



## Archaeological Excavation

Land Rear of 30 Church  
Lane Isleham  
Cambridgeshire  
CB7 5SQ



NGR: 564439 274607  
Planning: 17/00851/FUL  
Event No: ECB 5260  
Oasis ID: Midlanda1-328788

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## **SUMMARY**

- A programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5SQ, hereafter known as the site. This was undertaken to satisfy a planning condition, prior to development of the site for housing.
- This programme of work concluded that features representing land divisions of marginal wetland pasture, along with stock control areas were present throughout the site, these were dated to between the mid-10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Some limited activity related to settlement in the form of pits and a possible trackway was also present and of similar dates. Residual roman finds were also present, some of which included ceramic building material, and may possibly indicate the presence of a Roman structure in the nearby vicinity.

### **1.0 Introduction**

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken on Land to the rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5SQ. The fieldwork was carried out between the 15<sup>th</sup> January and 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2018, this was in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Midland Archaeological Services and approved by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET).

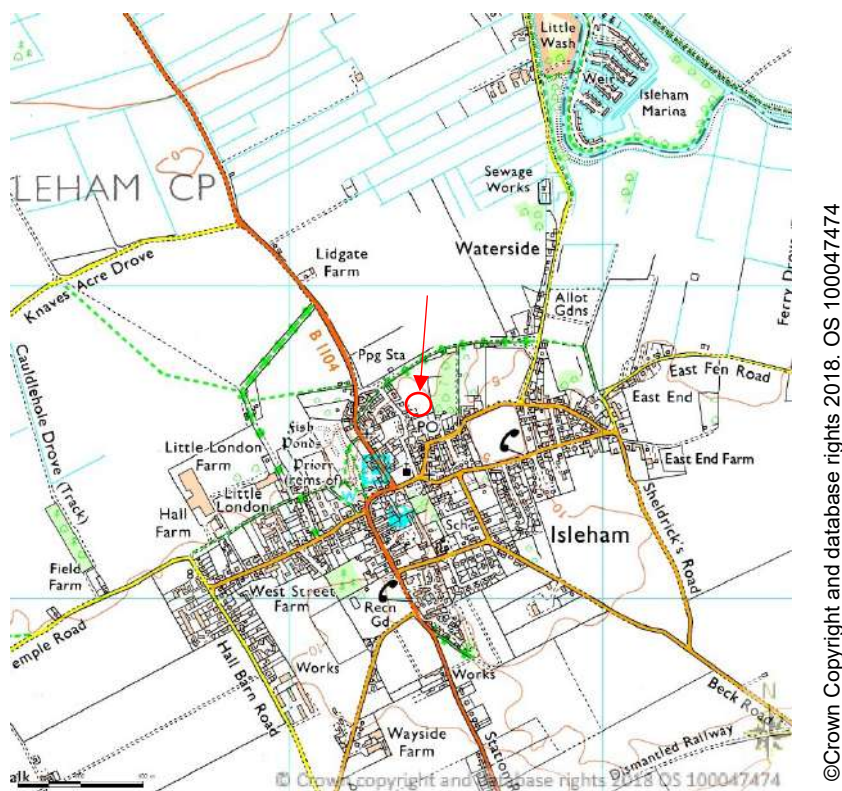
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### **2.0 Location and Description**

Isleham is located c.12km south east of Ely and 7km west of Mildenhall in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire District Council. The site is located in the northern part of Isleham, 80m east of Church Lane and consists of a square piece of land c.0.22ha in size, centred on NGR 564439 274607, at 7.00m OD. The geology of the area is Zag Chalk formation which formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period<sup>1</sup>(figs. 1, 2).

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<sup>1</sup> BGS 1981



**Fig.1:** Location Map. 1:25 000

### 3.0 Planning Background

East Cambridgeshire District Council (ECDC) have granted planning permission for the development of 4 properties on land to the rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5SQ, (ref:17/00851/FUL).

Initially permission was subject to conditions, and by the recommendation of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET), that a programme of archaeological 'trenched' evaluation be undertaken prior to development of the site.

An evaluation was undertaken in 2017 by MAS and this concluded that at least one phase of archaeology was present, dating to the medieval periods and possibly a limited Roman presence.

Whilst other archaeological evidence nearby, to the immediate north east and south, had also concluded archaeological evidence of these periods, suggesting that the site may have been part of a larger Roman and medieval landscape.

Due to the results of the 2017<sup>2</sup> evaluation and the significance of the Roman and medieval archaeology in the area, CHET recommended a further programme of mitigation, this time in the form of an open area excavation of the development area (fig.2).

<sup>2</sup> Jefferson, N. 2017

### 3.1 National Planning Policy Framework 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<sup>3</sup>:

- 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<sup>4</sup>.*

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<sup>3</sup> National Planning Policy Framework 2018

<sup>4</sup> East Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2015

#### 4.0 Aims and Objectives

- The aim of the excavation was to gather information on the likely extent of the archaeology throughout the site area, so that an informed recommendation can be made to the local planning authority regarding the potential impact of development upon any archaeology within the development area.
- To contribute to an understanding of the Romanisation and medieval activity of the area and examine the results in relation to the wider settlement pattern in the Isleham area. To try and highlight relevant research issues within a national and/or regional research framework.
- To examine the ceramic traditions and contribute to an understanding of local and regional ceramic developments.
- To examine the available evidence for settlement and occupation, including character, extent, morphology, diet, economy and environment and place the results within their local and broader landscape context.
- To preserve any archaeological remains by record.
- Determine what the paleoenvironmental evidence can reveal about the local economy and dietary preferences of its inhabitants.

#### 5.0 Methodology

The site area for the excavation has been determined by CHET, this was approximately (2475sqm) and covered the full development area. (fig. 2).

All topsoil and overburden removal from the area was carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Features revealed were then cleaned by hand.

After the initial site strip, a plan of the archaeology was completed using a survey grade GPS. A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs were taken, contexts were recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets.

Metal detecting was undertaken of all features and spoil heaps.

#### 6.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

The village is recorded in 895 AD as *Yselham* and later in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD as *Gisleham*, meaning 'Homestead of a man called Gīsla'<sup>5</sup>.

Most notably, Isleham is known for its medieval priory and an associated earthwork (07529), (07528) a scheduled monument dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD and later

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<sup>5</sup> Mills, A.D., 1998

converted to a barn in 1915 AD. The earthworks contain possible fishponds, trackways, building platforms, pillow mounds and ditches.

The 14th century Saint Andrews Church (MCB9178) to the south of the site is believed to have replaced an earlier Norman Church that may have had Anglo-Saxon origins.

The village and its surrounding environs have a diverse archaeological record spanning from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval period, much of which has been recorded over the years by chance discoveries, stray finds, research projects and during or ahead of development or re-development.

Multiple find spots, evaluations, monitoring and excavations, particularly within the southern part of the settlement, have previously identified evidence of early medieval and medieval occupation.

### **Prehistoric**

Approximately 950m to the southwest of the site, an evaluation revealed a single Mesolithic pit, amongst a medieval boundary ditch and post-medieval features (MCB20930). Just north of this site, a pond, post hole and gully have also been recorded, dated to the late Neolithic - early Bronze Age (MCB17270).

### **Bronze Age**

Approximately 900m to the northwest of the site, trenching along a water pipeline recorded evidence of early bronze age settlement. These included a post-built structure, pit clusters and a number of post holes (MCB11896). Bronze Age flints, along with an Axe have also been found within the search area.

### **Iron Age**

North of the site an evaluation undertaken in 2015 recorded seven ditches and two pits (MCB20915). Two of the ditches date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age periods and formed possible enclosure ditches associated with a possible settlement. 750m south of the site another evaluation recorded pits, ditches and post holes, all of which dated the early Iron Age (MCB22685). Although no structures were visible on this site, the quantity of pottery recovered from it and features recorded suggest occupation would have been very close by.

### **Roman**

During 2016, an evaluation south of the site recorded two Roman ditches (MCB20917) and which may have formed part of an enclosure or field boundary. Findspots from this site consist of a quern, brooch, spoon, finger ring and other metal objects.

### **Saxon**

The above evaluation also revealed two Saxon ditches forming part of an enclosure or field boundary (MCB20918). Finds from the search area consist of pottery and a disc brooch. An evaluation in 2017 on the site<sup>6</sup>, recorded that the site had probably been used as animal enclosures, with some limited quarrying. Whilst residual Roman tile suggested the possibility of a Roman building in the local area.

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<sup>6</sup> Jefferson, N., 2017



## **Medieval**

An evaluation c.550m southwest of the site, has recorded boundary ditches, pits, cess pit, and a robber trench (CB15283).

Whilst other evaluations approximately 500-900m to the south of the site, have recorded a number of ditches, pits and post holes (MCB16866, MCB18442, MCB20069, MCB23923). It is therefore likely that this area of the current village was part of a medieval settlement.

An evaluation 400m north of the site recorded medieval ditches and pits (MCB23922). Other finds from the search area consist of pottery and tiles.

## **Post Medieval**

Located c.400m to the south of the site are three Grade II listed post-medieval lime kilns (07489), (ID:1126477). Whilst approximately 750m southwest of the site, a windmill and pump can be seen on the Ordnance Survey of 1844 (07611). Also seen on the 1844 survey, c.250 southwest of the site is a quarry (11214).

Perhaps more relevant to the site, are the two open area excavations which have recently been conducted to the north west and south between 2016-2017.

## **Land to the rear of 32 and 34 Church Lane.**

This site was excavated just 10m north west of the site and recorded five phases of archaeological activity, ranging from the Bronze Age to Post-Medieval periods. Early but limited activity on the site was limited to domestic waste disposal and by the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> Centuries AD, features and finds recorded showed an intense phase of activity associated with an agricultural field system formed along the former fen edge and (potentially for damp grazing), possibly associated with nearby settlement located to the south. By the time of the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD, a move from agriculture to what appears to represent strip quarrying is seen. The 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century sees limited activity and by the Post-Medieval period, a shift in land divisions appears, possibly influenced by a changing fen level is seen<sup>7</sup>.

## **Site to the Northeast of 1 Ellwoods Close.**

This excavation was just 5m south of the site and recorded four phases of activity. Residual Roman ceramic building material was encountered in some Saxon features, and its presence has postulated that a Roman structure may be or have been located in the local area. Occupation of this site is thought to have started in the Middle Saxon period (650-850) and large amounts of pottery have been retrieved from both ditches and pits of this period. Occupation continued into the Late Saxon period (850-1066), with a series of substantial parallel and perpendicular enclosures being present. These enclosures are believed to bound areas designed for animal husbandry and crop cultivation. Agricultural activity continued into the medieval period, with boundary ditches being established which follow the alignment of earlier field boundaries, whilst evidence of ploughing was also recorded, along with large intercutting storage pits located within the central enclosure, the latter being re-used as rubbish pits in this period. Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity was scarce<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Brook, M., 2017

<sup>8</sup> Schofield, T., 2016

## 7.0 Results

Full context descriptions for this phase of excavation starting at (400) are provided in Appendix 1, along with the context numbers for the initial evaluation phase which range from (001), [100]-[399]. Readers should note that there is some overlap/re-use of evaluation contexts throughout this report and the drawings.

Also, to note, is that all of the specialist reports within this document relate only to this excavation phase.

The natural soil across the site consisted of chalk (001) in which the features were 'cut' into. Features were sealed by a 0.30m layer of light grey/brown clayey silt, this represented a subsoil (102), (203), (302). Sealing the latter, a dark/grey/brown layer of clayey silt topsoil was evident across the site (103), (204), (303), (Appendix 1, 2).

The site consisted of 34 linear features and 12 pits, these have been split into 3 phases. These phases show major changes to the layout of the field systems and enclosures evident on the site.

### ***Phase I (Romano-British) (figs 3, 4, 5, 9 Appendix 1-7)***

To the south of pit [492], a slightly larger pit [480] was recorded and which contained two fills (499) and (481), both of which appeared to have silted naturally, the latter contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery (Appendix 4).

### ***Phase II (mid 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>) (figs 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, Appendix 1-7)***

This phase consists of three-field boundary's and a number of animal enclosures leading off the main boundaries. Likely to be the earliest boundary and located in the north west part of the site is feature [304]. This contained a mid-greyish brown, clayey silt (305), it contained four pieces of horse bone and some pottery sherds dating to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was also recovered from this fill and most likely of a residual nature. [304] is connected to a short linear with a terminal end [482], no difference between their two fills (305) and (483) could be seen, thus suggesting they were possibly open at the same time. Directly to east and on the same alignment as the latter features is [300], a large gently curving ditch which contained a solitary fill (301). This feature may be evidence of [304] shifting its alignment and becoming more established over time.

Connected to ditch [300] and aligned north west to south east is the third main boundary ditch [112] which contained fill (113). This ditch projects past the known limit of the Elwood's Close site, so that no association between the two sites could be seen (ffig.2). Between the latter and ditch [300] to the north east of the site, there is a rectangular enclosure formed by [300], [434], [436] and [438]. The latter three ditches contained fills (435), (437), (439), all identical and which appear to have formed naturally. Between [434] and [436] there is an entrance to the enclosure, this is formed by [432] and [478] and forms a stock control area, with the gap between the two possibly being temporarily closed off with hurdles. Both these features had identical fills (433), (479) which had silted up naturally.

To the south of [300] and west of [112] are five ditches representing evidence of animal enclosures or stock management systems. On a north west to south east alignment

feature [476] formed part of this stock management system and which would appear to be the same feature as found [2047] on the Elwood's Close site (fig.2). This feature contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and (477). Between the latter and [112] is [416], a short east west aligned linear ditch, this contained (417), a silt which had naturally formed. To the south of [416] were features [410], [400], [418] and [406], the latter two forming a narrow entrance forming two possible stock areas. These latter features contained mid-greyish brown, clayey silts (411), (419), (401), (407) and had all silted naturally. Fill (407) contained pottery dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, whilst (401) contained 9<sup>th</sup> century Ipswich Ware. An "L-Shaped" ditch [468] was located to the north of this entrance with a single fill (469) which contained 11<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Within this enclosure area were two pits; [470], [462] and their respected fills (463) and (471), the latter contained 10<sup>th</sup> century pottery whilst (463) contained a sherd of 9<sup>th</sup> century Ipswich Ware and a worked piece of pig bone which may represent a pin.

### ***Phase III (mid-11th-12<sup>th</sup>) (figs 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, Appendix 1-7)***

This phase consists of a possible trackway with field boundaries and animal enclosures either side. The southern trackway ditches; [414], [408] contained mid-greyish brown clayey silt (415), (409) which appears to have silted naturally, the former contained a small iron knife. The terminal ends of these ditches form an entrance onto the trackway. If this is the case, then it is possible that [464] could form a ditch used in the middle of the trackway for animal control or sorting. Pottery from its fill (465) dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and suggests that it is contemporary. The second and northernmost trackway ditch is [420] which contained a dark greyish brown clayey silt (421) which produced no dating evidence and appears to have silted naturally.

To the south of the above trackway are two possible fields, these are divided by [106] which contained two fills (107) and (108). It is most likely that this is the same as ditch [2132] recorded in the Ellwoods Close excavation of 2016<sup>9</sup>.

To the north of the trackway are a number of enclosures and re-cuts/alterations to them. The first of these and which may have formed the northern boundary before the area was further divided is [484] which contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (485). Although pottery dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century was found on the surface of this feature, the phasing and alignment suggest it dates to an earlier period. The later pottery may well have been moved by animals or from the remains of the subsoil. It is likely that ditch [456] was in use at the same time, thus creating an entrance between enclosures.

