

Land at Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd,
Fordham
ECB 3754

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/081

Client: Turners (Soham) Ltd

Author: J. A. Craven

June 2012

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Fordham, Cambridgeshire
ECB 3754

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Author: J. A. Craven

Contributions by: Sarah Bates, Andrew Brown, Andy Fawcett, Sarah Percival and Anna
West

Illustrator: Gemma Adams

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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Project Officer: John Craven

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: John Craven

Date: 11/06/2012

Approved By: Joanna Caruth

Position: SCCAS/FT Acting contracts manager (Eastern office)

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Summary

Trial trench evaluation of an arable field adjacent to Newmarket Rd, Fordham identified two ring ditches, measuring 25 and 37m in diameter, corresponding to the position of two circular cropmarks recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER from aerial photography. The ring ditches are thought to be the surviving elements of a former funerary complex originating in the Early Bronze Age, consisting of two barrows and smaller associated deposits including a possible disturbed inhumation burial near the centre of the larger ring ditch and a possible unurned cremation and burnt flint spread lying between the ditches.

Each ditch appears to have initially infilled through natural processes before more substantial homogenous deposits were laid down. The finds assemblage was slight, with pottery and worked flint suggesting a main period of activity in the Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age periods. Pottery sherds were small and in a poor state of preservation implying redeposition from earlier contexts, perhaps deriving from a barrow or bank falling into the ditches. The site's later land-use as arable land however has removed all evidence of any former barrow or banks and there is no definite indication for such features being redeposited into the ditches.

The monuments do not appear to have acted as a focus for any subsequent activity after the Bronze Age period. Small amounts of medieval material recovered from the modern ploughsoil probably all derive from casual loss or manuring practices and there is nothing to suggest that the site has been anything but agricultural land since the medieval period.

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out on farmland to the north of the Turners (Soham) Ltd site in Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1) to assess the impact of a proposed lorry park (11/00681/FUL) and car park (10/00607/FUM) on potential heritage assets. The work was required by a condition on planning application 11/00681/FUL, in accordance with policy HE 12.3 of PPS 5. The project was funded by the developer Turners (Soham) Ltd.

The work required for application 11/00681/FUL was detailed in a Brief (dated 12/01/2012) produced by the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority, Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Appendix 1). At the request of the client the evaluation was extended to include the area of the second planning application (10/00607/FUM) which Kasia Gdaniec indicated would be the subject of a similar planning condition and Brief.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (included in the project archive) which detailed how the requirements of the Brief would be met was subsequently produced by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) and accepted by Cambridgeshire HET prior to commencement of fieldwork.

2. Location, geology and topography

The site lies in the parish of the Fordham in east Cambridgeshire between Newmarket and Soham. The two application areas lay within the eastern part of an open arable field, bounded to the north and east by Fordham Road and to the south by the current Turners (Soham) Ltd site. The county boundary with Suffolk lies 350m to the south-west.

The site lies at a height of c.15m above Ordnance Datum, on a broad ridge of high ground, between the River Snail to the east and New River to the west, which extends northwards into the fens. The site geology consists of loamy soils over chalk bedrock.

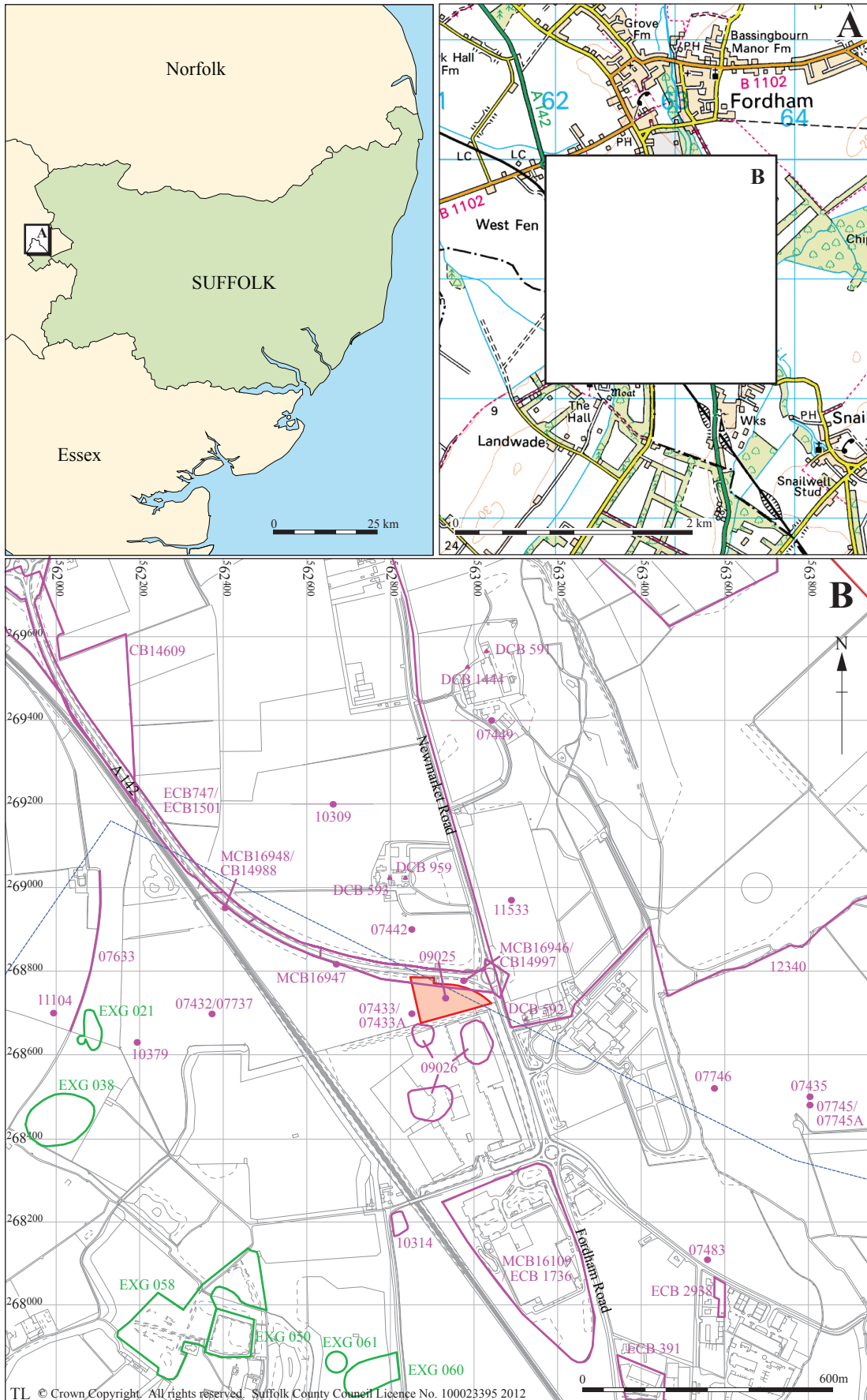


Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing the Suffolk HER entries (green) and Cambridge HER entries (purple) as mentioned in the text

3. Archaeology and historical background

The archaeological condition was placed as the site lies in an area of high potential for archaeological deposits, as described in the Cambridgeshire HET brief and indicated in a search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (Appendix 2, Fig. 1) of an area extending 1km from the site.

In particular the application areas are situated upon the site's of two ring ditch cropmarks, visible in an aerial photograph supplied by the Cambridgeshire HER (Pl. 1). This photograph has been rectified and the cropmarks are shown in relation to the development area in Figure 2. Application area 11/00681/FUL lies upon a cropmark and Bronze Age flint assemblage recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER as 07433. A findspot of Mesolithic flints (CHER ref 07433a) is recorded in the same area. The second ring ditch cropmark (09025) is visible 70m to the east within application area 10/00607/FUM. 07433 measures c.28m in diameter while 09025 is slightly smaller at c.24m diameter. A third more irregular cropmark, lying between and slightly to the north of the two ring ditches, is also visible.

Extensive fieldwork has previously occurred along the line of the Fordham bypass, with fieldwalking (ECB1501) and evaluation trial trenching (ECB747) identifying areas of prehistoric and Roman activity. Subsequent excavation (ECB2043) at CB14997/MCB 16946 to the north of the site identified evidence of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and burials, including a Neolithic double crouched burial, a truncated Bronze Age cremation cemetery and an Iron Age burial within a modified natural hollow. Later activity on the site dating to the Roman/Early Anglo-Saxon period consisted of two metalled road surfaces, ditches and a burial again cut into a modified natural hollow.

Further west along the bypass route a second area of excavation (MCB16947) identified dense Neolithic to Iron Age activity, including Neolithic midden deposits, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age postholes, Middle Bronze Age field systems and Iron Age structures. A third excavation area (MCB16948) identified a significant spread of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, including a series of wells, a possible midden or working hollow and a burnt flint mound.

Bronze Age boundaries and Iron Age settlement have also been excavated 500m to the south of the site (MCB16109/ECB 1736).

In the wider area other prehistoric evidence includes Mesolithic/Bronze Age flints (07442) 150m to the north, a Neolithic flint scatter (Suffolk EXG 0038) 800m to the west, a Neolithic axe (07737) and Bronze Age spearhead (07432) 500m to the west, a Bronze Age flint scatter (07745) and Iron Age material (07745a) 1km to the east, a prehistoric burnt mound (10379) 700m to the west and a prehistoric flint scatter (CB14609) 1km to the west. Several cropmarks that may also be of prehistoric date include an enclosure or large ring ditch (Suffolk EXG 021) 800m to the west, and an oval enclosure or long barrow ditch (Suffolk EXG 060) and semi-circular ditch (Suffolk EXG 061) 850m to the south.

An area of Early Iron Age - Roman settlement (07746) is recorded 750m to the east. Roman settlement is primarily indicated by the Snailwell Roman villa (07483, Scheduled Monument 80). Other Roman material has been recorded 900m to the west (07435) and 300m to the north-east (11533).

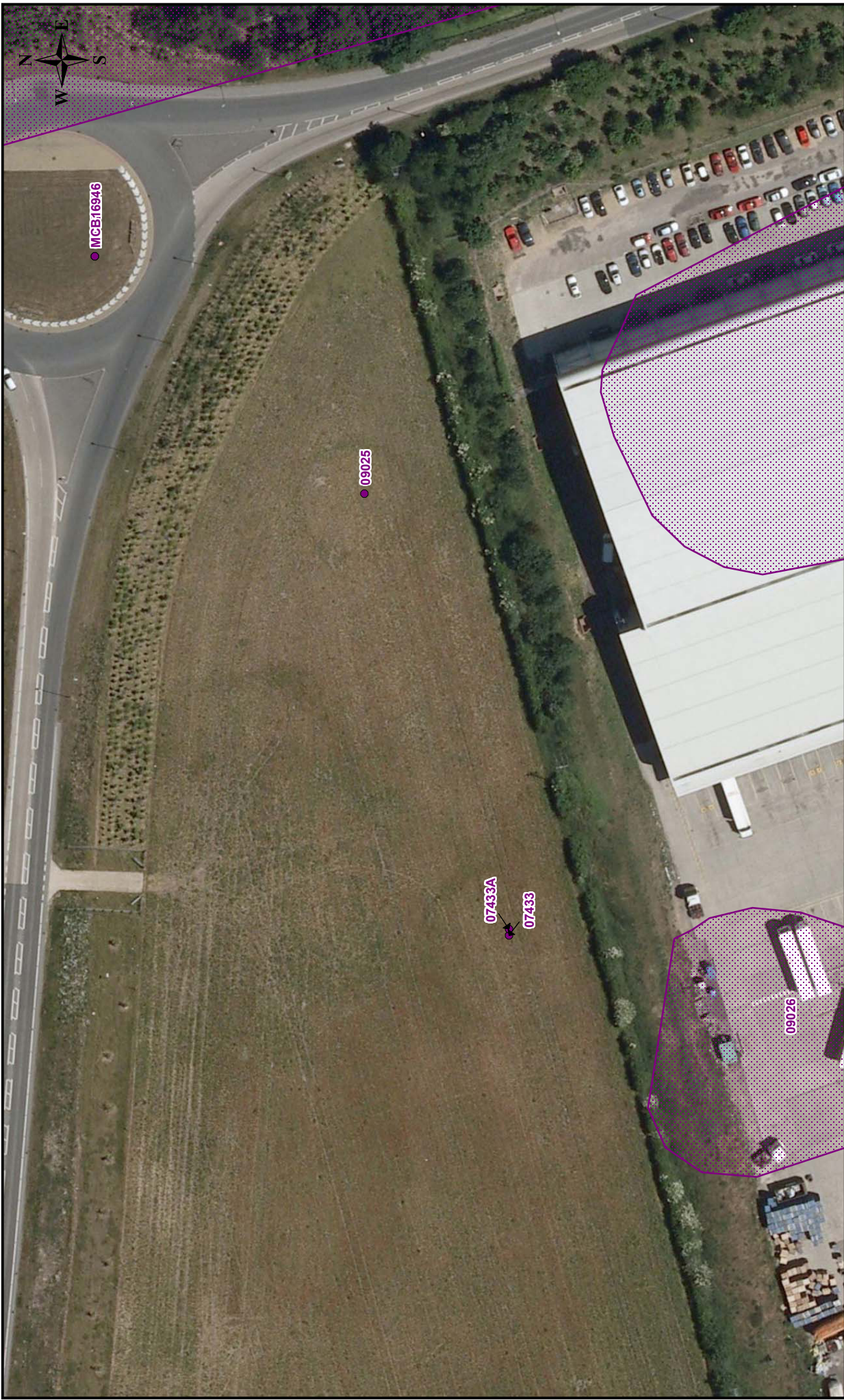
In the medieval period the site was situated between a Gilbertine Priory (07449) which lay 800m to the north-east and an area of medieval settlement at Landwade, c.1km to the south-west, represented by the 15th century St Nicholas' Church (CB14885, Suffolk EXG 057), a medieval moated enclosure (Suffolk EXG 050) and medieval earthworks (Suffolk EXG 058).

In the 18th century Fordham Abbey (07449a/DCB 591), a small country house with associated park and gardens (12340) was built on the site of the medieval priory. At Landwade settlement also continued with the construction of the post-medieval Landwade Hall (Suffolk EXG 050). Four other listed buildings of 17th-19th century date also lie within 1km of the site (DCB592, DCB593, DCB959 and DCB1444).

Several cropmarks show other post-medieval/modern or undated activity lying within 1km of the site, such as furlong boundaries (CB14998), boundaries and drainage systems (11104), a post-medieval enclosure (CB14998) and an undated rectangular enclosure (10314). Sub-elliptical enclosures (09026) lying across the current Turners (Soham) Ltd site are recorded as probably being recent quarrying but may be archaeological.

