an 18th century Westerwald chamber pot (WEST CHP2) and a scattering of mass-produced 19th century industrial refined wares and stonewares. Three sherds from an unsourced post-medieval earthenware were also recovered. The vessel has a very fine soft buff coloured body with virtually no inclusions and a mottled brown glaze. A local, as opposed to regional source is likely.

Context	Type	Fabric	Form	Comments	SC	ENV	Wg	Date range		Spot date
101 Topsoil bucket samples	Trench 7	ENGS	Bottle?	External brown glaze.	1	1	6	1700	1900	-
	Trench 3	WEST CHP2	Chamber pot	Flanged rim.	1	1	25	1740	1760	
	Trench 3	TPW	-	Body sherd.	1	1	1	1780	1900	
	Trench 8	BONE	-	Brown glaze.	1	1	5	1794	1900	
		REFW	-		1	1	2	1805	1900	
	Trench 6	REFW SPON1	Bowl/ dish	Black foliate decoration. Everted rim.	1	1	5	1830	1900	
	Trench 6	ENGS BRST	Bottle?		1	1	9	1830	1900	
118	Ditch fill	HEDI	Jug	Speckled green glaze.	1	1	4	1150	1350	1150 - 1350
147	Ditch fill	NEOT	-	Small crumb.	1	1	1	875	1100	875 - 1100
161	Ditch fill	NEOT	-	Body sherd.	1	1	19	875	1100	875 - 1100
175	Alluvium	NEOT	-	Laminated/ split body sherd.	2	1	10	875	1100	875 - 1100
177	Ditch fill	THET	-	Body sherds.	3	3	19	850	1200	1050 - 1150
		THET	Storage jar	Body sherd with thumbed applied strip	1	1	8			

				decoration from a large storage jar. Grey body, buff surface.						
		THET	Storage jar	Body sherds with applied strip decoration from a large storage jar. Thetford origin.	5	1	78			
		NEOT	-	Body sherds and top of a thickened rim.	6	5	26			
		EMEMS	-	Body sherds. Brickearthy fabric. Laminated. Wheel-finished?	3	1	24			
		EMW	Jar	Simple everted rim, slightly thickened. Fine sandy fabric.	3	1	32			
		EMW	-	Body sherds. Fine sandy fabric. Mostly reduced grey/brown surfaces and black cores. Some surface oxidisation.	12	4	70			
		EMW	-	Body sherds. Brickearthy fabric, high-fired.	2	2	21			
178	Ditch fill	THET	Storage jar	Body sherds. Internally laminated.	2	1	17	850	1200	1050 - 1150
		NEOT	-	Body sherd.	1	1	1			
		EMEMS	-	Body sherd. Brickearthy fabric.	1	1	6			
		EMEMS	Jar	Thickened rim, internal bevel and bead.	2	1	12			
		EMW	-	Body sherd. Abundant fine to medium sand.	1	1	3			
		EMW	-	Body sherd. Brickearthy fabric. Oxidised.	1	1	2			
		EMW	-	Body sherd. Sparse sand and calc.	1	1	4			
		EMW	-	Body sherd. Same vessel in (177).	1	1	5			
		DNEOTF	Jar	Oolitic limestone tempered. Hackly feel. Thickened, flat-topped rim. Straight necked.	1	1	20			
180	Ditch fill	NEOT	-	Small body sherd, high-fired.	1	1	1	875	1100	875 - 1100
182	Alluvium		-	Flint-tempered. Abraded.	1	1	2			LBA-MIA?
183	Alluvium	MISC	-	Too small to date.	1	1	1			UNDATED

206	Ditch fill	UNS PME	-	Fine buff body, virtually untempered with mottled brown glaze. Wear to external base. Ely product? Essex?	3	1	96	1550	1800	17th - 18th century
222	Treethrow	GRE	-	Hard, sandy.	1	1	16	1550	1800	1550 - 1800
224	Treethrow	GRE	-	Sandy fabric. Partial external glaze.	1	1	4	1550	1800	1550 - 1800
252	Pit fill	SEFEN	-	?SEFEN, transitional. Simple rim, slightly thickened with rounded top. Distinctive internal corrugations.	1	1	24	1150	1450	1150 – 1300 Late 12th?
256	Pit fill	EMW	-	Fresh break. Body sherd, heavy external sooting. Abundant fine sand and sparse/mod calc.	1	1	8	1000	1200	1000 - 1200
258	Ditch fill	SEFEN	Large/ storage jar	Folded, thickened flat-topped rim. Applied vertical thumbed strips running from base of rim, down neck and body. Storage jar?	2	1	154	1150	1300	1175 - 1300
		HUNFSW	Jug	Thickened, internally bevelled rim. Thumbed and stab decorated strap handle (thumbing to the either edge and a row of stabbing down the centre). Fabric sample retained.	5	1	232			
		HUNFSW	-	Small body sherd.	1	1	1			

Table 11: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context.

SC = sherd count. ENV = Estimated number of vessels. Wg = Weight in grams.

5.7 Ceramic Building Material

Kevin Hayward

5.7.1 The small retained ceramic building material assemblage (twelve examples 1908g), from Scotsdales at Fordham consists entirely of post medieval brick and roofing tile (pan tile and peg tile). Nearly all came from the natural fill (206) of Ditch [205] in Trench 26, with a small fleck from a fill (122) of Ditch [123] in Trench 8.

5.7.2 The fleck of ceramic building material made in Fabric from [122] is almost

certainly post medieval in date, given that it has very fine moulding sand and probably comes from a peg tile.

5.7.3 The large assemblage from [206] is almost certainly 19th century in date. Consisting of curved nibbed roofing tile, only manufactured after 1630 (originally Dutch imports) and into the 19th century. These examples have a gentler curved form than the crisply defined forms from 18th and 19th century London and certainly represent a local tradition. The brick are quite well made unfrogged locally produced post great fire and marbly Suffolk White type, common throughout East Anglia and manufactured from different calcareous clays (Ryan 1996). The hard lime mortar attached to both has flecks of coal included in it which again is indicative of a later post medieval date, when coal became more widely available particularly in outlying rural areas.

5.7.4 Given that this site was largely rural and that both may have been drainage ditches for agricultural use, the ceramic building material may have simply derived from the demolition of 19th century farm buildings or from the village itself.

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 The evaluation identified two main concentrations of activity, features dated to the Anglo-Saxon to early medieval period in Trench 24 in the southern field, and a concentration of medieval pits and ditches in Trench 16 in the central northern area.

6.1.2 The preservation of the finds assemblage is generally good however some damage through rooting and bioturbation was recorded. The assemblages were relatively small, but the bulk of the finds reflects the predominance of the Late Anglo-Saxon to medieval activity.

6.2 Prehistoric to Roman Activity

6.2.1 Seven pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site, two dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Neolithic, five from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. The condition of the pieces, as well as their find locations in contexts dated to the medieval period, indicates they are residual in nature, rather than reflective of settlement activity at the site. The same can be said for the flint tempered abraded pottery sherd dating to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron age (Table 2).

6.2.2 The presence of small, abraded and residual fragments of Roman pottery in the fills of medieval and/or undated ditches, and one tree throw, suggests that there was Roman activity in the vicinity of the site if not on the site itself. The limited assemblage does not allow for close dating beyond a general Roman date of AD 50-400.

6.2.3 Isolated prehistoric and Roman finds have previously been recorded on and in the immediate vicinity of the site such as the Neolithic chisel (MCB13841) found at the site, and a number of Roman pottery and coins found in the vicinity of Fordham village (HER07739, HER07579). Prehistoric and Roman settlement activity was also excavated along the route of the Fordham bypass to the west of the site (Mortimer 2005).

6.3 Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval Activity

6.3.1 Activity of this period was concentrated on Trench 24 in the southern area and comprised ditches, pits and two layers. The ditches may represent

boundary or enclosure ditches while the function of the pits is unclear. Similarly, the nature of the soil layers could not be ascertained. The layers contained very little environmental evidence and it is possible that they were formed through silting of natural hollows.

6.3.2 The finds assemblages from the features was not large, but well enough preserved to allow for secure dating to the late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval period (1150 – 1250AD). Results from environmental sampling of dated contexts yielded well preserved ecofacts, especially molluscan, and charred grains.

6.3.3 No features dating from the late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval period were found in adjacent trenches. Trench 23 to the north contained several undated features which may be associated with the features in Trench 24, but overall the activity in the southern field seems to be fairly localised.

6.3.4 Fordham was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and in the early 11th century Fordham was a substantial manor within the Staploe hundred that was part of the royal demesne (Wareham and Wright 2002). Early to late Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence in the form of enclosures, gullies, postholes and sunken-featured buildings was excavated ah Hillside Meadow in the centre of Fordham (CB14611 and CB14613). Further settlement evidence in the form of a post-built structure, ditches and postholes dating from the middle Saxon period were found at Fordham Primary School to the north-west of the village (CB14610).

6.3.5 Three Anglo-Saxon object of uncertain use, probably book mounts, were found in a field to the south-west of Fordham (HER 07546).

6.3.6 The remains at the Scotsdales site to the south-east of Fordham could therefore be evidence for enclosures and agricultural activity that were part of the Saxon estate.

6.4 Medieval Quarry Pits

6.4.1 The second focus of activity was located in Trench 16 in the north-central part of the site and comprised pits and ditches. It is possible that the

ditches were in fact elongated pits extending beyond both sides of the trench. The finds assemblage from this area was slightly larger than elsewhere, and provided firm evidence for a medieval date (1150-1450AD).

6.4.2 This high concentration of features only occurred in Trench 16 with no similar features recorded in adjacent trenches. Two possible ditch segments in Trench 11 to the north were undated. The elongated shape and shallow profile with flat bases and steep sides of the majority of the features found in Trench 16 is reminiscent of extraction pits in small scale strip quarrying.

6.4.3 Parts of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk were well-established sources of Totternhoe Stone, or 'lower chalk' and in the later medieval period there was a boom in quarrying in areas located along the lodes allowing water transport to Cambridge (Wareham and Wright 2002). Strip quarrying on a larger scale in this period has also been recorded at numerous other local sites at the Fen edge, at Burwell (MCB17444) and Isleham (MCB16866), for example.

