LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT & UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Report Number: 1159

March 2017

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CONTENTS

Abstract

From April to June 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Mr John Carpenter as part of a planning application reference 15/00600/FUL, in advance of the construction erection of four detached dwellings with ancillary carports and associated access on Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (NGR 564349 274689) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Stewart, G. 11th February 2016). The brief required the controlled strip and excavation of an outlined area. A previous evaluation carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in December 2015 revealed that the area was the focus of dense significant Prehistoric and Roman rural and domestic activity (Green, M. 2016. SACIC Report No. 2015/090, ECB4610).

The excavation allowed the investigation of multi-phase fen edge peripheral settlement activity dating from the late prehistoric through to the early modern. Phase II (see below) of the site reveals a large quantity of Roman activity on the site which has, prior to this excavation, been scarce in the vicinity of the village of Isleham. When viewed in conjunction with a nearby site at Elwoods close (ECB 4634), the site has the chance to significantly enhance current understanding of settlement activity at Isleham during the early Romano-British period. When viewed in context with its contemporary human landscape, the site can also help to refine current understanding of the agricultural and economic setting of Isleham at this time.

As referred to above, the site revealed seven phases of occupation with the majority of site activity taking place in the Romano-British period (Phases II and III) before activity ceases until the later medieval and post-medieval periods where Isleham begins to expand and the village development begins to encroach on the fen environment.

The phasing can be summarised as follows;

Phase I. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age; limited site activity associated with domestic waste disposal.

Phase II. 1st – 2nd Century AD; The majority of the features and finds on the site relate to an intensive phase of activity during this period. The site formed part of the agricultural field system at the edge of the former fen environment (potentially for damp grazing) associated with nearby settlement possibly located to the south. Two defined enclosures are evident dating to this phase.

Phase III. 3rd – 4th Century AD; This phase represents a redefinition of the site, showing a move from agriculture to potential strip quarrying. The paucity of features dating to this phase could also be explained through local environmental factors such as inundation events in the fen environment.

Phase IV. 12th – 14th Century AD; The medieval period on the site is represented by limited activity. The expansion of the nearby Priory saw a rise in the number of buildings been constructed in the area which contemporary Quarry pit 2007 may represent in aggregate extraction.

Phase V. Post-medieval; The post medieval phase on the site is characterised by the shift in the land divisions seen in previous phases, again possibly dictated by changes in the fen levels.

Phase VI. Modern; The modern phase on site is represented by the re defining of the plots western boundary to almost the same alignment as exists today.

Phase VII. Undated; the majority of the features assigned to the undated phase relate to periods of water and drainage management. One section of features in particular is believed to relate to Early Roman Enclosure System I identified in Phase II, however this will need to be defined through further analysis.

The excavation has allowed an opportunity to view a small window into the early Romano-British landscape of Isleham. The site was appears to have been an area of agricultural land on the periphery of settlement. The effort invested in the repeated cutting and reinstatement of the enclosure boundaries suggest this was a piece of land that had seen significant activity through the Romano-British period. Its topographical setting, on low-lying ground sloping off towards the former fen environment in the north and North West suggests that this could have been an area used for damp grazing for cattle and also for the disposal of domestic waste at the edge of the habitable area of settlement.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From April to June 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Mr John Carpenter as part of a planning application reference 15/00600/FUL, in advance of the construction erection of four detached dwellings with ancillary carports and associated access on Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (NGR 564349 274689) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Stewart, G. 11th February 2016) requiring the controlled strip and excavation of an area outlined by CHET. A previous evaluation carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in December 2015 revealed that the area was the focus of dense significant Prehistoric and Roman rural and domestic activity (Green, M. 2016. SACIC Report No. 2015/090 ECB4610).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the village of Isleham, Cambridgeshire, which is located approximately 9km south-east of the cathedral city of Ely. The site lies east of Church Lane on a single parcel of land which is currently agricultural land, (Fig. 1). Isleham is located on a fen island, the underlying geology is described as Zig Zag Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas, (BGS, 2017). The site is located at the edge of the former fen environment.

No superficial deposits were recorded at the site at the time of writing however peat has been recorded approximately 50m to the north. These superficial peat deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would previously have been dominated by organic accumulations, (BGS, 2017).

In December 2015, Suffolk based commercial unit Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) undertook a trial trench evaluation at the site. The evaluation excavated a total of nineteen linear features within the trenches along with three pits and one hollow.

Linear features were seen in all the trenches with various alignments, some showing cut relationships. Dating evidence was recovered from most linear features spanning the Roman periods with two possible earlier prehistoric ditches. It is most likely that the ditches relate to field systems, with ditches cut for drainage. The earlier Roman field system which seems to be aligned north to south and east to west. This ditch system seems to go out of use, replaced by a possible later Roman field system aligned to Church Lane running north-east to south-west, (Green, M. 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (Policy 6.16.4; 2015).*

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 East Cambridgeshire Local Plan 6.16.4 (2015)

The local plan for East Cambridgeshire deals with the development on archaeological sites in policy 6.16.4, this states the following:

Where permission for development is granted that would harm assets of archaeological interest, a programme of conservation appropriate to their significance should be undertaken. Their in-situ preservation is preferred, but where this is not feasible, provision should be made for a programme of archaeological excavation, recording and public presentation (where appropriate) to take place before development commences. The analysis, reporting and publication of the evidence should take place thereafter. This will

be secured by a planning condition, the discharge of which will be agreed in conjunction with the County Council Historic Environment Team. All works will be guided by national planning policy, government advice and that issued by English Heritage.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3). There are 71 monument entries, 9 events records and 35 listed building entries within the 1km search area. Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) also fall within the search radius. The site lies to the north of the village and also on the northern extent of the medieval village core. The nearby excavation at Ellwood's Close (ECB4634) carried out by SACIC simultaneously with this excavation revealed residual Romano-British finds, comprising re-used ceramic building material which included floor tile, roof tile, box tile and tesserae. Interestingly these finds were located in the fills of Mid-Saxon to medieval features. This suggested substantial Roman activity and occupation nearby, (Schofield, T. 2016).

Relevant records from the prehistoric period include a Mesoltihic find scatter (10883) located on the periphery of the search area, west of the site. The finds scatter included tranchet axes as well as various flint flakes, scrapers and arrowheads. There is evidence for Early Bronze Age settlement remains at Prickwillow Road (11896) located 620m to the north west of the site. An evaluation along the route of the Ely to Isleham pipeline discovered a concentration of features at this location. These comprised a ditch, post holes, a pit with a cow burial and numerous flints. Further evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity was recorded in subsequent excavations at the site including a cluster of pits and post-holes located in a slight natural depression.

The SACIC evaluation revealed extensive Roman remains on the site as detailed above (section 2.1), however there is only limited evidence of Roman activity in the wider landscape. Roman metal objects (07589) discovered 1km to the west of the site. The objects recovered included 5 lead fishing weights, 2 bronze shoe buckles, 1 thimble, bronze object, a fragment from the top of a bronze vase. Further evidence of Roman activity can been seen in the south west where a Roman brooch (10863) and saddle quern (10864) were discovered. These finds were located 700m from the site.

The only Saxon monument record (MCB18749) returned by the CHER search in the immediate vicinity of the site refers to a single sherd of Thetford ware recovered from St Andrews Close, 70m south west of the site.

The medieval period accounts for the majority of the records retuned. The most significant are those of earthworks to the north of Isleham Priory (07528) as well as the scheduled remains of Isleham priory itself (27101). The only standing priory building remaining is the Chapel of St Margaret of Antioch (a grade I listed building, (48821) to the north of which lie the buried foundations of the conventual buildings and the earthwork remains of the associated agricultural complex (07528). The priory is thought to have been founded around AD 1100 however by 1440, the priory was granted to Pembroke College, Cambridge, and after the Reformation the chapel was converted into a barn. The site lies to the north of Saint Andrews church (MCB9178). Located approximately 250m to the south the church is of Norman design with possible Anglo-Saxon origins. Further medieval records of note include MCB19750 and MCB19712, both located within a 100, of the site. MCB19750 refers to sherds of Early Medieval Sandy ware recovered from a test pit located on Pound Lane, while MCB19712 refers to further medieval pottery recovered from a test pit at 17 Church Lane.

Development in the post medieval period is dominated by the construction of additional buildings in the area of the medieval village core. The majority of the 35 listed building entries retuned by the CHER search relate to this period. The nearest listed building to the site lies 100m to the south west and is grade II listed.

Given the above records, and the previous work at the site indicating the presence of Prehistoric and Roman archaeology, there was a specific high potential for prehistoric and Roman features and finds, relating to earlier field systems and agricultural activity. Given the sites proximity to the earthworks north of Isleham Priory (07528) and the remains of the priory itself (27101) as well as its location on the northern extent of the medieval village core the potential for encountering remains of a medieval date was considered moderate.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The broad aims of the excavation included, but were not be limited to the following:

- Rural settlement and landscapes – To investigate the character, extent and morphology of rural settlement and the utilisation and agricultural use of the landscape in the area. To examine enclosure size and shape to determine if agricultural regimes can be identified in conjunction with the potential environmental evidence.
- If the remains of farms are present then what form do farms take? What building types and function, variation in settlement location, density and type according to region, landscape and chronology are apparent?
- Confirmation of the decline in distribution of rural settlements from late Iron Age to late Roman periods;

- Settlement typology – new sites tested against established patterns and the overall hierarchy reviewed;
- Romanisation - To contribute to an understanding of the Romanisation of the area in the transitional period between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman. By focusing on and understanding the continuity of Iron Age into Roman settlement in the 2nd century it may be possible to reconstruct and examine the apparent reorganisation of the area that is only often noted decades after the conquest.

To achieve these aims the excavation sought to:

- excavate and provide a record of the archaeological remains on site in order to mitigate the impact of development;
- characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- Place the evidence for Prehistoric and Roman activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date around Isleham and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their research significance. The site phasing and stratigraphic information are presented in section 8. Specialist analysis and reporting on the finds and environmental assemblages is also largely complete (Section 9: The Finds).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A Leica GS08 differential global positioning system (DGPS) was used to accurately set-out the excavation area agreed with CCC HET (Fig. 1).

The site was excavated using a 14 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist. The area was subjected to a metal detecting survey before and during machining. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed carefully down to the first archaeological horizon, and all feature excavation was undertaken by hand. Further subsoil was removed by machine once the initial features were suitably recorded, to expose additional underlying features. The process was repeated until the natural drift geology was exposed.

Cuts and fills, and the removal of deposits are judged by the excavating archaeologist, each is assigned a unique context number and is then recorded on a unique context record sheet.
The deposition of material were signified by round brackets (XXXX), while events are referred to here as 'cuts' and indicated by square brackets [XXXX]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each section was indicated with a letter. These groupings are entirely arbitrary and do not reflect the order of deposition observed in the individual features.

Topographic survey, limit of excavation, section locations and archaeological and natural feature survey points were accurately recorded using the DGPS to produce a pre- and post-excavation plan tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeological remains were recorded using pro-forma sheets, plan and section drawings and appropriate photographic records, as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brook, 2016). All features, finds and samples were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site.

All finds recovered from sealed contexts were retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil was taken to characterise the assemblage.

All finds were processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds were also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Consultation with Historic England's Science Advisor (Dr Zoe Outram) outlined a base sampling strategy. A total of 28 bulk samples were taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations). These samples were taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills).

The suitability of the deposits for analysis was discussed with CHET and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate following an on-site meeting. The sampling strategy was designed based on the results of the previous evaluation with a view to investigate the nature of the possible cereal waste that was previously identified. The sampling strategy was implemented in line with guidelines and advice given in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) Historic England, 2015*.

8.0 RESULTS (Figs. 2 - 13)

The results presented below are organised by phase (Fig. 3).

Features have been assigned to periods via the typological dating of associated finds and on the bases of their stratigraphic relationship to other features. A full context list and descriptions are presented at Appendix 1.

The primary means of dating the features on the site comes from the ceramic evidence. Where spatial association has been used to assign a feature to a phase this must be considered, to a certain extent, subjective (due mainly to the presence of residual pottery) and therefore open to interpretation.

Phasing (Fig. 3)

The following phases were identified during the excavation and post excavation analysis:

I. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (Fig. 4)
II. 1st – 2nd Century AD (Fig. 5)
III. 3rd – 4th Century AD (Fig. 6)
IV. 12th – 14th Century AD (Fig. 7)
V. Post-medieval (Fig. 8)
VI. Modern (Fig. 9)
VII. Undated (Fig. 10)

8.1 Phase I – Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (Fig. 4)

Two discreet features (both pits) were dated to this phase.

Pit **2167** was 0.90m+ in length, 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep. The pit contained two fills, one a compact clayey silt and the other a firm silty sand. The primary fill, **2168**, produced three bodysherds of flint tempered (UNS FT) dated from the late Bronze to early Iron Age, (Fawcett, 2016). This feature is likely associated with undated ring ditch **2160**. The feature is cut by Ditch **2129** and Ditch **2163**.

Pit **2190** was located adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and measured 1.66m in length, 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep. The pit contained three fills and the primary fill contained five sherds of pottery. The pottery consisted of fabrics with flint and organics (UNS FO) as well as grog and flint (UNS GF). Two small rim sherds were noted which possibly belonged to a bowl or a dish. The pit is cut by undated Pit **2194**.

Despite being small in size none of the prehistoric sherds in the above features displayed significant abrasion, suggesting that they are in their original place of deposition. The fabrics recovered were of a similar date range to those recovered from the site at the evaluation stage of the project (Fawcett, 2016).

As commented on above it is likely that undated features **2105** and **2160** (with associated Pit **2158**), which appear to be small, ring ditch type features, are associated with this phase. This likely indicates a small scale of settlement in the later prehistoric period in this area of the village adjacent to the fen edge prior to the Roman conquest.

8.2 Phase II – 1st – 2nd Century AD (Fig. 5)

The vast majority of the features and finds on the site relate to a more intensive phase of activity during the early Roman period. The excavation area appears to have formed part of an agricultural field system at the edge of the former fen environment associated with nearby settlement possibly located to the south. Two enclosures are evident dating to this phase however one is stratigraphically cut by the other. Their inclusion in this phase together is based on the pottery analysis and the dating of a single Ae coin. While the stratigraphic relationships do show the periods of demarcation between the two enclosure systems the pottery dates are not yet refined enough to allow definitive sub phasing. This will be addressed as further work and will form part of the research aims in the Updated Project Design.

Early Roman Enclosure System I

Two curvi-linear features located in the southern half of the site form part of an earlier phase of enclosure on the site.

Ditch **2163** was 19.00m in length and excavated in six slots (A through F) and only 0.54m maximum in width and only 0.20m deep. No ceramic evidence was present within the ditch however slot B contained a single Early Roman Ae coin. 27mm in diameter, the coin was very worn and corroded. Subsequent cleaning has revealed an unidentifiable emperor's head but no legend (Plate.1). The diameter of the coin suggests it as an *As* which would date the feature to the later 1st to early 3rd century AD (Cooper, 2016). However when this feature is scrutinised in association with Ditch **2135**, which appears to follow the same curvilinear trend and produced 15 sherds of mid-1st–2nd century pottery, the ditches appear to establish the line of an enclosure extending to the east and south of the site. The ditch is cut by Ditch **2119** and Ditch **2053**.

Ditch **2135** was 7.00m in length and excavated in two slots (A and B). The ditch was 1.37m maximum in width and 0.32m deep with a single fill of mid greyish brown, compact clayey silt. As described above, 15 sherds of early roman pottery were recovered from the

ditch as well as 12g of sheep/goat bone which showed evidence of cutting and chopping, (Curl, 2016). The ditch is cut by Ditch **2147**.

It is likely that the following materially undated features (which have been listed within the undated phase section) also form part of this enclosure system predating enclosure system II, however without refined pottery dating information and related work on the stratigraphy these can't yet be included in this phase of site activity. **2109**, **2111**, **2113**, **2117**, **2127**, **2129**, **2131, 2133** and **2139** all fall into this group of features.

Early Roman Enclosure system II

The site contained four ditches (**2012**, **2014**, **2020, 2033, 2053, 2125** and **2147**) which are all of a similar profile their regular positioning is suggestive of enclosure system taking in the majority of the excavated area of the site.

Two adjoining ditches (**2012** and **2020**) were revealed in the north of the site forming part the main part of this system of enclosure.

Ditch **2012** ran on a south east to north-west alignment and was excavated in six slots (A through F). The ditch was visible for a total of 12.00m and was cut at its south eastern end by Ditch **2014**. At its widest the ditch was 1.35m wide and 0.50m deep. The ditch had gently sloping sides with a concave base throughout and contained a single fill of light grey brown, compact clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint inclusions (**2013**). Slots A, C, D and E all contained ceramics (totalling 113 sherds, weighing a total of 1262g). All of the pottery from these slots dates through from 100AD to the early-mid 2nd century, (Fawcett, 2016). The ditch is cut by Ditches **2014** and **2018**.

Ditch **2014** ran for 18.00m on a north east to south west alignment in the north of the site. The feature cuts Roman Ditch **2012** and is most likely a re-establishment of this northern boundary (originally formed by Ditch **2014**) as the pottery recovered from the majority of the slots dates to the same period, 100AD – early-mid 2nd century. The ditch was 1.60m at its widest and 0.22m deep. The single fill of the ditch (**2015**) consisted of a mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Recovered from Slot E was a single sherd of La Graufesenque Samian ware (LGF SA). The sherd was heavily abraded, even more so than the other Roman coarsewares which occur within this context. A feature of the Roman assemblage is the almost complete absence of imported finewares (Fawcett, 2016), with the exception of this example. This lends support to the interpretation that the activity represented in this phase reflects low status agricultural activity which is possibly taking place at the edge of settlement. The ditch is cut by Gully **2016**.

Ditch **2020** ran for 49.00m on a north-east to south west alignment and was excavated in 17 slots (A through Q). At its widest the ditch was 1.70m wide and 0.45m deep. The

feature had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave to flat base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-grey brown, compact clayey silt (**2021**). The exception to this is in slots E, F and G which contained a separate primary deposit of dark grey-brown compact silty clay (**2077**). The slots produced 107 sherds of pottery dating 100AD to the early-mid 2nd century, weighing a total of 1160g. Slot K also produced a flat fragment of a highly polished and black metamorphic rock of trapedzoidal shape. Interpreted as a whetstone it represents the opportunistic (re-)use of a fragment of very hard, fine-grained metamorphic rock, which would not be native to the local area. The high polish is reminiscent of later Neolithic polished stone axes which would have been imported to the area, although the shape is not typical of those. It has been tentatively dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD, (Cooper, 2016). Slot B also produced a fragment of saddle quern dated to the late 1st- early 2nd Century. The fragment is a straight sided, fine sandstone boulder (with some shell content), with a plano-convex section. The flat surface is smooth. All the edges are sooted through re-use in a hearth. Broken length of the side is 170mm, broken width 150mm and thickness 40mm. The ditch is cut by Ditches **2018**, **2026**, **2040**, **2050**, **2091**, **2119** and Gullies **2059** and **2139**.

Ditch **2033** was located in the north east of the site and was only present for approximately 8.00m within the area of excavation. The ditch was excavated in three slots (A through C) and was only 0.70m at its maximum width and 0.42m deep. The small ditch produced a total of three sherds of mid-late 1st century – 2nd century date from slot B. The ditch is cut by Ditches **2026** and **2036**.

Ditch **2053** was located in the centre east of the site and was on a north-east to south west alignment. The ditch was 40.00m in length and was excavated in 12 slots (A through L). The ditch was a maximum of 1.17m wide and 0.48m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (**2054**) which consisted of a mid-grey brown, compact clayey silt with frequent sub angular chalk pebbles. The pottery recovered from the ditch dated from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. A broken fragment from a Hertfordshire Puddingstone Quern was recovered from slot L. The piece recovered represented a Plano-convex section but the upper surface and the circumference were damaged. The lower grinding surface was smooth. The total estimated diameter of the quern was 300mm, (Cooper. 2016). Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns are a distinctive regional type of beehive quern in use in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period with similar examples found at Wavendon Gate, Milton Keynes (Hylton 1996, 165-6, fig. 98.200-201, Cooper. 2016). The ditch is cut by Ditches **2040**. **2050**, **2056**, **2096**, **2091** and **2119**.

Ditch **2125** was located on the western edge of the excavation and was present for 14.00m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch was excavated in two slots (A and B). At its widest the ditch was 1.20m and 0.37m deep with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. Slot B produced three sherds of late 1st to mid-4th century pottery. The ditch has been included in this phase due to its alignment and spatial position when compared with the other ditches of confirmed early Roman date in this phase.

The final ditch forming part of the enclosure system was Ditch **2147** which was located in the south eastern portion of the site. This linear was present for 20.00m on a north to south alignment before turning at its northern end on a north-east to south-west orientation. The ditch was excavated in five slots (A through E) and at its widest it was 1.41m and 0.54m deep. The ditch contained two fills both of which produced pottery of 1st – 2nd century date. The ditch is cut by Ditch **2119**.

Ditch **2156** (Plate 5) was located in the south eastern corner of the site and was present for approximately 17.00m. The ditch was 1.00m at its widest and 0.48m deep. The ditch contained a single fill which consisted of a compact clayey silt. This feature is cut by Ditch 2170.

Remaining Linears

Three linear ditches also encountered on the site have the potential to be associated with the early Roman enclosure system. They have not been included within that grouping due to their size and lack of spatial association. Ditch **2045** was located in the north west portion of the site and was on a parallel north east to south west alignment with ditch **2020.** The ditch was excavated in three slots (A through C) and its maximum width was recorded as 1.30m with a depth of 0.27m. The ditch was cut by Ditch **2026** and Ditch **2040**.