From the alinements and stratigraphy, it is also likely that [488] and [306] created sub-enclosures within the larger scheme. These smaller enclosures were shallower and more irregular than the larger ones, perhaps suggesting they were a more temporary feature, possibly to help with the management of the animal. The first of these was [205] which contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (206), the latter contained a copper alloy brooch dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD (Appendix 6) and which is most likely residual. This feature is connected to ditch [420] and [428], which are then connected to [210], [452], these features both containing a light greyish brown clayey silt (211), (453). Also connected to [452] and [210] is [440], the latter contained a single Roman tessera, although residual in nature, being found in conjunction with post Roman pottery (Appendix 3). Cutting [210] was [212], the latter containing a mid-greyish

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<sup>9</sup> Schofield., T. 2016

brown clayey silt (213). Likely to have been created at the same time are [430], [444] and [454]. All of which contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (431), (445), (455). Pottery from the fill of [444] dates the feature to the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century. This pottery was quite abraded, thus suggesting that it may have been lying around in the soil before its deposition within feature [444].

The final feature was located on the north-western edge of the site [506] which contained a solitary fill (507). Judging by the alignments of other linear features of this phase, one assumes that this feature represents a ditch.

Nine pits were recorded throughout this phase, the first and most northern was a [492] which contained a dark greyish-brown clayey silt (493). East of this feature was [500] and contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (501).

To the east of this feature was [207] which had one fill (208), a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Just to the south of the latter feature was [504], containing a dark greyish brown clayey silt (505). Pit in this phase was [502] which contained a single fill (503). The final three pits from this phase are located to the south of the trackway formed by; [408], [414], [420]. The most eastern of these pits is [459] which contained a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (510). To the west of this feature is [418], also containing a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (419). The final pit and to the west [402] contained a dark-greyish brown clayey silt (403).

### ***Phase III (12<sup>th</sup> century) (figs 3, 4, 8, 14 Appendix 1-7)***

This phase consists of four field/enclosure boundaries and two pits. The first boundary ditch comprises of [486] and [442] and is "L-shaped" in plan. It contained mid-greyish brown clayey silt fills (487), (443), both of which had silted naturally. Inside this enclosure was another ditch which may possibly represent another enclosure area [446], this contained a solitary fill (447), a mid-greyish brown clayey silt.

To the south of both of these enclosure ditches a collection of short linear features; [404], [424], [412], [422] helped to form an angular enclosure ditch which contained multiple fills; (204), (203), (202), (201), (405), (508), (425), (509), (413), (423). Interestingly, context (425) contained a humeral midshaft, no sign of pathology or trauma was present and the breaks to the bone were taphonomic but not recently so. The presence of this lone partial bone amid animal bone indicates that the bone was present in the back fill and not part of a deposition of waste material. No other human bone was present in this feature suggesting that this was not part of a burial (Appendix 5). To the south of this enclosure, a linear ditch [110] is present and due to its shallow nature may have formed part of a stock control boundary. It contained a single dark greyish brown clayey silt fill (111) containing a single piece of cow bone and two pieces of Roman CBM. The presence of the CBM is most likely residual, being incorporated when the ditch was filled in. This feature runs obliquely south east past the Elwood's Close site to the south and so no relationship between the two sites could be made (fig.2).

One pit was recorded in this phase and located within the west area of the site [472] which contained a dark greyish clayey silt (473).

## 8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The earliest phase of activity was (Phase 1), the Roman period and represented by a solitary pit [480], this contained a single well abraded Roman pot sherd. It is possible that this feature is associated with the Roman phase of the Church Lane site (ECB4707) to the northwest, although it is more likely residual in nature. Whilst no other Roman features were encountered, a solitary 1<sup>st</sup> Century Roman brooch was recovered from the top fill of (206)<sup>10</sup>, although this is most likely residual, whilst Roman CBM was retrieved from several 10-12<sup>th</sup> century contexts across the site (441, 417, 401, 458). The deposition of this material being secondary in nature and attributed to; either construction/backfilling activities in the medieval period(s), natural silting or perhaps animal action<sup>11</sup>. The CBM probably represents the re-use of Roman material during the medieval period(s) something which was also noted on the adjacent Elwood's Close excavation to the south. The discovery of Roman CBM on this site and the adjacent Elwood's Close site (ECB 4634) suggests that there is/was a substantial Roman building located close to the site, possibly even in the garden located to the immediate east of the site and where parch marks not too dissimilar to building foundations have been observed by the author.

The site represents an area of fields which were sub-divided by boundary ditches, stock control areas, along with a handful of domestic rubbish pits which had become established by the mid Saxon period, continuing into the later medieval period and is contemporary with similar features recorded at the Elwood's Close site to the immediate south and in all likely hood is part of the same field system, certainly, some features on the site (400, 476, 106) project into the Elwood's close series of linear features (2034, 2047, 2132). Although not directly related to, the early phases of ditch alignments are also not too dissimilar to those attributed to the Roman phases of alignments at the Church Lane site and may represent a continuity or perhaps re-use of an older field system.

Environmental and zooarchaeological evidence suggests that the site was primarily of pasture, consisting of short-turfed relatively open grassland, which was seasonally wet and that overall, larger animals such as cow and horse were present during this phase and through to the late 11<sup>th</sup> century AD. By the final phase of the site in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, the dietary requirements of the nearby population appear to have shifted somewhat, perhaps due to the increasing population in Isleham towards the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>12</sup> and/or commerce. Although larger animals are still present within the archaeological record at this time, a more varied diet appears to emerge, with evidence of marine mussels and Moorhen bones being present, the later may represent exploitation of the rich food resources along the fen-edge environment not far to the north, whilst the presence of marine molluscs could indicate commerce with communities further afield, certainly, by the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD, a series of inland quays are known to have been established to facilitate an inland system of waterways, once such quay is known to have been located not far north of the site<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Appendix 6

<sup>11</sup> Appendix 3

<sup>12</sup> Rumble, A. (ed.), 1981

<sup>13</sup> Oosthuizen, S., 1993

## **9.0 Research Objectives, Publication and Outreach**

One of the main research objectives was to understand the Romanisation and medieval activity of the area, whilst also considering the location of the site with reference to Roman and medieval communications network. In-part this was achieved, the site is no doubt closely if not part of a wider pattern of activity, namely that at Elwood's Close, while environmental evidence points to the likelihood that the communities using the site were most probably trading further afield along the inland waterways facilitated by a known medieval inland quay not far north of the site. Unfortunately, Roman evidence across the site was virtually non-existent.

The ceramic traditions of the site were similar to those at the Elwood's close site and consisted mainly of local regional types and typical of the Isleham area for these periods, it was noted though that some sherds had been imported from further afield and provide evidence of trade further afield towards the Essex, Suffolk and Bedfordshire borders.

The faunal remains were few, although larger animals such as cattle were predominant, with a more varied diet of both shellfish and water fowl being attributed to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

As in most commercially funded projects such as this, one of the main objectives is to gather the extent of the archaeology to inform recommendations to the local planning authority, whilst preserving any remains by record. This was achieved, the site was adequately recorded, whilst the findings suggest the any further development to the north, northeast and east of the site is likely to encounter a continuation of the archaeology so far recorded.

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

We are hoping that a talk or display discussing the findings of the site will be organised to take place at The Beeches, Isleham. This it is hoped will be in either late 2019/early 2020. In the short term, we are working on an article to contribute to the local parish newsletter the Isleham Informer, whilst a dedicated page to the site will soon be uploaded to our website: [www.midarch.co.uk](http://www.midarch.co.uk).

## **10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

The methodology required that the total area (2475sqm) be reduced down to the first recognisable archaeological layer. This was achieved with a wide bladed bucket fitted to a back-operating arm attached to a tracked excavator. Sufficient time was allowed by the developer to enable a full and detailed record of the archaeological remains to be made.

## **11.0 Acknowledgements**

The author of this report would like to thank TLC Groundwork & Construction Ltd for this commission and Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team for their support and guidance prior to and during the project. Thanks also go to Contour

Geophysics for survey work and to Neil Jefferson, Rhys Morgan, Jordan Dannatt, Ian Weston and Heather Hufton for their hard work in excavating the site.

## 12.0 Site Archive

An archive of written, drawn, photographic, digital and material elements will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive but only after gaining transfer of title from the developer/owner. The archive shall be deposited in accordance with the archive document 'Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire, 2017'. Currently the date for this deposition is not known but expected to have been deposited in 2019. Access may be gained to it by quoting: ECB 5260.

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**Appendix 1: Context Descriptions**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
(001)	Natural Chalk		light white Chalk natural
[100]	Cut of ditch S/A [476]		Tr 1. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.1m wide x 0.3m deep.
(101)	Fill of ditch [100]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt 1.1m wide x 0.3m deep
(102)	Subsoil		Light greyish brownish clayey silt with few angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.3m deep
(103)	Topsoil		Dark greyish brownish clayey silt with common angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.35m deep
104	Feature not seen in excavation		
105	Feature not seen in excavation		
[106]	Cut of ditch		Tr 1. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 1.02m wide x 0.46m deep.
(107)	Fill of ditch [106]		Light greyish brown clayey silt with many angular stone inclusions 0.65m wide x 0.3m deep
(108)	Fill of ditch [106]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions 1.02m wide x 0.16m deep
(109)	Layer		Mid greyish brown clayey silt 2.39m wide x 0.19m deep
[110]	Cut of ditch		Tr 1. Cut of W-E Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.88m wide x 0.13m deep.
(111)	Fill of ditch [110]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt 0.88m wide x 0.13m deep
[112]	Cut of ditch		Tr 1. Cut of W-E Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.96m wide x 0.13m deep.
(113)	Fill of ditch [112]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt 0.96m wide x 0.13m deep
[200]	Cut of ditch SA [424]		Tr 2. Cut of SW-NE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 3.1m wide x 0.77m deep.
(201)	Fill of ditch [200]		Light greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 2.81m wide x 0.56m deep.
(202)	Fill of ditch [200]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 3.1m wide x 0.22m deep.
(203)	Subsoil		Light greyish brownish clayey silt with few angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.35m deep, Same as (102)
(204)	Topsoil		Dark greyish brownish clayey silt with common angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.15m deep, Same as (103)
[205]	Cut of ditch		Tr 2. Cut of SW-NE Linear ditch. gradual break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.96m wide x 0.08m deep.
(206)	Fill of ditch [205]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions 0.96m wide x 0.08m deep.
[207]	Terminal end of possible ditch		Tr 2. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. gradual break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.56m wide x 0.1m deep.
(208)	Fill of [207]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions 0.56m wide x 0.1m deep.
[210]	Cut of ditch		Tr 2. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. gradual break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.52m wide x 0.23m deep.
(211)	Fill of [210]		Light greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions 0.52m wide x 0.23m deep.
[212]	Cut of ditch		Tr 2. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.86m wide x 0.33m deep.
(213)	Fill of [212]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions. 0.86m wide x 0.33m deep.
[300]	Cut of ditch		Tr 3. Cut of N-S. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 3.25m wide x 0.49m deep.
(301)	Fill of [300]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 3.25m wide x 0.49m deep.

(302)	Subsoil		Light greyish brownish clayey silt with few angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.33m deep, same as (102)
(303)	Topsoil		Dark greyish brownish clayey silt with common angular and rounded stone inclusions c. 0.15m deep, same as (103)
[304]	Cut of ditch		Tr 3. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 1.6m wide x 0.3m deep.
(305)	Fill of ditch [304]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 1.6m wide x 0.3m deep.
[306]	Cut of ditch		Tr 3. Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 1.47m wide x 0.26m deep.
(307)	Fill of ditch [306]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 1.47m wide x 0.26m deep.
[400]	Cut of ditch		Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.26m deep.
(401)	Fill of ditch [400]	M12thC Roman?	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 0.55m wide x 0.26m deep.
[402]	Cut of pit		Cut of round pit. sharp break of slope at top and base to flat base. 2.3m wide x 2.21m long x 0.27m deep.
(403)	Fill of pit [402]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 2.3m wide x 2.21m long x 0.27m deep.
[404]	Cut of ditch		Cut of NE-SW Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 1.4m wide x 0.62m deep.
(405)	Upper fill of ditch [404]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions 1.4m wide x 0.38m deep.
[406]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 1.04m wide x 0.40m deep.
(407)	Fill of ditch [402]	M11thC	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.04m wide x 0.40 deep.
[408]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 1.02m wide x 0.39m deep.
(409)	Fill of ditch [408]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.02m wide x 0.39 deep.
[410]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 0.98m wide x 0.42m deep.
(411)	Fill of ditch [410]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.98m wide x 0.42
[412]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.39m wide x 0.45m deep.
(413)	Fill of ditch [412]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.39m wide x 0.45m deep.
[414]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 1.01m wide x 0.50m deep.
(415)	Fill of ditch [414]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.01m wide x 0.50m deep.
[416]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.84m wide x 0.22m deep.
(417)	Fill of ditch [416]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.84m wide x 0.22m deep.
[418]	Cut of pit		Cut of pit. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.75m wide x 1.84 x 0.40m deep.
(419)	Fill of pit [418]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.75m wide x 1.84 x 0.40m deep.
[420]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.9m wide x 0.39m deep.
(421)	Fill of linear [420]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.9m wide x 0.39m deep
[422]	Cut of ditch		Cut of SE-NW Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base

[424]	Cut of ditch S/A [200]		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base 1.65m wide x 0.60m deep.
425	Fill of [424]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with few angular stone inclusions 1.65m wide x 0.60m thick.
426	Void		
427	Void		
[428]	Cut of ditch		Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.98m wide x 0.22m deep.
(429)	Fill of ditch [428]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.98m wide x 0.22m deep.
[430]	Cut of ditch		Cut of curvilinear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.82m wide x 0.07m deep.
(431)	Fill of ditch [430]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.82m wide x 0.07m deep.
[432]	Cut of ditch		Cut of NE-SW Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.37m wide x 0.12m deep.
(433)	Fill of ditch [432]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.37m wide x 0.12m deep.
[434]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.15m deep.
(435)	Fill of ditch [434]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.55m wide x 0.15m deep.
[436]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.90m wide x 0.30m deep.
(437)	Fill of ditch [436]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular and rounded stone inclusions, 0.90m wide x 0.30m deep.
[438]	Cut of gully		Cut of NW-SE Linear. sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.48m wide x 0.14m deep.
(439)	Fill of ditch [438]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.48m wide x 0.14m deep
[440]	Cut of ditch		Cut of SE-NW Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.01m wide x 0.24m deep.
(441)	Fill of ditch [440]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.01m wide x 0.24m deep.
[442]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.94m wide x 0.21m deep.
(443)	Fill of ditch [442]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.94m wide x 0.21m deep.
[444]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and base to concave base. 0.59m wide x 0.24m deep.
(445)	Fill of ditch [444]	M11thC	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.59m wide x 0.24m deep.
[446]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.80m wide x 0.35m deep.
(447)	Fill of ditch [446]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.80m wide x 0.35m deep.
[448]	Cut of gully		Cut of E-W Linear gully. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.57m wide x 0.07m deep.
(449)	Fill of gully [448]	L12thC	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.57m wide x 0.07m deep.
[450]	Cut of gully		Cut of E-W Linear gully. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.66m wide x 0.12m deep.
(451)	Fill of gully [450]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.66m wide x 0.12m deep.
[452]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.92m wide x 0.08m deep.
(453)	Fill of ditch		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.92m wide x 0.08m deep.