6.4.4 Of interest was the recovery of a notable quantity of equid remains from the pits (see Rielly, Section 5.5). Reilly suggests that there is a possibility that this site was used for knackering purposes during the medieval era, catering for the populace of the local medieval settlement at Fordham. The level of pathology noticed on one of the equids would certainly suggest the demise/culling of an animal no longer fit for active duty.

6.5 Medieval to post-medieval field systems

6.5.1 Later medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity was present in both the northern and southern areas of the site. All ditches aligned well with historic and modern field boundaries, and historic maps show the area to be used for agriculture from at least the 17th century onwards (Figure 4).

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the proposed development will have an impact on heritage assets of archaeological significance in the southern and central areas of the site, focussed on Trenches 24 and 16 respectively. It has not identified any insurmountable constraints to development.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Residental Ltd for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank Christiane Meckseper for managing the project, Dave Curry, Rory Fisher, Tom Learmonth, Andrew Lythe and Davis Strubergs for their hard work on site and PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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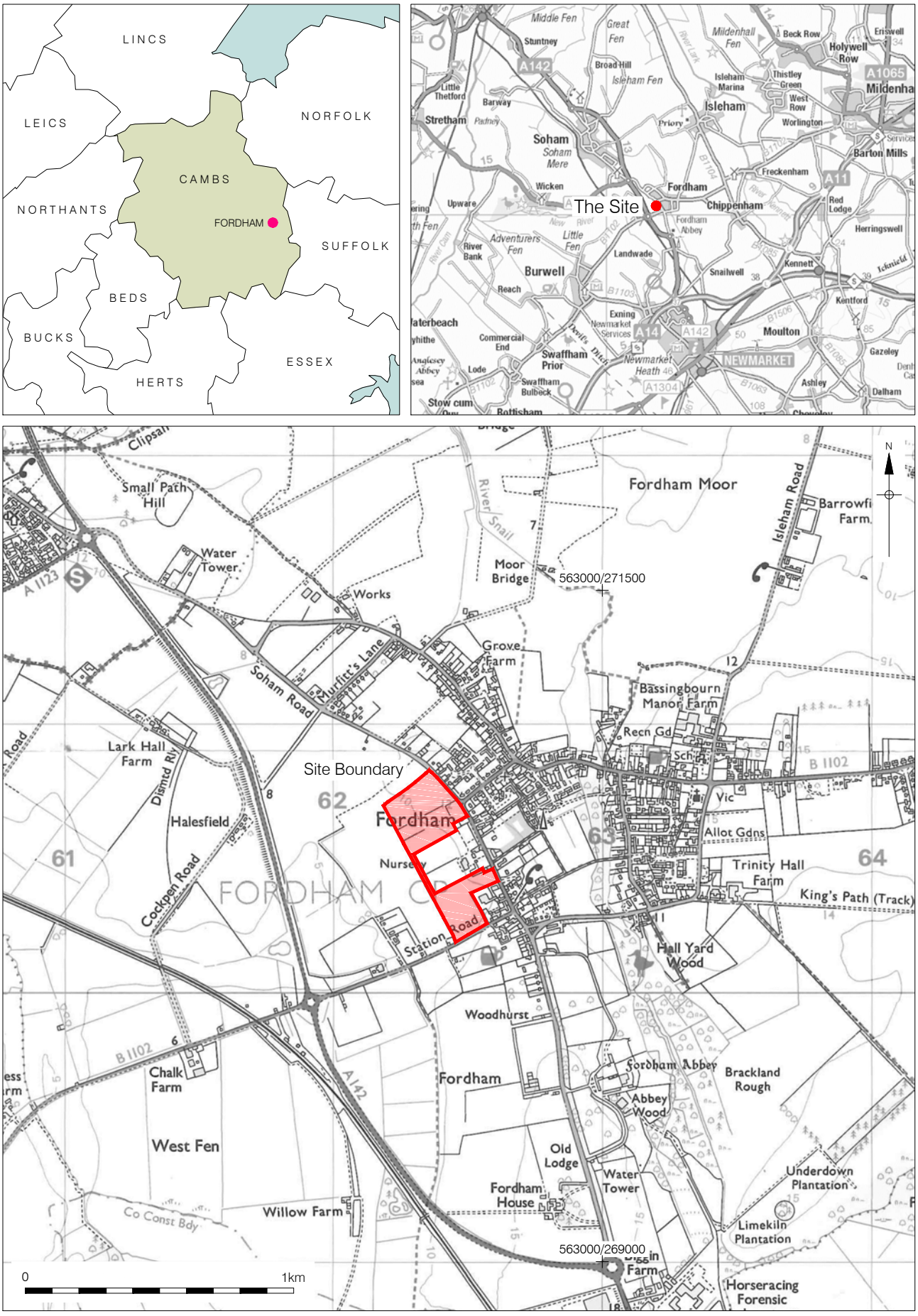