Ditch **2061** was located underneath modern Ditch **2064**. The ditch was 4.50m in length in a north-east to south west orientation. Only a single slot was excavate through the ditch was found to be 0.58m wide and 0.28m deep with two fills. The primary fill contained a single sherd of 1st-2nd century pottery.

Gully **2073** was located in the northern centre of the site. Only 2.30m of the feature remained. The feature was 1.00m at its widest and 0.48m deep with steep sloping sides. The gully contained eight sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period. The feature cut Pit **2075** and was cut by Ditch **2050.**

Gully **2143** was located in the extreme south western area of the site adjacent to the limit of excavation. The gully was only present for 2.00m on the site. The gully was 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Gully **2180** was located in the south of the site and was a small gully cut by both Ditch **2153** and Pit **2175**. The gully was 3.00m in length with a shallow profile. Four sherds of late 1st – 2nd Century pottery were recovered from the feature.

Discreet Features

Pit **2047** was located in the north of the site. The feature measured 1.72m in length and 1.23m in width, the pit had a maximum depth of 0.40m and contained a single fill of mid grey brown compact clayey silt. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the pit which were a mixture of Black surfaced/Romanising grey wares and unsourced sandy grey wares, (Fawcett, 2016).

Pit **2070** (Plate 1) was cut by ditch **2045** and measures 1.30m in length and was 1.01m wide. The pit had a maximum depth of 0.40m and contained two fills. The primary fill of the pit contained a four semi intact ceramic vessels, as well as a further 17 sherds of pottery. All the pottery was dated to the mid/late 1st – mid/late 2nd century AD and contained examples of black surfaced/Romanising grey wares, Horningsea reduced ware and unsourced sandy grey wares, (Fawcett, 2016). The pottery seems mainly to have taken the form of jars and dishes, (Fawcett, 2016). This slump of semi intact vessels likely represents a single act of deposition potentially after some event which caused them to break/become obsolete at the same time.

Pit **2075** (Plate 2) was located in the centre north of the site and measured 0.74m in length by 0.74m in widths. The feature was circular in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m however the feature was cut by both Gully **2073** and Ditch **2050**. The pit contained a single fill of mid grey brown, lose sandy silt. The feature contained three sherds of Roman pottery and an irregular sphere of iron, heavily corroded with a diameter 35mm (Cooper. 2016).

Pit **2175** was a large sub circular feature on the southern limits of the excavation. The pit was 2.80m by 1.85m and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The pit contained four fills and is a good example of a typical early Roman rubbish pit. 8 sherds of mid-1st – early 2nd century pottery were recovered from the pit. 29 fragments of cattle bone were also recovered from the pit representing at least eight individual specimens. Pathologies recorded on one of the sets of remains, included a lesion on a metacarpal from pit which is suggestive that the animal was used for traction purposes, (Curl. 2016).

Pits **2183** and **2187** were both excavated in the southern section of the site close to the limit of excavation. Both pits were of a similar size and profile with moderately steep sloping sides. Both pits produced pottery dating to the late 1st – 2nd century AD.

These pits all represent peripheral settlement activity associated with the disposal of domestic waste.

8.3 Phase III – 3rd – 4th Century AD (Fig. 6)

This phase represents a redefinition of the site, showing a move from agriculture to potential strip quarrying. Only four features are dated to this phase, potentially representing the decline or a change of focus of the nearby settlement. The lack of

features dating to this phase could also be explained through local environmental factors such as inundation events in the fen environment.

Ditch **2018** was located in the northern portion of the site and ran parallel to the northern limit of excavation. The linear ran for 12.00m on an east – west alignment and was excavated in five slots (A through E). The ditch was 2.90m at its widest and 0.20m deep. Three sherds of later Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch. The ditch was subsequently cut by Quarry Pit **2007**.

Ditch **2026** was linear in plan and ran for 22.00m in its entirety on an east to west orientation. The ends of the ditch were both flat, possibly indicating its use for strip quarrying rather than water management or boundary demarcation. The ditch was excavated in eight slots (A through H) and was 1.75m at its widest and 0.44m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of light grey brown, compact clayey silt. Slot B produced two sherds of early 3rd century pottery and numerous shreds of general Roman date were recovered from the ditch along with residual early Roman pottery. The ditch was cut by Ditches **2016**, **2022** and **2040**.

Ditch **2040** was linear in plan and ran for 24.00m on an east-west alignment. The ditch was excavated in 11 slots (A through K) and was 1.42m at its widest and 0.37m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of mid grey brown, compact clayey silt. Later roman pottery dating to the 3rd – 4th Century was recovered from both slots D and E. The ditch was cut by Ditches **2016**, **2022**, **2040**, and **2059**.

Ditch **2091** was also linear in plan and ran nearly the whole width of the site for 27.00m. The ditch was excavated in 10 slots (A through J) and was 1.50m at its widest and 0.40m deep. The ditch produced pottery from all periods associated with the Roman occupation however slots B and J both produced pottery from the 4th century AD.

8.4 Phase IV – 12th – 14th Century AD (Fig. 7)

The medieval period on the site is represented by limited activity. Only three features are dated to this phase which suggests that the land may not have been habitable at this point. The expansion of the nearby Priory saw a rise in the number of buildings been constructed in the area which Quarry pit **2007** may be associated with.

Quarry pit **2007** was located in the north eastern corner of the site and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The feature was sub rectangular in plan and present for 7.00m on the site on an east-west alignment. The Quarry pit was excavated in four slots (A through D) and was 4.32m at its widest and 0.86m deep. The quarry pit contained three fills which all contained redeposited Roman material. Throughout the feature, 12th – 14th century pottery was recovered including single jug fragments and cooking pot sherds. The fabrics included unsourced medieval coarsewares and Grimstone type wares, (Fawcett. 2016).

The quarry pit also contained a large amount of animal bone from which it was noted that butchering is present on a few bones, clearly showing these were not just traction and transport animals. One heavily gnawed and butchered equid metacarpal was seen from the quarry pit, as well as dog remains. Red deer were represented by a chopped tibia from the quarry pit; the presence of this butchered meat-bearing bone clearly shows active hunting of wild animals, (Curl, 2016).

Ditch **2020** has been included in this phase due to the presence of 12th – 14th century pottery in a single excavated slot. However, the feature is on a similar alignment and of a similar profile to ditches **2026** and **2040** from Phase III which could have led the pottery to be interpreted as intrusive. The feature was present on the site for 17.00m where it terminated at both ends. The linear was on an east-west alignment and its maximum width was recorded as 1.80m and 0.53m deep. The feature was excavated in five slots (A through E). The ditch is cut by Ditches **2022, 2059** and **2040**.

Ditch **2176** (Plate 5) was located in the south eastern corner of the site and was 15.00m in length on a north east to south west alignment. The ditch was excavated in four slots (A through D). The ditch cuts earlier Phase II ditch **2156** (Plate 5) and could potentially be described as a recut of the ditch (or re-establishment) as they run on the same alignment for the entirety of the open area.

8.5 Phase V – Post Medieval (Fig. 8)

The post medieval phase on the site is characterised by the shift in the land divisions seen in previous phases. One linear ditch running the full length of the site sub divides the area. A further drainage gully feeds directly into this ditch. Two small curvilinear features are also present in this phase. Their parallel spacing and similar profile possibly indicate the end of a drove way/trackway.

Ditch **2022** ran the full length of the site. It was on a north east to south west alignment and was present for 58.00m. The ditch was excavated in ten slots (A through J) and was 1.40m at its widest and 0.43m deep. The ditch had a single fill of mid grey-brown compact clayey silt. Residual Roman pottery was recovered from slot B while slots D and J both produced pottery dating from the post-medieval period up to the 18th century. Further finds included coke and a single Fe nail (Type 1b). The nail was complete but bent and had a total length of 86mm. It is likely that this is a medieval handmade nail or possibly a residual Roman nail, (Cooper. 2016). This ditch likely represents a field boundary between the two plots that are present on the site from the post medieval period which are later re defined in Phase VI.

Gully **2056** was located on the eastern edge of the excavation adjacent to the limit of excavation. This gully runs parallel to Gully **2123** which appear to form the end of a drove way/trackway. **2056** was 12.00m in length on a north east to south west alignment,

changing orientation at its end to a north to south alignment. The gully was excavated in three slots (A through C) and had a maximum width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.13m. The gully contained a single fill from which was recovered two fragments of animal bone (cattle, with evidence of chopping, Curl. 2016) and a single complete knife handle. The handle comprised two bone plates with a rounded terminal, enclosing a scale tang secured by five iron rivets along the length. Scale tanged knives become more common during the later medieval period and into the post-medieval period, (Cooper. 2016). Gully **2123** was 10.00m in length and excavated in a single slot.

Gully **2119** was located in the southern half of the site and ran for 31.00m on an east to west alignment. The gully was excavated in 11 slots (A through K) and was a maximum of 0.50m wide and 0.24m deep. The gully contained a single fill which contained a single piece of animal bone (sheep/goat), a single fragment of oyster shell and a type 1B nail with the tip missing. It seems likely, given the stratigraphic relationships that this gully is simply for water management and drainage purposes feeding directly into (and terminating in) Ditch **2022**.

8.6 Phase VI – Modern (Fig. 9)

The modern phase on site is represented by the re defining of the plots western boundary to almost the same alignment as exists today. Two modern ditches (**2028** and **2064**) running on a north west to south east alignment were excavated. In part of the ditch, (present in only the upper fill) was Clunch Wall Footing **2101** (Plate 4). The clunch wall appears to have been nothing more than a "dry stone wall" type structure positioned in the in filled ditch to demarcate the boundary. A similar extant wall can still be seen on the sites northern boundary.

8.7 Phase VII – Undated (Fig. 10).

A large number of features remain undated on the site. This is due to the lack of reliable dating information or lack of stratigraphic information. Two key features which have been assigned to this phase appear to be ring ditch like anomalies in the southern half of the site.

Gullies **2016**, **2040**, **2043**, **2059**, **2078** and **2083** are all located in the northern half of the site. These small gullies all shallow and appear to dissipate rather than terminate. They could simply represent periods of water management activity on the site, possibly in the post medieval period, associated with trying to clear the site of any inundation build-up related to the nearby fen environment.

Possible pits **2081**, **2085** and **2173** all share similar profiles and while they could represent potential rubbish pits. The lack of material culture and environmental evidence along with their profile implies the interpretation of potential tree throws.

It is likely that the following materially undated features form part of Early Roman enclosure system I in Phase II. **2109**, **2111**, **2113**, **2117**, **2127**, **2129**, **2131, 2133** and **2139** all fall into this group of features. All the above features are short shallow gullies located in the south western portion of the site. They represent a period of continued re-cutting and demarcation of boundaries likely associated with the earlier enclosure system.

Ring Ditch-like features **2105** (Plate 6) and **2160** (Plate 7) likely relate to Phase I though no material evidence was recovered from them to confidently place them in this phase. Both features were excavated in four slots (A through D). Ring Ditch **2105** was 5.00m in diameter while Ring Ditch **2160** was 3.20m in diameter. Both ring ditches had shallow sloping sides and contained a single fill. Ring ditch **2160** encompassed a single pit, **2158** (Plate 7), which measured 1.10m by 0.80m and was 0.09m deep. While its location in the centre of the ring ditch indicates an association with the feature, the fact it may also simply be a tree bowl cannot be discounted without further study/parallel. It is interesting to note that the spatial relationships between the ring ditches and the confirmed features from Phase I would place them very close to each other. Another point of interest is the location of Early Roman Enclosure System I which divides the site excluding these features effectively placing them on the 'outside' of the enclosure, indicating that they could have still been visible in the landscape during the construction of the Early Roman Enclosure System I.

Pit **2194** was located on the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the limit of excavation. This pit cut Phase I Pit **2190**, however no material dating evidence was recovered from the pit. It is also likely that this feature dates to Phase I and represents a simple re-cutting of the pit, typical of practice in the later Iron Age.

Remaining undated features **2094**, **2096**, **2141**, **2145** and **2157**, are formed of small possible gullies and possible ditches. While these features do display profiles that are typical of these type of features there positioning and depth suggest that these may be the result of more recent modern intrusive works on the site, possibly for drainage purposes.

9.0 The Finds

9.1 Flint Report

Dan McConnell BSc (Hons) – Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

The assemblage submitted for Land rear of 32 and 34 Church Street, Isleham, Cambridge comprised 11 struck lithics. This report describes the assessment of the assemblage and appraises its chronological and technological traits.

The flint recovered from the site was in varying degrees of patination, with 4 pieces being fully patinated white, 6 pieces being lightly patinated, and a single piece with no patination. The flint (where observable) was dark orange/brown/grey, and where present on three of the pieces, had distinct thick cortexes (light orange/grey); suggestive of the flint source being that of nodules from mined flint. Two other pieces had relatively thin cortexes, more suggestive of their origins laying in the secondary/tertiary geological deposits of local gravels.

Methodology

The flint was quantified by weight and count and included in the concordance of finds table as part of the site report.
The flint was catagorised in accordance with Andrefsky (2005) and Healy (1988); patination, colour and flake/implement type are recorded below. Cortex is catagorised throughout the report after Andrefsky (2005), with primary flake referring to 100% dorsal cortex, secondary to 50-99% dorsal cortex and tertiary to 1-49% dorsal cortex. Non-corticated refers to flint without no dorsal cortex. Blades are defined as an elongated flake with a length at least twice that of its width. Measurements are taken as length x width x thickness.

Discussion

- Ditch 2020

Ditch fill 2021/O (ditch 2020 Slot O) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is an entirely patinated white non-corticated flake (2.0g: max dimensions 27x16x8mm). The flake is triangular in shape and profile, tapering to its distal end with a small step termination and a large prepared flat striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks and a large bulb of force with no eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of been removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a reduction flake. This flake probably dates from the late Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods.

- Ditch 2040

Ditch fill 2041/E (ditch 2040 Slot E) produced two pieces of flint. The first flint is a lightly patinated dark orange/brown/grey corticated bending secondary flake (4.0g: max dimensions 31x26x7mm). The flake is trapezoidal in shape and profile, tapering to its distal end with a small step termination and a moderate sized prepared flat striking platform at its proximal end (with cortex present). The ventral side is relatively smooth

with a large bulb of force and a small eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of been removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a reduction flake. The thickness of the cortex present is suggestive of the flint source being that of mined nodular flint. This flake probably dates from the mid-late Neolithic period.
The second flint is a lightly patinated dark orange/brown/grey corticated bending secondary flake (6.5g: max dimensions 38x29x7mm). The flake is trapezoidal in shape and profile, tapering to its distal end with a small step termination and a large prepared flat striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks with a large bulb of force and a large eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of been removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a reduction flake. The thickness of the cortex present is suggestive of the flint source being that of mined nodular flint. This flake probably dates from the mid-late Neolithic period.

- Ditch 2053

Ditch fill 2054/L (ditch 2053 Slot L) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is a lightly patinated orange/brown/grey corticated core fragment (13.1g: max dimensions 24x26x22mm). The fragment is likely that of an informal multi-directional core utilising gravel/river flint. The flake removal MLD is 22mm, with a mixture of feathered and hinged flake removal from a minimum of four striking platforms. This small core probably dates from the late Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods.

- Ditch 2091

Ditch fill 2092/F (ditch 2091 Slot F) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is an entirely patinated white non-corticated long blade (2.9g: max dimensions 49x14x6mm). The blade is triangular in shape and trapezoidal in profile, tapering to its distal end with a small step termination and a small prepared rounded striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side is smooth with a small bulb of force with no eraillure flake. The direction of prior blade removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of having been removed from a bidirectional parallel reduced core. There is no reworking present. This blade probably dates from the mid through late Mesolithic period.

Ditch fill 2092/J (ditch 2091 Slot J) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is an entirely patinated non-corticated flake (5.0g: max dimensions 26x20x8mm). The flake is trapezoidal in shape and rectangular in profile, its distal end has a broad step termination and its proximal end has a large sized prepared flat striking platform. The ventral side is relatively smooth with a large bulb of force and a large eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of having been removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present. This flake probably dates from the mid-late Mesolithic period.

- Ditch 2135

Ditch fill 2136/B (ditch 2135 Slot B) produced a two pieces of flint. The first flint is an entirely patinated white non-corticated flake (4.5g: max dimensions 29x32x8mm). The flake is teardrop in shape and triangular in profile, its distal end has a small hinge termination, its proximal end has a medium prepared flat striking platform. The ventral side is smooth with a large bulb of force and a prominant eraillure flake. The direction of prior blade removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of been removed from a unidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present. This blade probably dates from the mid through late Mesolithic period.

The second piece of flint is a lightly patinated dark orange/brown/grey non-corticated flake (2.0g: max dimensions 26x19x10mm). The flake is irregular in shape and rectangular in profile, its distal end has a large broad uneven step termination and its proximal end has a small sized prepared pointed striking platform. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks with a large bulb of force and a small eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face is suggestive of being removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and due to the irregular sharply angled dorsal face, this is likely a core rejuvenation flake. This flake probably dates from the Neolithic period.

- Ditch 2147

Ditch fill 2148/C (ditch 2147 Slot C) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is a lightly patinated orange/brown/grey corticated tertiary blade (6.0g: max dimensions 44x22x10mm). The flake is inverse teardrop in shape and triangular in section with an overshoot profile, its distal end has a small step termination and a medium flat corticated striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks and a small bulb of force with a large eraillure flake. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face (including a robust hinged flake scar) is suggestive of being removed from a bidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a reduction flake. This flake probably dates from the late Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods.

- Ditch 2156

Ditch fill 2157/A (ditch 2156 Slot A) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is a lightly patinated orange/brown/grey corticated primary flake (15.2g: max dimensions 48x36x8mm). The flake is offset ovoid in shape and flat in section, its distal end has a feathered termination and a large flat striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks and a large bulb of force with a large eraillure flake. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a primary core reduction flake. This flake probably dates from the late Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods.

- Pit 2190

Pit fill 2191 (pit 2190) produced a single piece of flint. The flint is an orange/brown/grey non-corticated blade (2.0g: max dimensions 33x13x5mm). The flake is teardrop in shape and triangular in section with an overshoot profile, its distal end has a large irregular step termination and a small flat striking platform at its proximal end. The ventral side has distinct ripple marks and a small bulb of force with no eraillure flake present. The direction of prior flake removal on the dorsal face (including a robust hinged flake scar) is suggestive of being removed from a unidirectional centripetal reduced core. There is no reworking present, and therefore it is likely a reduction flake. This flake probably dates from the late Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods.

Conclusion

The flint recovered from Church Street, Isleham dates from the mid Mesolithic through mid Neolithic periods. All are residual in nature, likely re-deposited from an existing topsoil/subsoil during later use. It is possible these flints represent a sample of early pre-historic fen-edge use, with the lack of tools amongst the assemblage, the presence of a small core and the lack of finished tools being indicative of flint tool preparation utilising river/gravel flints locally sourced and tool utilisation elsewhere off site. No further work is recommended.

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9.2 The Pottery and CBM

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 574 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 6495g was recorded from the archaeological excavation at Church Lane, Isleham.

This report within the introduction sets out the distribution of pottery by period and context type. This will be followed by a methodology of work, an analysis of the pottery by period, to be succeeded by an overall conclusion of the results of the study and finally recommendations for any further work to be undertaken on the assemblages.

As Table *1 demonstrates, the larger part of the assemblage is dated to the Roman period, with a smaller quantity dated to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Period	Sherd No	Weight/g
Prehistoric	8	50
Roman	552	6330
Medieval/post-medieval	14	115
Total	**574**	**6495**

Table *1. Pottery by period

The pottery assemblage was recovered chiefly from ditch fills, as can be clearly seen in Table *2, with the balance being recorded in pit, gully and sub-soil contexts.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Ditch	481	5432
Pit	80	826
Gully	12	43
Sub-soil	1	194
Total	**574**	**6495**

Table *2. Pottery by context type

Methodology

The pottery and CBM (ceramic building materials) have been recorded by sherd/fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned (where required, fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes for the pottery assemblage have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Tomber and Dore (1998) as part of a national system; these have been supplemented by those utilised at Chelmsford by Going (1987).

Where present, form types dated to the Roman period have followed the system of codes used at Chelmsford by Going (1987) and medieval forms have simply been given a plain description, for instance jug or cooking pot.

The CBM fabric codes are based upon those employed by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) which are used within East Anglia as a whole.

A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen in Appendix 1, and the entire recorded pottery and CBM assemblages can be viewed in Appendices 2 and 3.

The assemblage

Prehistoric

Eight sherds of prehistoric pottery have been identified (50g). The earliest of these were noted in Pit fill 2168. These were all flint tempered body sherds (UNS FT) dated from the late Bronze to early Iron Age.
The second group was recorded in Pit fill 2191 (5 sherds @ 32g). This group consisted of fabrics with flint and organics (UNS FO) as well as grog and flint (UNS GF). Two small rim sherds were noted which possibly belonged to a bowl or a dish. The presence of grog/flint and organics within these fabrics indicates that they are likely to be dated around the early Iron Age.
Despite being small in size none of the prehistoric sherds displayed significant abrasion, suggesting that they are in their original place of deposition. Fabrics of a similar date range were recovered from the site at the evaluation stage of the project (Fawcett 2016).