[454]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.54m wide x 0.16m deep.
(455)	Fill of ditch		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.54m wide x 0.16m deep.
[456]	Cut of ditch		Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.01m wide x 0.19m deep.
(457)	Fill of ditch		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.01m wide x 0.19m deep.
(458)	Fill of pit [459]	MED Roman	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.40m deep.
[459]	Cut of pit		Cut of sub-rounded pit. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to irregular base. 3.4m wide x 0.90m deep.
460	Void		
461	Void		
[462]	Re-cut of pit [459]		Re-cut of sub-rounded pit. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.9m wide x 0.50m deep.
(463)	Primary fill of pit [462]	MSAX	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.9m wide x 0.30m deep.
[464]	Cut of ditch		Cut of W-E Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to flat base. 0.88m wide x 0.37m deep.
(465)	Fill of ditch [464]	L12thC	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.88m wide x 0.37m deep.
466	Void		
467	Void		
[468]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.12m wide x 0.15m deep.
(469)	Fill of ditch [468]	M11thC	Light greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.12m wide x 0.15m deep.
[470]	Cut of pit		Cut of round pit. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to flat base. 1m wide x 1.02m long x 0.42m deep.
(471)	Fill of pit [470]	10thC	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1m wide x 1.02m long x 0.42m deep.
[472]	Cut of pit		Cut of sub-rectangular pit. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to flat base. 1.6m wide x 6.37m long x 0.34m deep.
(473)	Fill of pit [472]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.6m wide x 6.37m long x 0.34m deep.
474	Void		
475	Void		
[476]	Cut of ditch S/A [100]		Cut of NW-SE Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base.
[478]	Cut of gully		Cut of NE-SW Linear gully. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to irregular base. 0.30m wide x 0.07m deep.
(479)	Fill of gully [478]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.30m wide x 0.07m deep.
[480]	Cut of pit		Cut of sub-rounded pit. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to irregular base. 2.2m wide x 2.87m long x 0.80m deep.
(481)	Fill of pit	RB	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions
[482]	Cut of gully		Cut of N-S Linear gully. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base.
(481)	Upper fill of pit [480]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.27m deep
[484]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to flat base. 0.98m wide x 0.28m deep.
(485)	Fill of ditch [484]	M15thC	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.98m wide x 0.28m deep.
[486]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.04m wide x 0.22m deep.

(487)	Fill of ditch [486]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.04m wide x 0.22m deep.
[488]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.51m wide x 0.20m deep.
(489)	Fill of ditch [488]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.51m wide x 0.20m deep.
(490)	Fill of ditch [304]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.20m wide x 0.10m deep.
(491)	Fill of ditch [306]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.70m wide x 0.07m deep.
[492]	Cut of pit		Cut of sub-rounded pit. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 1.36m wide x 1.17m long x 0.23m deep.
(493)	Fill of pit [492]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 1.36m wide x 1.17m long x 0.23m deep.
(494)	Fill of pit [470]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions.
[495]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to flat base. 0.69m wide x 0.09m deep.
(496)	Fill of ditch [495]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.69m wide x 0.09m deep.
[497]	Cut of pit/post hole		Cut of sub-rounded pit. gradual break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 0.32m wide x 0.51m long x 0.09m deep.
(498)	Fill of pit/post hole [497]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.32m wide x 0.51m long x 0.09m deep.
(499)	Fill of pit [306]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions.
[500]	Cut of ditch		Cut of N-S Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to irregular base. 0.93m wide x 0.14m deep.
(501)	Fill of ditch [500]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions, 0.93m wide x 0.14m deep.
[502]	Cut of pit		Cut of round pit. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to flat base. 0.5m wide x 0.52m long x 0.09m deep.
(503)	Fill of pit [503]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 0.5m wide x 0.52m long x 0.09m deep.
[504]	Cut of pit		Cut of round pit. Sharp break of slope at top and at base to concave base. 1.70m wide x 0.42m deep.
(505)	Fill of pit [503]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 1.70m wide x 0.42m deep.
[506]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. >0.54m wide x >0.11m deep.
(507)	Fill of ditch [506]		Dark greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. >0.54m wide x >0.11m deep.
(508)	Fill of ditch [404]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions.
(509)	Fill of pit [424]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 0.22m deep.
(510)	Fill of pit [459]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 0.40m deep.
(511)	Fill of pit [462]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 1.6m wide x 0.22m deep.
[512]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.34m wide x 0.09m deep.
(513)	Fill of ditch [514]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 0.38m wide x 0.07m deep.
[514]	Cut of ditch		Cut of E-W Linear ditch. Sharp break of slope at top and gradual at base to concave base. 0.38m wide x 0.07m deep.
(515)	Fill of ditch [514]		Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with common angular stone inclusions. 0.36m wide x 0.08m deep.

## Appendix 2: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** Context [434] looking north west, Section 163, Phase I.



**Plate 2:** Context [300] looking west, Section 130, Phase I.



**Plate 3:** Context [424] & [112] looking west, Section 166, Phase I.



**Plate 4:** Context [416] looking west, Section 178, Phase I.



**Plate 5:** Context [406] looking north, Section 180, Phase I.



**Plate 6:** Context [400] looking north, Section 160, Phase I.





**Plate 7:** Context [462] looking north east, Section 168, Phase I.



**Plate 8:** Context [484] looking north west, Section 102, Phase II.



**Plate 9:** Context [444] looking west, Section 106, Phase II.



**Plate 10:** Context [210] looking west, Section 123, Phase II.



**Plate 11:** Context [205] looking south west, Section 171, Phase II.



**Plate 12:** Context [420] looking east, Section 152, Phase II.



**Plate 13:** Context [408] looking east, Section 149, Phase II.



**Plate 14:** Context [480] looking south east, Phase II.



**Plate 15:** Context [504] looking west, section 157, Phase II.



**Plate 16:** Context [446] looking north, Section 131, Phase III.



**Plate 17:** [442] looking north west, Section 111, Phase III.



**Plate 18:** Context [412] looking east, Section 153, Phase III.



**Plate 19:** Context [404] looking north east, Section 159, Phase III.



**Plate 20:** Context [495] looking south, Section 126, Phase I.

### Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material

*H.G. Fiske and I.M. Rowlandson*

Six further fragments (see Rowlandson 2017) of ceramic building material weighing 611g were presented for study. The material all appeared to be of Roman date with a fragment of a tegula flanged tile from context 458 and a possible imbrex from 417. Other undiagnostic fragments were retrieved. All material was stable and ready for museum deposition. A quantified archive has been presented below.

The ceramic building material was found in association with post Roman pottery (Blinkhorn previous report). Re-used Roman building material was found on the site investigated to the south of this excavation (Jefferson 2017). It is highly likely that the Roman ceramic building materials from this site also represent the re-use of material taken from a Roman building somewhere nearby rather than definite evidence of a Roman activity on this site.

Building Materials & Fired Clay					
Context	Cname	Count	Weight	Action	Comments/Date
401	RTMISC	2	34		STRUCK UPPER FABRIC AS CONTEXT 458; ?ROMAN; T=20MM+
417	RTMISC	1	64		MID-ORANGE FABRIC AS 458 WITH MORE COMMON SAND; SAND-BEDDED; CURVE SUGGESTS IMBEX/RIDGE/PANTILE; T=11MM
417	RTMISC	1	108		MID-ORANGE FABRIC AS 458 WITH MORE COMMON SAND; SAND-BEDDED; T=20MM
441	RTMISC	1	22		ORANGE SANDY FABRIC WITH TRACES OF MORTAR OVER BREAK; ONE EDGE SURVIVES; T=17MM
458	TEG	1	383		FRAGMENT OF MID-ORANGE TEG FLANGE INCLUDING SHALE/CLAY PELLETS UP TO 10MM; SUB-ROUNDED QUARTZ 0.3-1MM; Roman; T=31MM+

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## Appendix 4: Medieval Pottery

*Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 408g. It comprised a mixture of Romano-British, middle and late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares. It was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows:

<b>EMEMS:</b>	<b>Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware</b> , 1050-1225. 1 sherd, 26g.
<b>HED:</b>	<b>Heddingham Ware</b> , late 12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century. 2 sherds, 30g.
<b>HUNEMW:</b>	<b>Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware</b> , 1050-1200. 3 sherds, 36g.
<b>IPS:</b>	<b>Ipswich Ware</b> , AD720-850. 3 sherds, 204g.
<b>MEL:</b>	<b>Medieval Ely Ware</b> , 1150-1350. 1 sherds, 41g.
<b>NEOT:</b>	<b>St Neots Ware</b> , AD875-1100. 1 sherd, 38g.
<b>OSW:</b>	<b>Late Medieval Oxidized Sandy Wares</b> , 1450-1550. 1 sherd, 6g.
<b>RB:</b>	<b>All Romano-British</b> . 2 sherds, 17g.
<b>THET:</b>	<b>Thetford-type ware</b> , 10 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 10g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The Romano-British material comprised two sherds of fairly fine oxidised sandy wares. Both were quite abraded and may well be residual. Certainly, fragments of medieval roof tile also occurred in context 458, where the only pottery was a single sherd of Romano-British type. The Ipswich Ware assemblage included a large sherd from the shoulder of a pitcher or storage jar with a single row of round grid stamps on the shoulder from context 401, and the rim of a small jar from context 463.

The late Saxon and medieval material mostly consisted of fragments of unglazed jars which are typical of the periods. The two late Saxon sherds from context 471 comprised rimsherds from such vessels. The fragment of HED from 465 is from a jar, but there are fairly large glaze splashes on the neck. These appear to be drips from other vessels in the kiln rather than deliberate on the part of the potter.

Overall the assemblage is in fairly good condition, with most of the sherds fairly large and reliably stratified.

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Cntxt	RB		IPS		NEOT		THET		HUNEMW		EMEMS		MEL		HED		OSW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
401			2	195									1	41					M12thC
407											1	26							M11thC
445									1	9									M11thC
449															1	2			L12thC

458	1	8																	MED*
463			1	9															MSAX
465														1	28				L12thC
469									1	13									M11thC
471					1	38	1	10											10thC
481	1	9																	RB
485									1	14							1	6	M15thC
Total	2	17	3	204	1	38	1	10	3	36	1	26	1	41	2	30	1	6	

\*context included fragments of medieval roof tile

## CBM

A small assemblage of CBM was also noted, mainly in the form of flat roof tiles. Context 458 produced three fragments weighing 215g. Each was in a hard-sandy fabric with very sparse flint. Two were 13mm thick, while the other did not survive to full thickness, but was originally over 18mm thick. A further fragment, from context 401, weighs 63g. It did not survive to a full thickness, but has a smooth, hard, red fabric, and is modern. Context 463 produced a small piece of hard-fired clay weighing 9g. It cannot be dated with any confidence.

## Bibliography

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## Appendix 5: Faunal Remains

*Julie Walker*

### Introduction

A modest assemblage of 76 bone and shell was recovered from excavation at 30 Church Lane, Isleham. The animal bones derived from 13 Linears and three pits; which could be categorized into three phases of activity on site.

### The Animal Bones

#### Methodology

Following a visual examination and comparison with reference texts (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1992), the bones were assessed on a context by context basis. This took into account the species present, noting the presence of ageable, butchered, measurable and pathological elements as well as taphonomic condition of the bone.

#### Results

Bone preservation was rated as moderate on a five-point scale from very poor through to excellent. All bones exhibited surface abrasion caused by rooting damage and fragmentation was low with only some fresh breaks. No pathology was noted on any of the bones and only one occurrences of butchery was observed; a chop mark on a cattle humerus in a Phase 2 Ditch (206). 27 specimens (NISP) were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy.

All phases were dominated by large mammals, but Phase 3 showed a more varied diet with mussel shell and moorhen bones (see shell and birds below) also present. The change in diet could represent a change in activity and/or commerce as mussels are a marine species.

Species	Count	Percentage
Cattle	18	66.7
Horse	4	14.8
Sheep/Goat	2	7.4
Sheep	1	3.7
Pig	1	3.7
Dog	1	3.7

Sub-total	27	100
LM	2	
MM	5	
Unid	30	
Total	64	

**Table 1:** Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species (NISP) and fragment count (including teeth).

### **Phase 1**

Feature	Context	Description	Count / Weight	Weight	Species
112	113	Ditch	1	15g	LM
300	301	Ditch	6	383g	Cattle; Sheep/Goat (2); Horse (2); MM
304	490	Ditch	3	218g	MM (2); Cattle
406	407	Ditch	1	204g	Cattle
410	411	Ditch	1	151g	Cattle
468	469	Ditch	3	186g	Horse; Cattle; Fragment

Table 2: Specie Distribution in Phase 1 at Isleham, Cambs.

Large Mammals (Cattle and Horse) are predominant in the phase 1 faunal assemblage with the exception of a sheep-goat humerus, tibia (301) and some medium mammal sized fragments (301, 490). All bone recovered from this phase represented skull and limb elements; a pattern previously observed in the earlier evaluation phase of work (Walker, 2017).

The cattle bone consisted of three metapodials, a tibia (490) and a molar (301); Horse was represented by a radius and metatarsal (301) and a molar (469). No butchery or pathology was present on any of these bones.

### **Phase 2**

Feature	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Species
205	206	Ditch	1	41g	Cattle
414	415	Ditch	1	4g	Pig
459	458	Pit	1	208g	Horse
480	481	Pit	3	223g	Cattle (2); LM

**Table 3:** Specie Distribution in Phase 2 at Isleham, Cambs.

The faunal evidence from the phase represented mainly large mammals (cattle and horse) with a lone pig tooth; elements present represent both high status (rib and scapula) and low status (mandible) meat cuts. The cattle humeral fragment (206) had a chop mark (butchery), no pathology was present on any bones.

Cattle were represented by a humeral fragment (206) and a broken mandible and M<sub>2</sub> (481). Little wear is present on the molars and only age able as 18 months +; due to absence beyond M<sub>2</sub> (Grant, 1982). Horse is represented by an almost complete adult scapula and a rib fragment cannot be identified beyond large mammal. The pig tusk canine is from a juvenile.

### **Phase 3**

Feature	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Species
110	111	Ditch	4	474g	Cattle (4)
400	401	Ditch	5	155g	Cattle (2); frags (3)
404	405	Ditch	2	229g	Sheep; Cattle
424	425	Ditch	4	715g	Cattle (2); MM (2)
446	447	Ditch	1	18g	Dog
462	463	Pit	27	75g	Cattle (1); Frags (26)

**Table 4:** Specie Distribution in Phase 3 at Isleham, Cambs.

The Phase 3 assemblage was the most abundant, but largely fragmented and 29 of the 43 could not be identified to taxa or taxa size. The remaining bones represented mostly cattle limbs and skull elements; the sheep/goat and MM taxas showed the same distribution. Six of the fragments from 463 were partial rib fragments (indeterminate size). The assemblage therefore seems to represent more low-quality cuts (or butchery waste).

Three horncores, two cattle and one sheep, and a dog humorous were present in this phase; no others were recovered on site. The rest of the identifiable assemblage consisted mainly of fore limbs and metapodials. No butchery or pathology was present on any of these bones.

### **Human Bone**

One occurrence of human bone was noted in the assemblage; a humeral midshaft present in the fills of Phase 3 Ditch 425.

The humeral midshaft (178g) showed no sign of pathology or trauma; The breaks to the bone are taphonomic, but not recently so. The presence of this lone partial bone amid animal bone indicates that the bone was present in the back fill and not part of a deposition of waste material. No other human bone was present in this feature suggesting that this was not part of a burial.

## Bird Bone

7 Bird bone elements were analysed from Phase 3 pit fill 463 and consisted of a sternum, coracoids, ulna, tibiotarsus, femur, tarsometatarsus and rib fragment. All of the bones are Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), a species name recorded in English since the 13<sup>TH</sup> Century. No pathology or butchery was present on these bones.

## Shell

3 mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells were present in ditch fill 301. The presence of this marine mollusc can indicate diet and also trade with coastal areas during the Phase 1 period of site. Mussel shells have been found on other sites in Isleham from the Romano-British period onwards (Lichtenstein, 2016 a+b; Philips, 2006).