14/11/17 CF

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

15/11/17 CF

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2,000 at A3

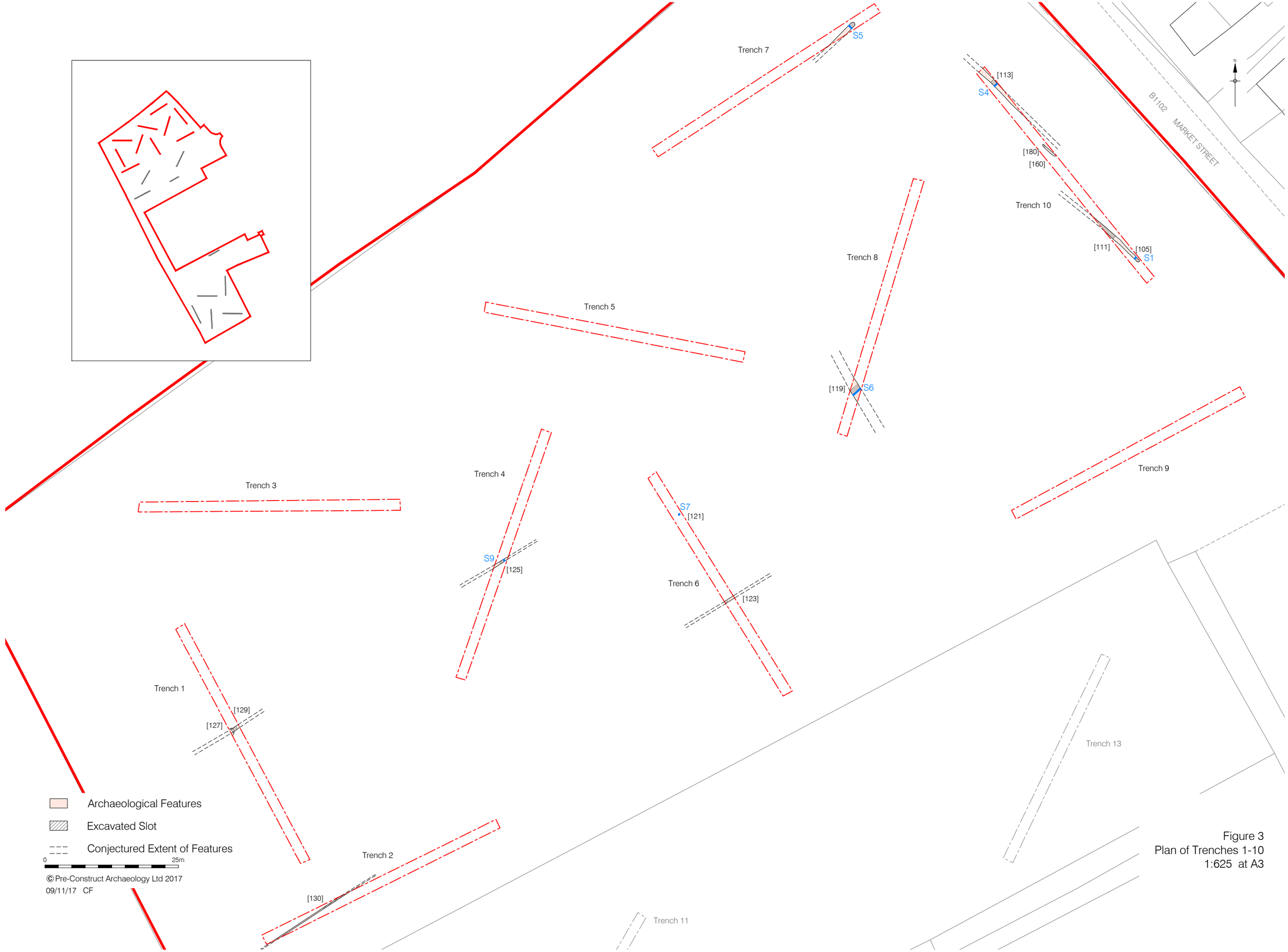

Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1-10
1:625 at A3

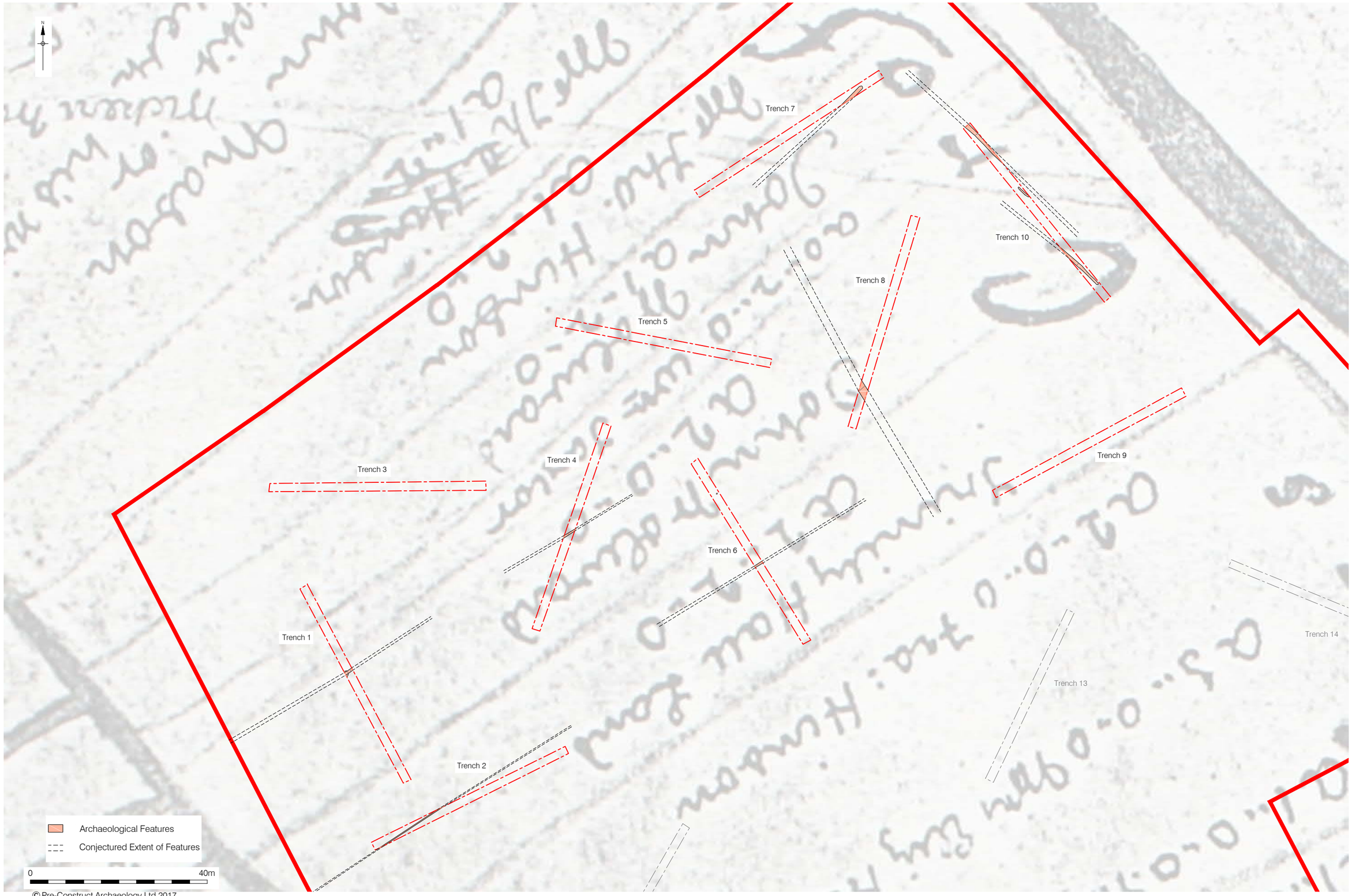

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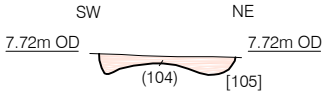
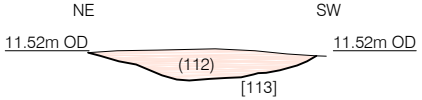
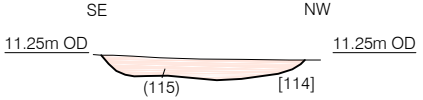
Figure 4
1656 Map of Fordham Manor, William Palmer tracing, 1860
with Trenches 1-10 overlain
1:800 at A3



Section 1
South East Facing
Trench 10



Section 4
North West Facing
Trench 10



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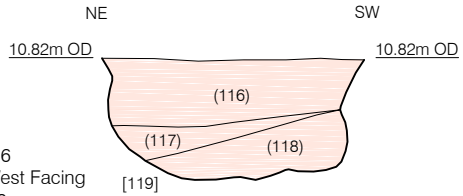
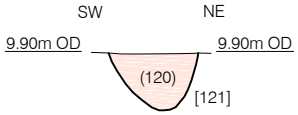
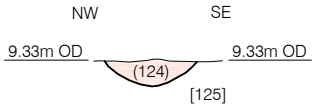
North East Facing
Trench 7



Section 6
North West Facing
Trench 8



Section 7
South East Facing
Trench 6



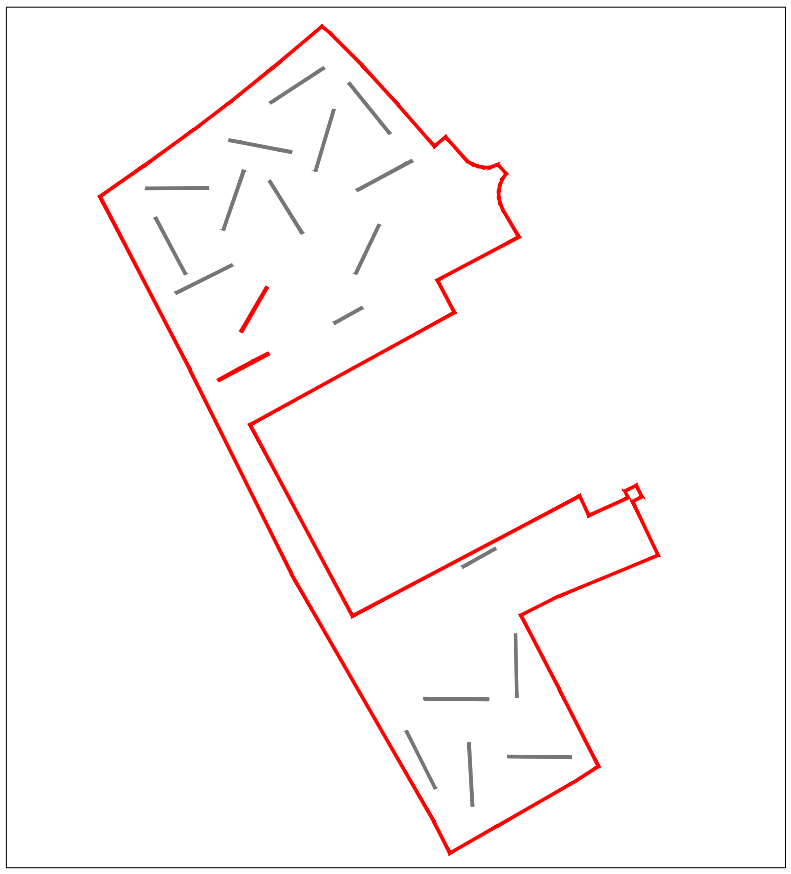
Section 9
South West Facing
Trench 4

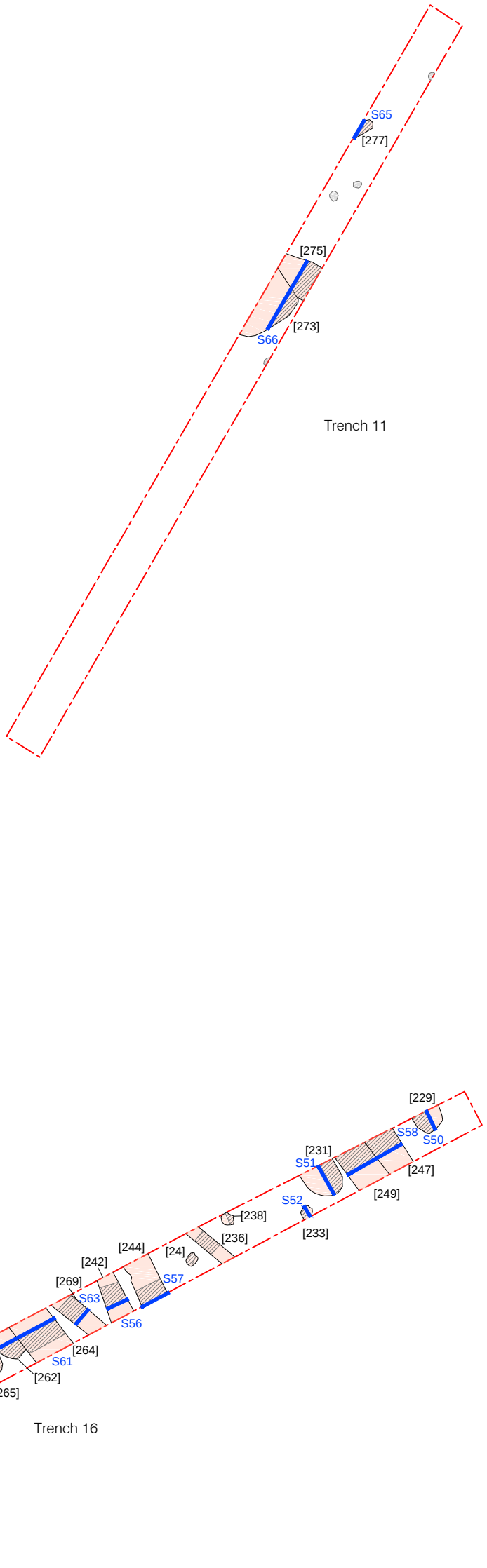
Archaeological Features

0 1m

13/11/17 CF

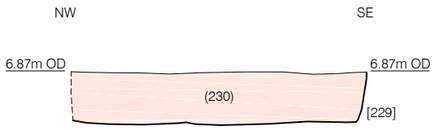
Figure 5
Sections for Trenches 1 to 10
1:25 at A4



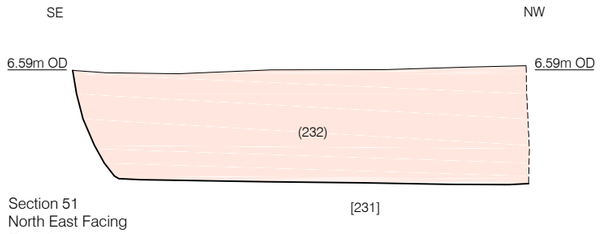


15/11/17 CF

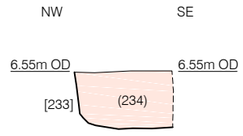
Figure 6
Plan of Trenches 11 and 16
1:250 at A3