Roman

Pottery dated this period overwhelmingly forms the largest part of the overall ceramic assemblage. The greater part of the Roman assemblage was identified from a series of related ditch segments, and thereafter a reasonable group was noted in Pit 2070 (42 sherds @ 533g) and smaller collections in Tree bole/gully 2039 (3 sherds @ 16g), Pit 2047 (3 @ 37g), Gully 2073 (8 @ 24g) and in Pit 2075 (3 sherds @ 14g).

Many of the individual contexts which contain Roman pottery hold less than seven sherds, however some features like Ditch 2012 (113 @ 1262g) and 2020 (107 sherds @ 1160g) contain large assemblages. A basic analysis of average sherd weights shows a great deal of variability, for instance many of the fills with fewer sherd numbers can be extremely low, ranging 2-8g, whilst other averages from the Ditches 2012 and 2020 are 11g (individual contexts within these features, for instance 2013E can be quite high, standing at 18g). However, in many examples these figures are likely to be somewhat distorted due to the presence of heavier storage jar fabrics which can increase average weights quite dramatically.

In general most of the Roman sherds display only slight abrasion with smaller quantities exhibiting a greater level of abrasion; many of these worn sherds are residual in post-Roman contexts like in Ditch fill 2027B for instance.

A feature of the Roman assemblage is the almost complete absence of imported finewares, only a single abraded sherd of La Graufesenque samian ware (LGF SA) was recorded. The sherd was noted in Ditch fill 2015E and it is heavily abraded, even more so than the other residual Roman coarsewares which occur within this medieval context.
Three sherds of an unsourced colour-coated ware (UNS CC) represent the only Romano-British fineware within the assemblage. These were noted in Ditch fill 2034B and are possibly no later than the 2nd century.

One small fragment of a Spanish olive oil amphora (BAT AM) was recorded in Ditch fill 2054H which is likely to be of a 2nd century date.

A single sherd of Verulamium white ware recorded in Ditch fill 2092H (VER WH) is the only regionally imported coarseware within the assemblage. The sherd is likely to be of a 2nd century date.

The remainder of the coarseware assemblage is predominantly made up of Horningsea wares (HOR RE), black surfaced/Romanising grey wares (BSW), sandy grey wares (GRS) and thereafter very small quantities of unsourced oxidised, white and white slipped wares (UNS OX, UNS WH, UNS WS).

The two largest groups are made up of HOR RE and BSW and upon a basic analysis of the latter fabric, it seems that some of the sherds within this category might well be either related to, or be precursors of the true Horningsea industry.

The form assemblage shall be discussed shortly, however in the absence of datable finewares, and with many of the contexts containing either, no form types, long-lived forms or forms that are too small to identify beyond their general class of vessel, dating has often fallen back on combinations of HOR RE and BSW.

The Horningsea industry is thought have commenced around AD100 (Evans 1991) and the fabric BSW was mainly produced from the mid 1st century and declined from the mid to later 2nd century, being gradually replaced in this period by fabric GRS. This combination of fabrics within many contexts, which is a common feature of the Roman assemblage, suggests a date somewhere within the 2nd century for these fills.

The form assemblage, like the above range of fabrics encountered at Isleham, is equally quite restricted. The form suite is made up roughly of thirty-three jars, two bowls, beakers, platters and dishes. Horningsea large/storage jar rims are quite common within the assemblage and many of the remaining jar forms look to be no later than the 2nd

century. These are mostly in fabric BSW and include types with everted rims, cordon/bulge decoration and are similar in style, for instance to those in Goings G16-19/20 range (1987). These forms alongside other carinated examples and instances of G9 (Going 1987) all indicate that many are no later than the 2nd century.

Other early form types that are likely to be no later than the early/mid 2nd century are two platters which were noted in Ditch fill 2077D.

Of the two bowls, one in Ditch fill 2021E is in Goings C10/12-23 range (1987) and looks to be no later than the early/mid 2nd century. The second was recorded in Ditch fill 2149B and is in the style of Goings 22 or 23 categories (1987) and is likely of a similar date.

One of the dishes was noted in Ditch fill 2054K, and it is either a B1 or 3 (Going 1987) which is dated from the early 2nd century onwards. The second dish form is very unusual. This was recorded in Ditch fill 2054L and it has a slightly carinated body and retains a beaded rim in the B2/4 style (Going 1987). The form also has an internal lower beaded rim which at first glance looks not dissimilar to the early/mid 3rd century incipient rim style. The overall style however looks almost to be a cross between a reed-rimmed bowl and beaded dish and looks no later than the 2nd century.

The beakers are also both no later than the 2nd century. The first was recorded in Ditch fill 2013E and is in the biconical style, it is sharply carinated and has thin everted rim, and is possibly no later than the early/mid 2nd century. The second beaker was identified in Ditch fill 2027D and is in the Going H1/2 style; globular with an everted rim (1987), and as before it is likely to be dated no later than the early/mid 2nd century.

This rapid scan of the Roman pottery assemblage has shown that most of it appears to be of a contemporary date, set somewhere between the early/mid to later 2nd century. A previous Roman assemblage recovered from the site at the evaluation stage of the project was of a similar date (Fawcett 2016).

Medieval/post-medieval

The medieval assemblage is small and divided between quarry pit (2008A/C and 2009B) and ditch fills (2015E/F, 2023D/J, 2027B, 2035, 2051C, 2136B and 2171B/D).

The number of sherds within each context is small and never rises above four fragments. The condition of the assemblage may be described as being variable. The majority of sherds are fairly small and most display only slight abrasion, although several are considerably abraded (see Ditch fills 2171B and 2023D for example).

The larger part of the assemblage consists of general medieval coarsewares (MCW) with the remainder being made up of unsourced glazed wares (UPG) and a single Grimstone

type ware (GRIM). Examples of glazed wares can be found in Quarry pit fill 2009B and Ditch fills 2035 and 2136.

A small number of forms are present within the medieval assemblage that are too small (and in some cases too abraded) to identify beyond their general class of vessel, for instance a cooking pot or jug. Single jug fragments were recorded in Quarry pit fill 2008A, 2008C and in Ditch fill 2171B and cooking pot sherds were noted in Quarry pit fill 2008C and Ditch fill 2171B.
Apart from the glazed sherds (see above) only one other fragment displayed decoration, this was noted on the surface of an MCW body sherd in Ditch fill 2051C in the form of an applied strip.

As a whole the medieval ceramic assemblage is dated from around the mid/late 12th to 14th century and outside of Quarry pit 2007, is mostly deposited within a clearly defined set of ditch segments that run across the site (Britannia pers.com).

Ditch fill 2027B contained a single body sherd of possible late medieval transitional ware (LMT) dated from the 15th to 16th century.

Two joining platter sherds in fabric GRE (glazed red earthenwares) were identified in Ditch fill 2023J. These were the only fragments encountered that are dated to the post-medieval period (16th-18th century).

Conclusion

The Roman pottery assemblage represents low status agricultural activity which is possibly taking place at the edge of some form of settlement. The range of fabrics and forms as well as the lack of finewares all point towards this conclusion. However, this assemblage is still of some significance as it has revealed previously unknown and somewhat extensive Roman rural activity in Isleham. In a previous report (Fawcett 2016) the lack of Roman evidence around the Isleham area was highlighted, just four entries have been recorded which are between half and one kilometre away from the current site. None of these entries provided any detailed dating evidence or consistent information about function, status or the economy of the area during the Roman period.

Only a very small quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, however this demonstrates at the very least that there was some minimal late Bronze/early Iron Age rural activity taking place in the area. This fits in well with what has previously been recorded at the evaluation stage (Fawcett 2016), as well as what has been recorded within the HER, which lists activity dated to this period around a kilometre away from the current site.

The presence of medieval pottery on the site is not a surprise as previous find spots have been recorded in the HER just 100m away from the excavation and the remains of Isleham priory and earthworks are both within close proximity.

Ceramic building materials (CBM)

A total of thirty-five fragments of CBM with a combined weight of 3737g was recovered from the excavation at Isleham, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage is divided between fragments dated to the Roman, medieval and late medieval/post-medieval periods. A basic breakdown of these quantities by period can be seen in Table 3.

Period	Sherd No	Weight/g
Roman	8	2326
Medieval	13	182
Late medieval/post-medieval	14	1229
Total	**35**	**3737**

Table 3. CBM by period

The CBM assemblage was mainly recorded in ditch and pit contexts and a breakdown of its distribution by context type can be seen in Table 4.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Ditch	21	3327
Pit	13	354
Gully	1	56
Total	**35**	**3737**

Table 4. CBM by context type

The CBM assemblage is mostly quite fragmented and variable in terms of abrasion, ranging from abraded to slightly abraded.

The Roman CBM assemblage consists of just eight pieces. A single tegula fragment was noted in the medieval Quarry fill 2008C, the example is heavily abraded and clearly residual.

Other small roof tile pieces were recorded in Ditch fills 2054K and 2136A. The depths of these fragments, suggests that they are mid-sections from a tegula.

Finally, four brick fragments were noted all of which were located in Ditch 2156. Both have a depth of around 53mm and like the roof tile pieces are in a medium sandy fabric.

Examples of medieval CBM were recorded in Quarry Pit 2007 and Ditch 2022. The largest and best examples (12 @ 177g) were noted in Quarry pit fills 2008C and 2009A. Here three pieces of roof tile were identified as well a possible brick fragment and some unrecognisable fragments. The tile pieces have a depth of 12mm and generally have a grey core and are in a medium sandy fabric with calcite; also present within the mix is streaked grog. The single possible brick fragment could not be measured accurately but had a minimum depth of 22mm and was in a medium sandy fabric with chalk.
Only one medium sandy medieval tile fragment was recorded in Ditch fill 2023B, it had a thick grey core and contained just medium quartz sand.

The remaining CBM fragments are all dated to the late medieval/post-medieval period. These were recorded in Ditch fills 2023C, 2023F, 2029D, and 2157D as well as in Gully fill 2057A. The majority are thin oxidised roof tile fragments in medium sand fabrics sometimes with sparse calcite, which are perhaps more likely dated to the post-medieval period. Single brick fragments were noted in Ditch fills 2023C and 2029D both of which were in pink/red fabrics. The latter example was fairly large and had a depth of 45mm and width of 110mm and contained abundant very fine calcite and exhibited a scored surface.

The CBM assemblage, apart from those within the Quarry pit is fragmentary and distributed thinly across features.

The presence of a small number of Roman fragments that relate to roofing and structure, hints at the potential presence of a Roman building somewhere within the immediate Isleham area.

The location of the site on the northern extent of the medieval village core means that the identification of medieval as well as late medieval/post-medieval tile and brick is not a surprise. Undoubtedly these fragments originated from somewhere within the settlement.

Recommendations

Pottery

Prehistoric

The small prehistoric assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work on the group will be necessary.

Roman

It is recommended that the Roman pottery assemblage should be fully recorded. This would produce in the first instance, an improved set of dates for individual features after a detailed analysis of both fabrics and forms within the assemblage.

The detailed analysis would also help to understand more about the sites economy, status and function.

Particular emphasis should be placed on the identification of Horningsea fabrics and the identification of any related or possible precursor fabrics that may be part of this industry, alongside the identification of their relevant form types.

The accompanying report will provide a set of data tables. These will enable data from the past, and from any future assemblage either from Isleham or it surrounding area, to be used for comparative purposes. They would provide direct information related to Roman activity in the area with regard to dating, status, function and the economy.

It is estimated that around fifteen illustrations may be required.

Medieval/post-medieval

The medieval/post-medieval assemblage has been basically identified. It is recommended that the entire group be sent to a specialist of that period to be formally identified, recorded, dated and described. This should also include an assessment of its distribution across site features.

CBM

The CBM assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work on this material will be necessary.

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Appendix 1: Pottery fabric, form and abrasion codes

Fabrics

Pottery

Prehistoric

UNS GF	Unsourced grog and flint tempered ware (hand-made)
UNS FO	Unsourced flint and organic tempered ware (hand-made)
UNS FT	Unsourced flint tempered ware (hand-made)

Roman

LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware
UNS WS	Unsourced white slipped ware
VER WH	Verulamium white ware
UNS WH	Unsourced white wares
HOR OX	Horningsea oxidised ware
UNS OX	Unsourced oxidised wares
UNS BB	Unsourced black burnished ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey wares
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey wares
HOR RE	Horningsea reduced ware
SOB GT	Southern British grog tempered ware
UNS SH	Unsourced shell tempered ware
BAT AM	Baetican amphorae fabric

Medieval/post-medieval

MCW	Unsourced medieval coarsewares

GRIM	Grimstone type ware
UPG	Unsourced glazed ware
LMT	Late medieval transitional ware
GRE	Glazed red earthenware

CBM

Ms	Medium sandy
Msc	Medium sandy with calcite
Msch	Medium sandy with chalk

Form codes

A = platter, B = dish, C = bowl, G = Jar, J = flagon; tsm = too small to be identified beyond general vessel class

Abrasion codes

Abr = Abraded, Sli = slightly abraded

9.3 The Animal Bone and Shell Assessments and Catalogues

Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services

ANIMAL BONE
Appendix 1. Plates 1 and 2.

Methodology

This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. Measurable bones (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) were counted and assessed for their ability to provide metrical data for estimation of breed, sex and stature.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 6957g of bone, consisting of 217 elements, was recovered from excavations at this site. Bone was recovered from thirty contexts, derived from ditches, pits, and gullies, including a ring ditch. Dating was not available at the time of this assessment, but remains are recovered from a broad area producing Prehistoric to Medieval and later finds and features. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, weight and count of elements is presented in Table 1.

Feature Type	Count of elements	Weight (g)
Ditch	132	3316
Gully	10	214
Pit	48	2532
Quarry Pit	25	775
Ring Ditch	2	120
Totals	217	6957

Table 1. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, weights and counts

Preservation of the bone is generally good from many fills, with many elements sufficiently complete to allow identifications and measurements (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) which could help to determine breeds, sex and stature. Fragmentation has occurred with several remains, resulting in some remains only identifiable as 'mammal'. Canid gnawing was noted in a few ditch and pit fills, which might be from meat bones given to domestic dogs or possibly from scavenger activity. Invertebrate (mollusc, isopod, insect) damage is low, suggesting much of the assemblage was rapidly buried. No burnt remains were seen in this assemblage, perhaps suggesting that meat waste was only buried, rather than disposed of in a fire.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Eight species were identified in this assemblage, The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammals, including equid and dog. Two species of bird were identified, both probably domestic stock. One species of wild mammal was seen. Table 2

	Feature Type and NISP	

Species	Ditch	Gully	Pit	Quarry Pit	Ring Ditch	Species Totals
Bird - Fowl	2					2
Bird - Goose				1		1
Cattle	44	4	18	3	1	70
Deer - Red				1		1
Dog				2		2
Equid	2		8	2		12
Mammal	62		21	9	1	93
Pig/boar	4					4
Sheep/goat	18	6	1	7		32
Feature Totals	132	10	48	25	2	217

Table 2. Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle were the most frequently recorded and seen in all feature type, with much of the bovid remains showing butchering. Most were adult cattle, with some calves present, indicating on-site breeding and perhaps milk production. Pathologies were recorded with the cattle remains, including an asymmetric metatarsal from the ditch 2147C, fill 2148C and a lesion on a metacarpal from pit 2175B, fill 2178B, both of which would suggest traction animals.

Sheep/goat are the second most frequent and seen in fourteen fills. Most ovicaprid remains are adult, with one juvenile and one neonatal present, suggesting on-site breeding and a range of uses for this group. Possible hornworking, albeit small-scale, is indicated with a chopped sheep horncore in the ditch 2147D, fill 2149E.

Equid bone was recovered from six fills, all from adult animals. Metrical data can be retrieved from some of these bones, with initial observations suggesting pony-sized animals present. Butchering was noted on a few bones, clearly showing these were not just traction and transport animals. One heavily gnawed and butchered equid metacarpal was seen from the quarry pit 2007B, fill 2008B (Plates 1 and 2).

Dog remains were produced from two fills (2008A and 2009A) of the quarry pit 2007A, initial measurements indicate a large dog, additional bony growth observed on the humerus (Plate 3) shows it suffered some pathologies and probably arthritis. In addition to the presence of dog bones, dogs are also represented on site with gnawing on bones from a few features.

Red Deer were represented by a chopped tibia from the quarry pit 2007A, fill 2009A; the presence of this butchered meat-bearing bone clearly shows active hunting of wild animals.

Bird remains were seen in two features. A butchered fowl was recorded in the ditch 2170B, fill 2171B and goose was noted in the quarry pit 2007A, fill 2009A.

Cuts were seen on lower leg bones from skinning. Many bones show chop marks from dismemberment and fine cuts from meat removal. Butchering evidence included a sheep horncore with the tip chopped away, possibly indicating some hornworking activity.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

This assemblage has been recovered from an area of mixed date and full interpretation is difficult until dating of associated finds and features is available.

The assemblage has potential for recovery of metrical data that can provide information for estimation of sex, stature and breeds. Pathologies were seen in this assemblage that can provide information on health and husbandry of the animals at this site, including the likelihood of working cattle.

Butchering evidence can provide information on diet and use of domestic stock and wild resources. The chopped sheep horncore may be evidence of hornworking on or close to site and this needs to be examined and evidence compared with other working activities in the area.

There is a need to determine if the equids were utilised for skins or used for meat. Any equid bones need to be examined for gnawing as the deceased equids may have been butchered to provide meat for domestic or working dogs.

Bone from this assemblage can be compared to other sites in the immediate area, including at Isleham (Curl, 2016) and in the wider area.

Further work required:

- Recovery of metrical data as appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976.
- Updating catalogue
- Analysis of data
- Comparison with other similar assemblage and others in the immediate area
- Updating report

MOLLUSC REMAINS

Appendix 2.

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

The assemblage and discussion

Seven complete land molluscs were produced from the gully 2056A, fill 2057A. All of the snails are a *Helix* species, with the possible presence of the Roman Snail, *Helix pomata.*

The remains from the gully 2119D, fill 2120D and the ditch 2147C, fill 2148C are those of the common marine oyster (*Ostera edulis*), which was commonly used for food. The common oyster is an abundant species all around the British coastlines and can be found in quite shallow waters. Oysters were undoubtedly collected either alone or when fishing and they would have been readily available at local markets in the area.

No pigments were seen in any of the shells in this assemblage. No burning had occurred, suggesting the waste was simply dumped. Shells were examined for knife marks, but none were seen, although this does not rule out their use for food.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

The marine molluscs in this assemblage have been fully recorded and little more information for this group of shells is likely to be recovered. The land molluscs may include the Roman Snail (*Helix pomata*). Identification and recording of the land molluscs might produce a positive identification of this rarer *Helix* species and may record the spread of this introduced snail.

Further work recommended is recovery of metrical data from the land snails and comparison with reference material to determine species. If these snails are *Helix pomata* then comparison with other sites can be made and the report updated.

Further work on the snails in this assemblage can be done at the same time as the animal bone assemblage and at no extra cost.

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Plates 1 to 3.

Plate 1. Butchered equid metacarpal from 2008B, showing canid gnawing.

Plate 2. Detail of the proximal end of the butchered equid metacarpal from 2008B, showing canid gnawing.

Plate 3. Canid humerus from 2009A showing some abnormal growth at the distal end (arrowed).

Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from Isleham.

Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Other	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	MNI	Skull	Mandible	Teeth	Antler	Horn	Foot	Metapodial	Limb	Vertebrae	Rib	Scapula	Pelvis	Misc	Measure	Count	Butchering	Comments
2008	B	2007B	6	264	Cattle	1	1										1									chopped	proximal metatarsal
2008	B	2007B			Equid	1	1										1							1	1	cut	robust MC (est 225-230), heavily gnawed, especially at distal end
2008	B	2007B			Mammal	4																	4				vertebrae fragments
2008	A	2007A	4	154	Cattle	1		1										1								chopped, cut	proximal tibia
2008	A	2007A			Equid	1	1						1														upper molar
2008	A	2007A			Dog	1	1											1						1	1		tibia, GL:173 = 495.75 = 19.83
2008	A	2007A			Mammal	1																	1				
2009	B	2007B	11	155	Sheep/ goat	7	7											3	1		1	2		3	3	cut, chopped	
2009	B	2007B			Mammal	4																					
2009	A	2007A	4	202	Deer – Red	1	1											1								chopped	tibia
2009	A	2007A			Cattle	1	1										1										proximal MC fragment
2009	A	2007A			Dog	1	1											1						1	1		humerus GL:160=519.06 + 20.76, arthritic growth on distal condyle

2009	A	2007A			Bird – Goose	1	1											1						1	1		femur
2013	A	2013A	29	438	Cattle	6	6						1					4	1							chopped, cut	axis, humeri frags, upper molar
2013	A	2013A			Sheep /goat	6	6						1				2	1	1		1				1	cut, chopped	scapula, metatarsal frags, worn M3
2013	A	2013A			Mammal	18																	18				
2015		2014	2	70	Cattle	2	2														2					cut	scapula blade fragments, 1 gnawed near area of neck
2021	O	2020 O	1	45	Cattle			1									1								1	chopped	metatarsal, unfused, distal half of bone
2021	E	2020E	3	81	Cattle	2	2															2					
2021	E	2020E			Sheep/ goat	1	1					1															M3 in full wear, left side
2021	N	2020N	8	114	Mammal	8																	8			chopped	large mammal
2021	J	2020J	4	56	Cattle	4						2	2														lower molars and mandible fragments
2023	E	2022C	1	8	Cattle	1	1						1														
2023	J	2022J	1	118	Cattle	1	1										1									cut	metatarsal shaft. Light gnawing esp at proximal end
2023	F	2022F	1	6	Cattle	1							1														
2023	C	2023C	1	46	Equid	1	1						1														lower molar
2027	C	2026C	3	381	Cattle	1	1											1						1	1	cut	complete tibia
2027	C	2026C			Sheep/ goat	2	2											2						1	1	chopped	tibia and radius
2029	C	2028C	2	15	Cattle	2		2					2														lower premolar and molar 1
2035		2020C	1	18	Mammal	1																	1				
2041	F	2040F	1	14	Mammal	1																	1			chopped	

2046	B	2045A	2	92	Cattle	2	2									1		2							cut, chopped	humerus shaft, 2 pieces, light gnawing
2046	A	2045A	2	51	Cattle	2							2													upper molar
2054	L	2053L	6	116	Cattle	5										1		4					1	1.5	chopped., cut	robust PPH (cut), humerus and tibia fragments
2054	L	2053L			Sheep/ goat	1	1											1							chopped., cut	tibia shaft
2054	E	2053E	2	37	Cattle	1	1														1				cut, chopped	blade and part of neck
2054	E	2053E			Mammal	1																	1			
2054	J	2053L	2	317	Cattle	2		2										2						1	1	chopped	tibia in two pieces, fused at distal, unfused at proximal
2054	K	2053K	1	113	Cattle	1	1											1						1		chopped	radius
2054	B	2054B	6	42	Mammal	6																	6			
2057	A	2056A	2	156	Cattle	2	2												1	1						chopped	axis vertebrae and rib
2071		2070	1	12	Mammal	1																	1			
2072		2070	3	60	Cattle	2	2						2													lower molars
2072		2070			Sheep/ goat	1	1											1							chopped	
2074		2073	5	57	Cattle	2	2									1								1	chopped	talus
2074		2073			Sheep/ goat	3	3										2	1					1	1	cut, chopped	metacarpal and metatarsal, tibia shaft
2077	D	2020K	6	26	Mammal	6																	6			
2077	B	2020F	2	344	Cattle	2	2					2											1	1	cut, chopped	left mandible, M3 in low wear
2077	A	2020	4	113	Cattle	4	4									1		3						0.5	cut, chopped	cut pph with distorted growth, humerus fragments
2092	F	2091F	3	145	Cattle	1	1											1					1	1	chopped	tibia

2092	F	2091F			Mammal	2																	2				
2092	H	2091H	6	128	Equid	1	1										1							1	1	chopped	delicated metacarpal, est 12.5-12.8 HH
2092	H	2091H			Sheep/ goat	1	1										1							1	1	chopped	distal metatarsal
2092	H	2091H			Mammal	4																	4				large mammal
2092	I	2091I	3	7	Sheep/ goat	2												2								chopped	humerus, 2 pieces
2092	I	2091I			Mammal	1																	1				
2106	D	2105D	1	116	Cattle	1	1											1						1	1	chopped	humerus
2106	B	2105B	1	4	Mammal	1																	1				
2120	D	2119D	3	1	Sheep/ goat	3			3								1	1				1					
2136	B	2135B	1	12	Sheep/ goat	1	1											1								chopped, cut	radius
2148	C	2147C	5	56	Cattle	2	2										1	1						1	2	cut, chopped	complete MT with aysemtrical distal end, femur
2148	C	2147C			Pig/boar	1							1														
2148	C	2147C			Mammal	2																	2				
2148	C	2147C	4	56	Mammal	4																	4				
2148	B	2147B	3	21	Pig/boar	1	1											1								chopped	radius
2148	B	2147B			Mammal	2																	2				
2148	A	2147A	2	14	Mammal	2																	2				
2149	E	2147E	1	43	Sheep/ goat	1	1								1									1		chopped	sheep horncore, tip removed
2149	D	2147D	1	2	Mammal	1																	1				
2157	C	2156C	1	15	Sheep/ goat	1	1											1								chopped	tibia
2169		2167	1	15	Mammal	1																	1				

2171	D	2170D	1	98	Cattle	1	1											1								
2171	B	2170B	10	58	Cattle	1		1										1							chopped	femur head
2171	B	2170B			Sheep/ goat	2	2						1					1								chopped	upper molar, tibia shaft
2171	B	2170B			Pig/boar	2		2					1					1								chopped	radius, tooth
2171	B	2170B			Bird – Fowl	2	2											2					2	1		cut	tibiotarsus and humerus
2171	B	2170B			Mammal	3																	3				
2176	B	2175B	6	145	Cattle	6	6					5	1												1	cut, chopped	
2178	B	2175B	1	174	Cattle	1	1										1							1	1	cut	metacarpal, cut, lesion on proximal end, growth at proximal shaft
2178	C	2175C	4	305	Equid	1	1										1						1	1			3rd metacarpal with 2nd metacarpal fused to main MT, robust , c.13.5HH
2178	C	2175C			Mammal	3																	3				vert fragments
2178	A	2175A	29	1640	Cattle	8	8					2	5				1								1	cut, chopped	lower molars and premolar
2178	A	2175A			Equid	7	7										1						6	3	3	chopped	pelvis - left and right, distal tiba
2178	A	2175A			Mammal	14																14					
2189		2187	1	140	Cattle	1	1											1								chopped, cut	tibia
2192		2190	2	41	Mammal	2																	2				

Appendix 2. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from Isleham

Context	Other	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land mollusc	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Condition	Pigment?	Comments
2057	A	Gully	2056A	7	27			7	Snail	7			7	7		good		7 Helix species, inc Roman?
2120	D	Gully	2119D	1			1		Oyster	1		1	1	1		good	none	
2148	C	Ditch	2147C	2			2		Oyster	2		2	1	1	1	good	none	1 large base shell in two pieces

9.4 Clay Pipe Assessment

Dan McConnell - Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Introduction

A single clay pipe fragment was recovered from ditch fill 2023 (Ditch 2022).

Methodology

The pipe stem fragment was analysed using the techniques recommended in Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes (Harrington, J.C., 1978) and London Clay Tobacco Pipes (Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969).

Results

Fill 2023 produced a single pipe stem fragment. The stem fragment appears to be broken just forward of the mouthpiece, although no part of the mouthpiece survives on the fragment. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain earthernware.

The stem fragment measures 4.1cm in length and 0.8cm in diameter, with a 0.35cm, 8/64" bore diameter and weighs 2g.

Discussion

The stem fragment from fill 2023 can be dated tentatively from the early to late 17th century (1620-1680).

Dating pipe stem by hole bore is not exhaustive, ideally pipe bowl fragments should be used to accurately date clay pipes. No further work is recommended.

Bibliography

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969. *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In Journal of the Archaeological Association. Third Series vol. XXXII.

Harrington, J.C., 1978. *Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In Schuyler, R. (ed.). *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*. Farmingdale, New York: Baywood, pp. 63-5.

9.5 Small Finds and Metalwork

Nicholas J. Cooper - University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Introduction

A total of 13 objects, two fragments of burnt stone and one of iron slag were recovered from 13 contexts. The four quern stones and the whetstone are of Later Prehistoric or early Roman date; the coin and nails are of Roman date, and the knife handle and two glass fragments are of modern date. The metalworking debris appears to be of medieval date.

Objects of Later Prehistoric date or Early Roman date

Querns

Saddle Querns

Two examples were recovered; the second, fragmentary and a more tentative identification. Neither is closely datable, but were certainly in use before the late Iron Age, when beehive rotary querns were introduced.

1) Sf7 Ring ditch [2105]C (2106)C. Oval-shaped quern of plano convex section, utilising an erratic or large river cobble in a fine grey sandstone. Flat, smooth and slightly concave grinding surface. Length 190mm, width 170mm, thickness 45mm, weight 2263g.

2) Ditch [2020]F (2077)B dated to L1st-E2nd cent. Fragment of straight sided, fine sandstone boulder (with some shell content), of plano-convex section. Flat surface smoothed. All edges sooted through re-use in a hearth. Broken length of side 170mm, broken width 150mm, thickness 40mm, weight 1856g.

Hertfordshire Puddingstone

Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns are a distinctive regional type of beehive quern in use in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period with similar examples found at Wavendon Gate, Milton Keynes (Hylton 1996, 165-6, fig. 98.200-201) and nearby at Fordham Road, Soham where a fragment of an Roman style, rotary upper quern, puddingstone quern was recovered (Hearne, 2013).

3) Ditch [2053] (2054)L, dated 2nd-E3rd cent. Broken fragment, from close to the circumference of an upper stone. Plano-convex section but upper surface and circumference damaged. Lower grinding surface smooth. Estimated diameter 300mm, weight 1334g.
4) Gully [2113] (2114). Amorphous fragment. Length 50mm, weight 61g.

Whetstone

5) Ditch [2020]K (2077)D, dated to L1st-E2nd cent. Flat fragment of a highly polished and black metamorphic rock of trapedzoidal shape. Narrow end broken transversely; wide end slightly splayed and all edges rounded. One long side has 14, evenly spaced parallel grooves across the rounded edge resulting from the sharpening of metal blades. The surface is partly covered in calcareous concretions. Broken length 84mm, width of splayed end 67mm, weight 160g.

This is not a typical whetstone, but represents the opportunistic (re-)use of a fragment of very hard, fine-grained metamorphic rock, which would not be native to the local area. The high polish is reminiscent of later Neolithic polished stone axes which would have been imported to the area, although the shape is not typical of those.

Objects of Roman or probably Roman date

Roman Coin

6) Sf9 Ditch [2163]B (2164)B. Early Roman *Ae* coin. Diameter 27mm, weight 9g. Very worn and corroded. Cleaning has revealed an unidentifiable emperor's head but no legend (fig.1). Diameter suggests an *As*. Later 1st to early 3rd century.

Sf9 Roman coin, obverse and reverse.

Iron nails

Three nails of Manning (1985) Roman Type 1b with flat round heads and square-sectioned tapering shafts were recovered, equivalent to the modern two or four inch carpentry nail. These may be medieval handmade nails given the associated dating, or residual Roman examples.

7) Sf1 medieval Ditch [2022] (2023). Fe nail Type 1b. Complete but bent. Length 86mm, weight 14g.

8) Sf 10 Ditch [2119] (2120). Fe nail Type 1b. Tip missing. Incomplete length 57mm, weight 13g.
9) Medieval quarry pit [2007]B (2009)B. Fe nail Type 1b. Lower shaft missing. Incomplete length 40mm. weight 12g.

Miscellaneous iron object

10) Sf6 Pit [2075] (2076) dated L1st-E2nd. Irregular sphere of iron, heavily corroded. Diameter 35mm, weight 55g.

Burnt stone from Roman contexts

11) (2176)B, dated M1st-2nd. Fragment of a red sandstone (with some mica) cobble, broken edges sooted due to incorporation into a hearth perhaps. Broken length 90mm, weight 401g.
12) [2070] (2071) dated M1st-2nd. Irregular flat fragment of fine grey sandstone with sooted surfaces due to incorporation into a hearth perhaps. Broken length 160mm, weight 1025g.

Activity of medieval date

Medieval Metalworking debris

13) Ditch [2170] (2171)D. Dated 12th-14th century. Amorphous fragment (111g) of vesicular fayelite (hearth slag), a mixture of iron and silicates resulting from the forging of iron rather than smelting. Of Roman date, weighing 111g.

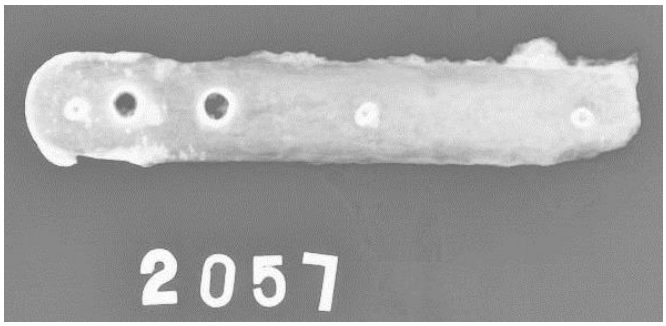
Objects of Modern date

Vessel Glass

14) Ditch [2028] (2029) produced a fragment of 18th century bottle glass and the stopper from a blue glass flask or bottle of 19th or 20th century date. Weighed 27g.

Knife

15) Gully [2056]A (2057)A. Complete handle comprising two bone plates with a rounded terminal, enclosing a scale tang secured by five iron rivets along the length. Blade is missing, broken at the squared off hilt end of the handle and there is no evidence for a hilt plate. Corrosion of the iron tang is beginning to force the bone plates apart towards the hilt. Rounded terminal stained with patches of copper. Length 85mm. Width 14mm, weight 19g.



Radiograph of knife handle showing five rivets securing the bone plates to the scale tang (length 85mm).

Scale tanged knives become more common during the later medieval period and into the post-medieval. A similarly plain handle with four rivets came from an 18th-century context at Winchester (Goodall 1990, 854, fig.257.2836).

Recommendations

The assemblage has been recorded and no further work be necessary.

References

Hearne, R. 2015. *Quernstones and Millsontes from Soham*. ULAS
Hylton, T. 1996 'The worked stone' in R.J Williams, P.J Hart and A.T.L. Williams, *Wavendon Gate: a Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement in Milton Keynes,* 165-7. Aylesbury: Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph **10**.
Goodall, I.A. 1990 'Knives' in M. Biddle, *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, 850-62. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Manning, W.M., 1985 *Catalogue of Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*. London: BMP

9.6 Sample Flot and Residue Assessment

Matt Law – LP Archaeology Ltd

1. Introduction

1.1. This report is an assessment of the flot and heavy fraction residues from the environmental samples from land behind 32 & 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire.

1.2. The palaeoenvironmental material was collected via a series of 28 bulk samples which were processed in a flotation tank and sorted following standard procedures (KENWARD ET AL. 1980).

2. Methodology

2.1. The environmental bulk samples were processed by flotation sieving. Flot was retained on a 250 micron mesh and the residue on a 1mm mesh. Sample <30>, from the fill of a pot, was washed through a 250 micron mesh sieve.

2.2. FLOT

2.2.1. These remains were sorted and assessed by the project environmental archaeologist. Flots were weighed and scanned under a low power binocular microscope whilst wet and, if no waterlogged organic material was present, were air dried before being examined again. Identifications were made with comparison to a reference collection.

2.3. HEAVY FRACTION RESIDUE

2.3.1. Residues were air-dried and weighed when dry. Artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the residues and recorded. The remaining residue (geological material) was discarded.

3. Data Assessment

3.1. The flot and residues were sorted and assessed by L – P : Archaeology's environmental archaeologist.

3.2. OVERVIEW OF PRESERVATION CONDITIONS AND PRESERVATION TYPE

3.2.1. The condition of the ecofacts and artefacts within the sampled contexts was generally good. For the most part, the artefacts and ecofacts were well preserved with little sign of taphonomic damage, with the exception of bone, which was fragmentary and abraded. The samples were dominated by chalk pebbles, leading to good preservation of calcareous ecofacts. A number of the snail shells retained their proteinaceous outer layer, the periostracum, and may be recent intrusions. The presence of remains of yellow meadow ants in two samples (samples <19> and <23>) suggests post-depositional bioturbation has taken place.

3.3. DIVERSITY IN THE SAMPLES

3.3.1. A relatively low variety of ecofacts were present throughout the sampled contexts. High numbers of snail shells were present throughout the assemblage, with animal bones, marine shell fragments, charcoal, pot sherds and struck flints present in some of the samples. The flots contained high numbers of snail shells, with lesser quantities of charcoal and seeds, especially charred grains. Appendix 1 presents a table showing materials recovered from the flots and residues

3.3.2. The snails present represent a variety of environments, with terrestrial species typical of open habitats and shaded habitats, as well as species with more catholic ecological

tolerances, being present. Some samples contained shells of freshwater or amphibious species, suggesting seasonal flooding or standing water.

4. Assessment of potential

4.1. All of the ecofacts and artefacts have been extracted, bagged and quantified, except for the snails in the flots, which have been retained with the dried flots.

4.2. Most of the ecofacts have the potential to contribute to an understanding of human diet during the period of site occupation or of environmental conditions surrounding key features.

5. Recommendations

5.1. The non artefactual/ ecofactual element of the sorted residue has been weighed and discarded.

5.2. Specialist assessment is recommended for the complete assemblage of mollusc shells, and plant macrofossils (including charcoal). The animal bone assemblage should be identified and brief notes written about anatomical representation and preservation, however no detailed work is judged necessary. The charred grains may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating if necessary.

5.3. It is recommended that all material be retained within the site archive to be made available for future study.

References

Kenward, H.K., Hall, A.R., and Jones, A.K.G., 1980. A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. Science and Archaeology, 22. pp. 3-15.

Sample Data

Sample No	Context	Context Interpretation	Volume (L)	Weight (g)	Processing	Weight after processing (g)	Biological Remains					Artefacts	
							Snails	Marine shell	Bone	Charcoal	Seeds	Flint	Pot
1	2013A	Ditch fill	20	13500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 62g (wet) Residue: 1140g	+++			++	++ (charred grain)		+
3	2048	Pit fill	20	21000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 62g (wet). Residue: 1676g (dry)	++++			+	+ (charred grain)	+	
4	2076	Pit fill	20	17800	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 25g (wet). Residue: 2477g (dry)	+++				+ (charred grain)		
5	2054D	Ditch fill	10	7500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 29g (wet) Residue: 1471g	+++		+				
6	2013C	Ditch fill	10	8600	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 22g (wet) Residue: 2172g	+++						+
7	2013D	Ditch fill	10	7500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 17g (wet) Residue 1235g (dry)	+++						+
8	2013E	Ditch fill	10	7500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 53g (wet) Residue: 1680g (dry)	++++						++
9	2021B	Ditch fill	10	10000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 29g (wet). Residue: 2219g	++++ (some charred)				+ (charred grain)		+
10	2021C	Ditch fill	10	9800	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 25g (wet). Residue: 1909	+++			+	+ (charred grain)		+
11	2077A	Ditch fill	10	7500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 35g (wet) Residue: 675g	+++		+				
12	2108	Ring ditch fill	40	26700	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 22g (wet). Residue: 3862g (dry)	+++++				+		
13	2071	Pit fill	20	13500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 46g (wet) Residue: 2761g	++++		+	++	+ (includes charred grains)		
15	2159	Pit fill	20	14500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 62g (wet). residue 1298g (dry)	++++		+	+	+ (includes charred grains)		+
16	2161E	Ditch fill	10	11000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 21g (wet) Residue: 2152g (dry)	++				+ (includes charred grains)		
17	2176	Pit fill (basal)	20	19000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 28g (wet) Residue 4019g	+++		+	+		+	+
18	2191	Pit fill (basal)	10	10000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 58g (wet). Residue: 2305g (dry)	++++ (some charred)			+	+		
19	2192	Pit fill (secondary)	10	11000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 41g (wet) Residue 801g	++++			++	+ (includes charred grain)	+	
20	2161B	Ditch fill	10	9600	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 81g (wet) Residue: 833g	++++				+ (includes charred grain)		
21	2161A	Ditch fill	10	9500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 23g (wet) Residue: 999g (dry)	+++						
22	2161C	Ditch fill	10	8500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 28g Residue: 998g	++++						
23	2161D	Ditch fill	10	11000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Residue: 1231g Flot: 44g (wet)	++++			+	+	+	
24	2168	Pit fill (basal)	10	10000	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 18g (wet). residue: 1286g (dry)	+++ (some charred)						
25	2148E	Ditch fill	10	8900	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 26g (wet). Residue: 2882g	++++				+		
26	2172D	Ditch fill	10	7500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 25g (wet). Residue: 838g (dry)	+++	+ (cockle)					
27	2172B	Ditch fill	10	5500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 20g Residue: 1144g (dry)	++++	+ (mussel)					
28	2148C	Ditch fill	10	9600	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 28g (wet) Residue: 2859g (dry)	++++				+ (charred grain)		++
29	2185	Pit fill (basal)	10	10500	Wet sieve flot @ 250µm Residue @ 1mm	Flot: 127g (wet). Residue: 1287g (dry)	++++						+
30	2049	Fill of pot SF2	1	420	Wet sieve @ 250µm	Residue: 85g (wet)	+				+		

10.0 Discussion

10.1 Overview

The excavation allowed the investigation of fen edge peripheral settlement activity dating from the late prehistoric through to the early modern. Phase II of the site reveals a large quantity of Roman activity on the site which has, up unto this point been scarce in the vicinity of the village of Isleham. When viewed in conjunction with the nearby site at Elwoods close the site has the chance to significantly enhance current understanding of settlement activity at Isleham during the early Romano-British period. When viewed in its contemporary human landscape, the site can also help to refine current understanding of the agricultural and economic context of Isleham at this time.

The site revealed seven phases of occupation with th e majority of site activity taking place in the Romano-British period (Phases II and III) before activity ceases until the later medieval and post-medieval periods where Isleham begins to expand and the village development begins to encroach on the fen environment.

The phasing can be summarised as follows;

Phase I. Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age; limited site activity associated with domestic waste disposal.

Phase II. 1st – 2nd Century AD; The vast majority of the features and finds on the site relate to an intensive phase of activity during this period. The site formed part of the agricultural field system at the edge of the former fen environment (potentially for damp grazing) associated with nearby settlement probably located to the south. Two enclosures are evident dating to this phase however one is cut by the other.

Phase III. 3rd – 4th Century AD; This phase represents a redefinition of the site, showing a move from agriculture to potential strip quarrying. The lack of features dating to this phase could also be explained through local environmental factors such as inundation events in the fen environment.