## Worked Bone

One piece of worked bone (Figure 1, below) was recovered from Phase 3 pit fill 463. This was a pig fibula (left side) broken at the proximal end and unfused at the distal end. The observable length (79mm+) and lack of fusion gives an age of 2 -24 months (Zeder *et al.*, 2015). No pathology is observable on the bone, but the surface has been slightly altered by cut marks.

The bone has been reshaped in the midshaft with a series of curved lateral cuts. The clear, angular cut surfaces indicate that the bone was worked with a metal blade as opposed to flint, following experimental work by Corina Liesau (1998; pp. 141 -150). Narrowing the shaft in this manner could potentially serve as a pin, but the use is not entirely certain.

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**Figure 1: The Worked bone.**

## Appendix 6: Small Finds

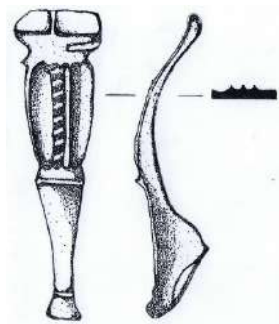
*Steve Williams*

### **Roman Brooch**

L 40mm, W11mm, Wt 2.57g

The brooch below was found within (206), a Saxon feature and is assumed residual. It is a Hod Hill type brooch, Type 60 under Hull's classification<sup>1</sup> and variant of the Aucissa style brooches which were manufactured in Gaul<sup>2</sup>. Hod Hill brooches are believed to have been manufactured in Britain around the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Made of copper alloy, the bow of the brooch is gradual, with two marginal and three central mouldings, one of the central ones displays diagonal slashing, as does the central rib. There is a foot knob present, whilst the pin is missing but the catchplate is complete. There are traces of tinning at the foot.



0 1cm

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<sup>1</sup> Crummy, N., 1983

<sup>2</sup> Swift, E., 2003



## References

Crummy, N. *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations, in Colchester*. Colchester Archaeological Reports, 2 (1983), Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Swift, E. *Roman Dress Accessories*. Shire Publications Ltd 2003

## Iron Knife

L 90mm, W12mm, Wt 12.75

Small iron knife from context [414] of Phase II.

The blade below is of the broken-back type and the overall form corresponds to Wheeler's classification (III/IV) and dates to the middle Saxon period<sup>3</sup>. The tang is complete, although heavily corroded, no evidence of the grip remains, the blade is wedged-shaped in section.



## References

Wheeler, R.E.M.,. *London and the Vikings* (London 1927)

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<sup>3</sup> Wheeler. R.E.M., 1927

## Appendix 7: Environmental

Val Fryer

### **Introduction and method statement**

An initial evaluation of plant macrofossil assemblages from Church Lane, Isleham (Fryer 2017) suggested that the recorded features (all ditches of Medieval date) may have surrounded pasture or paddocks, as anthropogenic remains were scarce. However, significant mollusc assemblages were noted, and it was hoped that further work may provide additional data about the use of the features and their surrounding habitat.

Subsequent to the evaluation, further excavations were undertaken by Midland Archaeological Services, and an additional thirteen samples were taken from pits and ditches of probable medieval date. These latter form the basis of this assessment along with data from the evaluation.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Although most plant remains were charred, very occasional mineral replaced seeds were also noted, but none of the latter could be clearly identified. Modern roots, seeds, arthropod remains, and moss fronds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### **Results**

As with the evaluation assemblages, charred plant macrofossils are scarce, with the few which are recorded being poorly preserved. Notwithstanding this, grains are present throughout (mostly as single specimens within an assemblage), with oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) being noted along with cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Only one chaff element, a rachis node of barley/rye type, is noted within the assemblage from Phase 1 linear [406] (sample 2). Seeds are very scarce, although cotyledons of indeterminate small legumes (Fabaceae) are present within eight of the thirteen assemblages studied. Other taxa noted include brome (*Bromus* sp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Abraded fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are recorded from samples 2, 9 (Phase 3 ditch [400]) and 10 (context (Phase 2 pit [459])). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Much of the material is highly comminuted and abraded, possibly suggesting it had been exposed to the elements for some while prior to incorporation within the feature fills. However, occasional larger pieces are also

noted. Other plant macrofossils occur very infrequently, although mineral replaced root channels are noted along with a single piece of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.

Black porous and/or tarry residues are present within all assemblages, with high densities of material occurring within the assemblages from samples 2 and 9. It is thought most likely that all are derived from the combustion of organic remains (possibly including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occur less frequently, but do include fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and marine mollusc shell (mostly mussel (*Mytilus edulis*)), along with small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') and small mammal/amphibian bones.

Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater molluscs are present throughout, in most instances being the major component of the assemblages. As was noted within the evaluation, some specimens are bleached and abraded, whilst others are moderately well preserved, and it is assumed that the latter are post-depositional contaminants within the features selected for sampling. The burnt specimens within sample 1 (Phase 3 pit [462]) are all likely to be contemporary with the pit fill. Short-turfed grassland conditions would appear to have been locally prevalent, although some features may have been partially shaded/overgrown or filled with loose stones or leaf litter. The presence of marsh/freshwater molluscs within the assemblages from samples 6 (Phase 1 gully [448]), 8 (Phase 1 linear [468]) and 7 (Phase 3 ditch [442]) would appear to indicate that these three features were damp or seasonally water-filled.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

Despite the variation in the age of the features sampled, the assemblages from the excavation phase of work at Isleham closely mirror those from the evaluation, suggesting that there were minimal developments of land use and few changes within the local habitat over a considerable number of years. Within the excavation assemblages, plant macrofossils are present throughout, but it would appear that most are derived from a very low density of scattered detritus, all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Cereals were almost certainly being utilised somewhere within the near vicinity, but whether the remains are primarily derived from agricultural, pastoral or domestic sources is unknown. The presence of some additional dietary refuse may suggest the latter, but this hypothesis will be very difficult to prove. Evidence from other sites within Cambridgeshire (e.g. Loves Farm, St. Neots (Fryer forthcoming)) does suggest that many Roman and later settlements on the marginal soils of the area were either importing semi-cleaned cereals from elsewhere or were producing sufficient grain for their needs (without surplus), processing them on an ad hoc basis as required. Either could explain the lack of chaff within the Isleham assemblages, as waste materials would probably have been used for animal fodder or fuel. Whatever the source of the current remains, it would certainly appear that the area was primarily pastoral in nature for an extended period of time, with short-turfed, relatively open grassland being divided by ditches, which were at least wet and muddy and more likely to have been seasonally wet or water-filled.

As none of the assemblages from either the evaluation or the main phase of excavation contains a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is required. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## **References**

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Macan, T.T., 1977 *British Fresh- and Brackish-water Gastropods: A Key* *Freshwater Biological Association Special Scientific Paper No. 13*

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

## **Key to Table**

x = 1 – 0 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    m = mineral replaced    b = burnt    fg = fragment    ss = sub-sample

**Appendix 8: Oasis****OASIS ID: midlanda1-328788****Project details**

Project name	Land to the rear of 30 Church Lane, isleham.
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation prior to residential development of the site.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2018 End: 01-02-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5260 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	17/00851/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM AND ANIMAL/STOCK CONTROL AREAS Early Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM AND ANIMAL/STOCK CONTROL AREAS Medieval
Significant Finds	BROOCH CBM Roman
Significant Finds	KNIFE, POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ISLEHAM Land to the Rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5SQ.
Postcode	CB7 5SQ
Study area	2475 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 64439 75607 52.353402908911 0.414780144426 52 21 12 N 000 24 53 E Point

Lat/Long Datum      Unknown  
 Height OD / Depth    Min: 64m Max: 65m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Midland Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator    Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
 Project design originator    Midland Archaeological Services  
 Project director/manager    S.L.W Williams  
 Project supervisor          S.L.W.Williams  
 Type of sponsor/funding body    Developer  
 Name of sponsor/funding body    TLC Groundwork & Construction Ltd

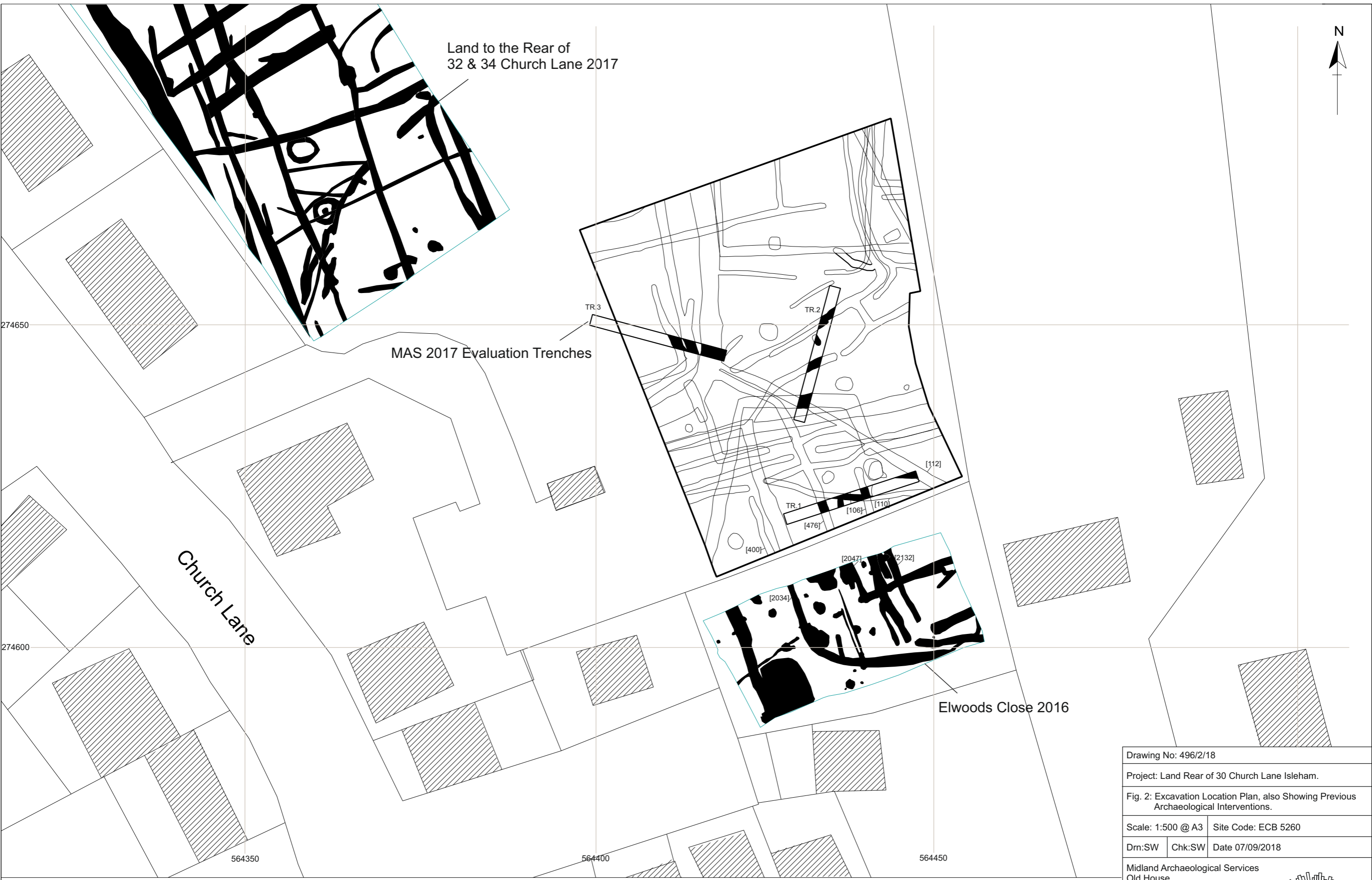
### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient    Cambridgeshire Historic environment Record  
 Physical Contents            "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone"  
 Digital Archive recipient      Cambridgeshire Historic environment Record  
 Digital Contents              "none"  
 Paper Archive recipient       Cambridgeshire Historic environment Record  
 Paper Contents                "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked bone"  
 Paper Media available        "Drawing","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type                Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title                                Land to the Rear of 30 Church Lane, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5SQ.

Author(s)/Editor(s)	S.L.W.Williams
Other bibliographic details	MAS/496/18
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	MAS
Place of issue or publication	MAS Lincolnshire
Description	Full excavation of site prior to residential development. The site had previously been evaluated. Evidence of middle Saxon field systems and stock control areas were recorded. The latter had continued into the 12th century. The site represents marginal 'fen-edge' grazing areas. Some residual Roman artefacts were recovered, suggesting a Roman presence nearby, possibly a building.
Entered by	Steve Williams (info@midarch.co.uk)
Entered on	18 September 2018



Land to the Rear of  
32 & 34 Church Lane 2017

MAS 2017 Evaluation Trenches

Church Lane

Elwoods Close 2016

TR.3

TR.2

TR.1

274650

274600


564350

564400

564450



Drawing No: 496/2/18		
Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig. 2: Excavation Location Plan, also Showing Previous Archaeological Interventions.		
Scale: 1:500 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
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Midland Archaeological Services Old House 59 Church Street Digby Lincoln LN 4 3LZ Telephone: 01526 321 966 info@midarch.co.uk		

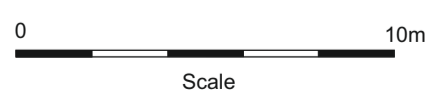
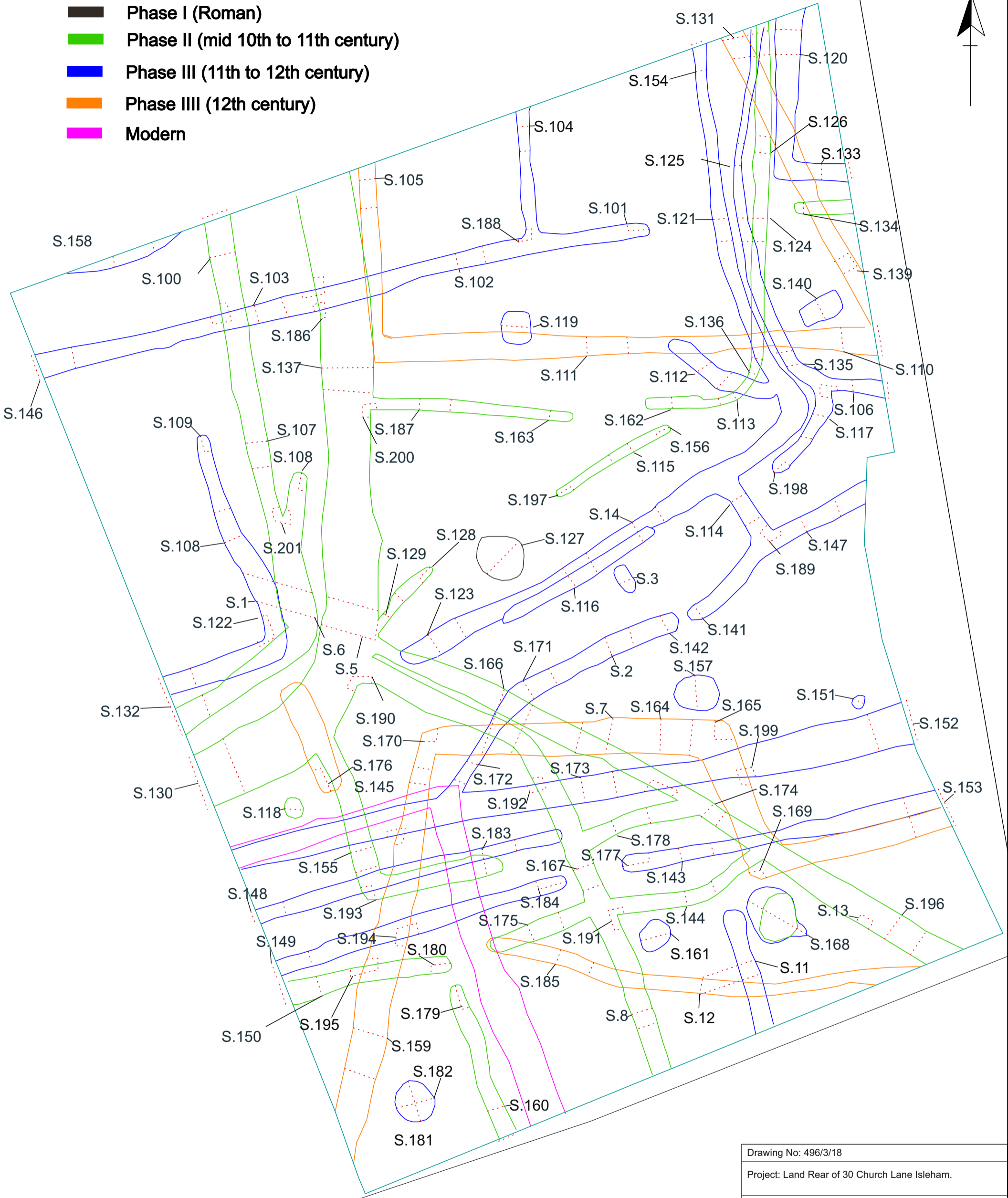