The site has been open farmland since at least the late 19th century, being shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey (Fig. 3) as lying in the south-east corner of an open field which has since been bisected by the Fordham bypass.

Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record



Scale (at A4): 1:1000

Date: 31/01/2012

By: cl554

Plate 1: Aerial photograph showing cropmarks 07433 & 09025

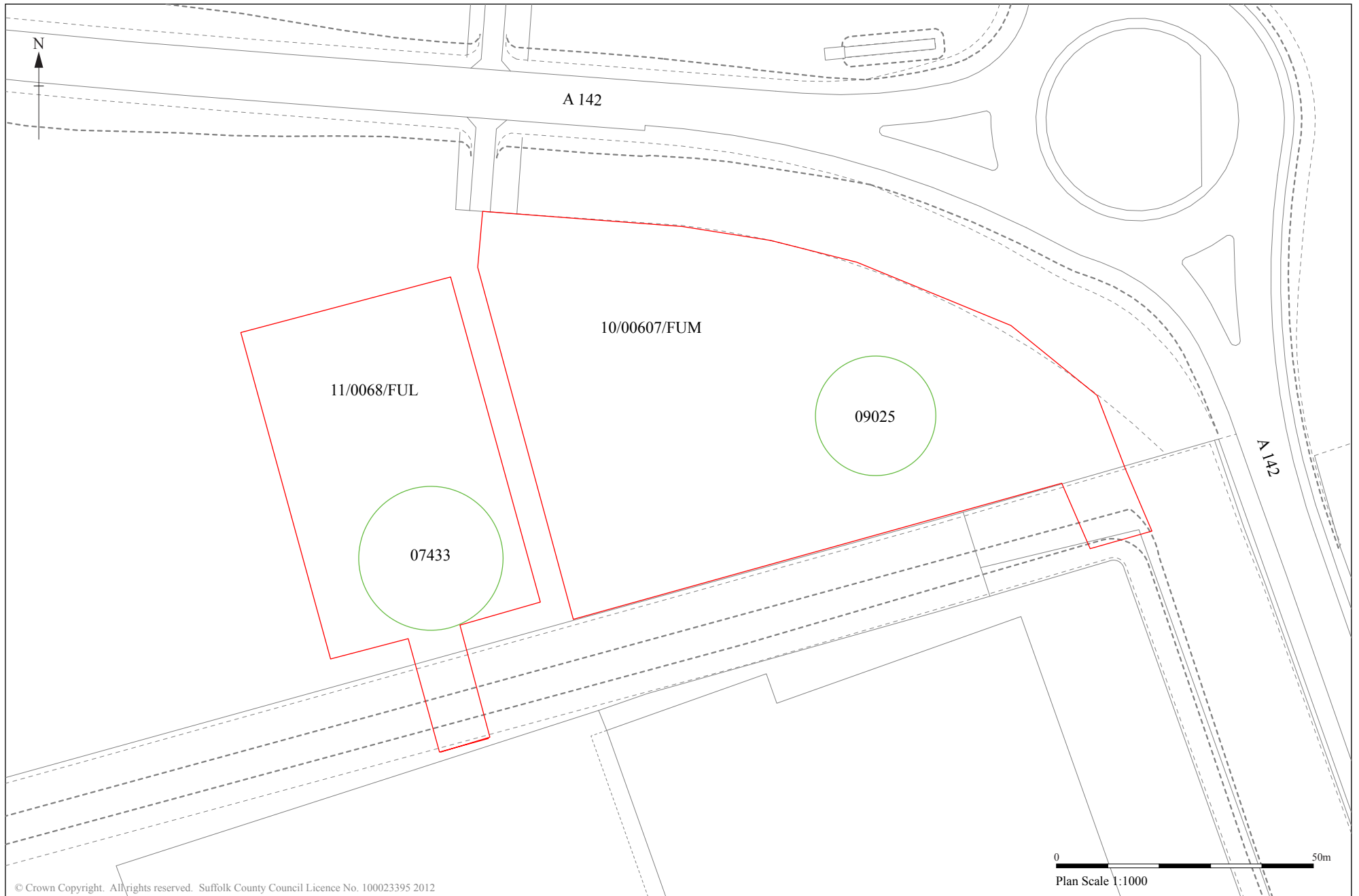


Figure 2. Application areas (red) in relation to rectified cropmark positions (green)

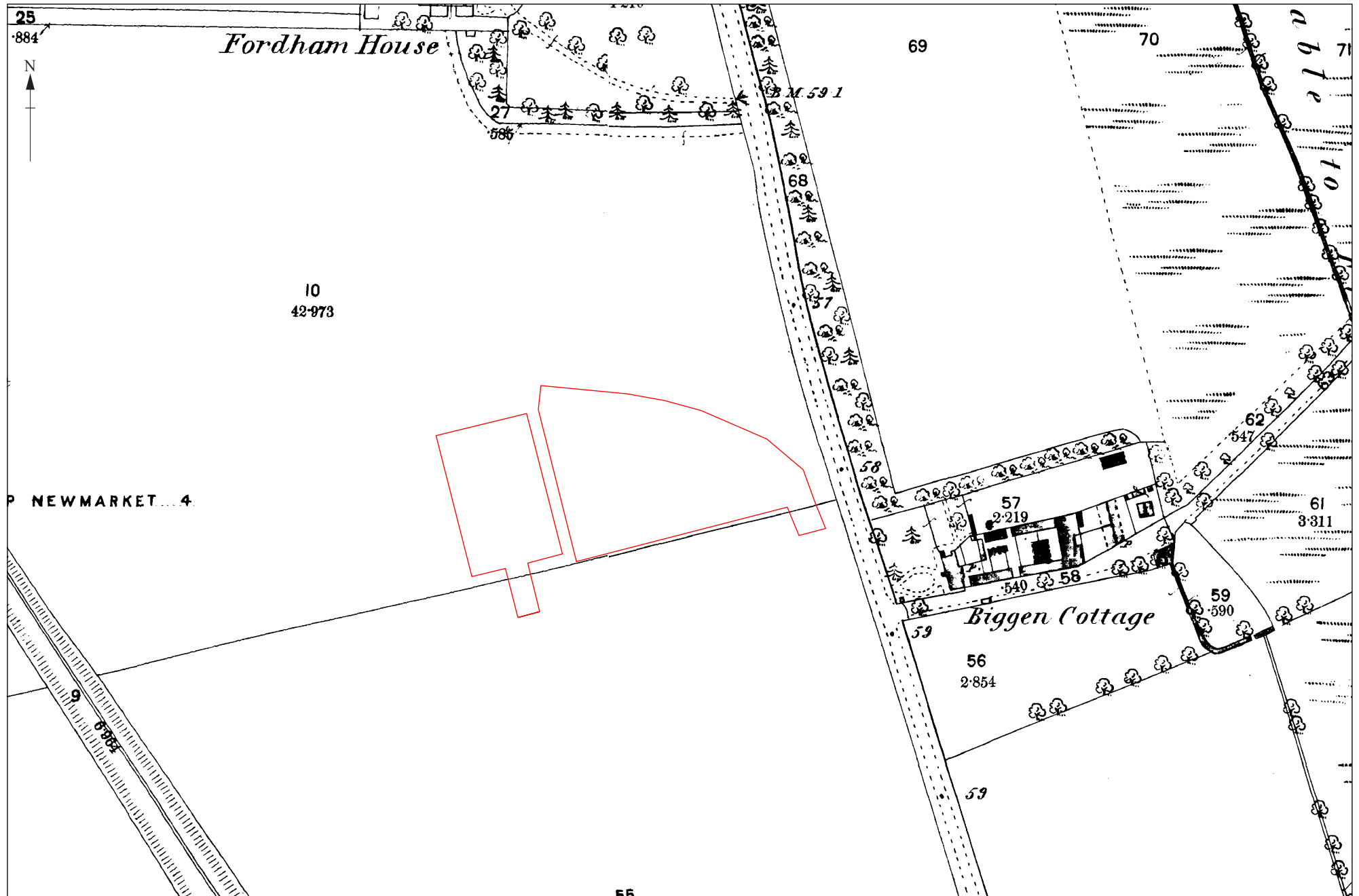


Figure 3. Site in relation to 1st Edition OS (1884-1885)

4. Methodology

Twelve trenches, measuring 294.8m in total length and 1.8m wide, or 5.4% of the total 0.97ha site, were excavated across the proposed development area by a mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 5). Trenches were marked out by an RTK GPS following the proposed plan in the WSI. Minor adjustments to the length and position of trenches 1, 2, 10 and 11 were made to maintain a safe working distance from a set of overhead powerlines along the south edge of the site. Trench 11 was extended to the north-west to expose a third section of ring ditch 07433 when it became clear that Trench 10 had failed to do so.

Once marked out the line of each trench was metal-detected prior to excavation. Each trench was cleaned by hand as required to identify archaeological deposits and record trench profiles. Potential features were each investigated by hand. Each trench and spoilheap was also thoroughly metal-detected.

In lieu of the required fieldwalking survey of the site, the field being covered in low scrub and unsuitable for such survey at the time, a program of topsoil/subsoil sampling for artefacts was carried out after each trench was opened. A c.90 litre sample of topsoil, and subsoil if present, were collected from the end of each of the trenches and sieved through a 10mm mesh for finds, which were subsequently issued context numbers between 0020-0038.

The site was recorded using a single context continuous number system, starting from 0001. Separate registers for trenches, photographs, soil samples, small finds and plan and section drawings were also maintained.

Trench positions were recorded by RTK GPS, as were feature and section positions and site levels. Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 pro-forma pre-gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs (300 dpi) were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

All hand-drawn site records have been scanned and are stored in the digital archive as .jpg files. Plans and selected section drawings have been digitised as .dwg files.

An OASIS form (Appendix 4) has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-121719) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is to be submitted to the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological store.

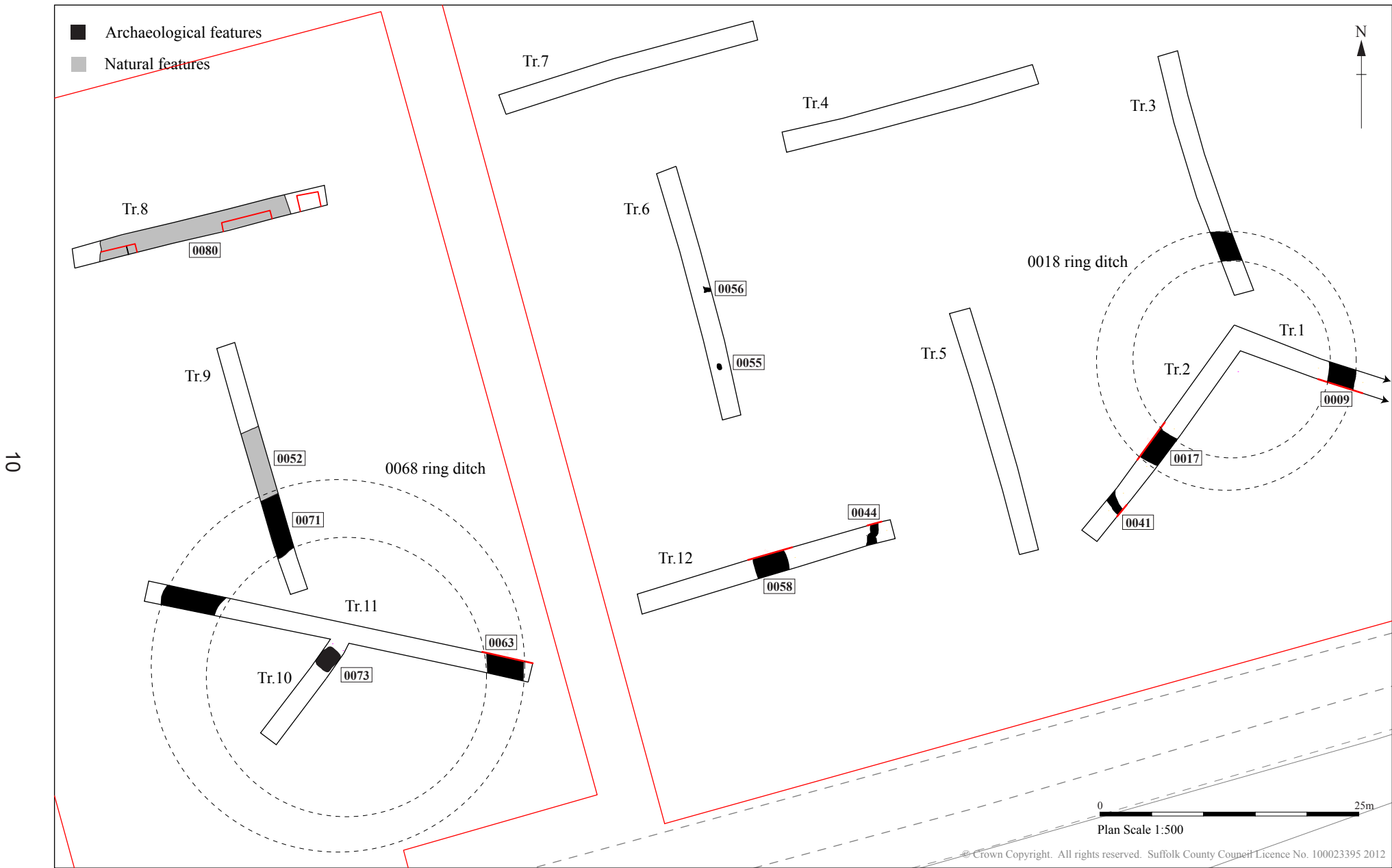


Figure 4. Site plan showing trench locations, features and estimated position of ring ditches

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The majority of trenches showed a similar soil profile, with 0.3m of ploughsoil usually overlying a subsoil layer, 0001, of mid brown silt/sand and occasional gravels which was up to 0.2m deep. In the absence of 0001 the ploughsoil directly overlaid the natural geology of mixed yellow/orange sands and gravels with occasional outcrops of the underlying chalk. Full trench descriptions are given in Appendix 3.

Apart from two ring ditches being present in Trenches 01-03 and 09-11, as indicated by the aerial photography, archaeological features were few consisting of a possible grave within ring ditch 07433, two unexcavated but presumed prehistoric features in Trench 06, three undated features perhaps more likely to be natural in origin in Trenches 02 and 12 and two substantial hollows in Trenches 08 and 09. Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 4.