Phase IV. 12th – 14th Century AD; The medieval period on the site is represented by limited activity. The expansion of the nearby Priory saw a rise in the number of buildings been constructed in the area which can be seen in the excavation of Quarry pit **2007**.

Phase V. Post-medieval; The post medieval phase on the site is characterised by the shift in the land divisions seen in previous phases.

Phase VI. Modern; The modern phase on site is represented by the re defining of the plots western boundary to almost the same alignment as exists today.

Phase VII. Undated; the majority of the features assigned to the undated phase relate to periods of water and drainage management. One section of features in particular is believed

to relate to Early Roman Enclosure System I identified in Phase II however this will need to be defined through further analysis.

10.2 Previous and nearby work

In December 2015, Suffolk based commercial unit Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) undertook a trial trench evaluation at the site. The evaluation excavated a total of nineteen linear features were seen within the trenches along with three pits and one hollow.

Linear features were seen in all the trenches with various alignments with some showing cut relationships. Dating evidence was recovered from most linear features spanning the Roman periods with two possible earlier prehistoric ditches; these subsequently have been deemed residual. It is most likely that the ditches relate to field systems, with ditches cut for drainage. The earlier Roman field system which seems to be aligned north to south and east to west. This ditch system seems to become obsolete, replaced by a possible later Roman field system aligned to Church Lane running north-east to south-west, (Green, M. 2016). The excavation has expanded on these findings giving context to the ditches encountered in the evaluation.

The nearby evaluation and subsequent excavation at Ellwoods Close also by SACIC revealed several linear features aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. Dating evidence was sparse but the features appear to represent two main phases of archaeological activity, the first broadly dating to the Roman period and the second the early to mid-Anglo-Saxon period. Agricultural activity dominates both phases of activity with small enclosure ditches employed for either arable farming or animal husbandry and there is evidence of butchery, grain processing and storage and light industrial metalworking, (Schofield, 2016).

The above excavation is still in post-excavation stages but initial discussions with SACIC have shown that Roman material was recovered, supporting the evidence found on Church Lane, revealing Roman activity in Isleham was centered around the north and north east of the town. Interestingly Ellwoods close revealed some Saxon activity, a period that is distinctly missing from the phasing at Church lane, suggesting that the site has potentially gone out of use by this point possibly due to inundation from the nearby fen.

10.3 Conclusion

The excavation has allowed an opportunity to view a small window into the early Roman-British landscape of Isleham. The site was appears to have been an area of agricultural land on the periphery of settlement. The effort invested in the repeated cutting and reinstatement of the enclosure boundaries suggest this was a piece of land that had seen significant activity through the Romano-British period. Its topographical setting, on low-lying ground sloping off towards the former fen environment in the north and North West suggests that this could have been an area used for damp grazing for cattle and also for the disposal of domestic waste at the edge of the habitable area of settlement. The results are of local and regional interest.

11.0 Updated Project Design

11.1 Additional Specialist Research

No further specialist work has been recommended with the exception of the following:

The specialist environmental assessment is recommended for the complete assemblage of mollusc shells, and plant macrofossils (including charcoal). The animal bone assemblage should be identified and brief notes written about anatomical representation and preservation, however no detailed work is judged necessary. The charred grains may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating if necessary which can be discussed. Currently all material has been retained within the site archive to be made available for future study. Further discussion with Dr Zoe Outram (Historic England Science Advisor, East of England) will be undertaken when these results are available. Further specialist environmental analysis to be undertaken by **Matthew Law** (LP Archaeology).

The animal bone assemblage will be identified and brief notes written about anatomical representation and preservation, however no detailed analysis has been judged necessary. The charred grains may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating if necessary. The faunal assemblage was described as being recovered from an area of mixed date making full interpretation difficult until dating of associated finds and features is available. Following the full recording of the roman and medieval pottery (see below) the animal bone interpretation can be re assessed along with the following points.

- Recovery of metrical data as appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976.
- Updating catalogue
- Analysis of data
- Comparison with other similar assemblage and others in the immediate area
- Updating report

Further work recommended is recovery of metrical data from the land snails and comparison with reference material to determine species. If these snails are Helix pomata then comparison with other sites can be made and the report updated. Further specialist faunal and land snail analysis to be undertaken by **Julie Curl** (Sylvanus).

It is recommended that the Roman pottery assemblage should be fully recorded. This would produce in the first instance, an improved set of dates for individual features after a detailed analysis of both fabrics and forms within the assemblage. The detailed analysis would also help to understand more about the sites economy, status and function. Particular emphasis should be placed on the identification of Horningsea fabrics and the identification of any related or possible precursor fabrics that may be part of this industry, alongside the identification of their relevant form types. The accompanying report will provide a set of data tables. These will enable data from the past, and from any future assemblage either from Isleham or it surrounding area, to be used for comparative purposes. They would provide direct information related to Roman activity in the area with regard to dating, status, function and the economy. It is estimated that around fifteen illustrations may be required.

Further specialist Roman pottery analysis to be undertaken by **Andrew Fawcett** (Independent).

The medieval/post-medieval assemblage has been basically identified. It is recommended that the entire group be sent to a specialist of that period to be formally identified, recorded, dated and described. This will also include an assessment of its distribution across site features. Further specialist medieval pottery analysis to be undertaken by **Sue Anderson** (Spoilheap Archaeology).

11.2 Additional Research and Reporting

The breakdown of remaining tasks can be placed into the following categories

- General Review and Research
- Further Specialist Analysis
- Grey Literature Report
- Publication Report
- Archive

The original research aims for the project which still remain valid after the excavation of site include;

- Rural settlement and landscapes – To investigate the character, extent and morphology of rural settlement and the utilisation and agricultural use of the landscape in the area. To examine enclosure size and shape to determine if agricultural regimes can be identified in conjunction with the potential environmental evidence.
- Confirmation of the decline in distribution of rural settlements from late Iron Age to late Roman periods;
- Romanisation - To contribute to an understanding of the Romanisation of the area in the transitional period between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman. By focusing on and understanding the continuity of Iron Age into Roman settlement in the 2nd century it may be possible to reconstruct and examine the apparent reorganisation of the area that is only often noted decades after the conquest.
- To characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site;
- To place the evidence for Prehistoric and Roman activity at the site in context with known remains of the similar date around Isleham and the wider region;
- Undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis leading to appropriate forms of public dissemination.

The following aims are no longer valid or have been achieved;

- *If the remains of farms are present then what form do farms take? What building types and function, variation in settlement location, density and type according to region, landscape and chronology are apparent?* No structural remains relating to

farms or any other building were present on the site. While the features do represent agricultural activity this is all related to outlying demarcation and drainage.

- *Settlement typology – new sites tested against established patterns and the overall hierarchy reviewed.* While the sites patterns of agricultural development can be tested against similar patterns the likely interpretation of the site is that it forms outlying activity associated with the settlement and therefore direct testing of the established hierarchy will not be possible.

- *Characterise the development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of the site.* While further sub phasing will take place as detailed below the initial phasing and characterisation of the site has been completed.

To further accomplish the above valid aims additional research and reporting will include;

- It will be necessary to carry out further research into parallel sites particularly comparing their size in the Cambridge area. The fully-excavated plans and running sections for publication have been digitised and will need to be incorporated into a final phased site narrative (Grey Literature Report) along with detailed interpretation of the archaeology following the full analysis of the finds detailed above. Further research and analysis to be undertaken by **Martin Brook** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd).

- Additional research aims will now include an objective to interpret the site in comparison with other cultural affinities early Roman-period sites (*i.e*. Romanization). By comparing this site with others in the area we can see if this site stands out as culturally anomalous. This will be achieved through a review of the evidence from other published and unpublished works with a focus on how the site fits with the overall cultural identity of Early Roman Britain through its material culture and stratigraphic evidence. To be undertaken by **Martin Brook** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)

- Full stratigraphic sections of each excavated slot and associated plans will be completed and integrated into the final phased site narrative (Grey Literature Report). These plans will show the cut relationships between the features and phases. Where applicable (as decided by the appropriate specialists) finds illustrations will be included in the site narrative. To be undertaken by **Dan McConnell**, **Matthew Adams** and **Matthew Baker** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)

- It is likely that some of the materially undated features from Phase VII form part of Early Roman enclosure system I in Phase II. This will be further examined through the study of similar sites and the spatial analysis of the features when compared with those in Phase II. Similarly this will also be required for the single undated feature in the centre of Ring Ditch **2160**. Comparison with other similar features in the region may reveal a parallel discounting its current interpretation as a tree bowl. Further

refinement of the pottery dates will allow greater separation of the two enclosure systems, hopefully allowing definitive sub phasing. Once the further analysis has taken place it will be necessary to re-examine the conclusions from the specialist reports to see if this further sub phasing can be facilitated. To be undertaken by **Martin Brook** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd).

- A comparison and contrast to the finds recovered from the SACIC evaluation will be undertaken to see if further trends, dating or additional phasing information can be adopted into the site narrative.

- A proposal to disseminate the results of the project in The Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS) journal has been set forward. This will need to be done in tandem (or collaboratively) with the dissemination of the results from the nearby excavation at Elwoods Close (SACIC). The publication would focussing on the Roman phases from each. This joint publication would likely be for the 2019 edition of the journal if all timescales are met. The text would likely be between 10-15 pages with 5-8 illustrations / figures.

- Additionally to the above a comparison of the site with the adjacent site at Elwoods Close focusing on the spatial organisation of the features when looked at in relation to those on Church Lane should be completed. A plan showing the site in relation to that at Elwoods Close would be desirable as long as all relevant copyright permissions can be gained from the appointed contracting unit.

- A proposal for outreach within the village has been agreed with the landowner. Outreach for the project will take the form of a structured talk/seminar in conjunction with the Isleham Society. While a firm date is yet to be agreed it is likely to be autumn 2017. Full details when confirmed will be passed to CHET. The talk will be undertaken by **Martin Brook** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd).

- A summary for the annual fieldwork roundup in Cambridgeshire will be included in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society journal.

- The transfer of title is currently being reviewed. The physical and digital site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire 2014* and submitted to the Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team Archaeological Archive. The archive will be prepared for deposition by **Martin Brook** (Britannia Archaeology Ltd).

11.3 Timetable

In accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation Reports from each phase of the further post excavation work (Grey literature report and Publication), will be sent to CHET.

After acceptance of the PXA/UPD, all further specialist reports will be commissioned and a full Post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report production, publication and archiving. These works will be completed a maximum of two years of the completion of the site works unless otherwise agreed with CHET.

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Associated Feature	Description (L x W x D m)
2000	Topsoil	-	Dark grey-brown, friable, silty sand
2001	Subsoil	-	Light grey-brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub angular flint pebbles
2002	Natural	-	Light grey-white, compact, chalk with occasional rounded flint pebbles
2003 A	Ditch	-	(L1.00m+ x W1.70m x D0.22m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2003 B	Ditch	-	(L2.26m+ x W0.93m x D0.14m) Linear in plan, step sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2004 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 A	Mid grey-brown, compact-friable, clayey silt, with occasional chalk sub-angular pebbles
2004 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2003 B	Light white-grey-brown, compact clayey silt, with frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2005	Natural Feature	-	(L1.77 x W1.96m x D0.14m) Irregularly shaped in plan, irregular sides, irregular base
2006	Primary Fill of Natural feature	2005	Light white-grey-brown, compact clayey silt
2007 A	Quarry Pit	-	(L1.00m+ x W4.04m x D0.68m) Rectilinear in plan, moderately to steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2007 B	Quarry Pit	-	(L1.00m+ x W4.32m x D0.86m) Rectilinear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2007 C	Quarry Pit	-	(L1.94m+ x W0.80m+ x D0.82m) Rectilinear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2007 D	Quarry Pit		(L1.00m+ x W0.84m x D0.89m) Rectilinear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2008 A	Secondary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, with frequent chalk pebbles
2008 B	Secondary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, with frequent chalk pebbles
2008 C	Secondary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 C	Mid grey-brown, friable, clayey silt, with occasional chalk flecks
2008 D	Secondary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, with frequent chalk pebbles
2009 A	Tertiary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 A	Mid orange-brown, compact, clayey silt, with occasional chalk pebbles
2009 B	Tertiary Quarry Pit Fill	2007 B	Mid orange-brown, compact, clayey silt, with occasional chalk pebbles
2009 D	Tertiary	2007 D	Mid orange-brown, compact, clayey

	Quarry Pit Fill		silt, with occasional chalk pebbles
2010	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.30m x D0.12m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2011	Primary Gully Fill	2010	Light grey brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub angular chalk pebbles
2012 A	Ditch		(L0.75m x W1.00m x D0.50m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, irregular base, aligned E-W
2012 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.35m x D0.22m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2012 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.30m x D0.40m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2012 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.92m x D0.40m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2012 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.36m x D0.17m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2013 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2012 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub angular chalk inclusions
2013 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2012 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk inclusions
2013 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2012 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk inclusions
2013 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2012 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, frequent sub angular chalk inclusions
2013 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2012 F	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, moderately frequent sub angular chalk inclusions
2014 A	Ditch		(L1.60m+ x W0.93m x D0.20m) Rectilinear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, irregular base, aligned E-W
2014 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.40m x D0.21m) Linear in plan, gently to steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2014 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.20m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2014 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.20m x D0.14m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2014 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.20m x D0.14m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, irregular base, aligned E-W
2014 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.40m x D0.22m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2014 G	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.60m x D0.14m) Linear

			in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2015 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 B	Dark reddish-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 C	Mid reddish-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 E	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 F	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub angular chalk pebbles
2015 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2014 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2016 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.60m x D0.05m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2016 C	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.30m x D0.12m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2016 D	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.47m x D0.16m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2016 E	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.47m x D0.16m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2017 B	Primary Gully Fill	2016 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2017 C	Primary Gully Fill	2016 C	Mid orange-brown, compact, clayey silt
2017 D	Primary Gully Fill	2016 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2017 E	Primary Gully Fill	2016 E	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub angular chalk pebbles
2018 A	Ditch		(L1.27m+ x W0.67m x D0.11m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2018 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W2.90m x D0.20m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat-concave base, aligned E-W
2018 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.40m x D0.20m) Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2018 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.66m x D0.08m) Linear in plan, shallow sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2018 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.13m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping

			sides, concave to flat base, aligned E-W
2019 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2018 A	Mid grey-brown, friable, clayey silt, frequent chalk flecks
2019 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2018 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2019 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2018 C	Mid grey-brown, friable, clayey silt, frequent chalk flecks
2019 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2018 D	Mid grey-brown, friable, clayey silt, frequent chalk flecks
2019 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2018 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty sand, moderately frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2020 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.44m x D0.16m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave to flat base, aligned N-S
2020 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.60m x D0.18m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 C	Ditch		(L1.40m+ x W0.46m x D0.38m) Linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 D	Ditch		(L1.40m+ x W0.46m x D0.38m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.70m x D0.45m) Linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.41m) Linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 G	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.17m x D0.45m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 I	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.17m x D0.45m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 J	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.34m x D0.37m) Linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 K	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.12m x D0.20m+) Linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 L	Ditch		(L0.69m+ x W0.22m+ x D0.22m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE
2020 M	Ditch		(L0.34m+ x W0.50m+ x D0.20m) Linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 N	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.68m x D0.31m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave

			base, aligned N-S
2020 O	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.68m x D0.31m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 P	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.56m x D0.16m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2020 Q	Ditch		(L0.40m+ x W0.44m+ x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2021 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 C	Secondary Ditch Fill	2020 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 E	Secondary Ditch Fill	2020 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 F	Secondary Ditch Fill	2020 F	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 G	Secondary Ditch Fill	2020 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 I	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 I	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 J	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 K	Secondary Ditch Fill	2021 K	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 L	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 L	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 M	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 M	Mid grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 N	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 N	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 O	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 O	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 P	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 P	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2021 Q	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 Q	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2022 A	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.68m x D0.31m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2022 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m x D0.26m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2022 C	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.38m x D0.38m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave

			base, aligned N-S
2022 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.38m x D0.38m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2022 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.56m x D0.30m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2022 F	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W1.11m x D0.25m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2022 G	Ditch		(L0.40m+ x W0.13m+ x D0.23m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2022 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.28m+ x D0.43m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2022 I	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.60m+ x D0.27m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2022 J	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.40m+ x D0.41m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE
2023 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 A	Mid-dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 F	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2022 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 H	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 H	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 I	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 I	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2023 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2023 J	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2024	?Posthole		(L0.30m x W0.35m+ x D0.20m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base

2025	Primary Fill of ?Posthole		Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2026 A	Ditch		(L0.70m+ x W1.00m x D0.15m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 B	Ditch		(L0.60m+ x W0.32m+ x D0.22m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m x D0.44m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m x D0.44m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.75m x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 F	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.70m x D0.35m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 G	Ditch		(L0.76m+ x W0.76m x D0.15m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2026 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.47m x D0.10m) linear in plan, steeply to gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2027 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 E	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 F	Light grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2027 H	Primary Ditch Fill	2026 H	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2028 A	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.70m x D0.35m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2028 B	Ditch		(L0.76m+ x W0.80m x D0.27m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned NW-SE
2028 C	Ditch		(L1.30m+ x W1.45m x D0.46m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned NW-SE
2028 D	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W1.00m+ x D0.66m) linear in plan, gently to moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned

			N-S
2029 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2028 A	Dark grey-brown, loose to compact, silty clay, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles and sub-angular flints
2029 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2028 B	Mid yellow-grey-brown, loose, silty clay, moderately frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2029 C	Secondary Ditch Fill	2028 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2029 D	Secondary Ditch Fill	2028 D	Mid grey-brown, loose, silty sand, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2033 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.28m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2033 B	Ditch		(L0.45m+ x W0.70m+ x D0.42m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2034 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2033 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2034 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2033 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2035 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2021 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2036 A	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.93m+ x D0.26m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat-concave base, aligned NE-SW
2036 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.30m x D0.10m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned NE-SW
2036 C	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.67m x D0.21m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, uneven-flat base, aligned NE-SW
2036 D	Ditch		(L0.90m+ x W0.37m x D0.22m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2037 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2036 A	Light/mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2037 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2036 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2037 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2036 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2037 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2037 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2038	Treebole		(L0.90m x W0.45m x D0.75m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides,

			flattish base
2039	Primary Fill of Treebole		Light/mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2040 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.15m x D0.36m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.15m x D0.36m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 C	Ditch		(L0.60m+ x W0.41m x D0.33m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 D	Ditch		(L0.95m+ x W0.50m+ x D0.22m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.42m x D0.25m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 F	Ditch		
2040 G	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.70m x D0.37m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.71m x D0.35m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned E-W
2040 I	Ditch		(L0.66m+ x W0.32m+ x D0.13m) linear in plan, gently to moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2040 J	Ditch		(L0.72m+ x W0.40m+ x D0.09m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2040 K	Ditch		(L1.04m+ x W0.44m+ x D0.27m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2041 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2041 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2041 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2041 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2041 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent angular medium-large chalk pebbles
2041 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 F	
2041 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 G	

2041 I	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 I	Mid yellow-grey brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular medium-large chalk pebbles
2041 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 J	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2041 K	Primary Ditch Fill	2040 K	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent angular chalk pebbles
2042	Trench Backfill		
2043 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m+ x D0.18m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2043 B	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.38m+ x D0.21m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2043 C	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.38m+ x D0.21m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2044 A	Primary Gully Fill	2043 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2044 B	Primary Gully Fill	2043 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2044 C	Primary Gully Fill	2043 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2045 A	Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.80m+ x D0.24m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2045 B	Ditch		(L0.70m+ x W0.82m+ x D0.24m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned NW-SE
2045 C	Ditch		(L1.30m+ x W1.10m+ x D0.27m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2046 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2045 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2046 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2045 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2046 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2045 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2047	Pit		(L1.72m x W1.23m x D0.40m) sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping to vertical sides, flat-uneven base, aligned NW-SE
2048	Pit Fill	2047	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt,

			moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2050 A	Ditch		(L3.50m x W1.20m x D0.53m) sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping to vertical sides, flat-uneven base, aligned NW-SE
2050 C	Ditch		(L1.00m x W1.80m x D0.40m) sub-rectangular in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned E-W
2050 D	Ditch		(L1.00m x W1.00m x D0.28m) sub-rectangular in plan, moderately steeply to steeply sloping sides, flat-uneven base, aligned E-W
2050 E	Ditch		(L1.06m+ x W0.44m+ x D0.17m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat-uneven base, aligned E-W
2051 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2050 A	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2051 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2050 C	Mid grey-brown, loose, sandy silt, frequent small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2051 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2050 D	Mid grey-brown, loose, sandy silt, frequent small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2051 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2050 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, sandy silt, frequent small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2052 A	Secondary Ditch Fill	2050 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2052 C	Secondary Ditch Fill	2050 C	Light grey-brown, compact, sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2052 D	Secondary Ditch Fill	2050 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2053 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.65m+ x D0.17m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2053 B	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.43m+ x D0.32m) linear in plan, moderately steeply to steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2053 C	Ditch		(L0.72m+ x W0.41m+ x D0.39m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.12m+ x D0.48m) linear in plan, steeply sloping to vertical sides, sloping base, aligned N-S
2053 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.3m+ x D0.20m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave

			base, aligned N-S
2053 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.86m x D0.12m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 G	Ditch		(L0.80m+ x W0.58m+ x D0.40m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.45m+ x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 I	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.17m x D0.32m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 J	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m x D0.40m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2053 K	Ditch		(L0.63m+ x W0.48m x D0.28m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2053 L	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.48m x D0.28m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2054 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 F	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 H	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 H	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 I	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 I	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 J	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 K	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 K	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2054 L	Primary Ditch Fill	2053 L	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2055 A	Secondary Ditch Fill	2053 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2055 B	Secondary Ditch Fill	2053 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2055 D	Secondary	2053 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt,