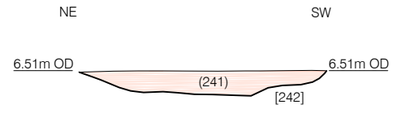
Section 50
South West Facing
Trench 16



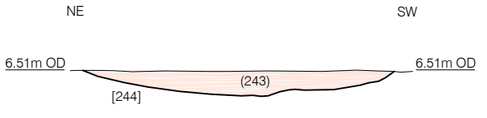
Section 51
North East Facing
Trench 16



Section 52
South West Facing
Trench 16



Section 56
North West Facing
Trench 16



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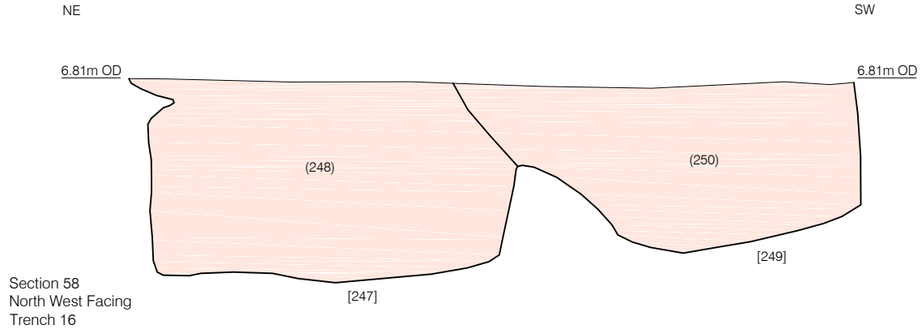
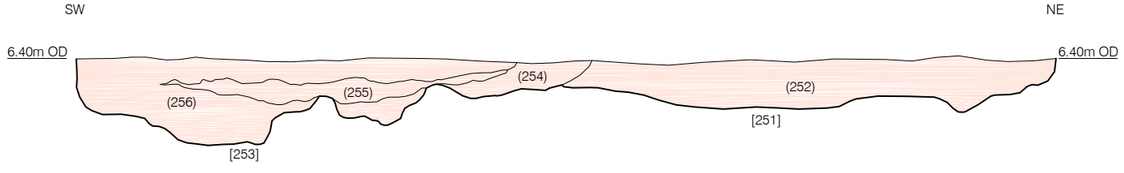
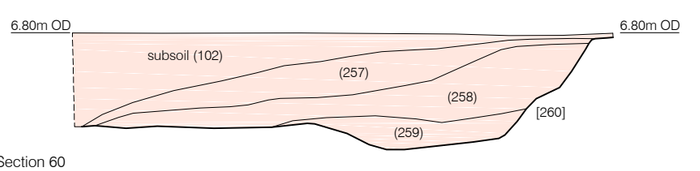
North West Facing
Trench 16