5.2 Plough soil sampling/metal-detecting

In total twenty-three ploughsoil samples from the ends of each of the twelve trenches (a single sample being taken where Trenches 01 and 02 met) were sieved for artefactual material. Finds were collected from eighteen of these samples as listed in Table 1 below. Sampling of the underlying 0001 subsoil was also carried out where present to a depth greater than 0.1m but did not yield any further artefactual material.

The finds recovered from the sampling program were relatively sparse and predominantly consisted of thirty-nine pieces of worked flint of later prehistoric date. Other material included five pottery sherds of medieval date, isolated fragments of medieval CBM, fired clay and a post-medieval bottle glass fragment. There was no clear pattern to distribution of the flint, the density of fragments ranging from 0-7 per sample cross the site.

Context Number	Trench	Position	Pottery sherds (date)	CBM count	Fired clay count	Post-med bottle glass	Worked flint
0020	01	South-east end					1
0022	01/02	North end					3
0023	03	South end					7
0024	03	North end	1 (15th-L16th C)				1
0025	04	East end	1 (L12th-14th C)				3
0026	04	West end	1 (L12th-14th C)				1
0027	05	North end					1
0028	05	South end					1
0029	06	South end					1
0030	07	East end		1	1		2
0031	08	East end					2
0032	09	South end					2
0033	09	North end					1
0034	10	South-west end					1
0035	11	South-east end					1
0036	10	North-east end				1	6
0037	12	West end	1 (L12th-14th C)				2
0038	12	East end	1 (L12th-14th C)				3

Table 1. Ploughsoil sample finds quantities

In addition to the sampling a further medieval CBM fragment and four pieces of worked flint were casually recovered from the ground surface across site during fieldwork (0069), and an unstratified prehistoric pottery sherd was recovered from the western end of Trench 12 (0054). A total of three small finds, including a 1st century Roman coin, a late medieval/post-medieval copper alloy purse bar fragment and a Charles 1 farthing, were recovered by metal-detecting during the fieldwork, all from trench spoil heaps (0094).

5.3 Trial trenching results

Phase I: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Prior to evaluation the assumption was that the cropmarks indicated the presence of two ring ditches, the surviving elements of two barrow monuments of probable early Bronze Age date. As expected two ring ditches were readily identified and with no other associated features other than a possible grave near the centre of cropmark 07433, the ring ditches are thought to be part of two funerary monuments as opposed to any other type of occupation activity. The dating evidence recovered supports a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date for the construction of the monuments, followed by gradual infilling through the later prehistoric period.

Cropmark 09025: Ditch 0018

Trenches 01, 02 and 03 were placed across the position of cropmark 09025, each revealing a broad ditch in the approximate position suggested by the aerial photograph (Fig. 5). The ring ditch, which measured an estimated 25m in diameter and enclosed an area 19m across, was issued a group number of 0018 and sections were then excavated in Trenches 01 and 02. Outside of the ring ditch the topsoil overlaid layer 0001, which appeared to be cut by 0018. Within the ring ditch the modern topsoil usually lay directly upon the natural subsoil indicating previous truncation. No features lying within the interior of the ring ditch were identified in any of the three trenches.

In Trench 01 the section (S.1) showed the ring ditch cut, recorded as 0009, to be between 3m and 3.4m wide and 0.8m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The ditch was infilled with a series of deposits, beginning with 0040, a thin deposit of light brown/yellow silty sands derived from initial weathering or erosion of the feature. Above this were two similar deposits of brown gravelly silt/sands, 0007 and 0008, which slumped down into the ditch from the exterior side and interior side respectively. Again these were both thought to be the result of natural weathering or windblown deposits although they may also represent any former bank or mound material slumping back into the feature.

Above 0008 were two small deposits of charcoal blackened sands, 0005 and 0006, and then a central fill, 0004, of dark grey/brown silt/sand measuring 0.28m thick. This in turn was sealed by 0039, then 0003. Finally a horizontal layer of mid orange/brown silt/sands, 0002, lay across the top of the ditch cut and extended westwards across the interior of the ring ditch. This layer appeared to be distinct from the adjacent subsoil layer 0001 and so may be surviving remnants of a central mound slumping into the ditch.

A second section (S.2) in Trench 02 was very similar in size and form. Here the cut was numbered as 0017 and measured 3.72m wide and 0.9m deep, with a similar shaped profile to 0009. Likewise the infilling deposits were similar in appearance, with an initial basal deposit of light/yellow brown sands, 0016, and then thin light grey/brown silt/sands, 0014 and 0015, slumping into the ditch from either side. Next a 0.34m thick central fill of mid/dark grey/brown silt/sands, 0013, followed by 0012 and 0011, each lay broadly across the feature possibly slumping in slightly from the southern exterior side.

A final thin layer of mid brown sands, 0010, which was very similar to 0001, lay across the top of the south half of the ditch. The modern topsoil directly sealed 0010 and 0011.

Dating evidence for the infilling of the ring ditch was scarce and consists solely of small quantities of worked and burnt flint and animal bone, predominantly recovered from the central fills of each section (0003, 0004, 0012 and 0013). A further piece of worked flint, 0053, was collected from the surface of the ring ditch in Trench 03.



Plate 2. S.1 of ring ditch 0018, facing south

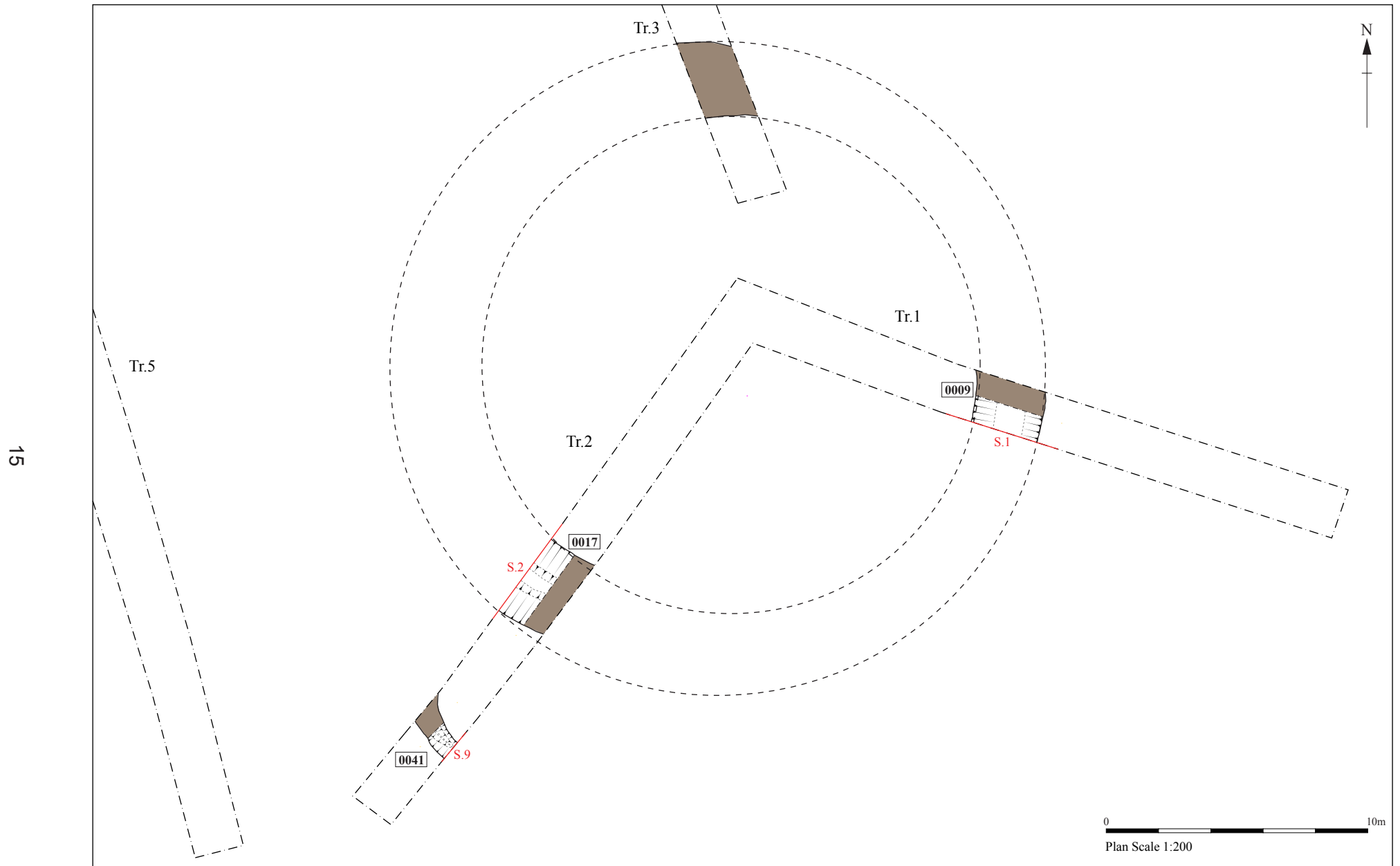


Figure 5. Ditch 0018 plan

Cropmark 07433: Ditch 0068

Trenches 09, 10 and 11 were placed across the position of cropmark 07433, revealing three sections of a broad curving ditch in Trenches 09 and 11 (Fig. 6). The ditch was issued a group number of 0068 and is slightly larger and to the south-west of the estimated position of the cropmark, now being thought to measure 37m in diameter and enclosing an area 27m across, Unlike 0018 however the ditch was not of a uniform size, being considerably broader to the west and north, particularly in Trench 09 where it cut a large natural hollow, 0071. A single feature, 0073, was identified just off centre within the ring ditch.

Across the north and eastern part of the ring ditch interior the modern ploughsoil directly overlaid the natural sands or chalk. The general subsoil layer of mid brown sands, 0001 was present and c.0.1.m thick in the centre of the circle and thickened to 0.25m in the south-west.

A section across the south-east part of the ditch was excavated in Trench 11 (S.20), with the cut being recorded as 0063. In size and shape this cut appeared similar to that of 0018, being 4m wide and 0.8m deep with moderate sloping sides, the exterior being slightly steeper than the eastern interior, and a broad flat base. A series of three infilling deposits extended across the full width of the cut, with no indication of being deposited from a particular side. The basal fill, 0062, was a 0.24m thick layer of light yellow/brown silty sand with chalk which rose slightly against either side of the cut and probably represents initial weathering or erosion of the ditch cut. Above this lay 0061, a 0.18m thick deposit of mid/dark brown silty sands with occasional traces of charcoal. The final fill was 0060, a 0.42m thick deposit of mid brown silty sands. Lying across the top of the cut and extending slightly into the ring ditch interior was a 0.1m thick layer, 0059, of mid brown silty sands, very similar to, if not the same as, subsoil layer 0001.

A second section (S.19) was excavated across the ditch in Trench 09 at a slightly oblique angle. This showed the ditch to be considerably deeper as it cut the deposits infilling a large hollow, 0071, which lay to the north. Due to its depth the section was stepped in and the basal 0.6m of the feature was investigated with a small sondage only, together with a series of augered holes which established the base of the cut at a depth c.2.25m below groundlevel. The interior side of the cut, 0052, was steeper than

the exterior and cut the natural subsoil. A series of photographs showing the section across ditch and hollow are included in Appendix 10.

The base of the feature was infilled by 0051, a deposit of mixed mid yellow/brown silt/sands with occasional flints and chalk flecks, which slumped in from the north exterior side. A thin lens of light/mid yellow/brown silt/sands, 0049, also slumped down into the feature on the south side. Above these lay 0050, a deposit of dark grey/brown silt/sand and occasional chalk and charcoal then 0048, a mid/dark grey/brown silt/sand with occasional chalk and traces of charcoal. Both of these deposits also slumped into the cut from the northern side. A final fill, 0047, of mid/dark brown silt/sand with occasional flints and occasional chalk flecks lay at the top on the south side of the cut.

Dating evidence for the infilling of the ring ditch was stronger than that for 0018 as it included small amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery sherds, plus two residual Early Bronze Age sherds in the upper fills, together with nearly half of the pieces of the site's later prehistoric worked flint assemblage and a substantial proportion of the site's burnt flint and animal bone, suggesting that the ditch itself was excavated prior to the Late Bronze Age.

Both 0052 and 0071 were then sealed by 0046, a layer of layer mid/dark brown silt/sand up to 0.6m thick, from which a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was collected. This deposit was very similar to the 0001 subsoil seen across the site.

At the north-west end of Trench 11 the ditch was left unexcavated but measured 5.4m wide.

Pit 0073

Lying c.1m north-west of the estimated centre of ring ditch 0068 was a large pit, 0073. Apparently oval in plan, measuring c.2.35m by 1.8m, the cut of the pit on the surface was indistinct and extended under each trench edge. The feature was possibly intercutting another feature on the north-west side and the indistinct plan of the unexcavated part of the feature may be due to another intercutting pit or pits. The feature was approximately 50% excavated, which showed it to be 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The single fill of the pit, 0074, was a mixed mid/dark brown

silty sand with lenses of lighter yellow and brown sands.

Lying on the base of the cut at the south-west end and extending under the section were the partial remains of a crushed human skull, 0075. With no other indication of a skeleton these remains appear to be disarticulated and held within the feature fill, 0074, as opposed to being sealed beneath it. However as the feature is possibly disturbed, with its exact extent being unclear, it is possible that the pit is either a disturbed grave, or is itself disturbing a nearby burial. These remains were recorded and left *in situ*, sealed under a plastic sheet prior to backfilling.

A comparatively large assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age pottery was collected from 0074, representing nearly half of the sherds recovered from the site as a whole, together with small amounts of worked flint and animal bone. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage also suggests post-deposition disturbance.

To the south-west of 0073 further animal bone was recovered from subsoil layer 0001 and recorded as 0072.