	Ditch Fill		sparse chalk flecks
2055 G	Secondary Ditch Fill	2053 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles.
2056 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.50m x D0.13m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2056 B	Gully		(L0.25m+ x W0.30m x D0.09m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned NE-SW
2056 C	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.54m x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2057 A	Primary Gully Fill	2056 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2057 B	Primary Gully Fill	2056 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2057 C	Primary Gully Fill	2056 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles.
2058 A	Secondary Gully Fill	2056 A	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2059 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.43m x D0.05m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave/uneven base, aligned NE-SW
2059 B	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.06m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, aligned NE-SW
2060 A	Primary Gully Fill	2059 A	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2060 B	Primary Gully Fill	2059 B	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2061 A	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.58m x D0.28m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave/uneven base, aligned NE-SW
2062 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2061 A	Mid yellow-grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2063 A	Secondary Ditch Fill	2061 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional, small sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles.
2064 A	Ditch		(L1.30m+ x W1.69m x D0.38m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned NW-SE
2065 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2064 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2066 A	Secondary Ditch Fill	2064 A	Dark grey-brown, compact, silty clay, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2067 A	Primary Ditch	2028 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay,

	Fill		moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2067 B	Primary Fill of Ditch	2028 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2068	Pit		(L1.30m+ x W0.48m x D0.40m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base
2069	Primary Pit Fill	2068	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2070	Pit		(L1.30m+ x W1.01m x D0.40m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base
2071	Primary Pit Fill	2070	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2072	Secondary Pit Fill	2070	Mid grey-brown, compact, silty clay, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2073	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m+ x D0.48m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base
2074	Primary Gully Fill	2073	Light yellow-brown, compact, sandy silt, frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2075	Pit		(L0.74m x W0.74m x D0.45m+) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping to vertical/undercutting sides, flat base
2076	Primary Pit Fill	2076	Mid grey-brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2077 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 E	Dark grey-brown, compact, silty clay
2077 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 F	Dark grey-brown, compact, silty clay
2077 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 G	Dark grey-brown, compact, silty clay
2077 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2020 K	Mid/dark grey-brown, moderately compact, silty clay
2078 A	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.62m x D0.18m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2078 B	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.62m x D0.18m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, aligned N-S
2078 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.80m x D0.22m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2078 D	Ditch		(L0.62m+ x W0.14m+ x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S

2078 E	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.73m+ x D0.18m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2078 F	Ditch		(L0.46m+ x W0.28m+ x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, aligned N-S
2079 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 A	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2079 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 B	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2079 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 C	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2079 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 D	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt
2079 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 E	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2079 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2078 F	Mid grey-yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2080 A	Secondary Ditch Fill	2078 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-rounded chalk pebbles
2080 B	Secondary Ditch Fill	2078 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small sub-rounded chalk pebbles
2080 C	Secondary Ditch Fill	2078 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2080 D	Secondary Ditch Fill	2078 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2080 E	Secondary Ditch Fill	2078 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2081	Pit		(L0.70m x W0.68m x D0.11m) sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, uneven/flat base
2082	Primary Pit Fill	2081	Dark grey-brown, compact, silty clay
2083 A	Gully		(L0.56m+ x W0.14m+ x D0.15m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2084 A	Primary Gully Fill	2083 A	Mid yellow-grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small, sub-

			rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2085	Shallow Pit		(L0.56m+ x W0.14m+ x D0.15m) ?sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, flattish base
2086	Primary Shallow Pit Fill	2085	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent large angular chalk pebbles
2089	Posthole		(L0.22m x W0.20m x D0.11m) sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, flattish base
2090	Primary Posthole Fill		Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2091 A	Ditch		(L0.38m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.19m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2091 B	Ditch		(L0.42m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.14m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2091 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.48m+ x D0.16m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2091 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, sloping base, E-W alignment
2091 G	Ditch		(L1.05m+ x W1.50m x D0.22m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2091 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.17m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2091 I	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.10m x D0.40m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2091 J	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.26m x D0.40m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2092 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 A	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 B	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 F	Mid grey-brown, loose clayey silt, moderately small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 H	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 H	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium sub-angular

			chalk pebbles
2092 I	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 I	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2092 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2091 J	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2093 I	Secondary Ditch Fill	2091 I	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2094 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.57m x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2095 A	Primary Gully Fill	2094 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2096 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.88m x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2096 C	Ditch		(L0.77m+ x W0.32m+ x D0.29m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, uneven base, E-W alignment
2097 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2096 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2097 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2096 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, sparse sub-angular chalk pebbles
2098 A	Gully		(L0.77m+ x W0.32m+ x D0.29m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2099 A	Primary Gully Fill	2098 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2100	Construction Cut		(L1.20m+ x W0.74m+ x D0.29m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment
2101	Clunch Wall	2100	(L0.60m+ x W0.69m+ x D0.28m) chalky limestone - clunch, uncoursed, dry stone bonding
2102	Primary Construction Cut Fill	2100	Dark grey-brown, loose, silty sand, occasional, small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2103	Pit		(L0.86m+ x W0.55m+ x D0.20m) elliptical, moderately steeply sloping, concave base
2104	Primary Pit Fill	2103	Mid yellow-grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent, small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2105 A	Ring Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.54m x D0.18m) curvilinear, moderately steeply sloping, flat base
2105 B	Ring Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.30m)

			curvilinear, moderately steeply sloping, flat base
2105 C	Ring Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.10m x D0.34m) curvilinear, moderately steeply sloping, flat base
2105 D	Ring Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.51m x D0.16m) curvilinear, moderately steeply sloping, flat base
2106 A	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2105 A	Mid grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2106 B	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2105 B	Mid grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2106 C	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2105 C	Mid grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2106 D	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2105 D	Mid grey-brown, loose, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2109 A	Gully		(L1.20m+ x W0.55m+ x D0.08m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2109 B	Gully		(L1.20m+ x W0.55m+ x D0.06m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2110 A	Primary Gully Fill	2109 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2110 B	Primary Gully Fill	2109 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2111 A	Gully		(L1.20m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.07m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2111 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.22m+ x D0.09m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2111 C	Gully		(L1.10m+ x W0.48m+ x D0.17m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2112 A	Primary Gully Fill	2111 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2112 B	Primary Gully Fill	2111 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2112 C	Primary Gully Fill	2111 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles

2113 A	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.08m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2113 B	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.43m x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2113 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.43m x D0.08m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, SW-NE alignment
2114 A	Primary Gully Fill	2113 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2114 B	Primary Gully Fill	2113 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2114 C	Primary Gully Fill	2113 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2115 A	Pit		(L1.20m+ x W0.60m+ x D0.22m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2115 B	Pit		(L1.20m+ x W0.40m+ x D0.13m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2116 A	Primary Pit Fill	2115 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2116 B	Primary Pit Fill	2115 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2117 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.09m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2117 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.40m+ x D0.13m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2117 C	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.25m+ x D0.07m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2118 A	Primary Gully Fill	2117 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2118 B	Primary Gully Fill	2117 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2118 C	Primary Gully Fill	2117 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles

2119 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.38m x D0.15m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 B	Ditch		(L0.72m+ x W0.10m+ x D0.12m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 C	Ditch		(L0.50m x W0.20m+ x D0.23m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.38m x D0.16m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2119 E	Ditch		(L1.20m+ x W0.38m x D0.10m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 F	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.43m x D0.20m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 G	Ditch		(L0.60m+ x W0.39m x D0.15m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2119 H	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.50m x D0.15m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2119 I	Ditch		(L0.52m+ x W0.35m x D0.23m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2119 J	Ditch		(L0.72m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.24m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base, E-W alignment
2119 K	Ditch		(L0.70m+ x W0.28m+ x D0.20m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2120 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 C	Dark grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 F	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 F	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 G	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 G	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 H	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 H	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 I	Primary Ditch	2119 I	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt,

	Fill		moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 J	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 J	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2120 K	Primary Ditch Fill	2119 K	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2121 A	Gully		(L0.70m+ x W0.54m x D0.12m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2121 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.46m x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2121 C	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.54m x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2121 D	Gully		(L0.70m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2122 A	Primary Gully Fill	2121 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2122 B	Primary Gully Fill	2121 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2122 C	Primary Gully Fill	2121 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2122 D	Primary Gully Fill	2121 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2123 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.59m x D0.13m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment
2124 A	Primary Gully Fill	2123 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2125 A	Ditch		(L0.62m+ x W0.35m x D0.20m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2125 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.20m x D0.37m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2126 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2125 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2126 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2125 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2127 A	Gully		(L0.50m x W0.24m x D0.07m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2127 B	Gully		(L0.30m x W0.10m x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2128 A	Primary Gully	2127 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt,

	Fill		moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2128 B	Primary Gully Fill	2127 B	Light/Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2129 A	Gully		(L0.50m x W0.79m x D0.20m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2129 B	Gully		(L0.30m x W0.81m x D0.31m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2129 C	Gully		(L0.74m x W0.20m+ x D0.25m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2130 A	Primary Gully Fill	2129 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2130 B	Primary Gully Fill	2129 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2130 C	Primary Gully Fill	2129 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2131 A	Gully		(L0.30m x W0.50m+ x D0.10m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, irregular base, NE-SW alignment
2131 B	Gully		(L0.30m x W0.70m+ x D0.15m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2131 C	Gully		(L0.68m+ x W0.80m x D0.08m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat, root-damaged base, N-S alignment
2132 A	Primary Gully Fill	2131 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2132 B	Primary Gully Fill	2131 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2132 C	Primary Gully Fill	2131 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-very small sub-angular chalk pebbles
2133 A	Ditch		(L0.50m+ x W0.31m+ x D0.11m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat, NE-SW alignment
2133 B	Ditch		(L0.12m+ x W0.06m+ x D0.06m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat, NE-SW alignment
2133 C	Ditch		(L0.90m+ x W0.82m x D0.16m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat, NE-SW alignment
2134 A	Primary Ditch Fill		Mid yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles

2134 B	Primary Ditch Fill		Mid yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt
2134 C	Primary Ditch Fill		Mid yellow-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2135 A	Ditch		(L1.07m+ x W1.37m x D0.22m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave-flat base, E-W alignment
2135 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.36m x D0.32m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave-flat base, E-W alignment
2136 A	Primary Ditch Fill		Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2136 B	Primary Ditch Fill		Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2137 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.54m x D0.16m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2138 A	Primary Gully Fill	2137 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2139 A	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.60m x D0.06m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2139 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W1.20m x D0.08m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2139 C	Gully		(L0.72m+ x W0.80m x D0.07m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment
2140 A	Primary Gully Fill	2139 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2140 B	Primary Gully Fill	2139 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional sub-angular chalk pebbles
2140 C	Primary Gully Fill	2139 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, occasional small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2141 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.52m x D0.16m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2141 B	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W0.63m x D0.11m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2141 C	Gully		(L0.11m+ x W0.20m x D0.17m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2142 A	Primary Gully Fill	2141 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles

2142 B	Primary Gully Fill	2141 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2142 C	Primary Gully Fill	2141 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2143 A	Gully		(L0.50m+ x W0.48m x D0.07m) linear in plan, gently sloping sides, irregular concave base, N-S alignment
2144 A	Primary Gully Fill	2143 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2145 A	Ditch		(L0.30m+ x W0.20m+ x D0.25m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2145 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.75m x D0.36m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
2146 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2145 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2146 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2145 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent small-medium rounded chalk pebbles
2147 A	Ditch		(L4.70m+ x W Unclear x D0.26m) linear/curvilinear in plan, unclear sides, uneven base, N-S alignment
2147 B	Ditch		(L0.90m+ x W1.30m x D0.54m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2147 C	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.90m x D0.46m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2147 D	Ditch		(L0.40m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.45m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat/flattish base, N-S alignment
2147 E	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.41m x D0.43m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, N-S alignment
2148 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2147 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2148 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2147 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2148 C	Primary Ditch Fill	2147 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2148 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2147 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles

2148 E	Primary Ditch Fill	2147 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2149 B	Secondary Ditch Fill	2147 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2149 C	Secondary Ditch Fill	2147 C	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2149 D	Secondary Ditch Fill	2147 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2149 E	Secondary Ditch Fill	2147 E	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2150	Pit		(L2.00m+ x W1.03m x D0.34m) sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2151	Primary Pit Fill	2150	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebbles
2152 A	Gully		(L1.00m+ x W1.03m x D0.34m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE alignment
2153 A	Primary Gully Fill	2152 A	Mid orange-grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, frequent small-medium, sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2154 A	Pit		(L1.20m+ x W0.60m x D0.08m) elliptical in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base
2154 B	Pit		(L1.00m+ x W1.03m x D0.34m) elliptical in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base
2155 A	Primary Pit Fill	2154 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2155 B	Primary Pit Fill	2154 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2156 A	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.60m x D0.24m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, uneven concave base
2156 B	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W1.00m x D0.48m) linear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base
2156 D	Ditch		(L1.00m+ x W0.93m x D0.46m) linear in plan, steeply sloping sides, flat base
2157 A	Primary Ditch Fill	2156 A	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2157 B	Primary Ditch Fill	2156 B	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, sub-angular chalk pebbles
2157 D	Primary Ditch Fill	2156 D	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, sparse sub-angular chalk pebbles

2158	Pit		(L1.10m+ x W0.80m x D0.09m) sub-circular in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, irregular base
2159	Primary Pit Fill	2158	Mid grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate, small-medium sub-angular chalk pebbles
2160 A	Ring Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.72m+ x D0.31m) curvilinear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base
2160 B	Ring Ditch		(L0.80m+ x W0.42m+ x D0.09m) curvilinear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, flat base
2160 C	Ring Ditch		(L0.80m+ x W0.30m+ x D0.20m) curvilinear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base
2160 D	Ring Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W0.72m x D0.33m) curvilinear in plan, moderately steeply sloping sides, concave base
2160 E	Ring Ditch		(L1.10m+ x W1.31m x D0.30m) curvilinear in plan, moderately steeply to gently sloping sides, concave base
2161 A	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 A	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2161 B	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 B	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2161 C	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 C	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2161 D	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 D	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2161 E	Primary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 E	Light grey-brown, compact, clayey silt, moderately frequent, small-medium sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk pebbles
2162 A	Secondary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with small sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2162 B	Secondary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with small sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2162 C	Secondary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 C	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with small sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2162 D	Secondary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 D	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with small sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2162 E	Secondary Ring Ditch Fill	2160 E	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with small sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2163 A	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.39m x D0.10m) Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides,

			concave base, NE-SW alignment.
2163 B	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.50m x D0.16m) Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment.
2163 C	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.24m x D0.20m) Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW alignment.
2164 A	Primary Fill of Ditch	2163 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.
2164 B	Primary Fill of Ditch	2163 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.
2164 C	Primary Fill of Ditch	2163 C	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with infrequent sub angular flint inclusions.
2167	Cut of Pit		(L0.90m x W0.53m x D0.27m) sub oval in plan, steep sloping sides, flat base.
2168	Primary Fill of pit	2167	Mid yellow grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent, sub angular flint inclusions.
2169	Secondary Fill of Pit	2167	Mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with frequent sub angular flint inclusions.
2170 A	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.60m x D0.34m) Linear in plan, moderately steep sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment.
2170 B	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.53m x D0.37m) Linear in plan, moderately steep sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment.
2170 C	Cut of Ditch		(L0.50m x W0.44m x D0.29m) Linear in plan, moderately steep sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment.
2170 D	Cut of Ditch		(L1.00m x W0.83m x D0.53m) Linear in plan, moderately steep sloping sides, flat base, N-S alignment.
2171 A	Primary Fill of Ditch	2170 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2171 B	Primary Fill of Ditch	2170 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2171 C	Primary Fill of Ditch	2170 C	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2171 D	Primary Fill of Ditch	2170 D	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2173	Cut of Pit		(L0.88 x W0.60 x D0.21) Oval in plan, steep almost vertical sides, flat base.
2174	Fill of Pit	2173	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional chalk pebbles.
2175 A	Cut of Pit		(L0.87 x W0.86+m x D0.42m) Sub circular in plan, steep almost vertical side, shallow concave base.
2175 B	Cut of Pit		(L1.03m+ X W1.13m+ x D0.47m) Sub circular in plan with steep almost vertical sides, shallow concave base.
2176 A	Primary Fill of Pit	2175 A	Pale yellow grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent sub rounded flint and chalk.
2176 B	Primary Fill of Pit	2175 B	Pale yellow grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent sub rounded flint and chalk.

2177 A	Secondary Fill of Pit	2175 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderately frequent sub angular flint.
2177 B	Secondary Fill of Pit	2175 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderately frequent sub angular flint.
2178 A	Tertiary Fill of Pit	2175 A	Mid yellow brown, compact, silty sand with very frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2178 B	Tertiary Fill of Pit	2175 B	Mid yellow brown, compact, silty sand with very frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint inclusions.
2179 A	Quaternary Fill of Pit	2175 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2179 B	Quaternary Fill of Pit	2175 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt
2180 A	Cut of Ditch		(L1.20m x W0.52m x D0.38m) Linear in plan, steep almost vertical sides, shallow concave base, NE-SW alignment.
2180 B	Cut of Ditch		(L0.27m x W0.30m x D0.40m) Linear in plan, steep almost vertical sides, shallow concave base, NE-SW alignment.
2181 A	Primary Fill of Ditch	2180 A	Mid yellow brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent sub angular flint.
2181 B	Primary Fill of Ditch	2180 B	Mid yellow brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent sub angular flint.
2182 A	Secondary Fill of Ditch	2180 A	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate sub angular flint.
2182 B	Secondary Fill of Ditch	2180 B	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate sub angular flint.
2183	Cut of Poss Posthole		(L0.50m x W0.77m x D0.53m) Sub circular in plan with steep almost vertical sides, flat base.
2184	Fill of poss Posthole	2183	Mid grey brown, compact, silty clay.
2185	Fill of Poss Posthole	2183	Light grey white, compact silty sand.
2186	Fill of Pit	2175 B	Mid yellow brown, compact, silty clay with frequent sub angular flint.
2187	Cut of Pit		(L1.80m+ x W1.20m x D0.40m) Sub circular in plan, moderate sloping sides, flat base
2188	Primary Fill of Pit	2187	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate frequent sub angular flint.
2189	Secondary Fill of pit	2187	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with moderate frequent sub angular flint.
2190	Cut of pit		(L1.66m x W1.60m x D0.60m) Sub circular in plan, steep almost vertical sides, flat base.
2191	Primary Fill of pit	2190	Pale grey brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent small sub rounded chalk and flint.
2192	Secondary Fill of Pit	2190	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate sub angular flint
2193	Tertiary Fill of pit	2190	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt with substantial small – medium chalk pebble inclusions.
2194	Cut of Pit		(L1.20m x W1.57m x D0.29m) Sub oval in plan, moderate sloping sides,

			concave base.
2195	Primary Fill of Pit	2194	Pale yellow brown, compact clayey silt + chalk stones, frequent sub angular flint inclusions.
2196	Secondary Fill of pit	2194	Mid grey brown, compact, clayey silt, moderate sub rounded + sub angular flint.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDNACE OF FINDS

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

SITE NAME:Land Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridge
SITE CODE: ECB4707
P. NUMBER: 1146

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	A Bone /g(number)	CBM /g(number)	Other /g(number)
		2001	Subsoil		194 (1)			
2007 A	Quarry Pit	2008 A	Quarry Pit Fill	Mid/Late 12th-14th C	22 (2)	154 (4)		
		2009 A	Quarry Pit Fill	Roman	3 (1)	202 (4)	236 (9)	
2007 B	Quarry Pit	2008 B	Quarry Pit Fill		49 (4)	264 (6)	24 (1)	
		2009 B	Quarry Pit Fill	Late 12th-14th C	18 (4)	155 (11)		12 (1) Fe. Nail
2007 C	Quarry Pit	2008 C	Quarry Pit Fill	Mid/Late 12th-14th C	37 (3)			
2012 A	Ditch	2013 A	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	449 (48)	438 (29)		
2012 C	Ditch	2013 C	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	230 (14)			
2012 D	Ditch	2013 D	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	401 (37)			
2012 E	Ditch	2013 E	Ditch Fill	?Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	230 (12)			
2014	Ditch	2015	Ditch Fill	Roman	22 (1)	70 (2)		
2014 A	Ditch	2015 A	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	59 (8)			
2014 E	Ditch	2015 E	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	31 (5)			
2014 F	Ditch	2015 F	Ditch Fill	LIA-Early Roman	34 (5)			
2018 C	Ditch	2019 C	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	69 (2)			
2018 E	Ditch	2019 E	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	40 (1)			
2020 A	Ditch	2021 A	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early 3rd C	41 (3)			