**Key**

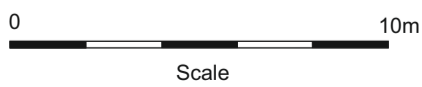
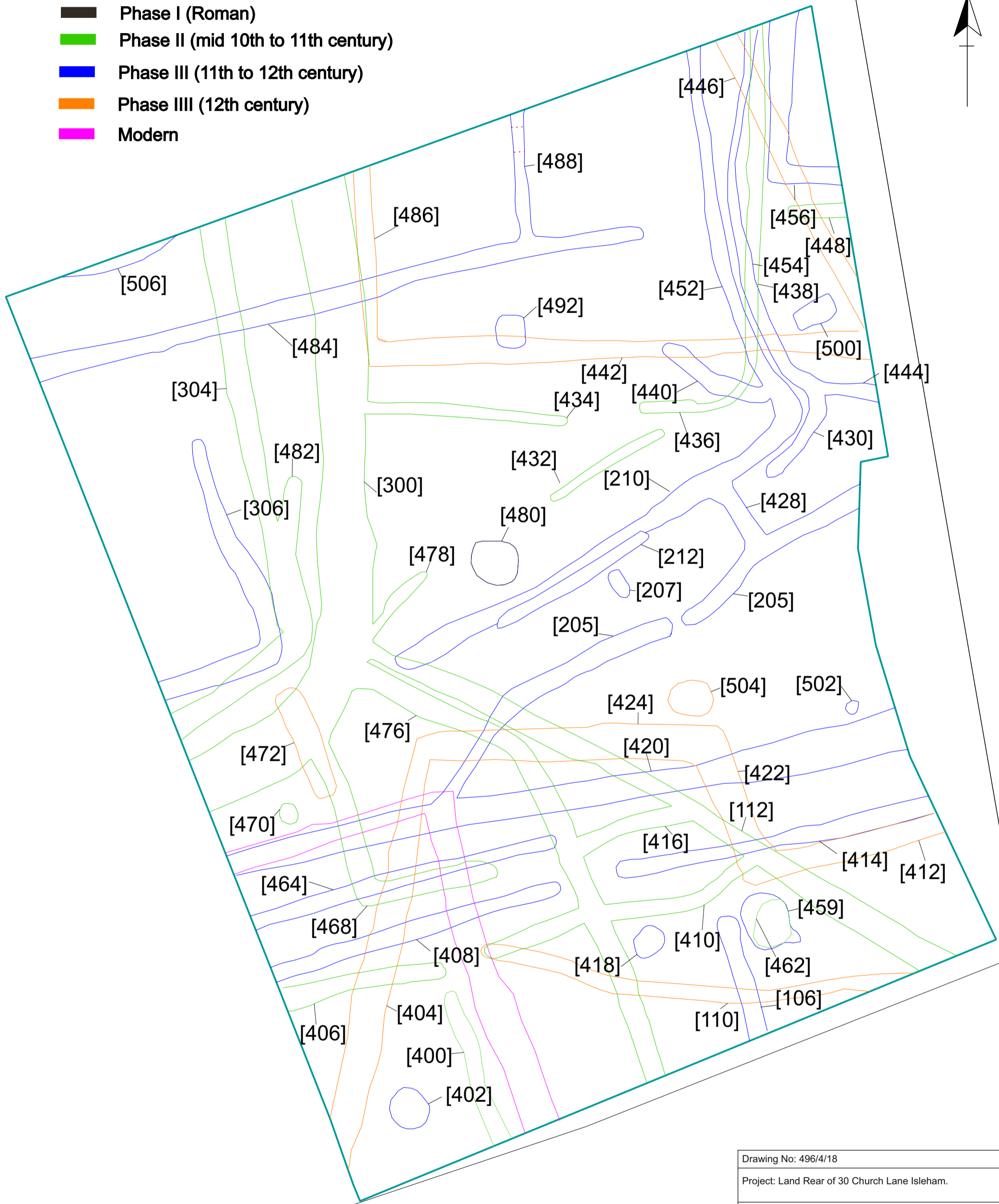
- Phase I (Roman)
- Phase II (mid 10th to 11th century)
- Phase III (11th to 12th century)
- Phase III (12th century)
- Modern




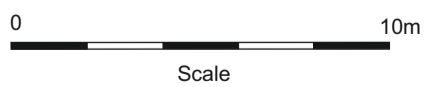
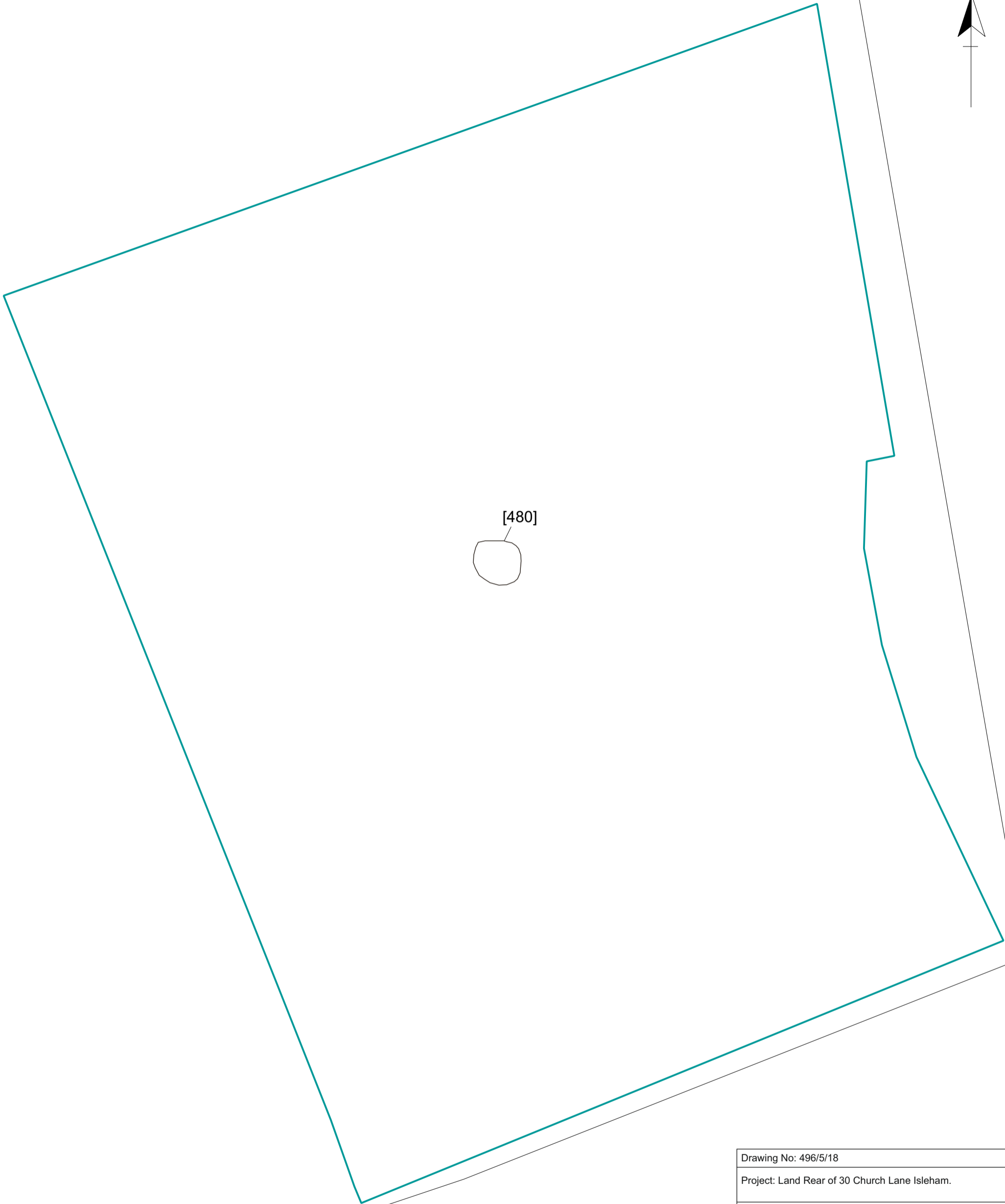
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Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig.3: Phased Plan with Section Locations.		
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Drn:SW	Chk:SW	Date 07/09/2018
Midland Archaeological Services Old House 59 Church Street Digby Lincoln LN 4 3LZ Telephone: 01526 321 966 info@midarch.co.uk		 MIDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Key**

- Phase I (Roman)
- Phase II (mid 10th to 11th century)
- Phase III (11th to 12th century)
- Phase III (12th century)
- Modern



Drawing No: 496/4/18		
Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig.4: Phased Plan with Feature Locations.		
Scale: 1:250 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
Drn:SW	Chk:SW	Date 07/09/2018
Midland Archaeological Services Old House 59 Church Street Digby Lincoln LN 4 3LZ Telephone: 01526 321 966 info@midarch.co.uk		 <small>MIDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES</small>



Drawing No: 496/5/18

Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.

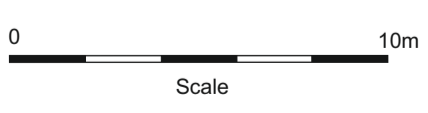
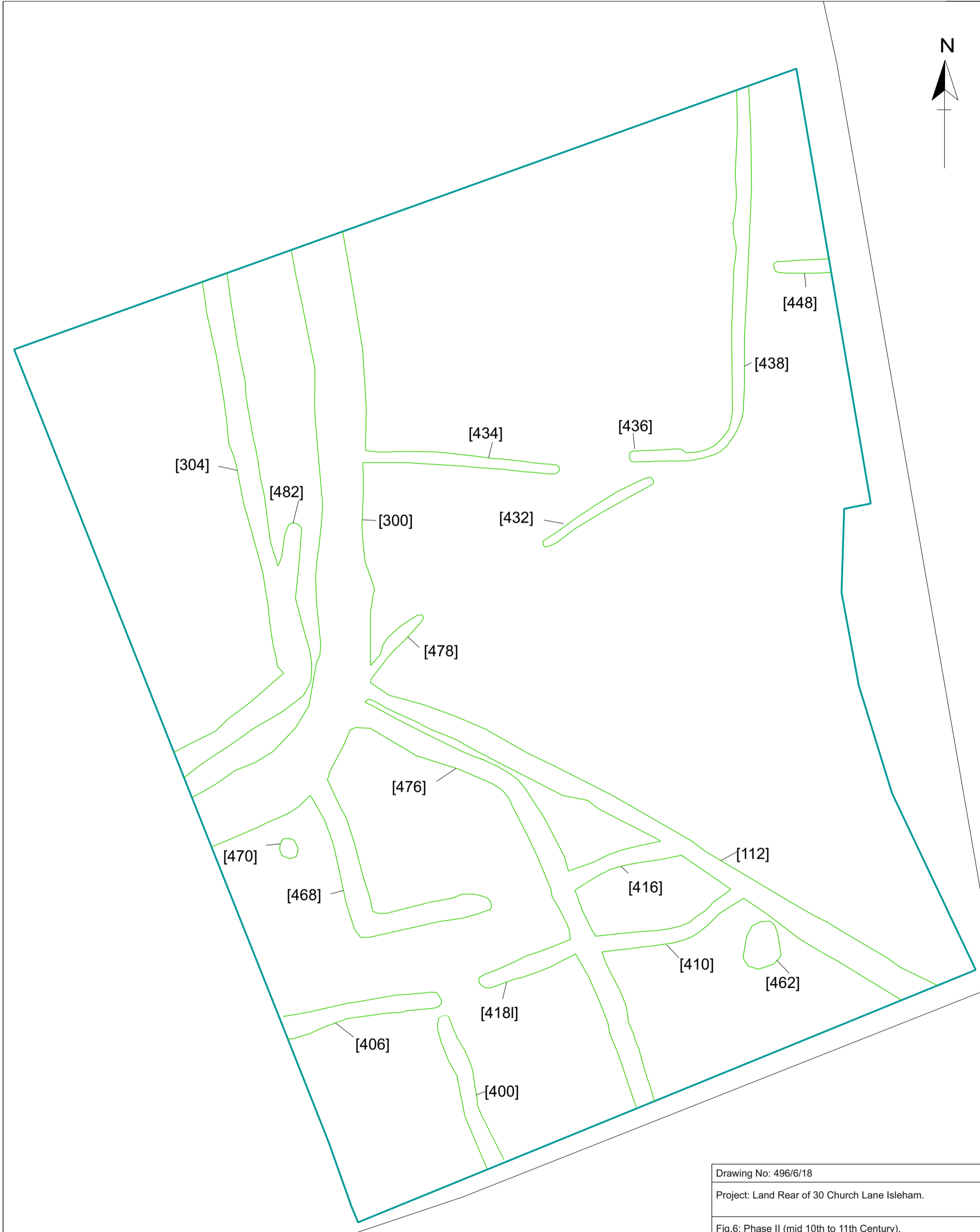
Fig.5: Phase I (Roman).