Plate 3. 0075 disarticulated remains *in situ*, facing south-east

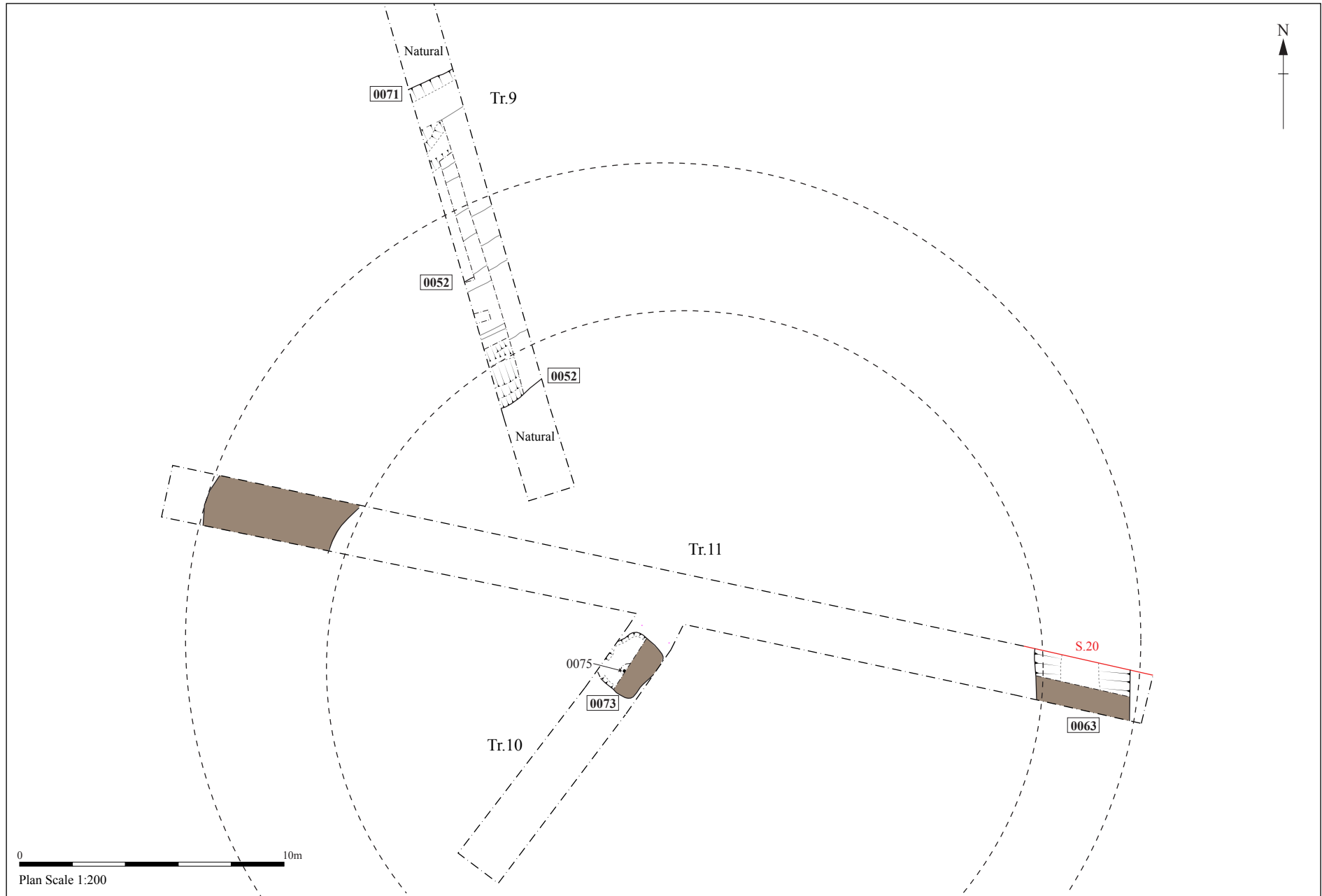


Figure 6. Ditch 0068 plan

Other features

Two other features, although undated, are likely to be prehistoric in date, perhaps broadly contemporary with the two ring ditches. Both features were identified in Trench 06 lying immediately under the topsoil. 0055 was a possible unurned cremation, consisting of a c.0.6m diameter spread of charcoal and burnt bone. 0056 was a scatter of burnt flint measuring c.0.6m long and 0.5m wide which extended under the eastern edge of the trench edge.

Due to the probable funerary nature of these deposits, and hence relationship with the adjacent ring ditches, a decision was made to leave these deposits *in situ* for potential investigation at a later date. Each feature was cleaned, photographed and planned before being sealed under a layer of black plastic prior to trench backfilling.

Undated/natural features

Hollows

In Trench 09 ring ditch 0068 was seen to cut the infilling deposits of a large natural hollow, 0071, which measured at least 8m wide. Its northern side was stepped and led to a flat base at a depth of 1.8m below groundlevel. It was infilled with a series of clean, homogenous silt/sands, of which only one, the upper fill 0070, contained any archaeological material, this being a small quantity of worked flint.

In Trench 8 a second large natural hollow, 0080, was seen extending for its full length and beyond, as recorded in S.24 (Fig. 10). Partially excavated by machine, the base of the hollow was only seen in a sondage near the centre of the trench, at a depth of c.1m – 1.5m below ground-level, where it was broadly level or still sloping down slightly to the west. The feature is thought to have formed as a result of glacial movement/scouring, and was then infilled with a series of unusually mixed superficial and bedrock layers, derived from periods of aeolian and alluvial deposition events (0082-0093). None of these deposits contained any organic or archaeological material. The final infilling or covering of the feature appears to be a buried topsoil layer, 0081.

0041 was initially thought to be an irregular ditch, possibly mirroring the line of ring ditch 0018. On excavation however it was thought more likely to be a natural channel or disturbance. No dating evidence was recovered from its fill, 0042, which was a mottled mid orange/brown silty sand, very similar in appearance to the overlying subsoil layer, here numbered as 0045.

0044 was another possible ditch that on excavation appeared to simply be an area of relatively modern disturbance.

0058 was a substantial pit measuring 3.3m wide and 1.1m deep although its full extent was unclear as it extended under the trench edge. Moderate to steep sided with a concave base it was sealed below subsoil layer 0001. Its lower fills, 0066 and 0067, suggest it may be a geological feature such as a water solution hole rather than man-made. The upper fills, 0065, 0064 and 0057, also all appeared to be the result of natural infilling processes with no indication of any archaeological material, other than a single burnt flint fragment and small amount of shell in 0057.