2020 B	Ditch	2021 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early 3rd C	412 (32)			
2020 C	Ditch	2021 C	Ditch Fill	?Mid/Late 1st-Mid 2nd C	170 (19)			
		2035	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-2nd C	100 (9)	18 (1)		
2020 D	Ditch	2021 D	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	32 (3)			
2020 E	Ditch	2021 E	Ditch Fill	Early-Mid 2nd C	82 (8)	81 (3)		
		2077 A	Ditch Fill	Early-Mid/Late 2nd C	89 (6)	113 (4)		
2020 F	Ditch	2021 F	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	22 (1)			
		2077 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	37 (1)	344 (2)		1856 (1) Quernstone Frag.
2020 G	Ditch	2021 G	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	52 (5)			
2020 J	Ditch	2021 J	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	22 (1)	56 (4)		
2020 K	Ditch	2077 D	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	82 (13)	26 (6)		**SF8** 160 (1) Whetstone
2020 N	Ditch	2021 N	Ditch Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	35 (3)	114 (8)		
2021 O	Ditch	2021 O	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	28 (2)	45 (1)		2 (1) Str. Flint
2022 B	Ditch	2023 B	Ditch Fill	Roman	17 (2)			**SF1** 14 (1) Fe. Nail
2022 C	Ditch	2023 C	Ditch Fill			46 (1)	81 (1)	4 (3) Coke
2022 D	Ditch	2023 D	Ditch Fill	?15th-18th C	3 (1)			1 (1) Clay Pipe
2022 E	Ditch	2023 E	Ditch Fill			8 (1)		
2022 F	Ditch	2023 F	Ditch Fill			6 (1)	16 (1)	
2022 G	Ditch	2023 G	Ditch Fill					
2022 J	Ditch	2023 J	Ditch Fill	16th-18th C	78 (2)	118 (1)		
2026 B	Ditch	2027 B	Ditch Fill	Roman	20 (2)			
2026 C	Ditch	2027 C	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	24 (2)	381 (3)		
2026 D	Ditch	2027 D	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	190 (22)			
2028	Ditch	2029	Ditch Fill					6 (1) Glass
2028 B	Ditch	2029 B	Ditch Fill					27 (1) Glass
2028 C	Ditch	2029 C	Ditch Fill			15 (2)		
2028 D	Ditch	2029 D	Ditch Fill	Roman/Med	5 (1)		1037 (10)	
2033 B	Ditch	2034 B	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-?2nd C	13 (3)			
2038	Gully	2039	Tree Bole	Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	16 (3)			
2040 D	Ditch	2041 D	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	34 (1)			

2040 E	Ditch	2041 E	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early 3rd C	72 (6)			11 (2) S Flint
2040 F	Ditch	2041 F	Ditch Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	6 (2)	14 (1)		
2045 A	Ditch	2046 A	Ditch Fill			51 (2)		
2045 B	Ditch	2046 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	8 (4)	99 (2)		
2047	Pit	2048	Pit Fill	?Mid-Late 2nd C	40 (3)			
2050 C	Ditch	2051 C	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 12th-14th C	81 (1)			
2053 B	Ditch	2054 B	Ditch Fill			42 (6)		
2053 E	Ditch	2054 E	Ditch Fill			37 (2)		
2053 H	Ditch	2054 H	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	237 (12)			
2053 J	Ditch	2054 J	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Late 2nd C	322 (14)	317 (2)		
2053 K	Ditch	2054 K	Ditch Fill	Early 2nd/3rd-4th C	20 (4)	113 (1)		
2053 L	Ditch	2054 L	Ditch Fill	Early/Mid-Late 2nd/Early 3rd C	382 (33)	116 (6)		1334 (1) Puddingstone Frag. 12 (1) Str. Flint
2056 A	Gully	2057 A	Gully Fill			156 (2)		19 (1) Knife Handle 27 (7) Snail Shell
2070	Pit	2071	Pit Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	**SF2** 139 (11)	12 (1)		1025 (1) B. Stone
				Mid/Late 1st-early/Mid 2nd C	**SF3** 142 (7)			
				Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	**SF4** 43 (1)			
				Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	**SF5** 96 (3)			
				Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	75 (17)			
		2072	Pit Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	43 (4)	60 (3)		
2073	Gully	2074	Gully Fill	Roman	23 (8)	57 (5)		
2075	Pit	2076	Pit Fill	Roman	14 (3)			**SF6** (1) 55 Fe. Frag
2091 B	Ditch	2092 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	16 (2)			
2091 F	Ditch	2092 F	Ditch Fill			145 (3)		2 (1) Str. Flint
2091 H	Ditch	2092 H	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 1st-Mid/Late 2nd C	28 (3)	128 (6)		
2091 I	Ditch	2092 I	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 2nd C	152 (5)	7 (1)		
2091 J	Ditch	2092 J	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	8 (1)			5 (1) Str. Flint
2105 B	Ring Ditch	2106 B	Ring Ditch Fill			4 (1)		

2105 C	Ring Ditch	2106 C	Ring Ditch Fill					**SF7** 2263 (1) ?Quernstone
2105 D	Ring Ditch	2106 D	Ring Ditch Fill			116 (1)		
2113	Gully	2114	Gully Fill					61 (1) Puddingstone Frag.
2119 D	Gully	2120 D	Gully Fill			1 (3)		5 (1) O. Shell
2119 K	Gully	2120 K	Gully Fill					**SF10** 13 (1) Fe. Nail
2125 B	Ditch	2126 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	27 (3)			
2135 A	Ditch	2136 A	Ditch Fill			3 (2)	88 (2)	
2135 B	Ditch	2136 B	Ditch Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	93 (15)	12 (1)		6 (2) Str. Flint
2143 A	Gully	2144 A	Gully Fill	Roman	4 (1)			
2147 A	Ditch	2148 A	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Late 2nd C	239 (24)	14 (1)		
2147 B	Ditch	2148 B	Ditch Fill	?2nd C	140 (17)	21 (3)		
		2149 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st/Early 2nd-Mid 2nd C	22 (2)			
2147 C	Ditch	2148 C	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Late 2nd C	204 (18)	56 (4)		7 (1) Str. Flint
2147 D	Ditch	2149 D	Ditch Fill	?Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	18 (3)	2 (1)		
2147 E	Ditch	2148 E	Ditch Fill	?2nd C	19 (1)	323 (5)		41 (2) O. Shell
		2149 E	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-2nd C	186 (17)	43 (1)		
2156 A	Ditch	2157 A	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	7 (2)		858 (1)	15 (1) Str. Flint
2156 C	Ditch	2157 C	Ditch Fill			15 (1)		
2156 D	Ditch	2157 D	Ditch Fill				1064 (4)	
2163 B	Ditch	2164 B	Ditch Fill					**SF9** 9 (1) Cu. Alloy Coin
2167	Pit	2168	Pit Fill	LBA/EIA	18 (3)			
		2169	Pit Fill			15 (1)		
2170 B	Ditch	2171 B	Ditch Fill	12th-14th C	32 (3)	58 (10)		1 (1) Coal
2170 D	Ditch	2171 D	Ditch Fill	Mid/Late 12th-14th C	6 (1)	98 (1)		111 (1) Slag
2175 A	Pit	2178 A	Pit Fill			1640 (29)		
2175 B	Pit	2176 B	Pit Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	21 (2)	145 (6)		401 (1) B. Stone
		2177 B	Pit Fill	Roman	8 (1)			
		2178 B	Pit Fill	Roman	21 (4)	174 (1)		
2175 C	Pit	2178 C	Pit Fill			305 (4)		

2175 D	Pit	2178 D	Pit Fill	Mid 1st-2nd C	21 (1)			
2180	Ditch	2182	Ditch Fill	?Roman	28 (2)			
2180 B	Ditch	2182 B	Ditch Fill	Late 1st-2nd C	71 (4)			
2183	Pit	2184	Pit Fill	Late 1st-Early/Mid 4th C	7 (2)			
2187	Pit	2189	Pit Fill	Late 1st-2nd C	41 (4)			
2190	Pit	2191	Pit Fill	?LBA/EIA	35 (5)			1 (1) Str. Flint
		2192	Pit Fill			41 (2)		

APPENDIX 3 OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-247000

Project details

Project name	Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	From April to June 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological excavation on in advance of the construction erection of four detached dwellings on Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire (NGR 564349 274689) The excavation revealed a multi-phase fen edge peripheral settlement activity dating from the late prehistoric through to the early modern. Parts of the site revealed a large quantity of Roman activity on the site which has, prior to this excavation, been scarce in the vicinity of the village of Isleham. The site has the chance to enhance current understanding of settlement activity at Isleham during the early Romano-British period. When viewed in context with its contemporary human landscape, the site can also help to refine current understanding of the agricultural and economic setting of Isleham at this time. The site revealed seven phases of occupation with the majority of site activity taking place in the Romano-British period before activity ceases until the later medieval and post-medieval periods where Isleham begins to expand and the village development begins to encroach on the fen environment. The site appears to have been an area of agricultural land on the periphery of settlement. Its topographical setting, on low-lying ground sloping off towards the former fen environment in the north and North West suggests that this could have been an area used for damp grazing for cattle and also for the disposal of domestic waste at the edge of the habitable area of settlement.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 29-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4610 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern

Monument type	RING DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Neolithic
Significant Finds	WHETSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY COIN Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ISLEHAM Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB7 5SQ
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6435 7467 52.345012442077 0.413015794808 52 20 42 N 000 24 46 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Carpenter & Sons Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Archive ID	ECB4707
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER

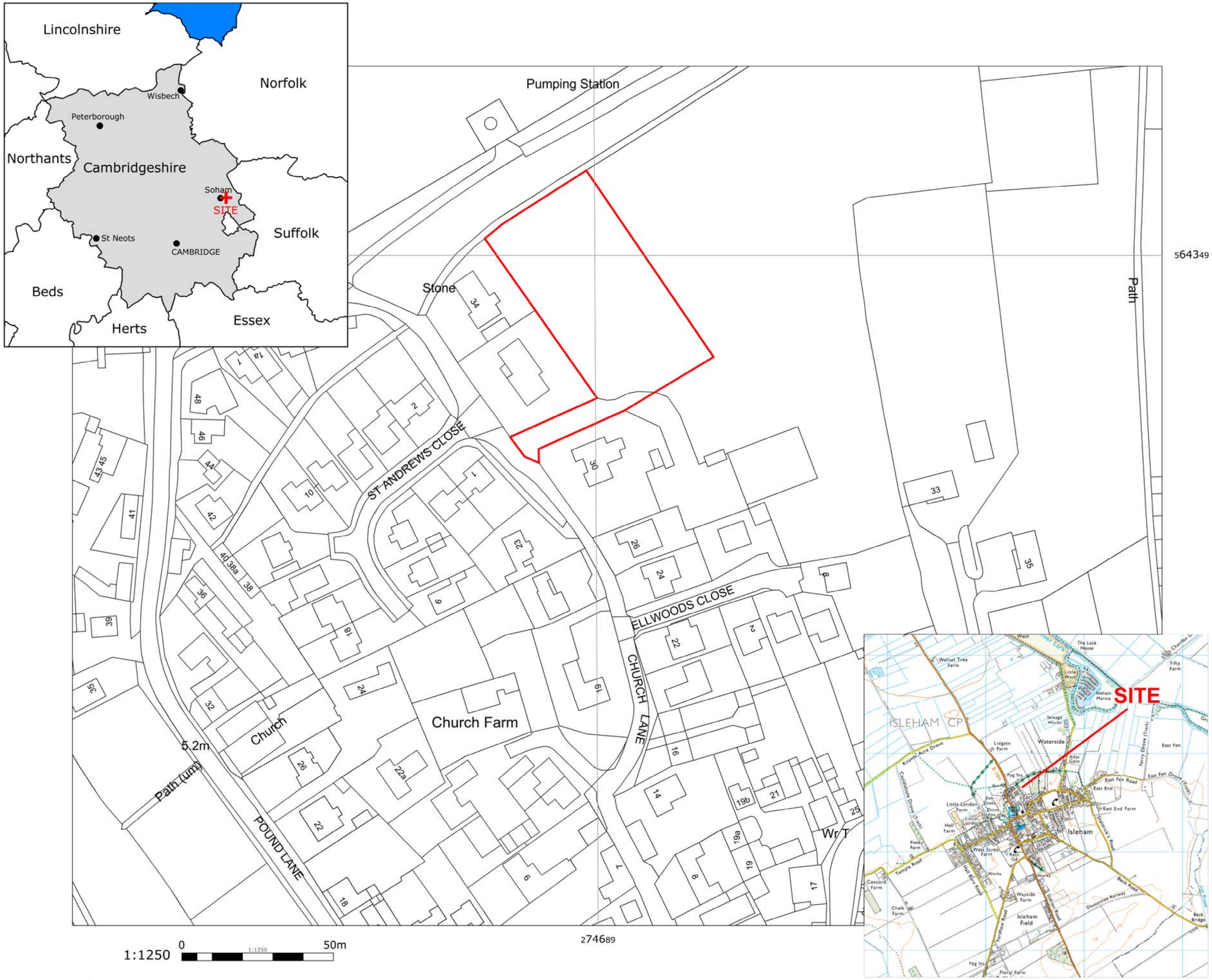
Digital Archive ID	ECB4707
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB4707
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the Rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brook, M
Other bibliographic details	R1159
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 Bound Report with A3 pull-out Figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com

Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	28 July 2017

OASIS:



1:1250 0 50m

N

Site Boundary

NGR: 564349 274689 | REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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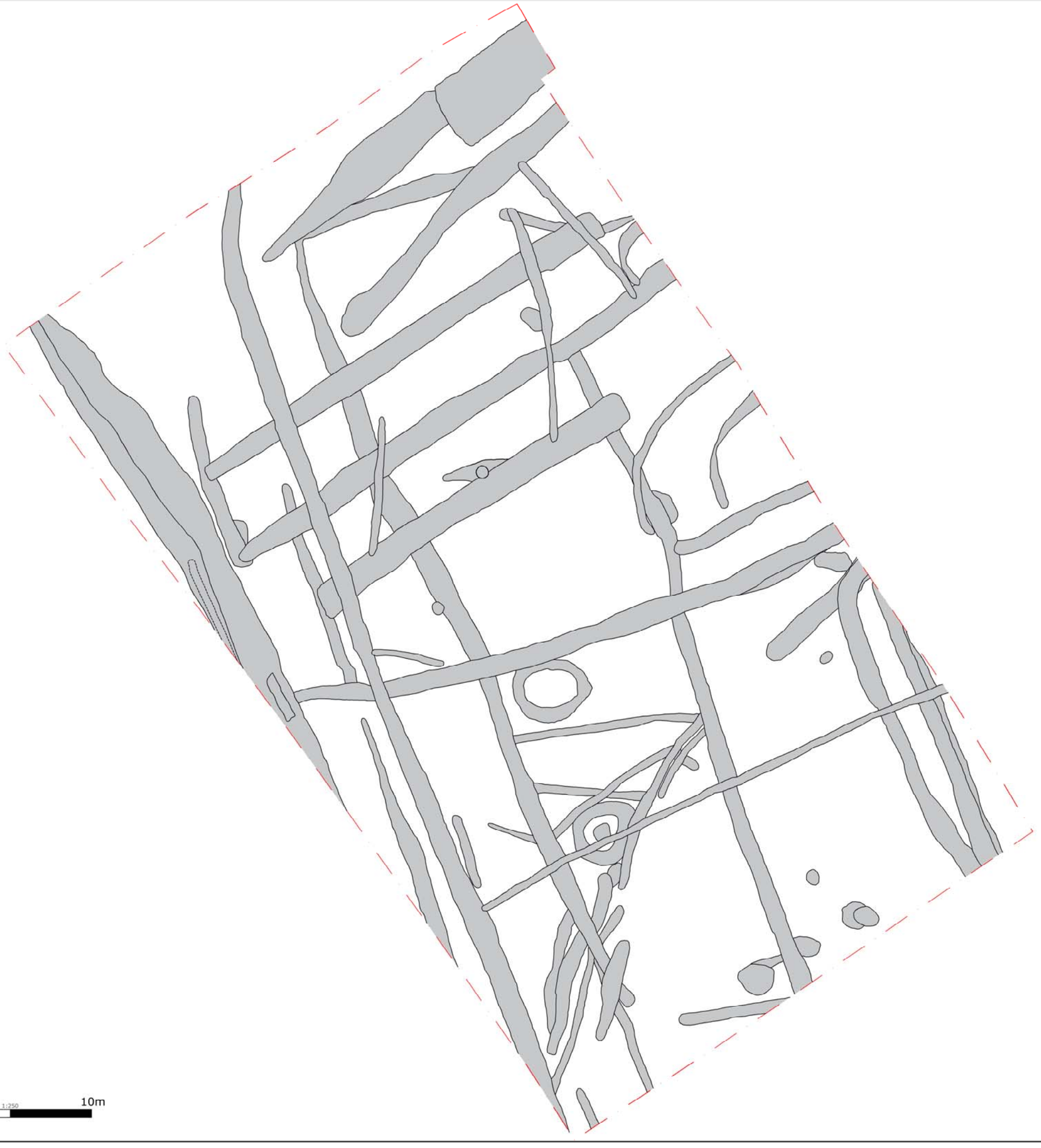
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2017 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 1



N

Archaeological Feature

Site Boundary

1:250 0 1:250 10m

NGR: 564349 274689 | REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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DATE: FEB 2017 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

N

Phase 6: Modern
Phase V: Post Medieval
Phase IV: 12th - 14th Century AD
Phase III: 3rd - 4th Century AD
Phase II: 1st - 2nd Century AD
Phase I: LBA - EIA
Undated
Site Boundary

1:250 0 1:250 10m

NGR: 564349 274689
REF: R1159

PROJECT:
LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION:
COMBINED PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT:
K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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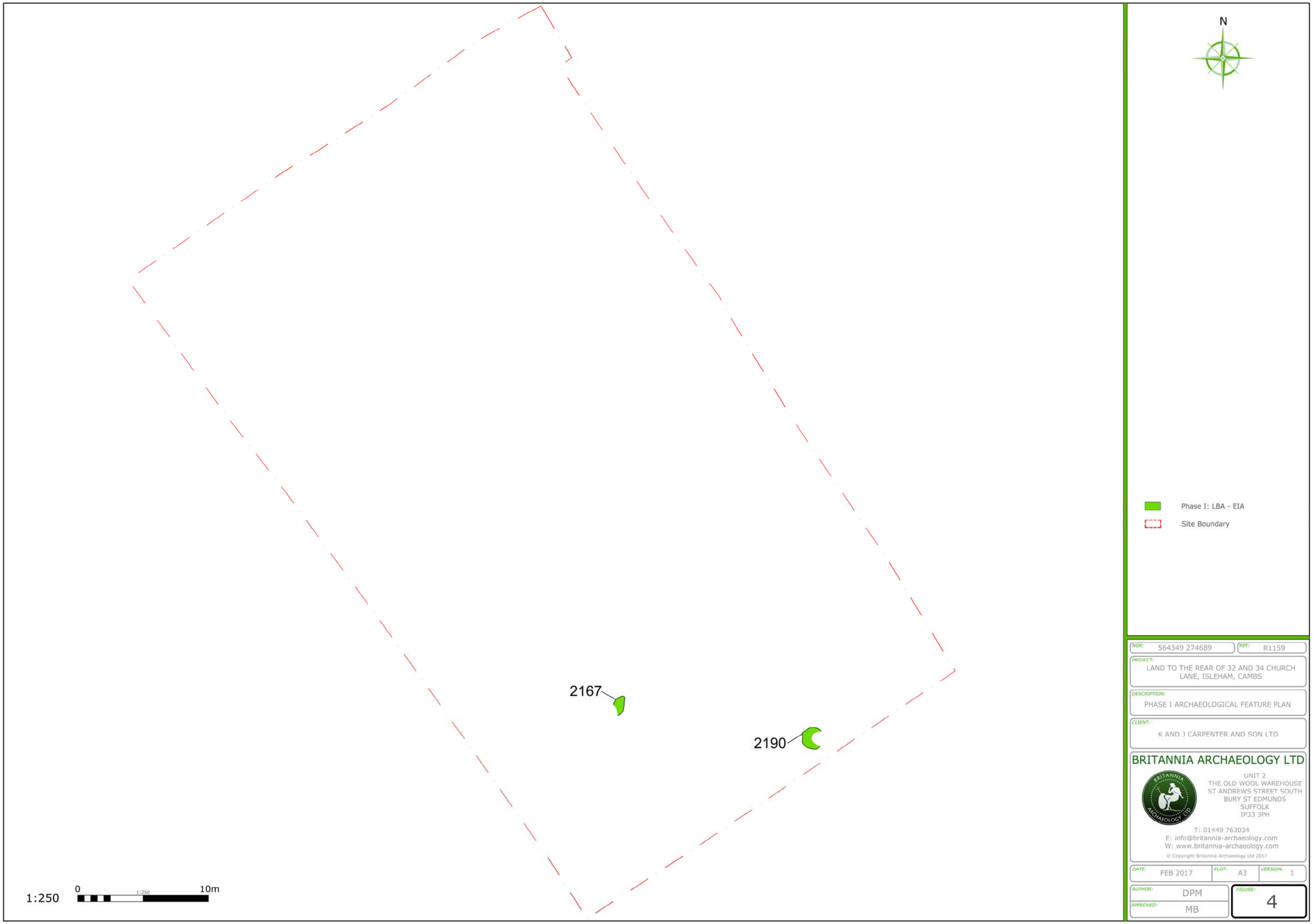
DATE: FEB 2017
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 3



Phase I: LBA - EIA

Site Boundary

NGR: 564349 274689

REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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DATE: FEB 2017