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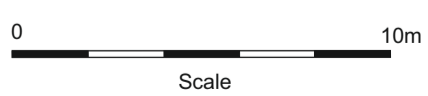
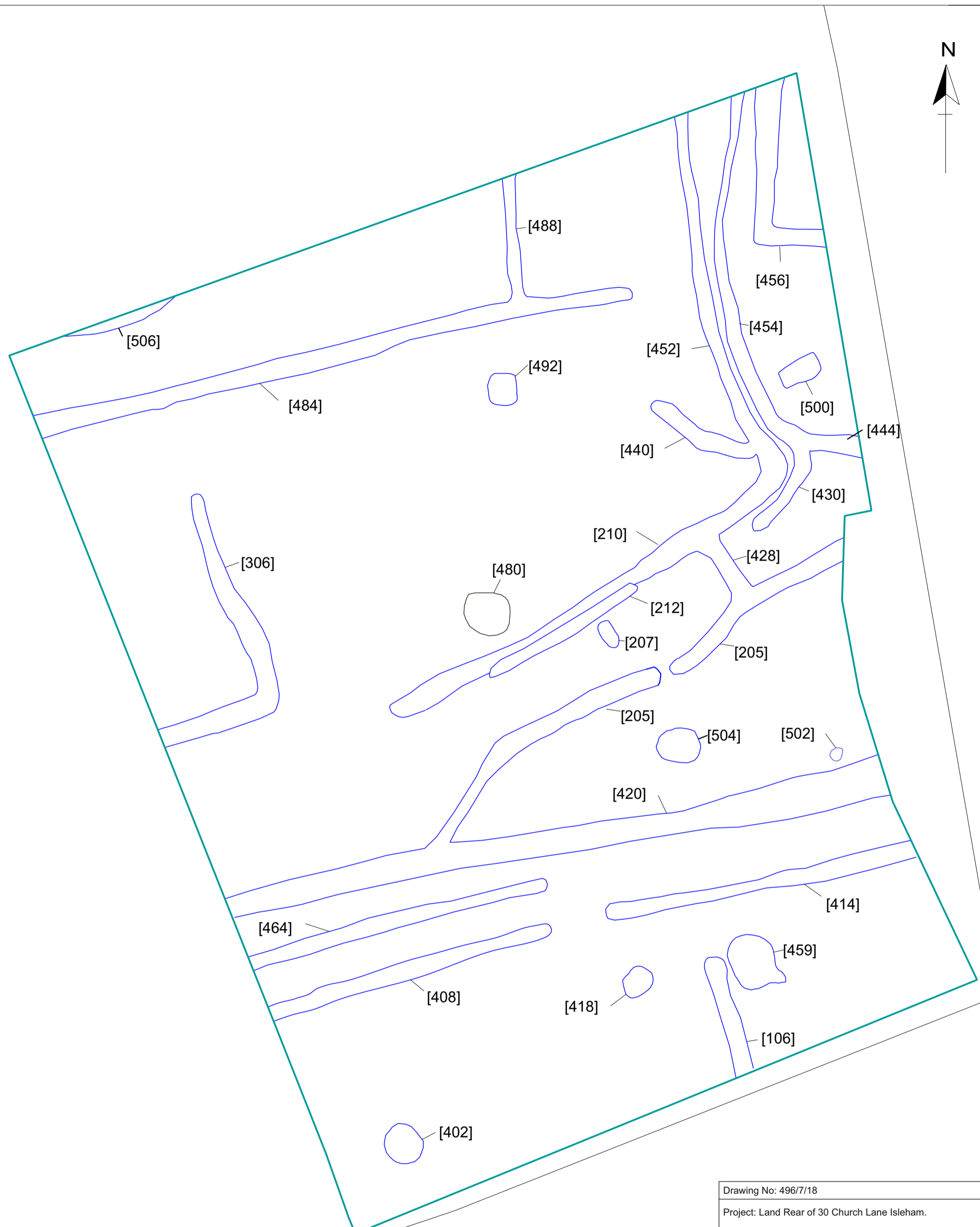
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info@midarch.co.uk

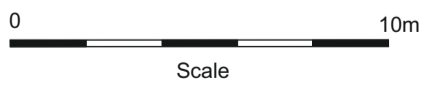
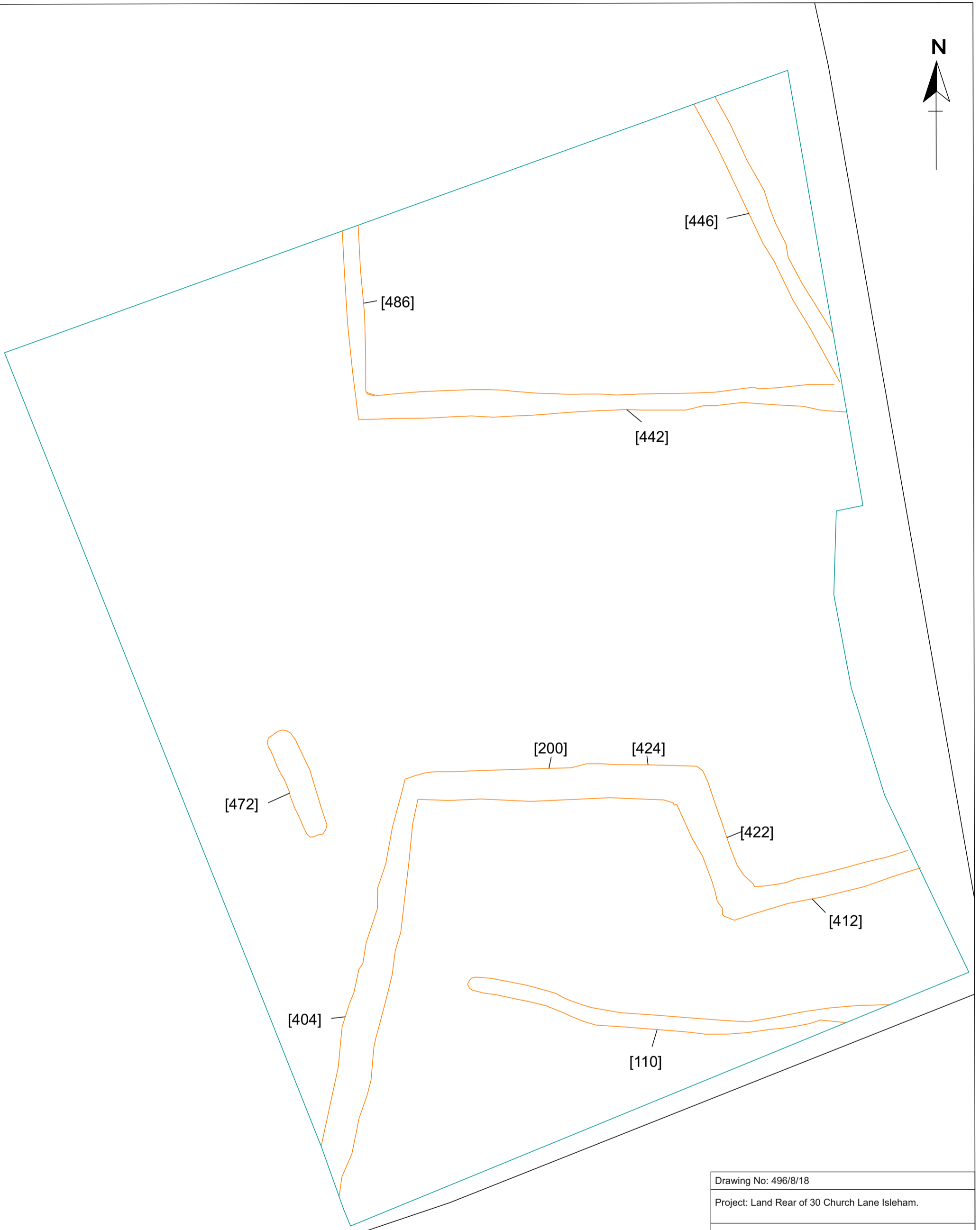




Drawing No: 496/6/18		
Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig.6: Phase II (mid 10th to 11th Century).		
Scale: 1:200 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
Drm:SW	Chk:SW	Date 07/09/2018
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Drawing No: 496/7/18		
Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig.7: Phase III (11th to 12th Century).		
Scale: 1:200 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
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Drawing No: 496/8/18

Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.

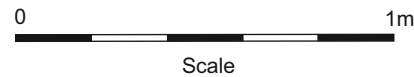
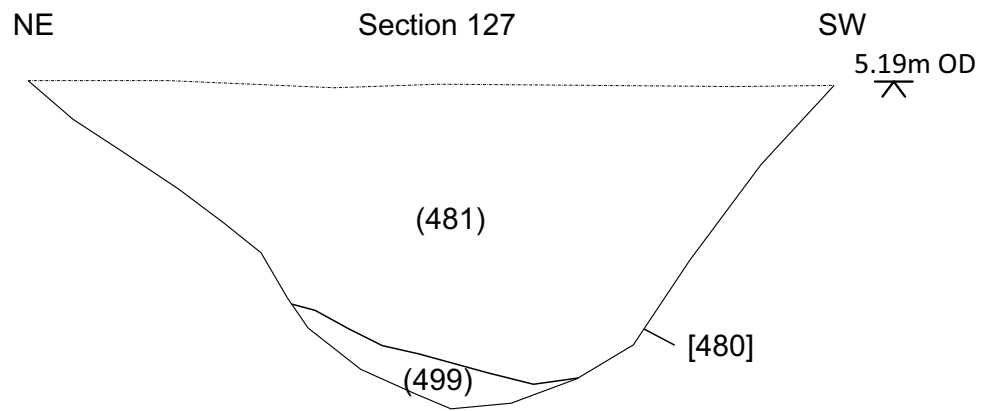
Fig.8: Phase III (12th Century).

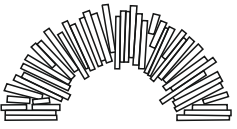
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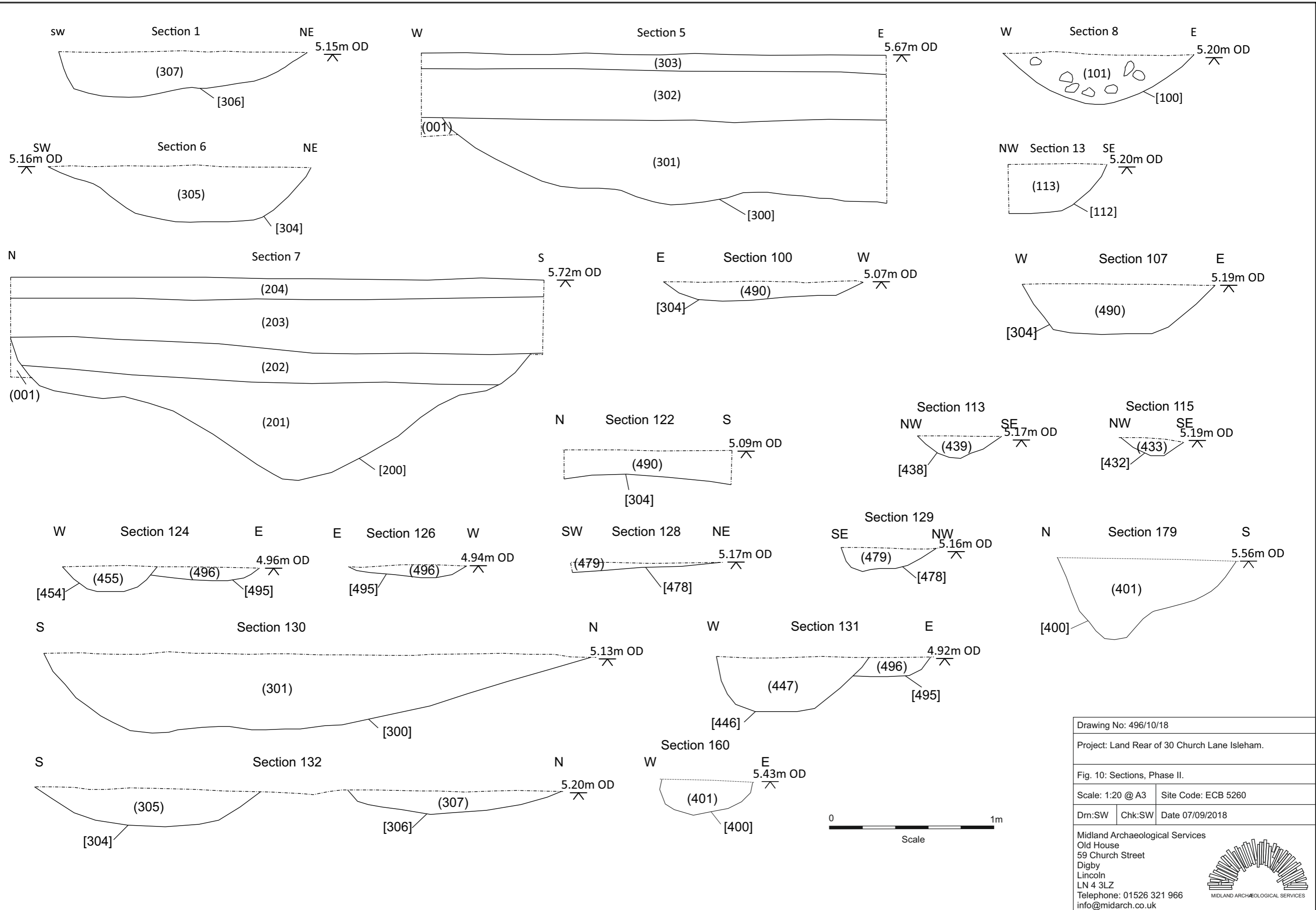
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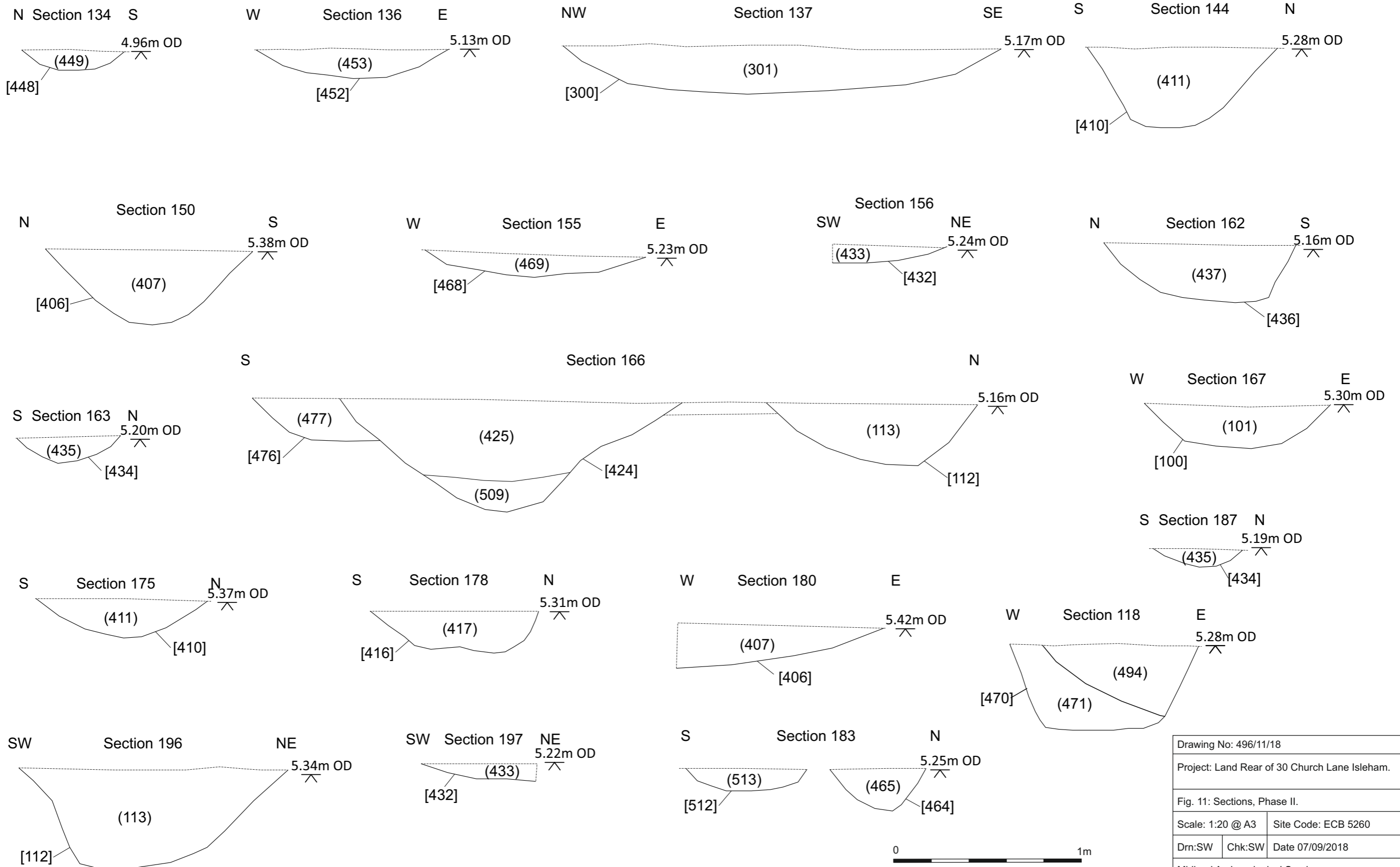