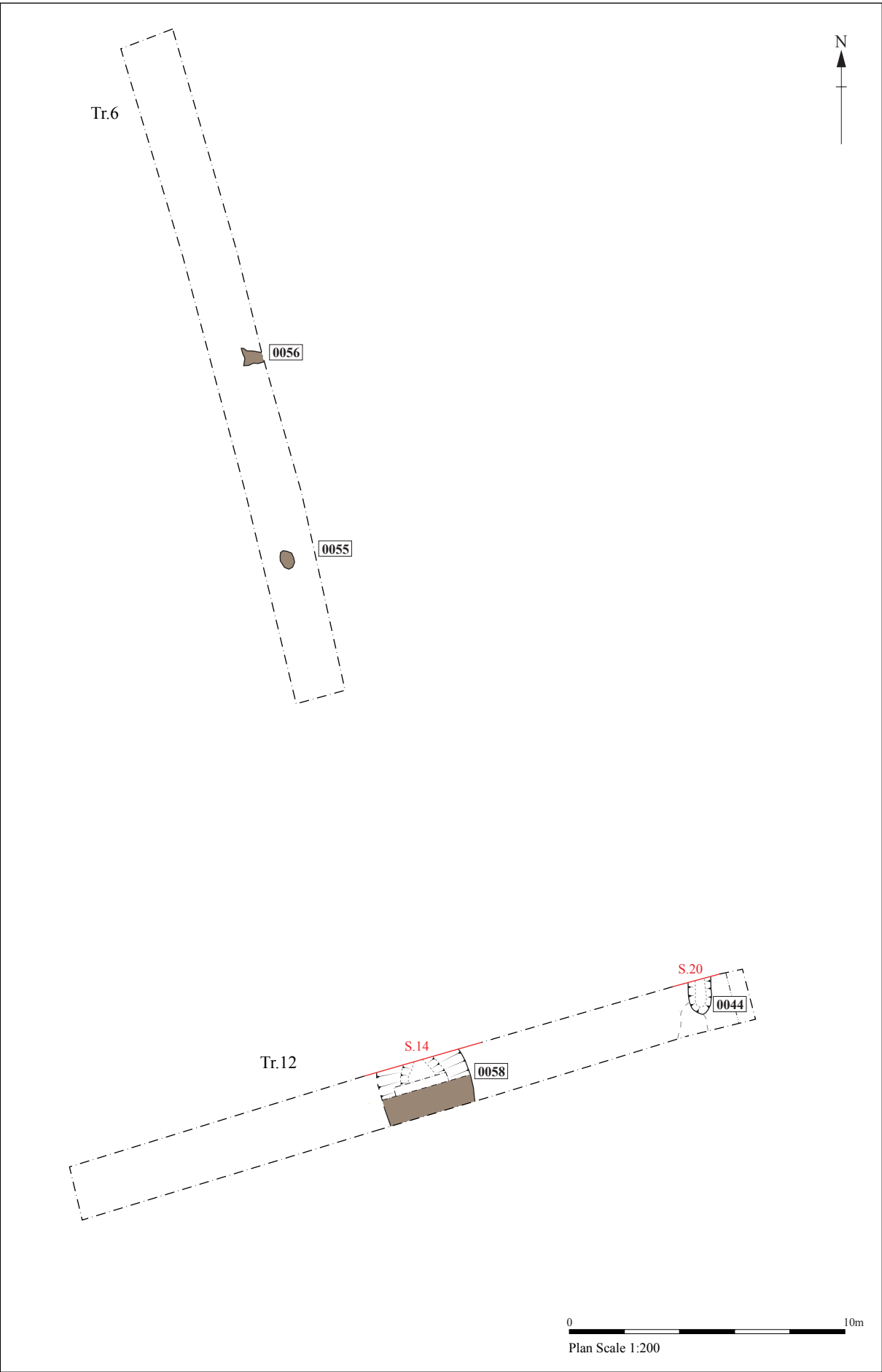


Figure 7. Trenches 06 and 12 plan

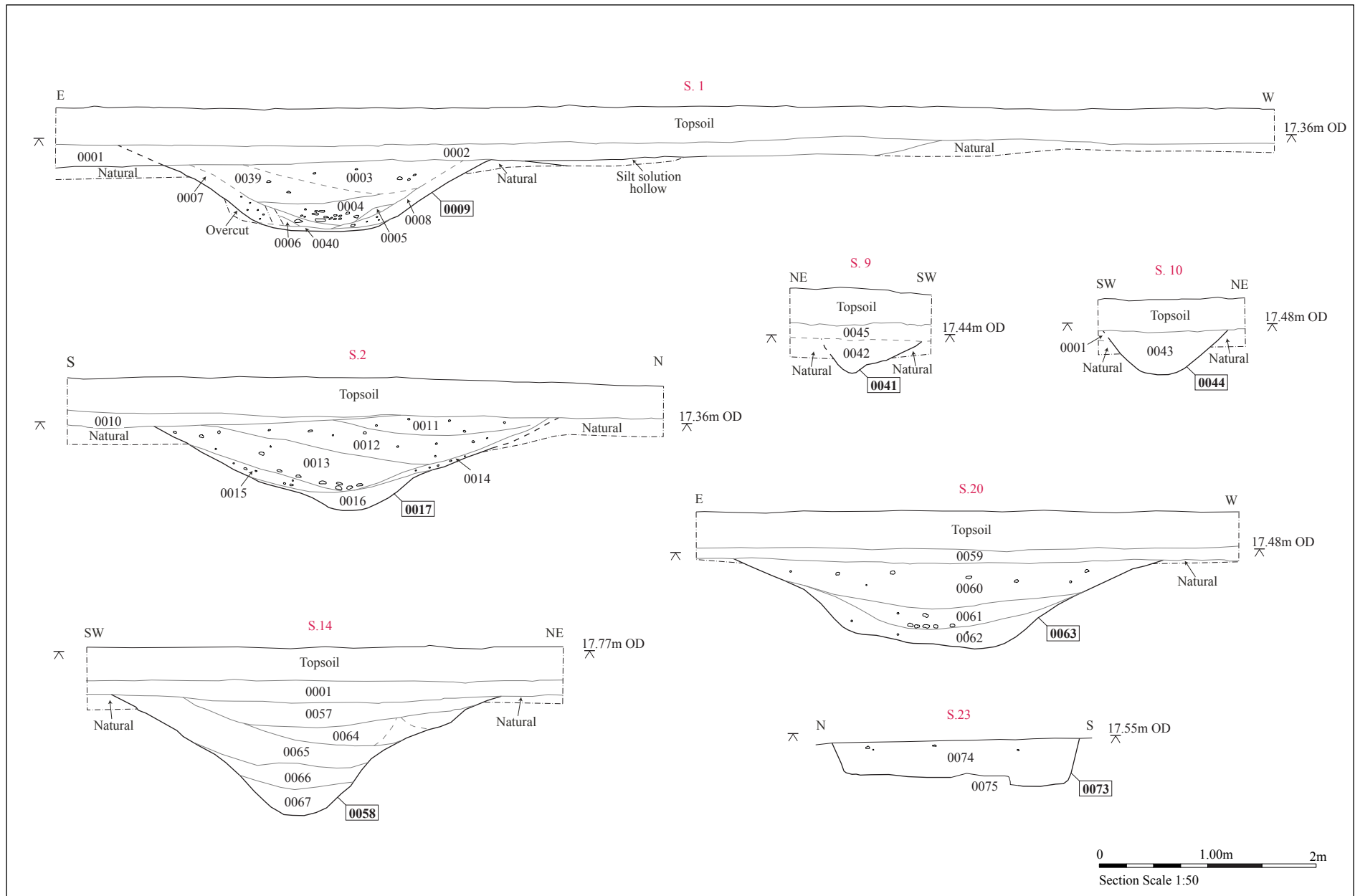


Figure 8. Sections

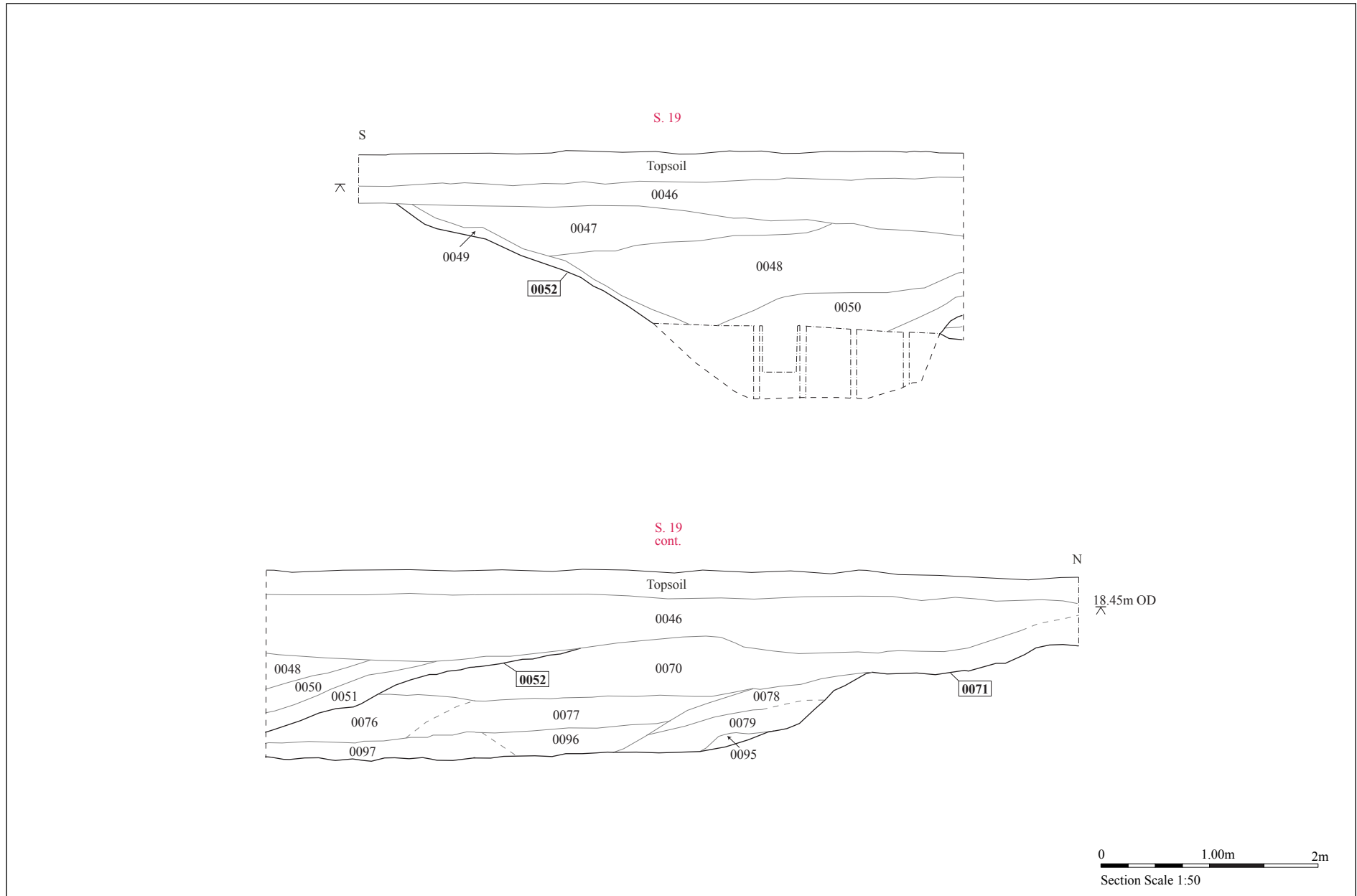


Figure 9. Section 19 of ring ditch 0068 & hollow 0071

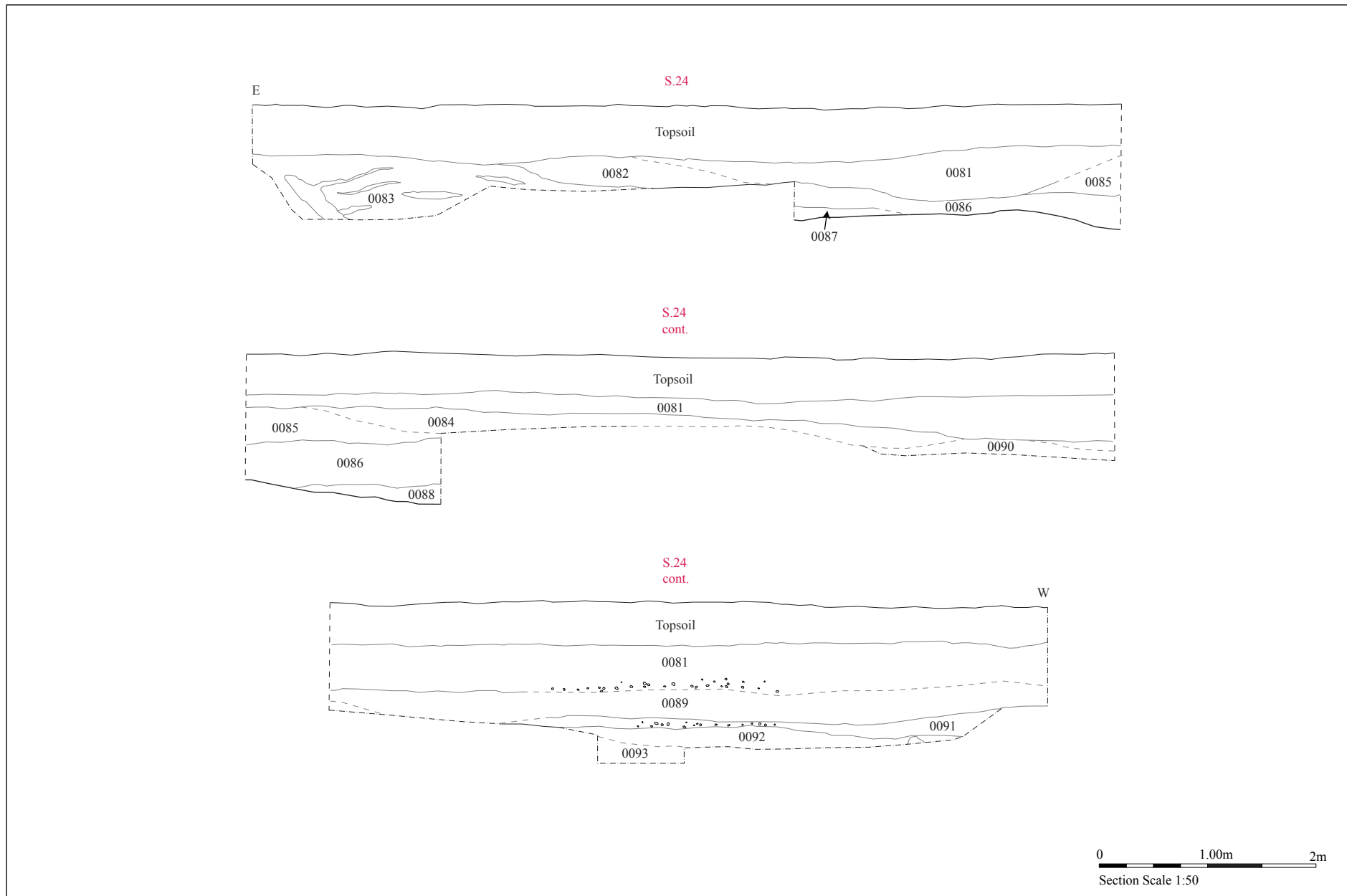


Figure 10. Section 24

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected from the evaluation. A full breakdown of the bulk finds by context can be seen in Appendix 5. The finds were retrieved from thirty-seven contexts in twelve trenches. Eighteen of these contexts relate to the sieved topsoil from each trench. Thereafter finds were recovered from eleven ditch fills, two layers as well as one pit, hollow and grave. A further three contexts were allocated to surface finds. Finds recovered as part of the sampling strategy (where needed) have also been included in Table 2. Also present are three small finds and a macrofossil report, which have both been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	53	164
CBM	2	11
Fired clay	1	3
Worked flint*	284	3475
Burnt flint	34	664
Slag	1	1
Glass	1	15
Animal bone	99	905
Shell	8	4
Totals	535	5250

*includes 21 pieces later discarded during analysis

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Prehistoric

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A total of forty-eight sherds weighing 145g were recovered from four excavated features and from a single unstratified context. The assemblage includes Early Bronze Age and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery which is almost certainly contemporary with the use of the Bronze Age round barrow denoted by ring ditch 0068. Sherds of later Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were also found. The sherds are fragmentary and abraded with an average sherd weight of 3g.

Pottery date	Quantity	Weight (g)
Early Bronze Age	25	85
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	2	5
Later Bronze Age	15	44
Later Iron Age	1	6
Not closely datable	5	5
Total	48	145

Table 3. Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by pottery spotdate

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2011). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared (Appendix 6). The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes are prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was also recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Two later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds were found in central burial 0073. One sherd is made of sandy fabric with fine grog inclusions. The surface is decorated with square-toothed-comb impressions forming bands and filled lozenges, typical of Beaker pottery. The second sherd in a fine flint and sand fabric is undecorated but may also be from a Beaker. It is possible that the Beaker sherds were from an interment within the barrow but alternatively may represent residual domestic material derived from deposits beneath the barrow. A sizeable assemblage of 295 Beaker sherds was recovered from pits and buried soil deposits on the line of the A142 Fordham bypass (MCB16946: Percival 2005) indicating significant domestic activity in the area in the later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

Early Bronze Age

A small but homogenous Early Bronze Age assemblage was collected from the upper fill of ring ditch 0068 and from its central grave 0073. The twenty five sherds weighing 85g are all grog tempered with numerous pale-buff grog pieces up to 3mm long and moderate, small, grey grog up to 1mm. The sherds have a pale buff to orange surface and reduced core; the surfaces have been carefully smoothed. The grog-tempered fabric indicates an Early Bronze Age date whilst the texture and finish of the sherds suggests that they derive from an urn or similar form. As such they may represent an accessory or canary vessel from a secondary interment, originally placed within the body of the mound, and later displaced as the barrow was ploughed out. Two sherds from the assemblage are pale-grey coloured and light weight indicating that they have been re-fired. This may be due to the pot being present at the cremation rite or may suggest a domestic origin for the pottery. Early Bronze Age pottery in a similar range of grog-tempered fabrics was found during excavations on the line of the A142 Fordham bypass immediately adjacent to the present site in various contexts, including a buried soil, and as an accompaniment to a cremation burial (MCB16946; Percival 2005).

Later Bronze Age

A total of fifteen flint-tempered sherds weighing 44g were collected from the upper and main fills of ring ditch 0068. The sherds are hard-fired with dense angular flint inclusions and include a single flattened rim. Significant later Bronze Age post Deverel Rimbury assemblages have been recovered from the A142 Fordham Bypass (Percival 2005, Sealy undated, Braddock and Hill undated) where radiocarbon dates from material accompanying the pottery suggest a date for the assemblage of around 850-805 BC (GU-15342).

Later Iron Age

A lone sand-tempered body sherd from a subsoil layer in Trench 9 may be later Iron Age.

Not closely datable

Four small scraps of sandy pottery with possible flint inclusions were recovered from Sample 04, context 0049. The sherds are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely

datable.

Discussion

The range of prehistoric pottery found at the site is consistent with those found on the Fordham Bypass in 2004 (Mortimer 2005). The assemblage confirms activity at the site as expected during the earlier Bronze Age when the ring ditches were constructed but also includes later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker of possible domestic origin and later Bronze Age sherds. The later prehistoric pottery shows that later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age occupation identified nearby at the A142 Fordham Bypass, Cambridgeshire (MCB16946; Braddock and Hill undated; Sealy undated, Percival 2005) and Exning, Suffolk (EXG082: Brudenell 2011), was also present here.

Post-Roman

Introduction

A small quantity of medieval pottery (5 sherds @ 19g) was recovered from the sieved topsoil collected around trenches 03, 04 and 12 (0024, 0025, 0026, 0037 and 0038). The assemblage is entirely made up of small and abraded body sherds dated from the late 12th to 14th century. A full contextual breakdown of the post-Roman pottery can be seen in Appendix 7.

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Two small and abraded fragments of CBM were retrieved, one from the ground surface (0069) and the other from the sieved topsoil (0030). Both of these pieces are small, abraded and cannot be identified as either tile or brick. They are in a medium sandy fabric and have partial oxidised surfaces as well as a reduced area. These characteristics suggest that they are possibly dated to the medieval period.

6.4 Fired clay

A single small fragment of fired clay was noted in the sieved topsoil context of 0030 (3g). It is in a medium sandy fabric with calcite and red iron ore (msc); a fragment of probable medieval CBM was also recorded in this context.

6.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on (Appendix 7). Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below.

Type	Number
single platform flake core	3
multi platform flake core	2
core fragment	4
core/tool	1
struck fragment	18
shatter	23
flake	149
blade-like flake	12
blade	1
bladelet	3
chip	1
spall	22
scraper	3
piercer	1
denticulate	1
retouched flake	5
retouched fragment	2
utilised blade	3
utilised flake	6
hammerstone	2
stone	1
Total	263

Table 4. Flint quantities

Introduction

A total of 263 pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. Thirty nine of these were from sieved topsoil contexts. The rest of the flint was from deposits associated with two ring ditches and the central grave of one of these. Apart from the flint from the sieved topsoil, which is mostly unpatinated and dark grey in colour, the flint from the site is almost all patinated to some degree (not including spalls, for which patination has not been recorded, 76% of the assemblage shows some degree of

patination). Most of the material is either mottled or patchy light grey or whitish in colour. Cortex, often present, is cream coloured and of various thicknesses. Some pieces exhibit more heavily patinated (or patinated cortex) surfaces showing that previously weathered flint was used as a raw material.

Two multi platform, and three single platform, flake cores are present. They are all irregular and they are, generally, quite minimally utilised. They all have at least some cortex and all are patinated. There are also four fragments which are probably from cores.

Eighteen struck fragments were found. There are irregular, some are chunky pieces but many of them are quite broad squat fragments which have been struck along one long edge, sometimes on both faces from that edge. It seems that they were probably 'tested' or used as irregular cores. Twenty-three irregular shatter pieces, many of them quite small, are also present.

A thick primary fragment, which is probably of thermal origin, has been flaked along one side, possibly as a core or a crude scraper.

A total of 149 unmodified flakes were recovered. The flakes are predominantly quite small and almost all are irregular in nature although a small number of neater pieces are present. The generally small size of the flakes reflects the size of the raw material utilised. The flakes are often squat in shape and thick flakes and clearly hard hammer struck bulbs are fairly common. Flakes often have broad or wide platforms and a fair number have an obtuse angle between platform and ventral face suggesting *ad hoc* working and little attempt at platform preparation. Eighty-three percent of flakes are cortical. Twenty-nine flakes (19%) have cortical platforms and eleven (7%) have hinged distal terminations. These factors reflect, respectively, a lack of core preparation and a relative lack of care or skill in knapping generally. Additionally, twelve flakes have been classified as blade-like flakes. Most of these are fairly irregular and almost all of them have some cortex. Twenty-two spalls and a small chip were also found. The flakes are characteristic of flint working during the later prehistoric period (later Neolithic or later).

One slightly irregular blade and three bladelets are present. Two of the small bladelets have very slightly abraded platforms suggesting that they were from prepared cores.