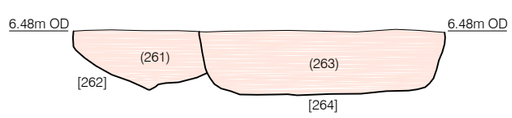
Section 58
North West Facing
Trench 16



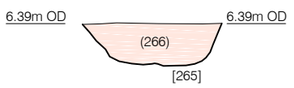
Section 59
South East Facing
Trench 16



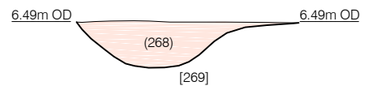
Section 60
South East Facing
Trench 16



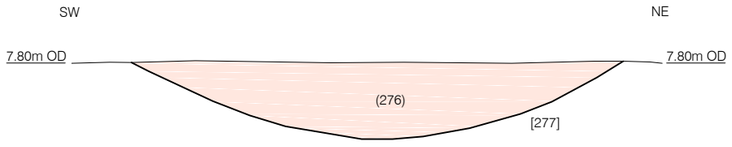
Section 61
South East Facing
Trench 16



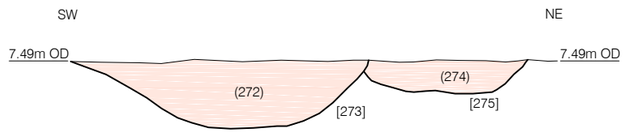
Section 62
North East Facing
Trench 16



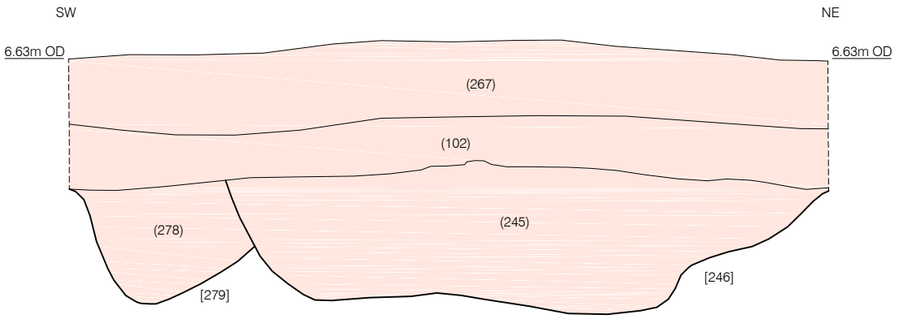
Section 63
North West Facing
Trench 16



Section 65
South East Facing
Trench 11



Section 66
South East Facing
Trench 11



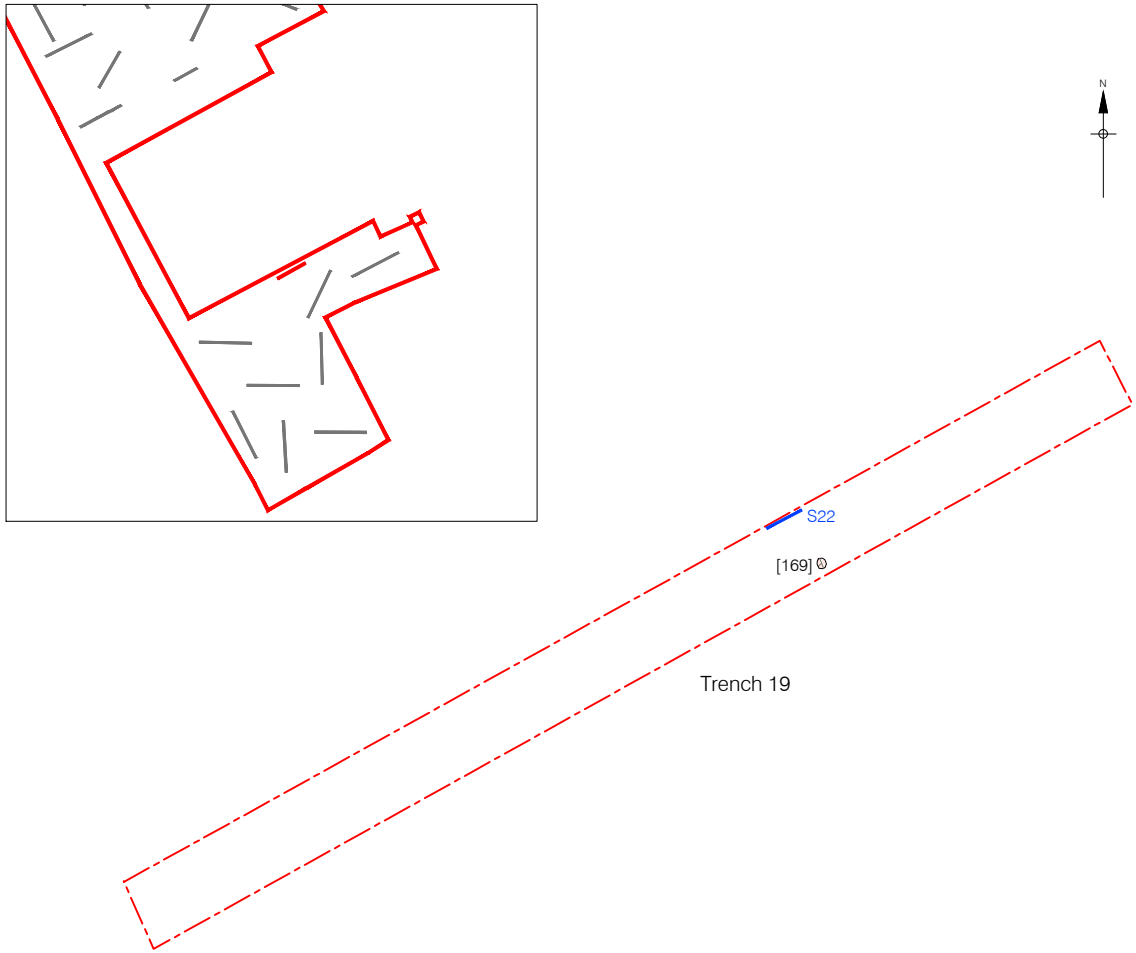
Section 67
South East Facing
Trench 16

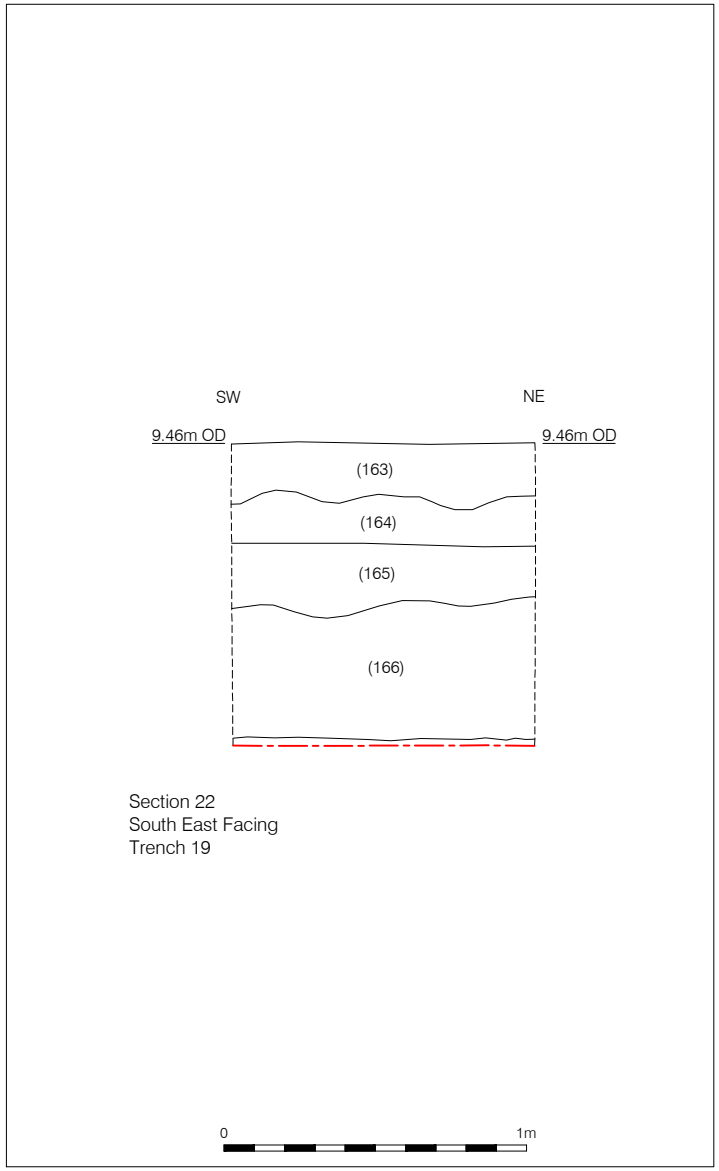
Archaeological Features

0 1m

13/11/17 CF

Figure 7
Sections for Trenches 11 and 16
1:25 at A3





Archaeological Features

Excavated Slot

0 10m

15/11/17 CF

Figure 8
Plan of Trench 19 and Section 22
1:200 and 1:25 at A4

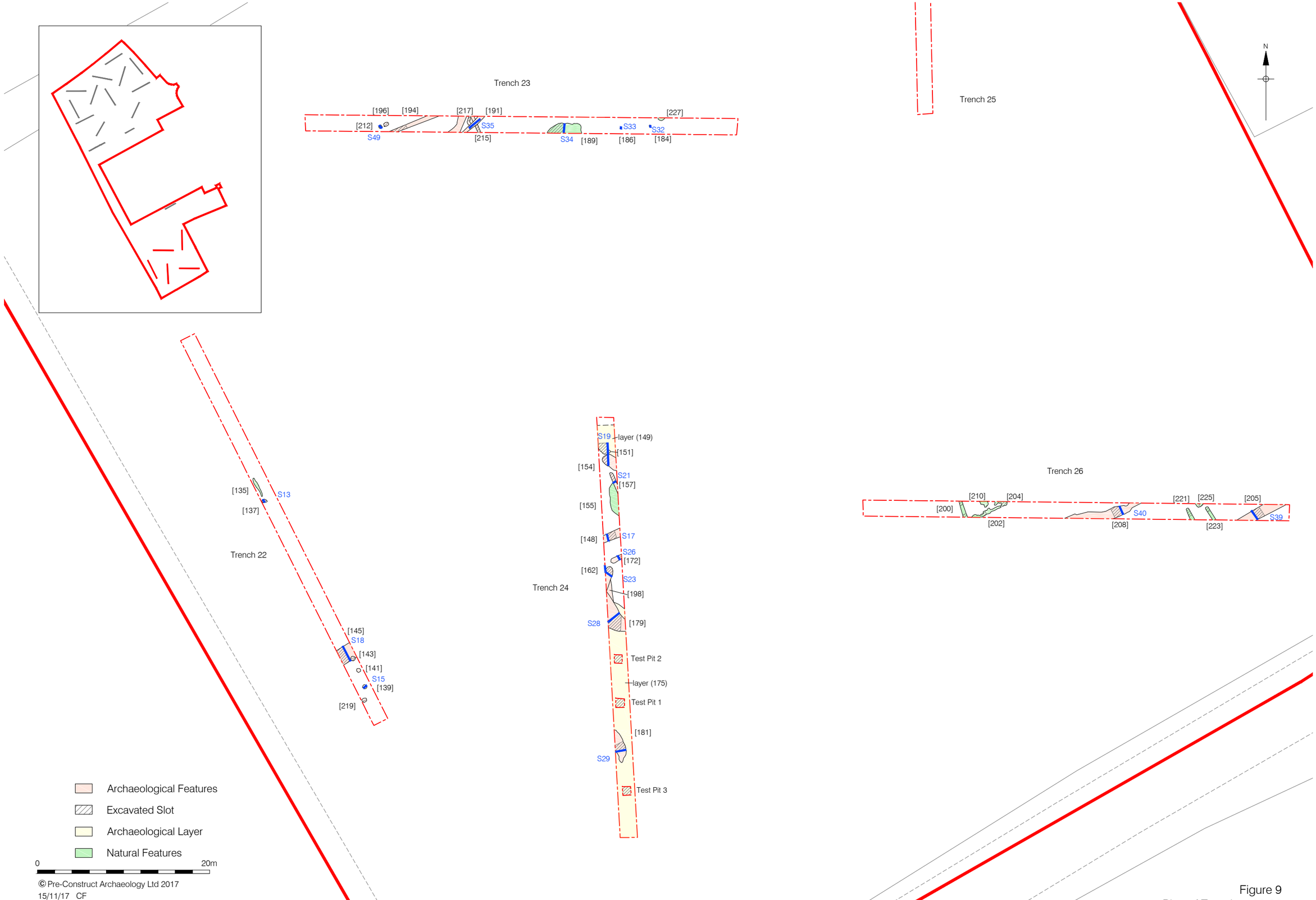
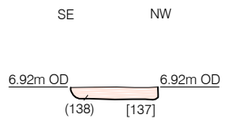
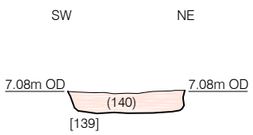


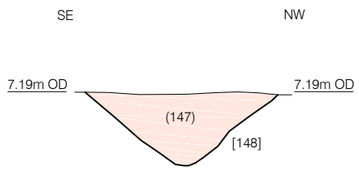
Figure 9
Plan of Trenches 22-26
1:400 at A3



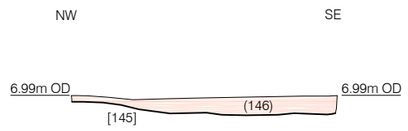
Section 13
North East Facing
Trench 22



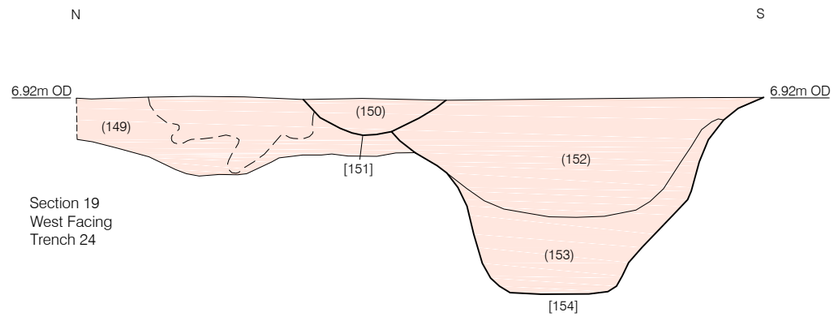
Section 15
South East Facing
Trench 22



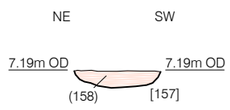
Section 17
North East Facing
Trench 24



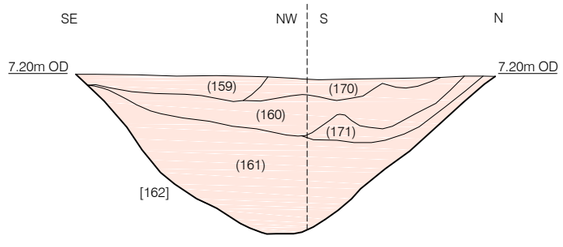
Section 18
South West Facing
Trench 22



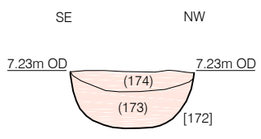
Section 19
West Facing
Trench 24



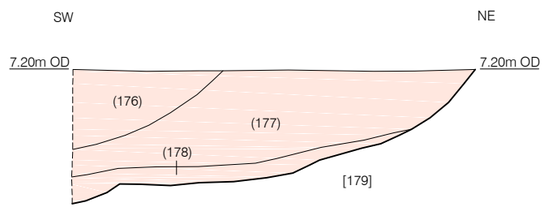
Section 21
North West Facing
Trench 24



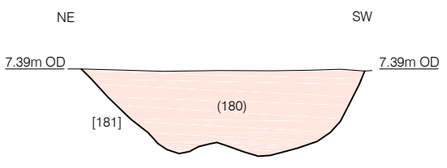
Section 23
North East/ East Facing
Trench 24