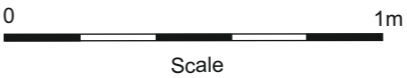
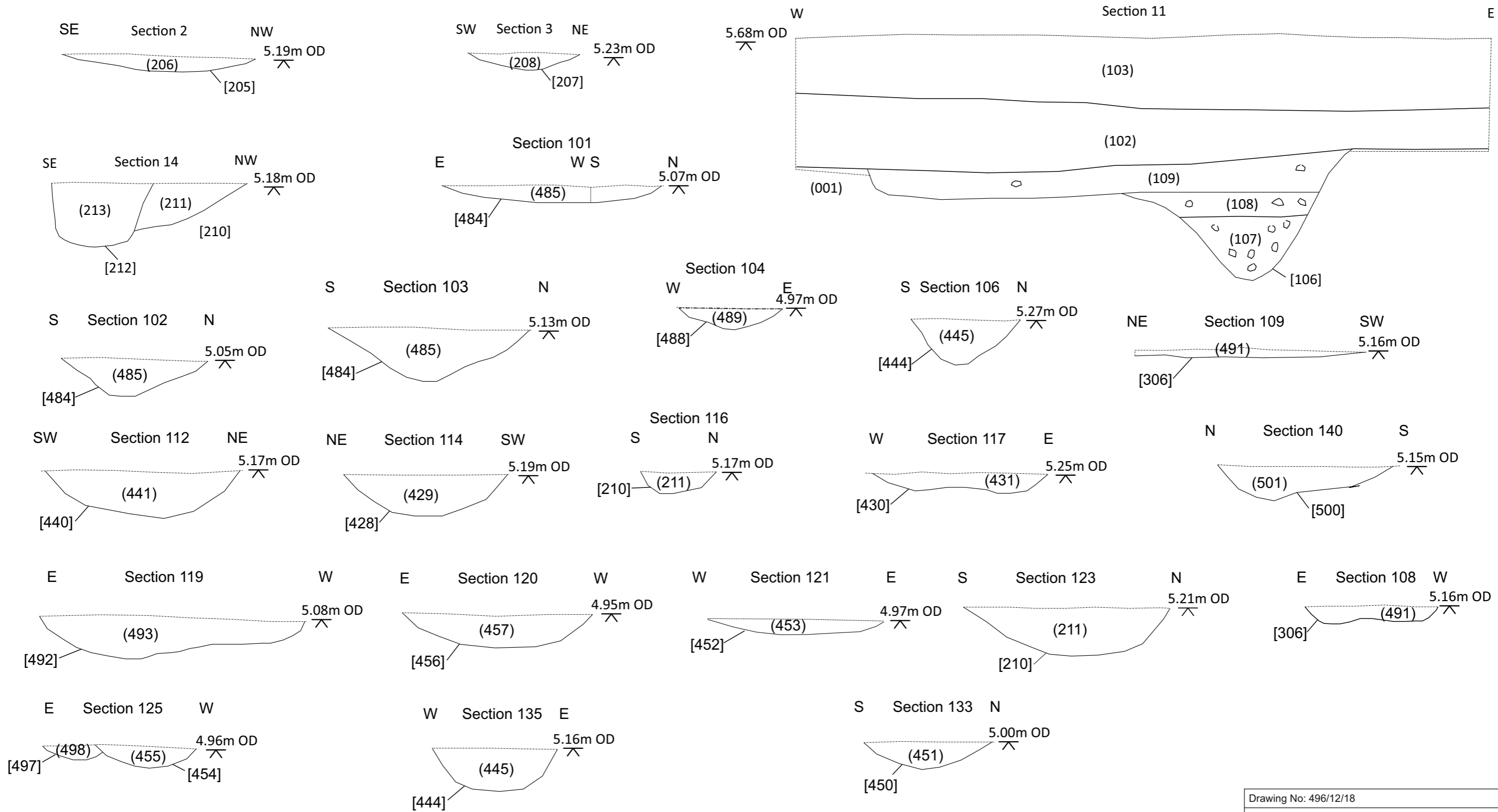
Drawing No: 496/13/18		
Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig. 13: Sections, Phase I.		
Scale: 1:20 @ A4	Site Code: ECB 5260	
Drn:SW	Chk:SW	Date 07/09/2018
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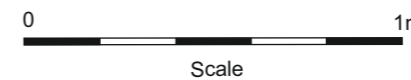
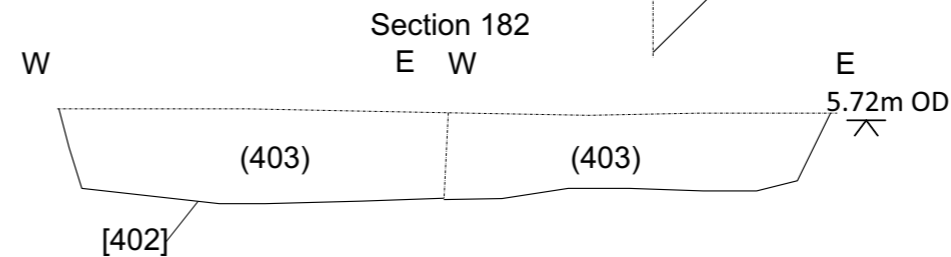
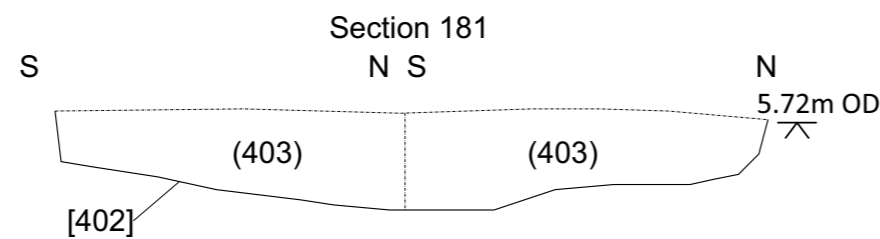
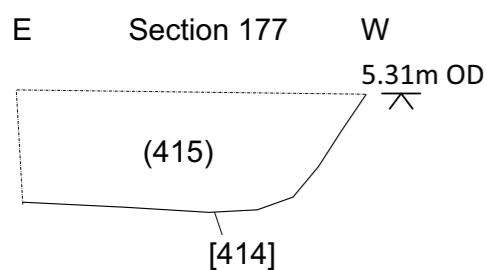
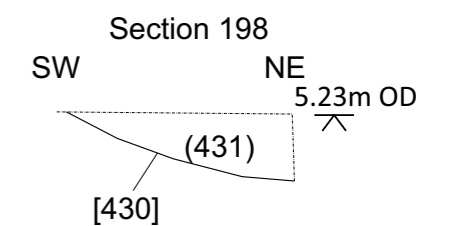
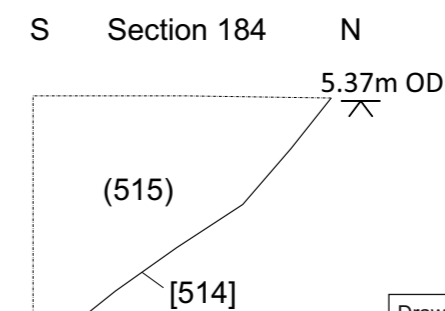
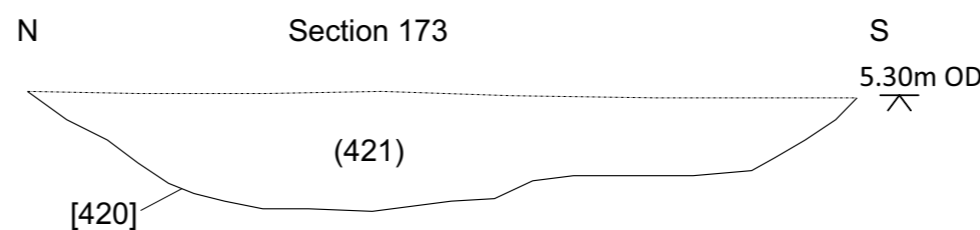
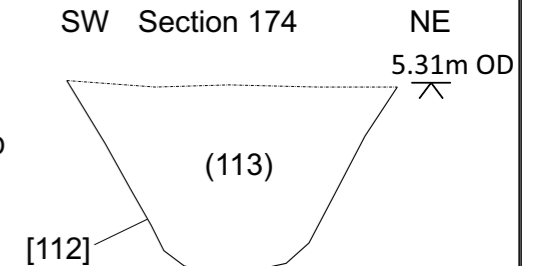
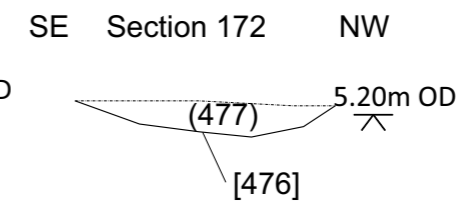
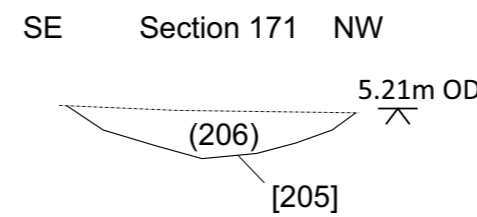
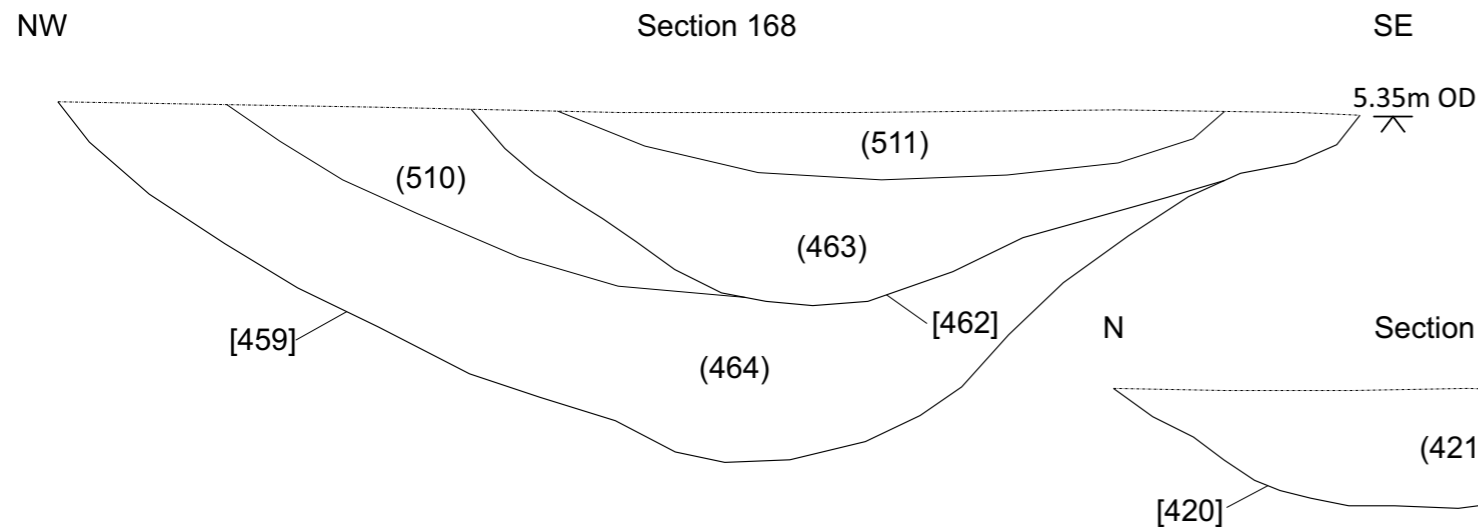
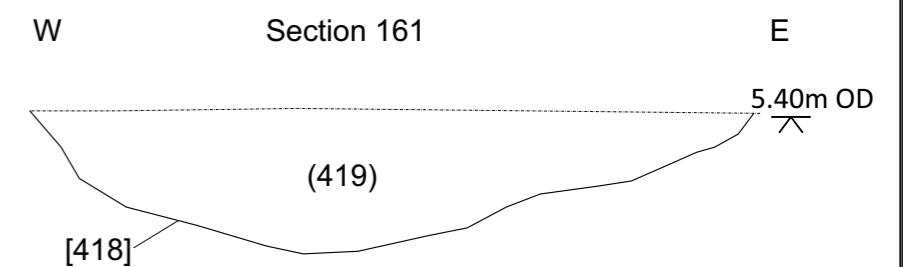
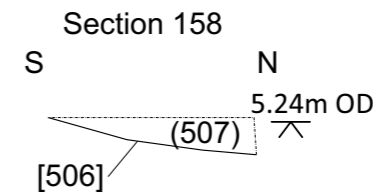
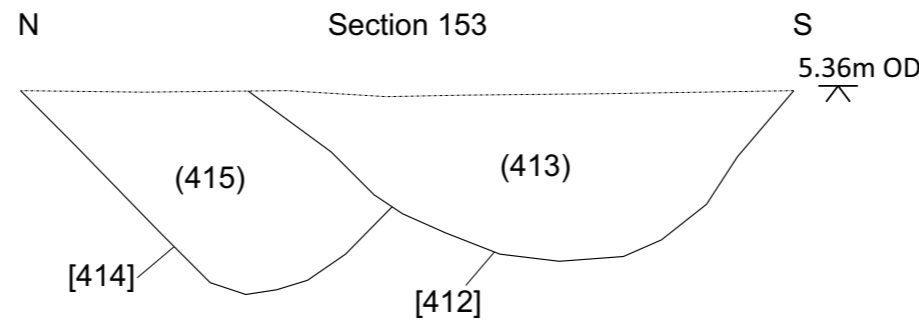
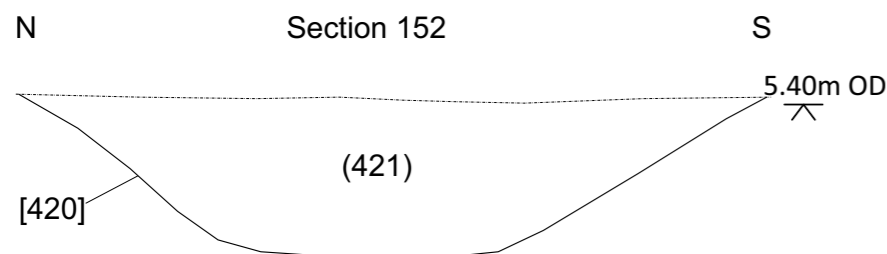
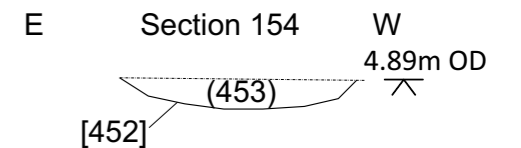
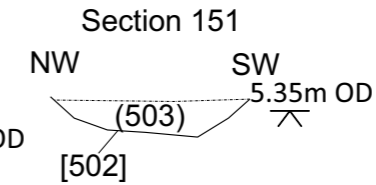
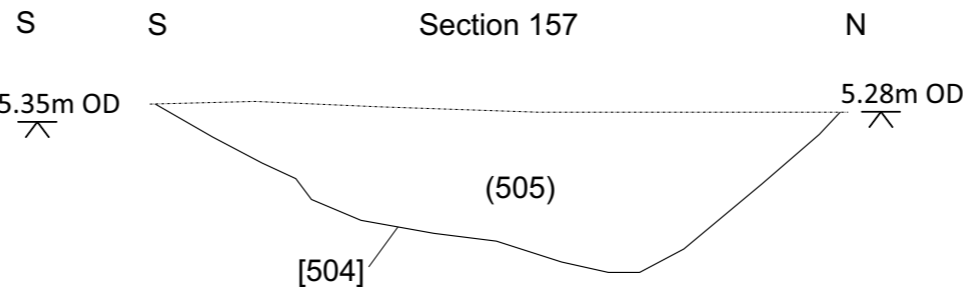
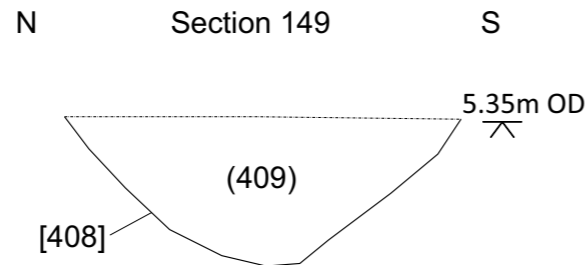
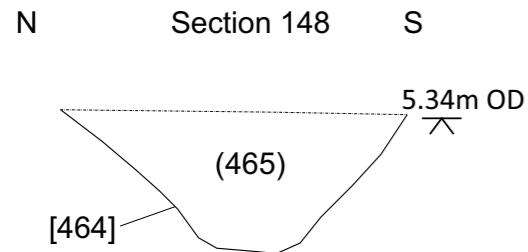
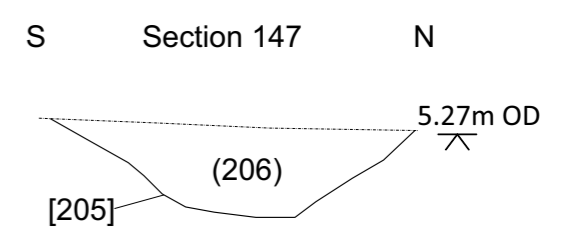
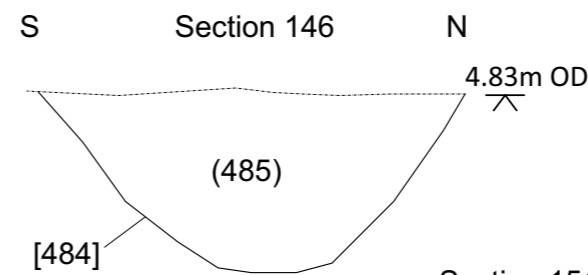
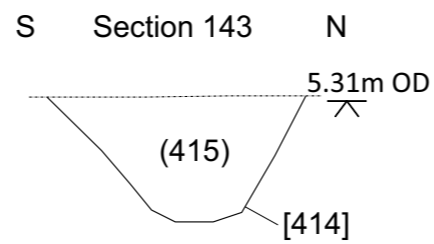
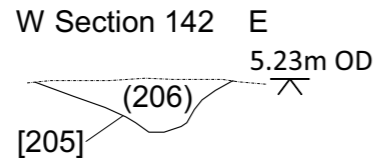
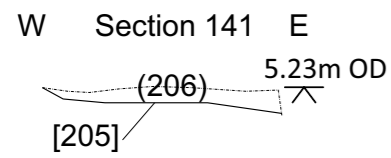