The other bladelet has possible evidence for slight retouch or utilisation.

Formal tools are rare. Three pieces have been classed as scrapers; a cortical fragment, which might be of thermal origin, 0069, has one edge flaked and utilised, a 'teardrop-shaped' cortical piece, 0028, has its broader end broken and the resulting edge retouched as an 'end scraper' and an irregular small thick flake, 0025, has possible reverse retouch of an edge forming a very irregular side scraper. There is a small piercer made on an irregular pointed flake, 0020, and a cortical flake with slight irregular retouch at its distal edge, 0069, has been classified as a denticulate.

Five flakes and two fragments are retouched and three blades and six flakes are utilised. Two of the blades have abraded platforms; one of these has an almost serrated edge, 0074, and a more dense patina than most of the flint from the site. The other prepared blade, 0053, is quite neat (these pieces may be of earlier Neolithic date).

Two quite small cortical lumps, 0003, may have been used as hammerstones. One of them is probably a fossil type spherical lump. The other, almost entirely cortical is part of a nodule.

A small piece of pinkish-coloured soft sandstone is also present in 0003.

Distribution

A total of 162 flakes were found in the two excavated sections of ring ditch 0068. They include four irregular flake cores, one of them very minimally used. Thirteen struck fragments include several pieces that have been repeatedly struck from one edge; they were either tested or used as cores. A probable thermal fragment may be another core or might be a crude scraper type tool. 105 flakes and four blade-like flakes were found in the ditch. One of the latter is thin and slightly curving but the flakes are predominantly irregular. Seventeen shatter pieces and eleven spalls were also found. No formal tools came from the ring ditch but two retouched flakes, two retouched fragments and three utilised flakes were found. All of these are quite irregular.

A repeatedly struck core fragment, five irregular flakes and an irregular blade came from hollow 0071.

Three flakes, three shatter pieces, a utilised flake and a utilised blade came from the central grave 0073 within ring ditch 0068. The utilised blade, which is almost 'serrated' and has a dense white patina, seems likely to be a residual earlier piece.

Forty-four flints were recovered from fills of ring ditch 0018. There is one irregular flake core and two fragments which are probably from cores. Nineteen flakes, six blade-like flakes, two shatter pieces and a few spalls came from the ring ditch fills. Most of the debitage is irregular but included are a few more regular flakes and three bladelets are also present. Two cortical lumps which may have been used as hammerstones were found in the ring ditch (as well as a small piece of sandstone). Three utilised pieces (two blades and a flake) were also found. One blade is quite neat and has an abraded platform. The flake is small thin and squat.

A scraper on a possible thermal fragment, a possible denticulate and two retouched flakes are recorded as miscellaneous 'finds' from the ground surface.

The rest of the flint (thirty-nine pieces) was recovered from sieved topsoil contexts.

These include five struck fragments, a core fragment, a shatter piece, eighteen (mostly small) flakes, five blade-like flakes, three spalls and a chip. Also found during sieving were a small piercer, two scrapers, a retouched flake and a utilised flake.

Conclusions

It is possible that a very few flints date to a relatively early period. A heavily patinated possible serrated blade may be of earlier Neolithic date and a couple of small bladelets might also be of that date.

Most of the flint, however, is consistent with a later prehistoric date. The irregular cores and tested pieces and irregular, often thick and squat struck flakes, have been hard hammer struck and there is virtually no evidence for core preparation. There are very few formal tools and those that have been classified as such are irregular types which are most likely to be of Bronze Age date and contemporary with the activity represented by the ring ditches. As well as the 'patinated' nature of most of the flint and the irregular squat flakes, a distinctive feature of the assemblage are the struck fragments which may have been tested or used as cores. In most cases the cores and struck fragments

have been quite minimally used with only a few flakes being struck before they were discarded. This is also characteristic of knapping during the later prehistoric period (Butler 2005, 182).

It is notable that the material recovered from the sieved topsoil is generally unpatinated and this might reflect post-depositional processes and soil conditions in the fills of the excavated features (where almost all the flint was patinated). It is possible that a few irregular flakes and shattered fragments from the topsoil may represent accidental breakage but some of this flint is certainly struck.

6.6 Burnt flint

Burnt flint was recorded in seven ditch fills (0004, 0013, 0047, 0048, 0050, 0051 and 0061), one pit (0057) and grave fill (0074). It is however most consistently recorded in Trench 09 and in three instances (0047, 0048 and 0050) it is noted alongside pottery dated to the later Bronze Age, as well as worked flint. None of the contexts contain large amounts of burnt flint. The assemblage is both variable in size and colour, although on balance grey to white fragments are the most frequent. These colour ranges suggest that they were probably utilised in the preparation and cooking of food in the prehistoric period.

6.7 Slag

A single small irregular shaped piece of non-magnetic fuel ash slag was recorded in ditch fill 0050. The fill also contains two sherds of pottery dated to the later Bronze Age period.

6.8 Glass

A thick and heavily abraded fragment of post-medieval bottle glass (15g) was noted in the sieved topsoil context 0036.

6.9 Small finds

Identified by Andrew Brown

In total three copper alloy small finds are present within the finds assemblage. A description and commentary on each item is provided below.

Roman

1. A copper alloy Vespasian AS (AD69-79). The obverse exhibits a degraded bust and a partial legend which reads [IMP]PCAEVESPAS. No lettering or imagery can be seen on the reverse due to the worn condition of the coin. SF1003 (Tr. 09, 0094).

Post Roman

2. A partial fragment of a copper alloy purse bar. It represents part of one arm and has two small round holes at one end and is curved over its entire length. Originally it would have displayed inlaid inlaid decoration, however only the grooves now survive. The purse bar is dated from the late medieval to the early post-medieval period. SF1002 (Tr. 03, 0094).

3. A copper alloy 'Rose' farthing of Charles I (AD1625-1649). The coin is subrounded and slightly worn, however the legend and design can clearly be seen. The obverse legend reads CAROLVS D.G MAG BRIT. and at the centre of this side is a wide crown and sceptres. The reverse legend reads FRAN ET HIB REX. and a rose design occurs at the centre. SF1001 (Tr. 04, 0094).

6.10 Faunal Remains

Eleven contexts contained animal bone, the majority of which are ditch fills. Two thirds of the assemblage by weight was recorded in four ditch fills from Trench 09. The animal bone assemblage is in a very poor state of preservation due to the acidic soil conditions. The fragments are mostly small (often crumbled) and their surfaces are completely degraded. The majority of the assemblage is composed of large mammal bone fragments, although due to their overall condition, few of these can be identified to species. Ditch fill 0050 (Trench 09) contains the largest collection of identifiable bone. These include a horse phalange, molar and pig tooth. The remaining vertebrae, tibia and jawbone fragments are too broken for species identification. Elsewhere small fragments of rib bone and tibia are present in ditch fill 0003, femur in ditch fill 0061, jawbone in layer 0072 and two metacarpals in grave fill 0074.

6.11 Shell

Three contexts contained small shell fragments, ditch fills 0004, 0050 and pit fill 0057. All of the fragments belong to land snails and in particular the grove snail *Capaea nemoralis*.

6.12 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methodology

A total of six samples were taken from features during an evaluation at Land at Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd, Fordham, Cambridgeshire. Five of the samples were taken from two ring ditches dating from the Bronze Age and a single sample was taken from a pit or possible grave fill. All the samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains along with the potential for radiocarbon dating of the features.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Capper, Bekker and Jans 2006).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results

The preservation of the majority of the cereal grains is by charring and is generally poor. Charred weed seeds are rare and consist of a small number of *Veronica sp.* seeds and a single possible *Poaceae sp. caryopsis*. There are also a small number of un-charred seeds present some of which may be considered to be intrusive.

Discussion

Charcoal fragments were abundant in all the samples and in particular within samples 1 (0013), 2 (0004) and 3 (0005) where it made up the majority of the flot material. Modern rootlets are present in all samples and are considered intrusive contaminants. Mollusc remains are common and amphibian and intrusive insect remains are present.

All the samples except sample 3 (0005) contain uncharred seeds from a narrow range of weeds such as *Chenopodium*, *Persicaria*, *Atriplex* and *Veronica* species, all of which are common weeds in crops and on rough ground on loamy or sandy soils.

Sample 2 (0004) contains a single charred *Pisum sativum* along with a couple of uncharred endocarps of the above. There is also a single charred cereal or *Poaceae* sp. *caryopsis* present which is too puffed and abraded to identify at this stage.

Both sample 4 (0048) and sample 5 (0061) contain a small number of fragmented charred cereal grains. All of these fragments display the characteristic puffed honeycomb structure of grains that have been subjected to combustion at high temperatures. However, all are too fragmented and abraded to be identified at this stage and no chaff elements are present that could have aided identification. Only a single specimen from sample 5 has been very tentatively identified as *Hordeum* sp.

The pit or possible grave fill, sample 6 (0074), produced a considerable numbers of amphibian/small mammal bones, along with modern rootlets, snail shells and the occasional insect fragment. This sample also contains a small number of charred cereal grain fragments, which like the remains previously discussed, are too fragmented and distorted for identification at this stage, no chaff elements are present that could have aided identification. There are a small number of bone fragments within the flot that could possible be examined further to see if they are associated with the disarticulated human remains discovered within this feature during the evaluation.

Sample 3 (0005) contains only charcoal and modern rootlets, no plant macrofossils could be observed within the percentage scanned.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples are poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in all the samples in varying quantities. The charred and un-charred seeds recovered from the flots seem to represent either wayside/wasteland or agricultural weed plants, the small amount of charred cereal grains could suggest that some of the seed remains

represent crop contaminants. As this assemblage is very small it is suggested that further analysis would add little information at this stage. Therefore there would be no benefit in submitting the current remains to an Archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

If further intervention is planned, it is recommended that environmental sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation of the nature of the cereal waste and its accompanying weed assemblage. These are likely to provide an insight into utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are processed and along with the flots from this evaluation are submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

6.13 Human bone

A small fragment of human skull (2g) was recorded in grave fill 0074. Pottery within the fill is dated to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has identified significant archaeological deposits, principally consisting of two ring ditches corresponding to the positions of two circular cropmarks seen in past aerial photography of the region. The archaeological horizon lies at a shallow depth, often immediately below the modern ploughsoil, at a depth of 0.3m-0.5m below ground-level.

Across much of the site an intermediate subsoil layer, 0001, was present between the ploughsoil and the undisturbed natural geological or archaeological horizon. While the development of this layer implies some truncation to the archaeological horizon in the past it also, where surviving, has protected deposits from modern ploughing. However in areas where layer 0001 was absent, presumably removed by agricultural activity, there has probably been increased truncation to archaeological deposits although this is likely to be minor in nature. While the topsoil sampling program has recovered a prehistoric flint assemblage this was small and widely scattered, which also suggests that only minor disturbance has occurred to underlying prehistoric contexts.

The ring ditches are thought to be the surviving elements of a former funerary complex originating in the early Bronze Age, consisting of two barrows and smaller associated deposits. There is no evidence to suggest any other type of activity on the site, or any other function for the ring ditches, there being no features or no deposits to indicate occupation and only a relatively small finds assemblage.

The ring ditches differ slightly in size and form. Ring ditch 0018 is projected to be a true circle and appears to maintain a consistent profile throughout. Ring ditch 0068 is considerably larger and more irregular, showing considerable variation in width and depth, and may be slightly oval in shape.

Both ring ditch interiors had areas where layer 0001 was not present, implying possible truncation of shallower cut features and the total removal of any evidence for former barrow or banks associated with the monument. Only a single feature was identified within the two ring ditches, pit 0073, which lay just off centre within ring ditch 0068. The pit's unclear extent, and the presence of disarticulated human bone at its base, suggest

that it is either a disturbed grave or a pit which is itself disturbing an earlier burial. The position of the feature close to the centre of the ring ditch suggests that the feature may disturb or be the monuments primary burial and the presence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery within the feature fill, the earliest material recovered from the site, indicates a date for the creation of the monument as a whole. The human bone that was seen and left *in situ*, despite being broken and disarticulated, demonstrates a good level of bone preservation.

No corresponding feature was identified within ring ditch 0018, despite trenching crossing the centre of the ring. The presence of off-centre burials cannot be discounted but also it is quite possible that the apparent truncation to the ring ditch interior could have removed any shallow grave cut or inhumation burial laid on the original ground surface before being covered by a barrow.

Both ditches appear to have initially infilled through natural processes such as windblown deposition or weathering and erosion of the cut, before more substantial homogenous deposits were laid down. Section 2 of ditch 0018 and Section 19 of 0068 both show later deposits slumping into the ditch from the exterior side. This perhaps suggests the presence of an external bank but otherwise there is no definite indication of material from a central barrow or bank being redeposited into the ditches. The uppermost fills of each section were generally sealed with a subsoil layer similar to or the same as 0001.

The finds assemblage recovered from the excavated features is all prehistoric and is predominantly concentrated around trenches 09, 10 and 11, in association with ring ditch 0068. Worked flint dominates and thereafter a small quantity of pottery, however the flint aside, the finds assemblage components are small and in a poor state of preservation. The pottery and the worked flint all suggest a main period of activity in the Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age periods and, as the bulk of the material appears in the central and upper ditch fills, it has clearly been deposited some time after the initial weathering and partial infilling of the ditch cut. The nature of the assemblage suggests that it has been redeposited and so may have originally been associated with a barrow or bank which has then fallen into the ditch. The broad date range of the pottery also suggests that the infilling of the ditches was a protracted gradual process throughout the Bronze Age.

Other features on the site were few, primarily consisting of a possible unurned cremation and burnt flint spread in Trench 06, and these are thought likely to be associated with the two adjacent ring ditches, indicating the presence of wider funerary activity around the main monuments.

There was little evidence for any activity on the site after the prehistoric period, despite the sites proximity to the multi-period occupation known along the line of the Fordham bypass to the north and north-east. There were no datable features or deposits to suggest that the monuments were ever a focus for subsequent activity and post-prehistoric finds were all recovered from either the sampling or metal-detecting of the topsoil. The single Roman coin, five medieval pottery sherds and fragments of CBM and glass probably all derive from casual loss or manuring practices and, with nothing dated beyond the mid-17th century, there is nothing to suggest that the site has been anything but agricultural land since the medieval period.

8. Conclusion

The evaluation has identified a Bronze Age funerary complex of regional importance, which is itself a further part of the widespread multi-period occupation and funerary activity that has previously been recorded in the area. Archaeological deposits are present across both application areas, with a ring ditch being wholly contained within each.