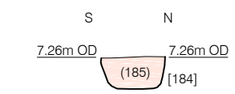
Section 26
North East Facing
Trench 24



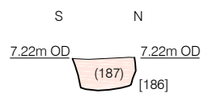
Section 28
South East Facing
Trench 24



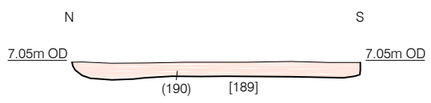
Section 29
North West Facing
Trench 24



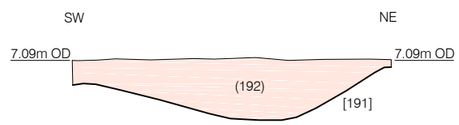
Section 32
East Facing
Trench 23



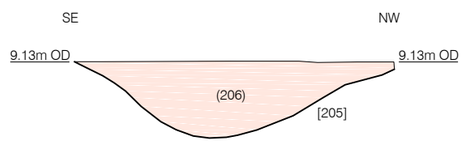
Section 33
East Facing
Trench 23



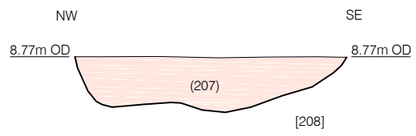
Section 34
West Facing
Trench 23



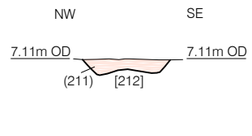
Section 35
South East Facing
Trench 23



Section 39
North East Facing
Trench 26



Section 40
South West Facing
Trench 24



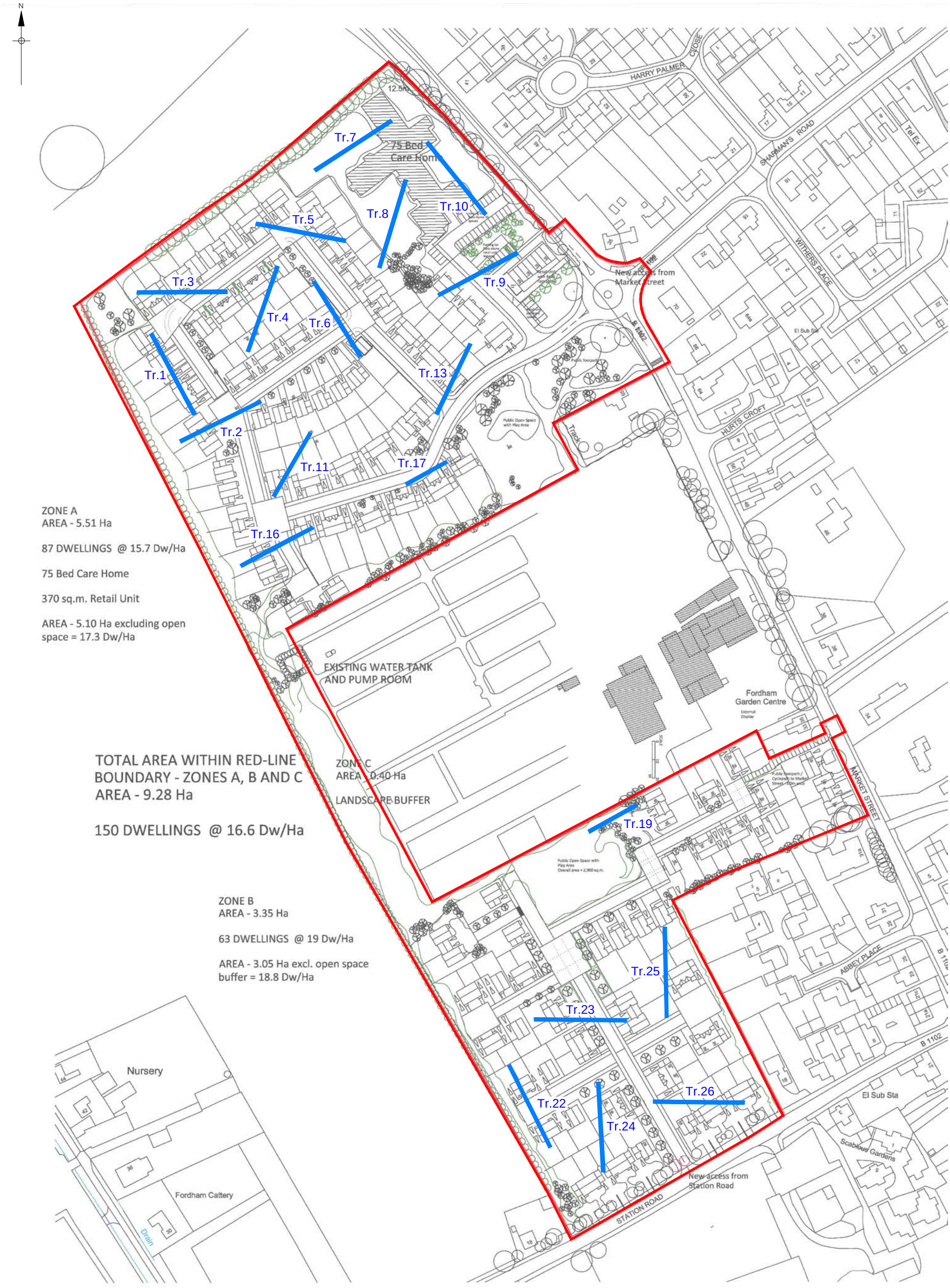
Section 49
South West Facing
Trench 23

Archaeological Features

0 1m

14/11/17 CF

Figure 10
Sections for Trenches 22-26
1:25 at A3



Masterplan Reproduced from a drawing by Hill Residential Ltd. (A100, Revision F, May 2017)

05/12/17 MR

Figure 11
Excavated Trenches overlain on the Proposed Masterplan
1:2,000 at A3

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 8 showing Ditch [119], view north-east

Plate 2: Ditch [119] in Trench 8, view east

Plate 3: Ditch [205] in Trench 26, view north-east

Plate 4: Trench 26 showing Ditch [205], view west

Plate 5: Modern ditch [110] in Trench 5, view north-east

Plate 6: Layer (149), Pit [151] and Pit [154] in Trench 24, view east

Plate 7: Ditch [162] in Trench 24, view south-west

Plate 8: Ditch [176] in Trench 24, view north-west

Plate 9: Ditch [181] in Trench24, view south

Plate 10: Ditches [162] (left) and [176] (right) cutting feature [189] in Trench 24, view west

Plate 11: Ditch [148] in Trench 24, view south-west

Plate 12: Trench 19 south facing section

Plate 13: Pit [229] in Trench 16, view north-east

Plate 14: Pit [231] in Trench 16, view south-west

Plate 15: Pits [247] and [249] in Trench 16, view south-east

Plate 16: Pits [251] and [253] in Trench 16, view north-west

Plate 17: Pit [262] and Ditch [264] in Trench 16, view north-west.

Plate 18: Ditch [260] in Trench 16, view north-west

Plate 19: Ditches [279] and [246] in Trench 16, view north-west

Plate 20: Trench 16, oblique view north-east, pre-excavation

Plate 21: Ditch [244] in Trench 16, view south-west

Plate 22: Ditch [208] in Trench 26, view north-east

11 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH INFORMATION TABLES

TRENCH 1	**Figures 2-4**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.92-7.46

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.27	0.26
Subsoil	(102)	0.27-0.48	0.26-0.15
Natural	(103)	0.48+	0.41+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	126	127	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint and chalk inclusions.	1	0.62	0.18
1	127	127	Cut	Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping side, concave base and clear edge.	1	0.62	0.18
1	128	129	Fill	Pit	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint and chalk inclusions.	0.35	0.35	0.09
1	129	129	Cut	Pit	Circular with gently sloping sides and concave base and clear edges.	0.35	0.35	0.09

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2-4**	
Trench Alignment: W-E	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.01-8.07

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**

		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.31	0.19
Subsoil	(102)	0.31-0.49	0.19-0.36
Natural	(103)	0.49+	0.36+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
2	130	130	Cut	Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping sides, concave base and clear edges.	1	0.22	0.06
2	131	130	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt.	1	0.22	0.06

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2-4**		
Trench Alignment: W-E	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.27-8.67	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.16	0.20
Subsoil	(102)	0.16-0.34	0.20-0.37
Natural	(103)	0.34+	0.37+

TRENCH 4	**Figures 2-4**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.98-8.81	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.27	0.26
Subsoil	(102)	0.27-0.44	0.26-0.45

Natural	(103)	0.44+	0.45+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
4	124	125	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint inclusions.	1	0.32	0.08
4	125	125	Cut	Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.32	0.08

TRENCH 5	**Figures 2-4**		**Plate 5**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m		Level of Natural (m OD): 10.62-10.16	
Deposit		**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil		(101)	0.25	0.32
Subsoil		(102)	0.25-0.45	0.32-0.59
Natural		(103)	0.45+	0.59+

TRENCH 6	**Figures 2-4**		
Trench Alignment: NNW-SSE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.04-10.04	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NNW End	**SSE End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.29	0.26
Subsoil	(102)	0.29-0.48	0.26-0.46
Natural	(103)	0.48+	0.46+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
6	120	121	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Grey brown loose sandy silt.	0.28	0.30	0.18
6	121	121	Cut	Posthole	Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.28	0.30	0.18
6	122	123	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown loose sandy silt.	2	0.41	0.11
6	123	123	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	2	0.41	0.11

TRENCH 7	**Figures 2-4**	
Trench Alignment: W-E	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.82-11.40

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.30	0.23
Subsoil	(102)	0.30-0.45	0.23-0.43
Natural	(103)	0.45+	0.43+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
7	114	114	Cut	Ditch	Linear terminus with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	1	0.67	0.07
7	115	114	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small angular flint inclusions and chalk flecks.	1	0.67	0.07

TRENCH 8	**Figures 2-4**	**Plates 1, 2**
Trench Alignment: NNE-	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.65-11.24

SSW		

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NNE End	**SSW End**
Topsoil	(101)	0.30	0.26
Subsoil	(102)	0.30-0.50	0.26-0.46
Natural	(103)	0.50+	0.46+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
8	116	119	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint inclusions and chalk flecks.	1	1.73	0.43
8	117	119	Fill	Ditch	Light grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks.	1	1.27	0.18
8	118	119	Fill	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint inclusions and chalk flecks.	1	1.3	0.37
8	119	119	Cut	Ditch	Linear with steeply sloping sides, the south side near vertical, and a flat base.	1	1.73	0.8
8	120	121	Fill	Posthole	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small flint inclusions.	0.28	0.3	0.18
8	121	121	Cut	Posthole	Circular in plan with u-shaped profile.	0.28	0.3	0.18
8	122	123	Cut	Ditch	Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small flint inclusions.	1	0.41	0.11
8	123	123	Fill	Ditch	Linear with gently sloping sides and concave base.	1	0.41	0.11

TRENCH 9	**Figures 2-4**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.61-11.00

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(101)	0.29	0.27
Subsoil	(102)	0.29-0.44	0.27-0.47
Natural	(103)	0.44+	0.47+

TRENCH 10	Figures 2-4	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.58-11.40

Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(101)	0.34	0.38
Subsoil	(102)	0.34-0.54	0.38-0.50
Natural	(103)	0.54+	0.50+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
10	104	105	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown silt sand with moderate chalk flecks.	1	0.45	0.07
10	105	105	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and an undulating base.	1	0.45	0.07
10	106	106	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.32	0.08
10	107	106	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid red brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint inclusions.	1	0.32	0.08
10	108	108	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.6	0.32	0.07

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
10	109	108	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid red brown sandy silt with moderate small angular flint inclusions.	0.6	0.32	0.07
10	110	111	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.	1	0.69	0.11
10	111	111	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch? Linear with gently sloping sides and concave base.	1	0.69	0.11
10	112	113	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Loose grey brown sandy silt.	1	0.69	0.1
10	113	113	Cut	Ditch	Natural infilling. Linear with gently sloping sides and concave base.	1	0.69	0.1

TRENCH 11	**Figures 2, 6**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.89-6.96