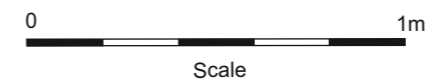
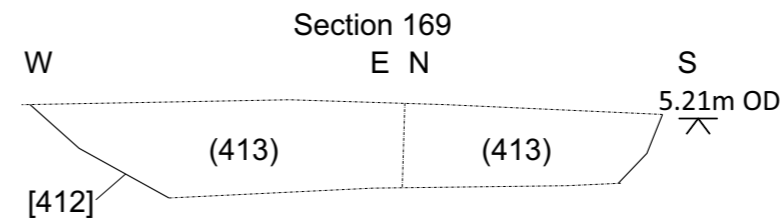
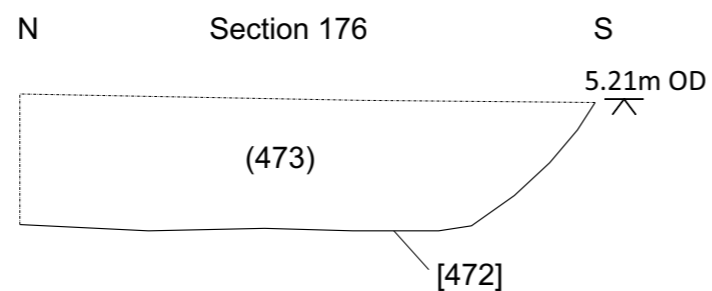
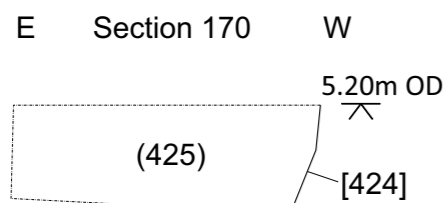
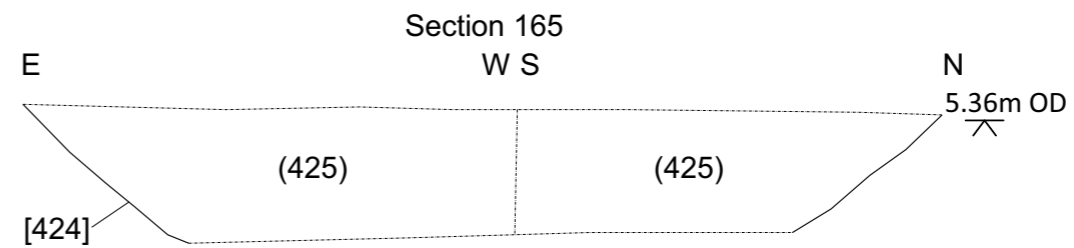
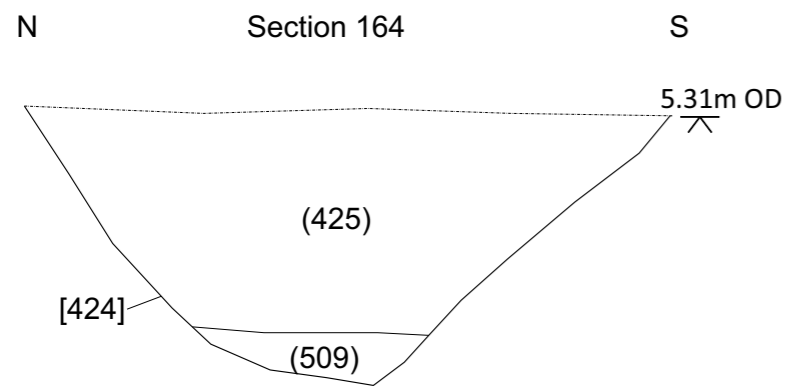
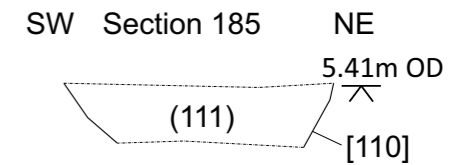
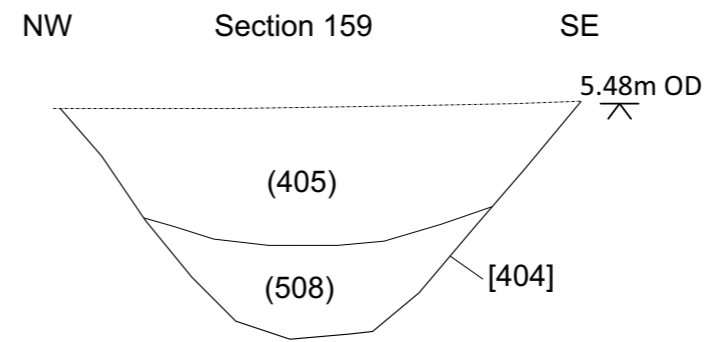
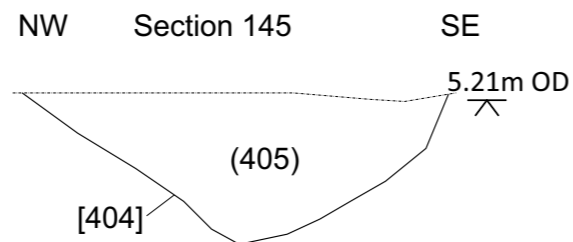
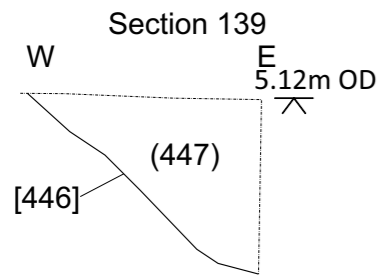
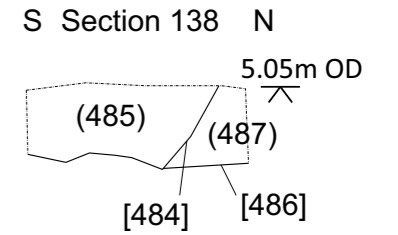
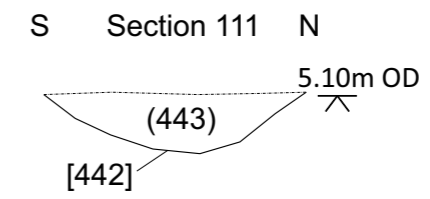
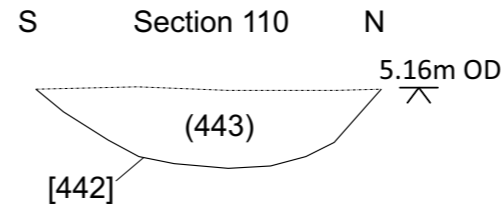
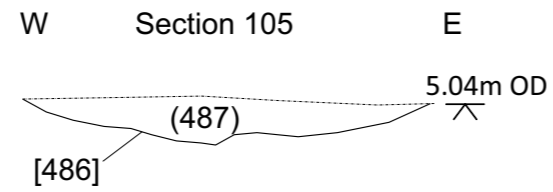
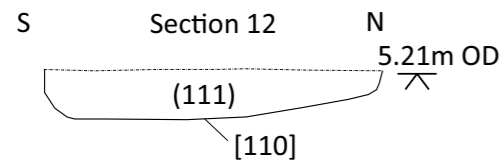
Drawing No: 496/11/18		
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Fig. 11: Sections, Phase II.		
Scale: 1:20 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
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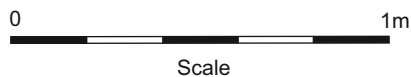
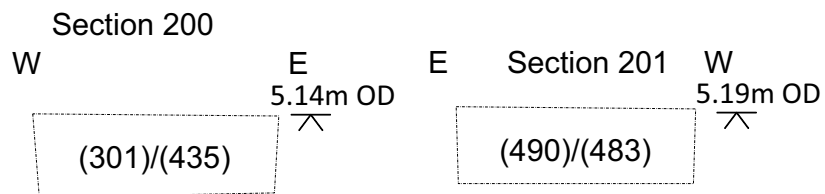
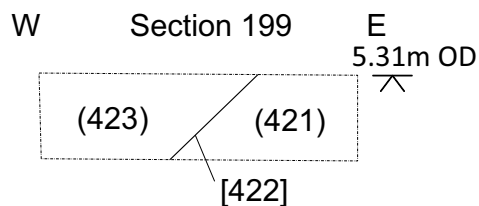
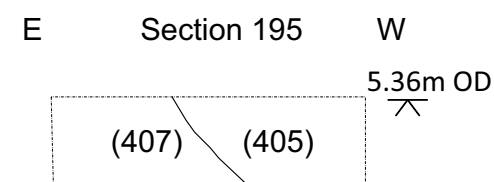
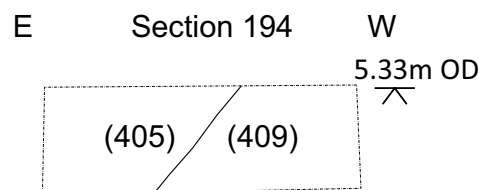
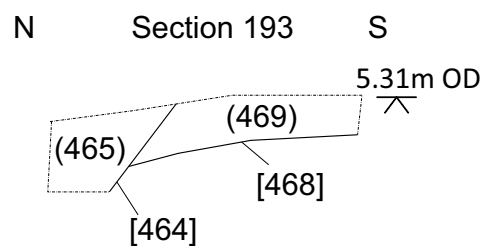
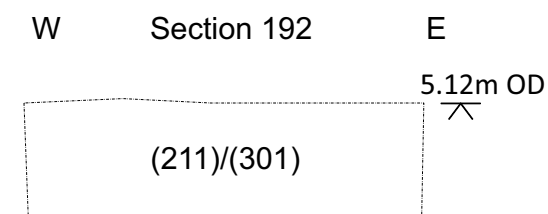
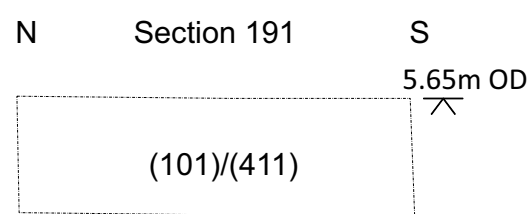
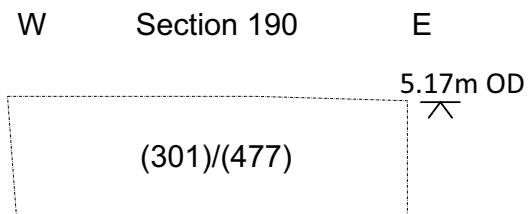
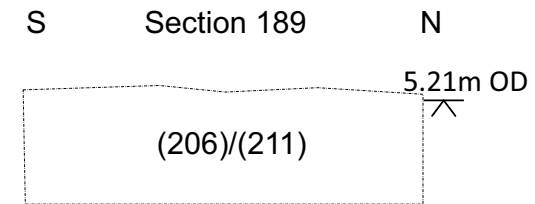
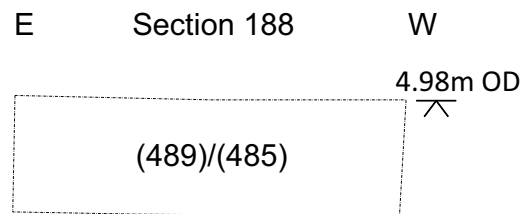
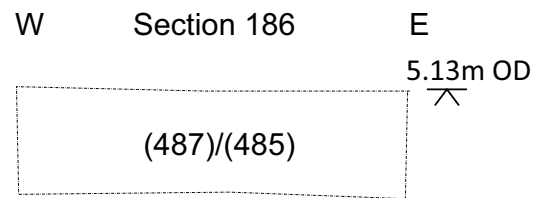
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Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig. 12: Sections, Phase III.		
Scale: 1:20 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
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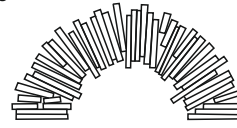


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Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.	
Fig. 13: Sections, Phase III.	
Scale: 1:20 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260
Drm:SW	Chk:SW Date 07/09/2018
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Fig. 14: Sections, Phase III.		
Scale: 1:20 @ A3	Site Code: ECB 5260	
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Project: Land Rear of 30 Church Lane Isleham.		
Fig. 15: Sections, Junctions.		
Scale: 1:20 @ A4	Site Code: ECB 5260	
Drn:SW	Chk:SW	Date 07/09/2018
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