While the presence of the two ring ditches is well established the number and extent of any associated features, in particular inhumations or cremations, is less certain and there is high potential for further such deposits to exist. Dating evidence is currently slight and the archaeological deposits also have further potential to clarify the date, development and subsequent usage of the monuments.

Archaeological deposits lie at a shallow depth, at times immediately below the modern topsoil and so are highly vulnerable to any activity extending below the ploughsoil horizon. Shallower features and deposits in particular could be wholly removed by any development of the site while larger, deeper features such as the ring ditches may suffer heavy truncation depending on the nature of development works.

The site has strong potential to contribute towards regional research aims for the Bronze Age period, in particular the need for further exploration of burial practices, the development and use of monuments, and determining and understanding the landscape in which these monuments would have been a key element.

9. Archive deposition

The project archive, including finds, is currently held in the SCC Archaeological Store in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, pending deposition with the Cambridgeshire HER.

Paper archive

Type	Number	Detail	Format
Trench record sheets	12	01-12	A4 paper
Context Register	2	0001-0097	A4 paper
Context record sheets	70	0001-0097	A4 paper
Photograph register	2		A4 paper
Section register	1		A4 paper
Plan register	1		A4 paper
Section/plan sheets	8	01-08	A3 permatrace
Section drawings	24	S.01-S.24	A3 permatrace
Plan drawings	9	P.01-P.09	A3 permatrace

Table 5. Paper archive contents

Digital archive

Type	Number	Format
Site database	2	Microsoft Access 2003
Raw survey data	2	.raw
Scanned drawn record	8	.jpg
Digital photographs	125	.jpg

Table 6. Digital archive contents

Raw survey data has been processed and is stored in .dxf format and mapinfo .tab files.

10. Acknowledgements

The project was managed by John Craven. The fieldwork was directed by John Craven, assisted by Rob Brooks and carried out by Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard, John Sims and Alan Smith.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and environmental sample processing by Anna West and Tim Brown. The specialists finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett, with contributions from Sarah Bates (freelance), Andrew Brown (SCC/PAS Finds Recording Officer), Sarah Percival (NAU Archaeology) and Anna West. Report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams.

11. Bibliography

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Butler, C., 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*. Tempus.

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Mortimer, R., 2005, *Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridgeshire*. Post excavation assessment report, Cambridge County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 816.

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Appendix 1.

Cambridgeshire HET Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Historic Environment Team

Site: Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd, Fordham

Planning application: 11/00681/FUL

Company: Turners (Soham) Ltd

Location: NGR TL 6298 6892

This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Historic Environment Team (HET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.

The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) as part of the evaluation. Any response to this brief should follow IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2008.

NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM

1.0 Site Description

- 1.1 The site is located to the south of the village of Fordham, on the southern side of the south end of the Fordham bypass road. The geological substrate is chalk.
- 1.2 This location is rich in archaeological evidence, most recently seen in excavations conducted on the bypass where relict prehistoric land surfaces contained an abundance of lithic working waste from the manufacture of Neolithic stone tools (eg HER ref 7433). The area is also known for its prehistoric monuments, such as ring ditch sites - the ploughed remains of former burial mounds, one of which occurs within the development area (eg HER 09025). Other prehistoric features are known in the wider area (HER MCB14997) and cropmarked enclosures (9026) were known from beneath the buildings in the Turners compound, but not examined prior to development of the yard. To the south of Landwade Rd, south of the Turners yard, extensive Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement evidence was excavated in advance of the development of a packaging warehouse, extending the occupation history of the area (MCB16109).
- 1.3 To the east of Fordham Road area the post medieval gardens and park that incorporate the remains of medieval Fordham Abbey (MCB14463). A scheduled Roman villa site is located roughly 2km to the south east of the development area (CB80). The villa and abbey lie to the east of the River Snail, which was a focus for early settlement between the villages of Snailwell and Isleham in Cambridgeshire.

2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The development is for a lorry park - extending parking capacity for the Turners yard.
- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of

the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation. This brief deals solely with the evaluation phase.

- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including consultation with CHER, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 2.4 The required scheme shall include a field evaluation of threatened archaeological remains. Where appropriate, fieldwalking or test pitting programmes should be included in the evaluation scheme to characterise the artefact contents of the ploughsoil.
- 2.5 The evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching and/or test-pitting to adequately sample the threatened available area and will excavate sufficient archaeological features to conform with section 3.0 below. The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required.
- 2.6 All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with HET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be at least 1m in width. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants.
- 2.7 The mitigation of construction impacts to archaeological remains that are identified during this evaluation will be outlined in a further Design Brief.

3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied. This office will be particularly concerned with the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, site formation processes generally. To these ends buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified soil scientist and his/her advice sought on the whether soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of the site. If so, analysis should be undertaken.
- 3.2 Due to the scale of the development, air photograph rectification plots will not be required for this scheme. Reference to those produced for the Fordham by-pass is recommended.
- 3.3 A geophysical survey is not required as part of the scheme.
- 3.4 The assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
 - to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
 - provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The assessment of environmental potential should consider the guidelines set out in the following documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;
- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation or industrial residue analysis are included in a full report and sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

- 3.5 The evaluation should also carefully consider any artefact or economic information, in particular the survival of faunal evidence, and provide an assessment of the viability for further study of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision-making regarding mitigation strategies. Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in Faunal Remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme is to be undertaken. Faunal remains collected by hand and sieving are to be assessed and analysed if appropriate.
- 3.6 The evaluation should include a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any relevant research issues within a national and regional research framework.
- 3.7 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 3.8 If any of these areas of analysis are not considered appropriate the report will detail justification for their exclusion.

4.0 Requirements

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the HET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in The Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to HET as part of a specification of works to be submitted by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must confirm with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's MoRPHE publication (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide. EH 2006). This specification must:
 - 1. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
 - 2. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
 - 3. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.3 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation

Orders and public footpaths. The HET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.

- 4.4 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice should be followed. Environmental health regulations must also be followed. HET and the local Coroner must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.
- 4.5 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference should also be made to *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011).
- 4.6 **Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and HET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to HET before the commencement of works.**
- 4.7 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) office, and project managers are recommended to report any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork to CHER within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.8 The site archive specification should conform to the guidelines in MoRPHE (EH 2006), eg section 2.5.3 and be deposited within the County Archaeology Store on completion of site analysis and any ensuing publication.
- 4.9 To assist with the curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **event number**. CHER will use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project and on any ensuing reports.**
- 4.10 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before the commencement of fieldwork. The Project Manager should consult document ref HER 2004/1 (available from our website¹) regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive, which must be deposited in the County Store on completion of post-excavation analysis and publication.
- 4.11 Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team supports the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the ADS internet site²: The OASIS reference ID and Data Collection Form should be clearly presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will be returned.**
- 4.12 An unbound hard copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to HET within four weeks of the completion of site works (unless there are reasonable grounds for more time). This report must conform to the format contained within the document **HET Eval rev 06** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation

¹ <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/leisure/archaeology/historic/archives/herstore.htm>

² <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>

reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. If a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) Annex 2, Report Contents, should be used.

- 4.13 Following acceptance, **one copy** of the approved report of the results should be submitted to HET, **one hard and digital copy** to the CHER. The approved report should also be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 4.14 HET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform HET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 4.15 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to HET for approval.
- 4.16 HET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 4.17 The involvement of HET should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Kasia Gdaniec
Senior Archaeologist

Historic Environment Team
Box CC1008,
Shire Hall, Castle Hill,
Cambridge CB3 0AP

Appendix 2.
Cambridgeshire HER Search

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07432	Bronze Age spearhead, Fordham	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07432

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 624 689

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names

Fordham House, Fordham

Description

1. Late BA spearhead.
2. Ford Howe, H Palmer, found ca 1964. Seen by DNH, DN Hall, Fenland Survey, RN 0242, FOR A1.

Sources

- (2) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB5531 SPEARHEAD (Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)

Object Material

METAL

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07433	Ring ditch and burnt flint scatter, Fordham	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ring Ditch Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark, Find

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07433

Active

SHINE Candidate (Probable)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 628 689

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Fire cracked flint found. DN Hall, Fenland Survey, RN 241. 17 worked flints. One small core. On the whole, the assemblage was BA
2. Cropmarks include a ring ditch.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79
- (2) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 22/07/1971, BGS 1 - 2

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB5363 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)

Object Material

FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07433A	Flint implements, Fordham	Find Spot
Three lithic implements, possibly Mesolithic, were recovered from this location.		

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Mesolithic - 10000 BC? to 4001 BC?

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)

Active

Original Record Number - 07433A

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 629 689

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. 3 blades (Mesolithic ?).

Sources - None recorded

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB4906 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Mesolithic - 10000 BC? to 4001 BC?)

Object Material

FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07435	Roman bead, brooch, coins and sherds, Snailwell F Find Spot	

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07435

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 639 687

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Snailwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Roman objects. One fibula, 3 coins, blue glass bead, pottery including Horningsea ware.

2. Fenland Survey grid ref TL/6390/6868 - Gravel, part earthwork, dark area. Area metal detected just north of this. DN record 633, SNA S4.

Sources

- (1) Verbal communication: E Morrell Information from finder.
 - (2) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79, SNA S4
-

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB7686 BROOCH (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCB7687 COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCB7688 BEAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCB7689 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Object Material

METAL

METAL

GLASS

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07442	Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, Fordham House	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07442	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 629 691

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Mesolithic and BA flints. Fire cracked flint found; DN Hall, Fenland Survey, RN 240, For S1. One rough knife; patina scraper; mostly large and rough.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79, RN 240

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

Object Material

FCB5364	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT
FCB5365	POT BOILER (Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age - 10000 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07449	Fordham Abbey	Monument

Gilbertine priory founded before 1227 and dissolved in 1538. There were probably never more than 4 or 5 canons here. hospital was founded before 1279 for 14 poor persons.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

		Building Materials/Evidence
Hospital	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Documentary Evidence
Fishpond	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Documentary Evidence
Priory	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Documentary Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07449	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 631 696

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

R1, Fordham Abbey on site of Priory (LB) (Gilbertine). Fishpond (LB).
R2, Gilbertine priory founded before 1227 (C13) and dissolved in 1538 (C16). There were probably never more than 4 or canons here. A hospital (dedication SS Peter and Mary Magdalene) founded before 1279 for 14 poor persons was also maintained.
R3, Nothing was seen during recording about the fishpond.
O2, The fishpond has been drained off and the site filled in and put under pasture.
R4 & R5. A priory dedicated to St. Peter and Mary Magdalene was founded by the Canons of the Order of Sempringham immediately before 1227 when the liberties of the house were confirmed by Henry III. The buildings and a small endow of land in Fordham were provided by the Rural Dean and a number of other local benefactors. By 1279 the Prior held th original endowment of a messuage, a watermill and 14 acres of arable land. The tithes from a further 185 acres of arable and 5 acres of meadow had been given to be used to feed and clothe 14 poor people in the hospital at Fordham. The Pri also held lands in Landwade and Snailwell, and the whole estate was worth £28/2/4 1/2 d. In 1535 the estates were worth £40/14/4 1/2 d. excluding profits from the rectory at Burwell St Andrew and the chapel at Landwade. The house was nev very large and when the order was dissolved in 1538 there were only the Prior and 2 other canons in residence. None of Priory buildings have survived, and the present house on the site, although somewhat confusingly called Fordham Abbe, dates from c.1710. Slight traces of the levelled fish pond survive.

Sources

- (R1) Map: 1959. OS 6 inch map.
- (R2) Bibliographic reference: Knowles, D. and Hadcock, R.N. 1953. Medieval Religious Houses: England Wales. 1st edition. London: Longmans, Green. 1st edition., 173, 271
- (R3) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1954. The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire. (2nd edition Penguin, 1954, 310
- (R4) Bibliographic reference: Haigh, D. 1988. The Religious Houses of Cambridgeshire. Cambridgeshire County Council, p. 39
- (R5) Bibliographic reference: Salzman, L.F (ed) 1948. The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. Volume 2. Reprinted 1967, p. 255-6

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07449a	Fordham Abbey	Building

Fordham Abbey, 3 storey, brick and slated C18 house. There is a dilapidated dovecote.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Dovecote	17th century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD
House	18th century - 1701 AD to 1800 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Ruined Building
Extant Building, Brick, Slate

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations

DCB591 Active	Listed Building	1126354	Fordham Abbey
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07449a	Active
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6303 6976

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

R1, Fordham Abbey

R2, Fordham Abbey, 3 storey, brick and slated C18 house. There is a dilapidated dovecote.

R3, The present house is Queen Anne, C 1710.

O2, Fordham Abbey, a large private residence, in excellent condition, as described above. There are no remains of the Gilbertine Priory. The dovecote, at TL/6304/7014, a brick built structure, now stripped of its fittings, deserted and in poor condition, probably pre-dates the house and is possibly C17. See Ground Photographs (with PRC).

R4, Fordham Abbey, Fordham. The C13 Gilbertine priory on the site has totally vanished and Fordham Abbey today is plain but handsome Georgian red-brick mansion of 7 bays and 3 storeys enlivened with a semi-circular entrance portico of columns with Adam-style capitals. According to William Cole, the present house was built c1760 for William Metcalf, though other sources attribute it to Francis Noble 1790. The house incorporates much early C18 panelling on the ground and 1st floors and a fine staircase with 3 twisted balusters to each tread. An elliptical panelled arch separates the staircase from the entrance hall, and a similar arch separates the 2 halves of the dining room. These interiors may survive from an earlier house at Fordham, supposedly built c 1700 by Adm Sir Charles Wager who had bought the property from a branch the Russels of Chippenham (qv). This mansion is presumably that depicted in 2 fascinating panel-paintings which form mantels in the entrance hall and dining room of the present house. One shows a negro servant and a dog with the E front of Fordham Abbey in the background. The other is a more detailed view of the W front showing an extensive baroque man of cut and rubbed brick. With its 11-bay long facade, grouped 4/3/4, and its 3 storeys plus parapet, this would have been one of the most impressive houses in the country. The view of the W front shows the early C18 dovecote with pyramic and central lantern which survives in the park today and has recently been restored.

Sources

Bibliographic reference: Cambridgeshire Garden Trust 2000. The Gardens of Cambridgeshire: A Gazetteer.

(R1) Map: 1959. OS 6 inch map.