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Made ground	(276)	0.31	0.22
Subsoil	(102)	0.31-0.48	0.22-0.38
Natural	(103)	0.48+	0.38+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
11	272	273	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light to mid grey brown silt clay.	1	0.56	0.54
11	273	273	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Sub circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.56	0.54
11	274	275	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light to mid grey brown silt clay.	1	0.96	0.27
11	275	275	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Sub-rectangular with moderately	1	0.96	0.27

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
					sloping sides and a flat base.			
11	276	277	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid orange brown sand silt.	0.97	0.99	0.16
11	277	277	Cut	Ditch	Possibly linear (extending from baulk) with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.97	0.99	0.16

TRENCH 13	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 40m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.78-9.71	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Made ground	(276)	0.46	0.49
Subsoil	(102)	0.46-0.76	0.49-0.77
Natural	(103)	0.76+	0.77+

TRENCH 16	**Figures 2, 6**	**Plates 13 - 22**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.74-6.84

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Made ground	(276)	0.26	0.60
Subsoil	(102)	0.26-0.45	0.60-0.96
Natural	(103)	0.45+	0.96+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
16	229	229	Cut	Pit	Sub circular with steeply sloping sides and a flat	1	1.2	0.2

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
					base.			
16	230	229	Fill	Pit	Brown silt clay with frequent small CBM inclusions.	1	1.2	0.2
16	231	231	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub circular with vertical sides and near flat base.	1	1.75	0.45
16	232	231	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid grey silty clay.	1	1.75	0.45
16	233	233	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub circular with vertical edges and near flat base.	0.5	0.4	0.25
16	234	233	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid grey brown silty clay.	0.5	0.4	0.25
16	235	236	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light brown grey clay silt. Frequent iron-pan/rooting.	1	0.56	0.09
16	236	236	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with gently sloping sides and concave base.	1	0.56	0.09
16	237	238	Fill	Pit	Natural infilling. Mid brown sandy silt.	0.55	0.55	0.1
16	238	238	Cut	Pit	Circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.55	0.55	0.1
16	239	240	Fill	Pit	Dark grey clay silt.	0.63	0.63	0.15
16	240	240	Cut	Pit	Circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.63	0.63	0.15
16	241	242	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1	0.1
16	242	242	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base.	1	1	0.1
16	243	244	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1.27	0.1
16	244	244	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch? Linear with gently sloping sides and flat base.	1	1.27	0.1

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
16	245	246	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid brown grey clay silt.	1	2.36	0.58
16	246	246	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	1	2.36	0.58
16	247	247	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with vertical sides and a near-flat base.	1	1.6	0.8
16	248	247	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid brown grey silt clay with occasional angular flints.	1	1.6	0.8
16	249	249	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with vertical sides and a flat base.	1	1.4	0.67
16	250	249	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid brown grey silt clay with occasional angular flints.	1	1.4	0.67
16	251	251	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with steeply sloping sides and uneven base.	1	1.9	0.2
16	252	251	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid grey brown silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate manganese inclusions.	1	1.9	0.2
16	253	253	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with a vertical southwestern side and a moderately sloping northeastern side and an undulating base.	1	2.1	0.34
16	254	253	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid brow grey clay silt, heavy rooting.	1	2.1	0.34
16	255	253	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Pale brown mixed chalk and silt sand.	1	1.48	0.1
16	256	253	Fill	Pit	Quarrying. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1.8	0.34
16	257	260	Fill	Ditch	Deliberate backfill. Light grey brown clay silt.	1	2.08	0.16
16	258	260	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	2	0.26

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
16	259	260	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light brown grey clay silt.	1	0.92	0.14
16	260	260	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch? Linear with a gentle southwestern slope and a steep northeastern slope and a complex base.	1	2.08	0.56
16	261	262	Fill	Pit	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1.09	0.48
16	262	262	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave.	1	1.09	0.48
16	263	264	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid brown grey clay silt.	1	2	0.52
16	264	264	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1	2	0.52
16	265	265	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a near flat base.	1	0.56	0.17
16	266	265	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid to dark brown grey clay silt .	1	0.56	0.17
16	267		Layer		Modern layer, associated with nursery activity. Mid to dark blue grey clay mixed with light yellow loose gravels and sand.	30	2	0.31
16	268	269	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	0.9	0.18
16	269	269	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.9	0.18
16	270	271	Fill	Treethrow	Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	0.2	0.04
16	271	271	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.2	0.04
16	278	269	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown silt sand.	1	0.63	0.44
16	279	279	Cut	Pit	Quarrying. Sub-linear with steeply sloping sides	1	0.63	0.44

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
					and a concave base.			

TRENCH 17	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.41-9.14	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Made ground	(276)	0.26	0.34
Subsoil	(102)	0.26-0.45	0.34-0.58
Natural	(103)	0.45+	0.58+

TRENCH 19	**Figures 8**	**Plate 12**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.62-9.20

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Made ground	(163)	0.20	0.30
Made ground	(164)	0.20-0.35	0.30-0.50
Made ground	(165)	0.35-0.55	0.50-0.62
Made ground	(166)	0.55-0.95	0.62-0.98
Natural	(103)	0.95+	0.98+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
19	163		Layer		Modern gravel layer, nursery planting activity. Loose coarse sand.	30	2	0.36

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
19	164		Layer		Modern sand layer, nursery planting activity. Light orange coarse sand.	30	2	0.2
19	165		Layer		Modern clay, nursery planting activity. Dark grey friable clay.	30	2	0.24
19	166		Layer		Made ground, nursery planting activity. Mid grey brown clay silt.	30	2	0.4
19	167	169	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Dark red brown sandy silt.	0.16	0.14	0.05
19	168	169	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Mottled white, grey and mid brown silty clay.	0.26	0.26	0.04
19	169	169	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery planting activity. Circular in shape with vertical sides and flat base.	0.26	0.26	9

TRENCH 22	**Figures 2, 9**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 6.96-7.05

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(132)	0.18	0.21
Subsoil	(133)	0.18-0.34	0.21-0.31
Natural	(103)	0.34+	0.31+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
22	135	135	Cut	Treethrow	Sub-linear with unevenly sloping sides and near concave base.	0	0	0

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
22	136	135	Fill	Treethrow	Mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small angular stones.	0	0	0
22	137	137	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery planting activity. Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.41	0.37	0.05
22	138	137	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Dark grey brown silt sand.	0.41	0.37	0.05
22	139	139	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery planting activity. Circular shape with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.5	0.45	0.09
22	140	139	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Mid to light grey chalky silt.	0.5	0.45	0.09
22	141	141	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery planting activity. Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.5	0.45	0.06
22	142	141	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Mid to light grey chalky silt.	0.5	0.45	0.06
22	143	143	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery planting activity. Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	5	0.48	0.08
22	144	143	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Mid to light grey chalky silt.	0.5	0.48	0.08
22	145	145	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base.	1	2.1	0.15
22	146	145	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Pale grey silt clay with occasional gravel and chalk flecks.	1	2.1	0.15
22	219	219	Cut	Posthole	Modern nursery activity. Circular in shape with vertical sides and a near flat base.	0.5	0.5	0.12
22	220	219	Fill	Posthole	Natural infilling. Mid to dark brown silt.	0.5	0.5	0.12

TRENCH 23	**Figures 2, 9**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.09-7.43

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(132)	0.42	0.33
Subsoil	(133)	0.42-0.66	0.33-0.62
Natural	(103)	0.66+	0.62+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
23	193	194	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown sandy silt.	1	0.38	0.07
23	194	194	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with gently sloping sides and a flat base.	1	0.38	0.07
23	195	196	Fill	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Mid grey brown sandy silt.	0.8	0.38	0.07
23	196	196	Cut	Ditch	Natural infilling. Short linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.	0.8	0.38	0.07
23	211	212	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown grey chalky silt.	0.33	0.36	0.06
23	212	212	Cut	Ditch	Sub linear with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	0.33	0.36	0.06
23	213	214	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown grey chalky silt.	1.18	0.35	0.18
23	214	214	Cut	Ditch	Sub linear with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.	1.18	0.35	0.18
23	227	227	Cut	Treethrow	Sub circular with gently sloping sides and an uneven base.	0.73	0.35	0.05
23	228	227	Fill	Treethrow	Mid grey brown silt.	0.73	0.35	0.05

TRENCH 24	**Figures 2, 9**	**Plates 6 - 11**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 6.95-7.15

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(132)	0.32	0.35
Subsoil	(133)	0.32-0.67	0.35-0.50
Layer	(134)	-	0.50-0.72
Natural	(103)	0.67+	0.72+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
24	134		Layer		Alluvium?	0	0	0
24	147	148	Fill	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk inclusions.	1	0.78	0.29
24	148	148	Cut	Ditch	Natural infilling. Linear with moderately sloping sides and a v-shaped base.	1	0.78	0.29
24	149		Layer		Alluvium? Mid grey clay silt with occasional small chalk and stones.	1	1.83	0.32
24	150	151	Fill	Pit	Natural infilling. Mid brown silt clay.	0.58	0.58	0.16
24	151	151	Cut	Pit	Circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	0.58	0.58	0.16
24	152	154	Fill	Pit	Storage pit. Mid brown clay silt.	1.32	1.32	0.48
24	153	154	Fill	Pit	Storage pit. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1.14	0.72
24	154	154	Cut	Pit	Storage pit. Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.	1.5	1.52	0.8
24	155	155	Cut	Natural	Hollow. Ovular in shape with gently sloping sides	3.5	0.8	0.05

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
					and a flat base.			
24	156	155	Fill	Natural	Hollow. Pale grey brown clay silt.	3.5	0.8	0.05
24	157	157	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.35	0.07
24	158	157	Fill	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Mid orange brown silt with occasional chalk and manganese flecks.	1	0.35	0.07
24	159	162	Fill	Ditch	Deliberate backfill. Loose black silt, charcoal rich with occasional small stones.	0.72	0.78	0.11
24	160	162	Fill	Ditch	Deliberate backfill. White compact chalk.	0.72	1.54	0.16
24	161	162	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey chalky silt.	0.72	1.66	0.41
24	162	162	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base.	0.72	1.72	0.62
24	170	162	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey chalky silt with occasional chalk flecks.	1	0.84	0.1
24	171	162	Fill	Ditch	Slumped material. Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	1	0.73	0.11
24	172	172	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch? Linear terminus with steeply sloping sides and a near flat concave base.	1	0.55	0.23
24	173	172	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light brown grey clay silt.	1	0.55	0.23
24	174	172	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid to light grey brown silt with occasional shell fragments.	1	0.55	0.09
24	175		Layer		Alluvium? (Test Pit 1). Mid grey brown silt with occasional to moderate shell flecks.	1	1	0.25