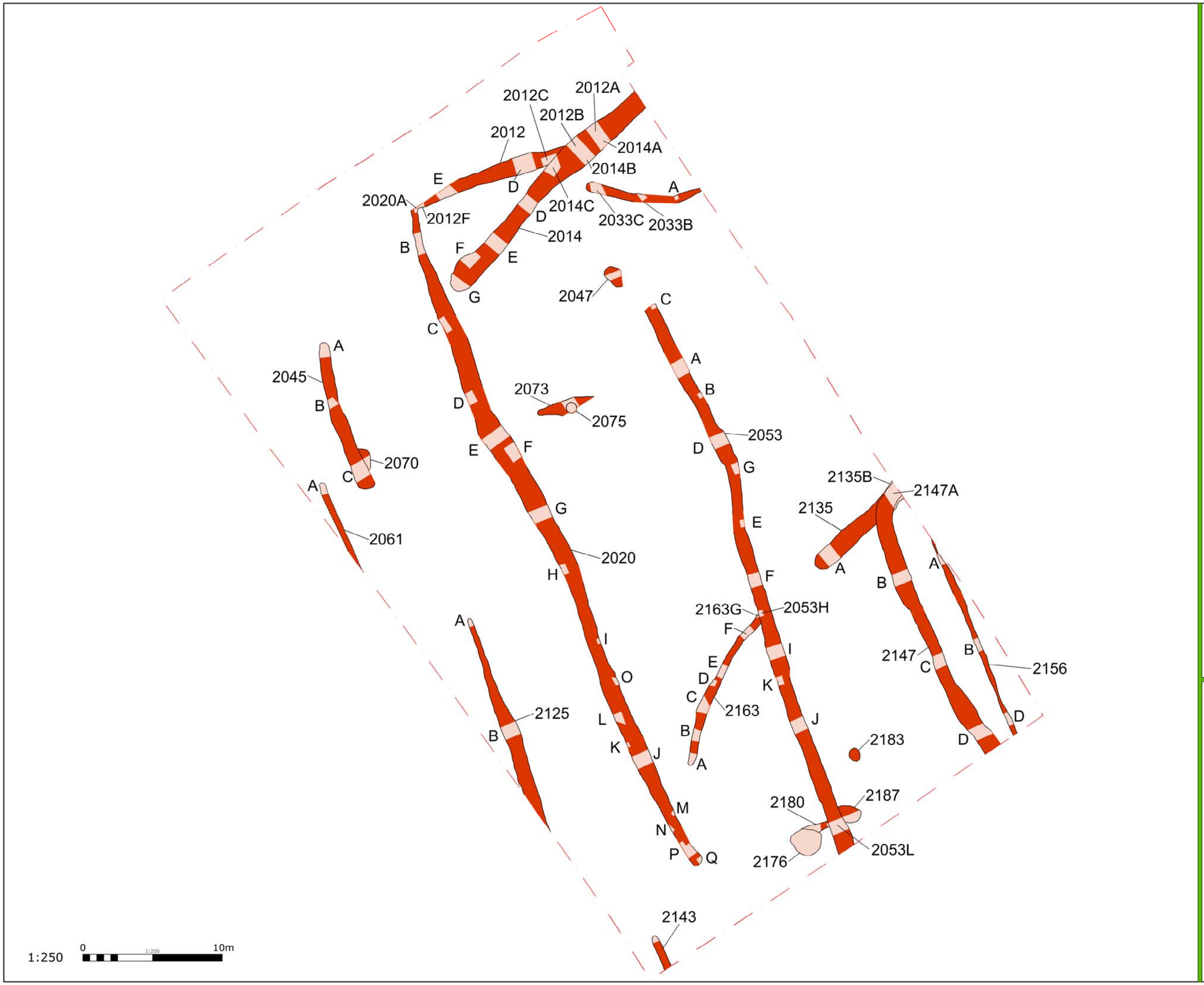
PLOT: A3

VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 4



NGR: 564349 274689 | REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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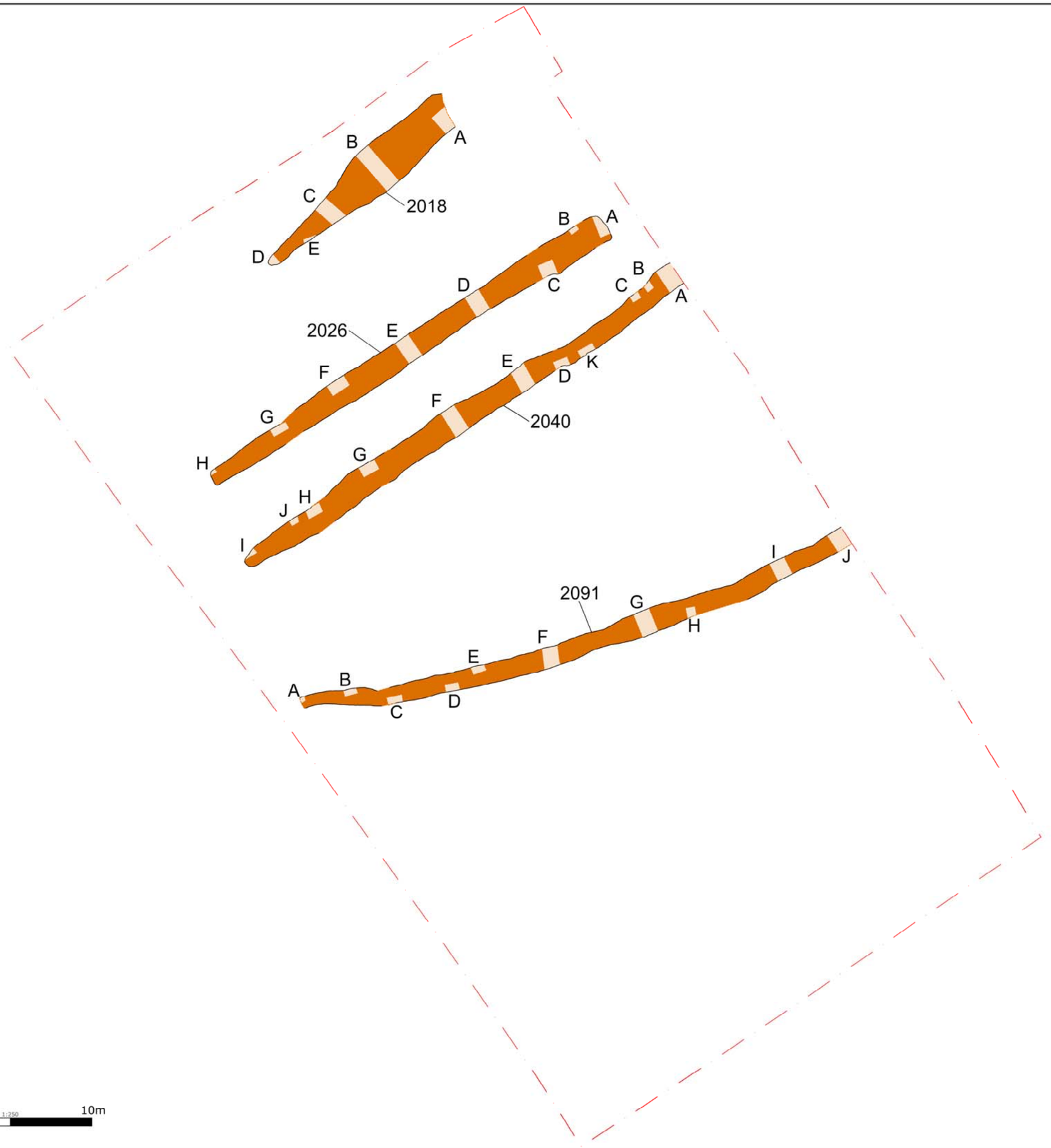
DATE: FEB 2017 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 5



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N

Phase III: 3rd - 4th Century AD

Site Boundary

NGR: 564349 274689 REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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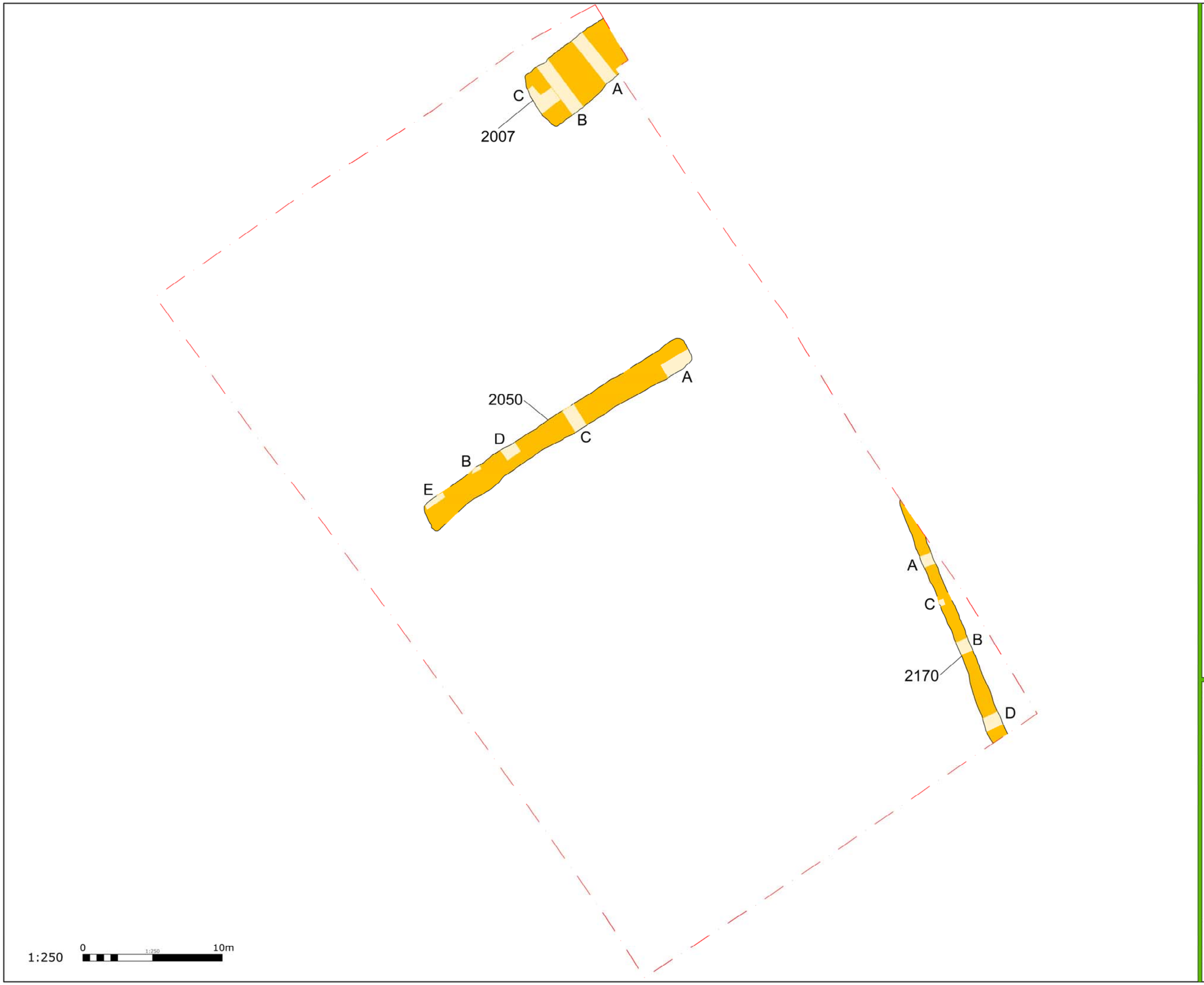
DATE: FEB 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 6



NGR: 564349 274689
REF: R1159

PROJECT:
LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION:
PHASE IV ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT:
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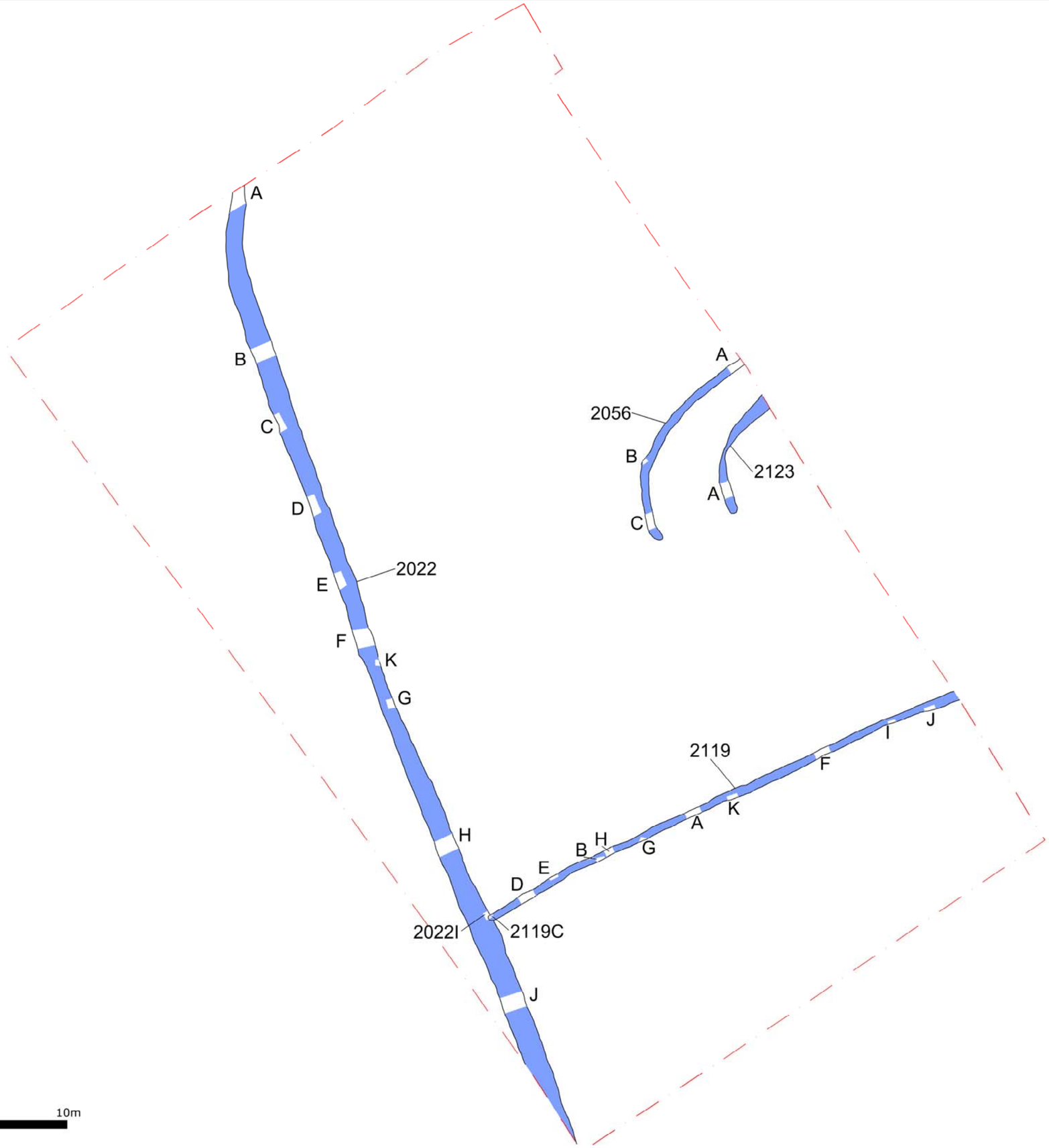
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: FEB 2017
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 7



N

Phase V: Post Medieval

Site Boundary

NGR: 564349 274689

REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: PHASE V ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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DATE: FEB 2017

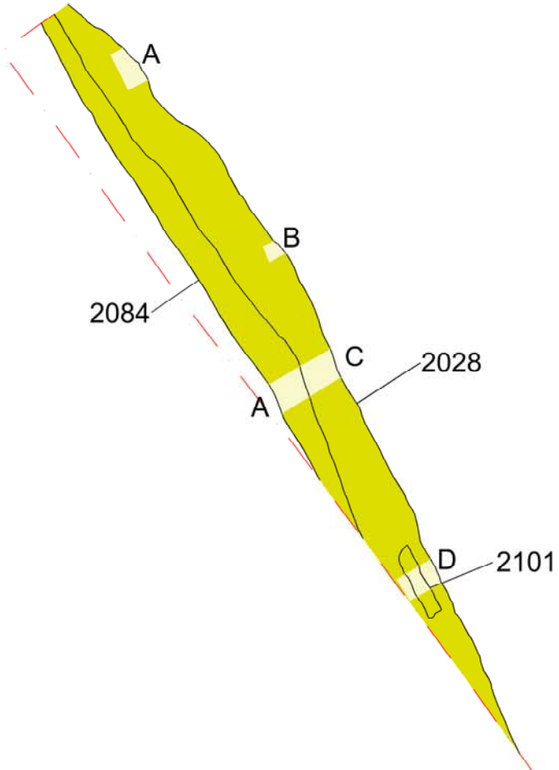
PLOT: A3

VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 8



Phase 6: Modern

Site Boundary

1:250 0 1:250 10m

NGR: 564349 274689 REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: PHASE VI ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

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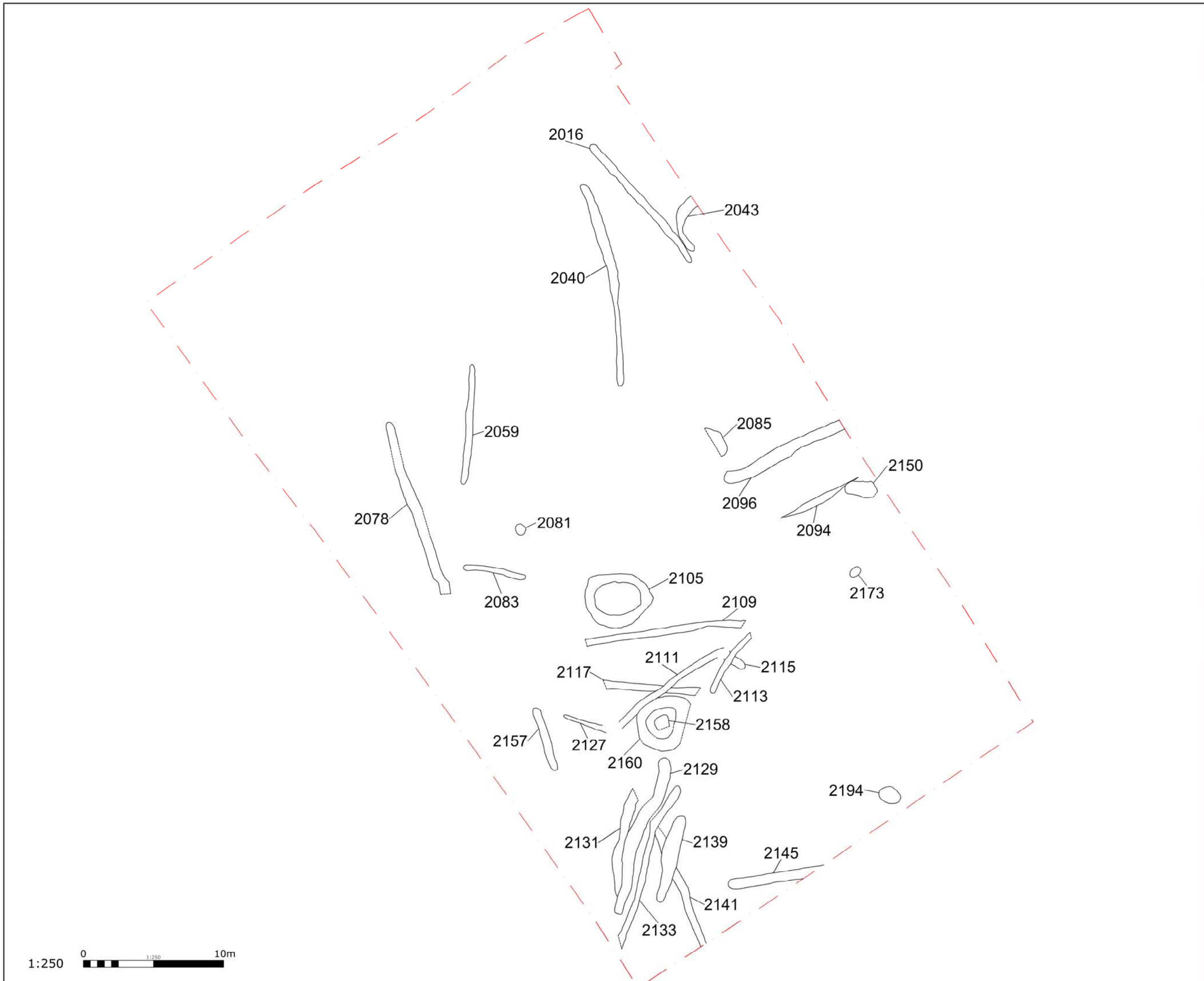
DATE: FEB 2017 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 9



N

Undated

Site Boundary

NGR: 564349 274689

REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: UNDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

CLIENT: K AND J CARPENTER AND SON LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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DATE: FEB 2017

PLOT: A3

VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 10

Plate 1: Ceramic Collection - Pit 2070

Plate 2: Pit 2075

Plate 3: Overall Shot of Northern Portion of Site - View West

NGR: 564349 274689 | REF: R1159

PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

DESCRIPTION: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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FIGURE: 11

Plate 4: Clunch Wall Footing 2101 in Ditch 2028

Plate 5: Ditches 2156 and 2170

Plate 6: Overall Shot of 2105 - View South

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PROJECT: LAND TO THE REAR OF 32 AND 34 CHURCH LANE, ISLEHAM, CAMBS

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FIGURE: 12

Plate 7: Overall Shot of 2158 and 2160 - View East

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FIGURE: 13