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
24	176	179	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Dark brown grey sand silt.	1	0.6	0.32
24	177	179	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay sand silt.	1	1.65	0.44
24	178	179	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Dark brownish grey clay silt.	1	1.38	0.12
24	179	179	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Curvilinear with moderately curving sides and a concave base.	1	1.65	0.56
24	180	181	Fill	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Mid brown grey clay silt with moderate charcoal and small stone inclusions.	1	1.15	0.35
24	181	181	Cut	Ditch	Natural infilling. Linear with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1	1.15	0.35
24	182		Layer		Alluvium? (Test pit 3). Mid grey brown silt with occasional to moderate shell flecks.	1	1	0.26
24	183		Layer		Alluvium? (Test pit 2). Mid grey brown silt with occasional to moderate shell flecks.	1	1	0.19
24	197	198	Fill	Unknown	(Unexcavated). Dark grey silt with moderate chalk and charcoal inclusions.	0	0	0
24	198	198	Cut	Unknown	(Unexcavated). Possible linear.	0	0	0

TRENCH 25	**Figures 2, 9**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.32-7.94	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(132)	0.28	0.28

Subsoil	(133)	0.28-0.58	0.28-0.58
Natural	(103)	0.58+	0.58+

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
25	184	184	Cut	Posthole	Circular in shape with vertical sides and a near flat base.	0.25	0.25	0.12
25	185	184	Fill	Posthole	Dark grey silt clay.	0.25	0.25	0.12
25	186	186	Cut	Posthole	Circular in shape with vertical sides and a near flat base.	0.25	0.25	0.12
25	187	186	Fill	Posthole	Dark grey silt clay.	0.25	0.25	0.12
25	189	189	Cut	Treethrow	Irregular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and undulating base.	1	1	0.1
25	190	189	Fill	Treethrow	Light grey chalky silt.	1	1	0.1
25	191	191	Cut	Ditch	Linear with moderately sloping sides and an acute concave base.	1	0.6	0.22
25	192	191	Fill	Ditch	light grey chalky silt.	1	0.6	0.22
25	215	215	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1	0.38	0.03
25	216	215	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light grey chalky silt.	1	0.38	0.03
25	217	217	Cut	Ditch	Drainage ditch? Linear with moderately sloping sides and near-flat base.	0.7	0.27	0.05
25	218	217	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Light grey chalky silt.	0.7	0.27	0.05
26	199	200	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Dark red brown clay silt.	1	0.4	0.05

TRENCH 26	**Figures 2, 9**	**Plates 3, 4**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.15-8.16

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(132)	0.18	0.16
Subsoil	(133)	0.18-0.33	0.16-0.30
Natural	(103)	0.33+	0.30+

Trench	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	**Category**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Thickness (m)**
26	199	200	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Dark red brown clay silt.	1	0.4	0.05
26	200	200	Cut	Treethrow	Tree rooting associated with modern nursery activity. Sub-linear with irregular sides and undulating base.	1	0.4	0.05
26	201	202	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Dark red brown clay silt.	0.7	0.35	0.15
26	202	202	Cut	Treethrow	Tree rooting associated with modern nursery activity. Sub-linear with irregular sides and undulating base.	0.7	0.35	0.15
26	203	204	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Dark red brown clay silt.	0.7	0.35	0.05
26	204	104	Cut	Treethrow	Tree rooting associated with modern nursery activity. Sub-linear with irregular sides and undulating base.	0.7	0.35	0.05
26	205	205	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with sloping sides and concave base.	1	1.3	0.3
26	206	205	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Grey brown chalky silt.	1	1.3	0.3
26	207	208	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling. Mid grey brown clay silt.	1	1.1	0.22
26	208	208	Cut	Ditch	Boundary ditch. Linear with gently sloping concave	1	1.1	0.22

Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
					profile.			
26	209	210	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. (Unexcavated). Dark red brown clay silt.	2	0.5	0
26	210	210	Cut	Treethrow	Tree rooting associated with modern nursery activity (Unexcavated).	2	0.5	0
26	221	221	Cut	Treethrow	Associated with modern nursery activity. Sub circular with gently sloping sides and an undulating base.	1	0.5	0.03
26	222	221	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Mid to dark grey brown silt.	1	0.5	0.03
26	223	223	Cut	Treethrow	Associated with modern nursery activity. Linear with gently sloping sides and undulating base.	1.5	0.4	0.04
26	224	223	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Mid to dark grey brown silt.	1.5	0.4	0.04
26	225	225	Cut	Treethrow	Associated with modern nursery activity. Linear with gently sloping sides and undulating base.	1.25	0.45	0.05
26	226	225	Fill	Treethrow	Natural infilling. Mid to dark grey brown silt.	1.25	0.45	0.05

12 APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

12.1.1 Table 12: Bulk finds by trench and context

Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Material
-	101	101	Topsoil	Clay Pipe
-	101	101	Topsoil	Pottery
7	114	115	Ditch	Pottery
8	119	118	Ditch	Pottery
8	119	116	Ditch	Pottery
8	123	122	Ditch	CBM
16	245	246	Pit	Bone
16	247	248	Pit	Pottery
16	251	252	Pit	Pottery
16	253	256	Pit	Flint
16	253	256	Pit	Pottery
16	260	258	Ditch	Flint
16	260	258	Ditch	Shell
16	260	258	Ditch	Bone
16	260	258	Ditch	Pottery
16	260	258	Ditch	Charcoal
16	260	258	Ditch	Metal (fe)
16	260	258	Ditch	Flot
22	145	146	Ditch	Pottery
22	145	146	Ditch	Bone
24	175	175	Layer (test pit)	Shell
24	175	175	Layer (test pit)	Flot
24	175	175	Layer (test pit)	Bone
24	175	175	Layer (test pit)	Charcoal
24	175	175	Layer (test pit)	Pottery
24	182	182	Layer (test pit)	Bone
24	182	182	Layer (test pit)	Seed
24	182	182	Layer (test pit)	Shell
24	182	182	Layer (test pit)	Flot
24	183	183	Layer (test pit)	Shell

Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Material
24	183	183	Layer (test pit)	Flot
24	183	183	Layer (test pit)	Pottery
24	183	183	Layer (test pit)	Charcoal
24	148	147	Ditch	Shell
24	148	147	Ditch	Pottery
24	148	147	Ditch	Charcoal
24	148	147	Ditch	Bone
24	148	147	Ditch	Flot
24	154	153	Pit	Bone
24	154	152	Pit	Flint
24	162	159	Ditch	Charcoal
24	162	161	Ditch	Pottery
24	162	159	Ditch	Bone
24	162	159	Ditch	Shell
24	162	159	Ditch	Flot
24	162	161	Ditch	Bone
24	172	174	Ditch	Flint
24	172	174	Ditch	Shell
24	179	177	Ditch	Burnt Clay
24	179	177	Ditch	Pottery
24	179	177	Ditch	Shell
24	179	178	Ditch	Bone
24	179	178	Ditch	Burnt Clay
24	179	178	Ditch	Shell
24	179	178	Ditch	Pottery
24	181	180	Ditch	Shell
24	181	180	Ditch	Pottery
24	181	180	Ditch	Charcoal
24	181	180	Ditch	Flot
24	181	180	Ditch	Bone
26	205	206	Ditch	Flint
26	205	206	Ditch	CBM

Trench	Feature	Context	Category	Material
26	205	206	Ditch	Pottery
26	205	206	Ditch	Bone
26	205	206	Ditch	Metal (fe)
26	208	207	Ditch	Pottery
26	221	222	Treethrow	Pottery
26	223	224	Treethrow	Pottery
26	225	226	Treethrow	Pottery

13 APPENDIX 4: LITHICS CATALOGUE

Context	Ref	Feature	Location	Type	Sub-type	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating	Comments
256		Qu253	16	Flake	Useable	Unknown	Rough, worn	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Neo-BA	Quite squat but due to being badly detached, otherwise skillfull
256		Qu253	16	Flake	Useable	Translucent dark grey / black	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Well struck
256		Qu253	16	Flake	Useable	Translucent dark grey / black	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Narrow, almost blade-like but quite thick
258		D260	16	Flake	Retouched	Translucent dark grey / black	Rough, worn	Chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Side scraper made on a narrow, almost blade-like but thick flake with fine to medium, steep, scalar retouch along its slightly convex left margin. Modertae wear. 35x19x10mm
152		P154	24	Blade	Rejuvenation	Unknown	Rough, slightly weathered	Good	White	Meso / ENeo	Longitudinal, corrects severe hinge fractures and removes some cortex. 51x21x10mm
152		P154	24	Fragment	>15mm	Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso / ENeo	Proximal end of a well struck flake, possibly a blade

14 APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-292239

Project details

Project name	Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham, Cambs
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham between the 16th and 31st October 2017. The evaluation identified two areas of concentrated activity: late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval pits and ditches focused on Trench 24 in the southern field, and evidence for medieval pitting and/or chalk quarrying focused on Trench 16 in the northern central area. Lithic artefacts and abraded residual Roman pottery sherds retrieved from later features suggest a background activity of prehistoric and Roman occupation in the wider area around the site. Ditches which were part of a late medieval and post-medieval to modern field system were recorded in the northern and southern fields of the evaluation area.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2017 End: 31-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5191 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval , DITCH Medieval, PIT Early Medieval, DITCH Medieval, DITCH Post Medieval, POSTHOLE Modern,
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval, POTTERY Medieval, POTTERY Post Medieval, CBM Post Medieval, ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval, ANIMAL BONE Medieval, COIN Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE FORDHAM Scotsdales Garden Centre, Fordham
Postcode	CB7 5LQ
Study area	9.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 624 705 52.308134467279 0.382398288362 52 18 29 N 000 22 56 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CCC Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	PCA Central
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Laura Malric-Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Scotsdales Garden Centre, Market Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Malric-Smith, L
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