(R2) Unknown reference type: MHLG,2266/11/A, --/06/1949, 8

(R3) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1954. The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire. (2nd edition) Penguin, 1954, 310

(R4) Bibliographic reference: Watkins, D. 1971. Burke's and Savilles Guide to Country Houses, Cambridgeshire. , pp 14 - 15

(R5) Bibliographic reference: Salzman, L.F (ed) 1948. The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely. Volume 2. Reprinted 1967, (1967 reprint), 256 - 258

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07483	Roman Villa south of Snailwell Fen	Monument

Site of Roman Villa found by ploughing, presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Hypocaust	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Find, Plaster
Wall Painting	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Find, Plaster
Villa	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Find

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations

DCB390 Active Scheduled Monument 1006868 Roman villa south of Snailwell Fen

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07483 Active
 SHINE Candidate (Probable) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6364 6831

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

R1, A Roman house with hypocaust and painted wall plaster was discovered in 1971 beside the River Snail. Much pottery mainly C3 was found.

R2, Nothing further is known of the Fordham site, but it is hoped that the County Archaeology Committee will be able to investigate it "one Day". Not enough was unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a native farmstead.

R3, At Biggin Farm, Fordham (TL/637-/683-) (sic), pottery of the C2 to the C4, accompanied by wall plaster and roof and tiles, appears to indicate a villa.

R4, Recommended for scheduling.

01/11/1988. Site Visit - Site of Roman villa found by ploughing and then dug into by the owner. Part of a probable hypocaust was located together with a considerable amount of building material. Pottery (examined by Cambridge Museum) indicate occupation in at least C1 & C2 AD. Not enough was unearthed for any sort of plan to be obtained, but the presence of a hypocaust and painted wall plaster indicates that it was rather more than a native farmstead. Site lies N of Snailwell Road and is bounded on E by River Snail. NW boundary is extremely difficult to recognise, due to the removal of the hedge boundary marked on the maplet. Field freshly ploughed at time of visit. No Romano-British artefacts seen, but some flint flakes noted.

Site Visit 25/02/91 - Chalk lumps concentrated in area near confluence of River Snail and tributary to N. A few isolated abraded pottery sherds, and a little animal bone noted in ploughsoil, no building material.

Sources

- (R1) Article in serial: Wilson, D.R. 1973. Roman Britain in 1972. I. Sites explored. *Britannia* 4: 271-323. , (Cra'aster)
- (R2) Bibliographic reference: Letter 19/03/1975 MD Cra'aster
- (R3) Bibliographic reference: Wilkes, J.J and Elrington, C.R. 1978. The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. Volume 7. Oxford University Press, p. 45
- (R4) Verbal communication: Alison Taylor 18/2/1980.

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
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FCB4936	ANIMAL REMAINS	BONE
FCB4937	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FCB4938	FLUE TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FCB4939	ROOF TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FCB14689	WALL PLASTER (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07633	Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall railway (disused)	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Railway	19th century to 20th century - 1801 AD to 2000 AD

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 06390	Active
Original Record Number - 07633	Active
SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 5688 6675

Administrative Areas

District	East Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Dismantled railway (TL/473-/597-, TL/618-/697-). Track of old railway (NAT)
 2. The line from Barnwell to Fordham was nineteen miles of single-track railway built by the Great Eastern Railway as part of a through line to Mildenhall. It was opened in June 1884 but was never very successful and it was closed to passengers on 18/06/1962. Freight continued to be carried until 13/07/1964 when all but the section between Fordham Junction and Burwell was closed entirely, this last section was closed on 19/04/1965.
-

Sources

- Aerial Photograph: Wilson, S 2010. Aerial photograph of Devil's Dyke crossing a disused railway, Rea
- (1) Map: 1969. OS 1 inch map.
 - (2) Bibliographic reference: Gordon, D.I. 1977. Regional History of Railways of Great Britain 5. Eastern Counties, p. 142, 145
-

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07737	Neolithic axe, Fordham	Find Spot

A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in this location.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07737

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6240 6890

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. polished axe, CAAM, DN Hall, Fenland Survey RN 243, FOR A2.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB6312 AXE (TOOL) (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2201 BC)

Object Material

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07745	Bronze Age flint implement, Snailwell	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07745

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6390 6868

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Snailwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Bronze Age material recovered. Some gravel, also dark area.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79, RN 631, Sna S4

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB7690 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)

Object Material

FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07745A	Iron Age finds, Snailwell	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07745A

Active

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6390 6868

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Snailwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Iron Age materials also recovered. Some gravel, part earthwork, dark area. Condition damaged.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79, record 632, site SNA S4

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB7680 UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)

Object Material

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
07746	Iron Age site, Snailwell Fen	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Settlement	Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Original Record Number - 07746	Active
SHINE Candidate (No)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6366 6872

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Snailwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Site spanning the Iron Age and Roman periods, with dark areas and pottery finds. The site has the potential for well preserved remains.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79, RN 630, SNA S3

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB19522 SHERD (Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman - 800 BC to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
09025	Ring ditch, Fordham House	Monument
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Ring Ditch		Cropmark
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations - None recorded		
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
SHINE Candidate (No)		Active
Original Record Number - 09025		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 6298 6892	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
1. Ring ditch.(A Spedding 30/04/1984, CUCAP AP RC8-AJ 88 used).Additional note: One ring ditch at TL/6298/6893. (R Palmer 16/01/1989).		
Sources		
(1) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 23/06/1959 YW 25, 22/07/1971BGS 1, 2, 01/05/1973 RC8-AJ 88		
Finds - None recorded		
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
09026	Enclosures, Fordham	Monument

Sub-elliptical enclosures are visible as cropmarks in this area.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Enclosure

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 09026

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6294 6876

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Sub-elliptical enclosures. (A Spedding 30/04/1984, CUCAP AP BPX 83 used). Additional note:TL/629-/688-. Sub circular features, probably recent quarrying, in area of furlong boundaries. Suspect as archaeological features although adjacent Fenland Survey site FOR S2. (R Palmer 16/01/1989).

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 19/06/1974 BPX 83, 84

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10309	Medieval furlong boundaries, Fordham	Monument

Medieval furlong boundaries can be found at this location.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Linear Feature Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Earthwork, Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Active

Original Record Number - 10309

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 627 694

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Furlong boundaries centred at this grid ref.

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, EG 244

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10314	Rectangular enclosure, Fordham	Monument
Classification		
Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Enclosure		Cropmark
Monument Status and Scores		
Associated Legal Designations		
DCB857 Active SHINE 7		Rectangular enclosure of unknown date, south of Landwade Road, Fordham
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
SHINE Candidate (Yes)		Active
Original Record Number - 10314		Active
Ratings and Scorings - None recorded		
Location		
National Grid Reference	TL 6282 6839	
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Description		
1. Part of rectangular enclosure. Sketched.(R Palmer 16/01/1989).		
Sources		
(1) Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, RC8-HW 81 - 82		
Finds - None recorded		
Associated Events/Activities - None recorded		
Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded		

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
10379	Burnt flint, Chalk Farm, Fordham	Monument
Concentration of heavily burnt pieces of flint on easement of Thetford Aqueduct near Chalk Farm		

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Burnt Mound Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Find

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Original Record Number - 10379

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6221 6883

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Concentration of heavily burnt pieces of flint on easement of Thetford Aqueduct near Chalk Farm. Generally small in though some 2cm - 4cm. Scatter extends c TL/6219/6882 to TL/6223/6883. No signs of modern burning in area nor do flints appear to have been knapped. Apparently associated with a ? natural hollow and occurring at a depth of c 0,8m.

Sources

(1) Unpublished document: Haley, G. 1992. Site visit notes.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11104	Boundary, Fordham	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Boundary
Watercourse

Building Materials/Evidence

Cropmark
Cropmark

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)	Active
Original Record Number - 11104	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 620 689

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Marks of recent boundaries, drainage and old stream. (R Palmer 16/01/1989).Not on CCC overlay.

Sources

(1) Aerial Photograph: NMR APs, TL6268/8/337 - 339

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
11533	Roman artefact scatter, Fordham	Find Spot

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Findspot Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No) Active

Original Record Number - 11533 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6315 6917

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Metal detected. A dark area with bone, pottery and red tile. DN Hall, Fenland Survey ref FOR S10.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Hall, D.N. 1996. The Fenland Project, Number 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire Archaeological Committee East Anglian Archaeology Report 79

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB10482 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCB10483 TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

FCB10484 HUMAN REMAINS (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Object Material

POTTERY

CLAY

BONE

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
12340	Gardens and park at Fordham Abbey	Park and Garden

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Park	Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?
Dovecote	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Walled Garden	20th century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD
Lawn	20th century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD
Tree Belt	20th century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD
Garden	
Orchard	20th century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD
Ornamental Pond	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD
Kitchen Garden	Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence
Documentary Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Cambridgeshire Gardens Trust - 220	Active
Original Record Number - 12340	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 631 695

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Fordham Abbey - grounds, drive, lodge gates etc. Nice gardens and parkland.
2. Sales particulars from 1958 describe the grounds as consisting of lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs, a stream with a wrought iron bridge, tennis court and swimming pool, summer house, orchard, walled kitchen garden and two greenhouses. The parkland and pasture extended for 61 acres.
3. The original date of the grounds is unknown but it is suggested that they are at least contemporary with the present house and may be considerably earlier with the possibility of fishponds associated with the Abbey site.
4. A 4 acre garden surrounds the Abbey today and features lawns, mature trees, pond and an orchard. There is a walled kitchen garden to the S, and to the E a bridge over a tributary of the River Snail. There is a dovecote with a pyramidal roof and lanterns which has recently been restored. Between the river and the road is a narrow park of 50 acres established in the C19th.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished document: Way, T. 1998. Cambridgeshire Parks & Gardens Survey.
- (2) Unpublished document: 1958. Sales particulars for Fordham Abbey Estate with 245 acres. SP71/6-7
- (3) Unpublished document: Way, T. 1999. Historic Parks and Gardens in Cambridgeshire.
- (4) Bibliographic reference: Cambridgeshire Garden Trust 2000. The Gardens of Cambridgeshire: A Gazetteer.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB14609	Flint scatter on field E of railway and S of Fordham-Find Spot Burwell Road	

Fieldwalking identified a concentration of flint flakes and burnt flint at TL 621 696.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Flint Scatter	Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 621 696

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Fieldwalking identified a concentration of flint flakes and burnt flint at TL 621 696.

Sources

(1) Unpublished report: Cambridge Archaeology Field Group (no named author) 2001. Fordham. A fieldwalking study 2001. Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB11181 BURNT FLINT (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)	
FCB11182 FLAKE (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)	FLINT

Associated Events/Activities

ECB419 Fieldwalking S of Fordham to Burwell Road, 2001 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB14885	Saint Nicholas' Church, Landwade	Building

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Transept	15th century to Modern - 1401 AD to 2050 AD
Church	15th century to Modern - 1401 AD to 2050 AD
Nave	15th century to Modern - 1401 AD to 2050 AD
Chancel	15th century to Modern - 1401 AD to 2050 AD
Tower	15th century to Modern - 1401 AD to 2050 AD

Building Materials/Evidence

Extant Building

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6232 6810

Administrative Areas

County Suffolk

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Church originally built as a private chapel by Walter Cotton c.1445, remains virtually unaltered. Built of course flint and partially rendered, has N. and S. transepts, aisleless nave and a low, two-stage W. tower. The chancel and nave are structurally undivided, but retains original screen. Twelve panels of C15 glass remain, reset in 1926-27 after all glass removed in C19. Church much restored in C18 after being run down in C17. Several monuments to the Cottens erected between C15 and C18.

Sources

(1) Bibliographic reference: 2002. The Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Vol 10.

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB14997	Prehistoric features, Fordham Bypass Site 1	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Post Built Structure	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC to 42 A
Quarry	Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD
Fence	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC to 42 A
Field System	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC to 42 A
Crouched Inhumation	Neolithic - 4000 BC? to 2201 BC? Sub Surface Deposit
Pit	Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age - 4000 BC to 401 B Sub Surface Deposit
Buried Land Surface	Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Shaft	Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible) Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 63030 68980

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. An evaluation was undertaken along the route of the Fordham bypass revealing six significant archaeological sites. In Area 1 (S end of bypass), possible evidence for prehistoric timber buildings, fences and a field system of BA or EIA date were found. Iron Age quarrying was also seen.

2. Following evaluation, three areas were excavated in advance of the construction of the bypass. At the southern end of bypass (Areas A1) significant prehistoric remains were recorded. These comprise an extensive area of Neolithic burial la surface, containing a large and well preserved finds assemblage and showing possible evidence of land clearance. Also found was a double crouched burial of probable Neolithic date, and radiocarbon dates are awaited to confirm the dating. A sequence of pits dating to the Early Neolithic and extending into the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age were recorded, together with a large Late Bronze Age shaft cut into a solution hollow which contained three infill deposits. The heavily truncated remains of a small Bronze Age cremation cemetery were also recorded in this area. Remains dating to the Iron Age include a child burial placed within a modified hollow, and a number of ditches.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Casa Hatton, R. and Kemp, S. 2002. Iron Age and Roman archaeology along the proposed route of the Fordham Bypass: an archaeological evaluation. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A202
- (2) Unpublished report: Mortimer, R. 2005. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 816, Area A1

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB15684 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Large quantity) (Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC)	FLINT
FCB15685 SHERD (Medium quantity) (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC to 42 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ECB747 Evaluation along Fordham Bypass, 2002 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
CB14998	Post-Medieval enclosure, Fordham Bypass Site 2	Monument

Ditched enclosure thought to date to the post-Medieval period, possibly the remains of a stock enclosure near the medieval fen edge.

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Ditched Enclosure Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?

Building Materials/Evidence

Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Probable)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 62433 69154

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Site 2 (in N half of Area 1) is a ditched enclosure thought to date to the post-Medieval period, possibly being the remains of a stock enclosure near the medieval fen edge.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Casa Hatton, R. and Kemp, S. 2002. Iron Age and Roman archaeology along the proposed route of the Fordham Bypass: an archaeological evaluation. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A202
-

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ECB747 Evaluation along Fordham Bypass, 2002 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB16109	Prehistoric settlement, Landwade Road, Fordham	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates

Round House (Domestic)	Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC
Granary	Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC
Boundary Ditch	Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC
Ditch	Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC
Settlement	Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC
Pit	Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC

Building Materials/Evidence

Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit
Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (No)

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 63106 68302

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1 & 2. Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1996 on this site prior to development. The main features related to early Iron Age settlement, with storage pits (some with placed deposits), 4-6 post hole structures (granaries) and post-bui roundhouses. Deposits of waste and refuse in disused pits provided extensive environmental data. TL dating on the pott gives a 6th century BC date. Preceding the Iron Age site were ditched features, probably boundaries, from the Bronze A Pottery has identified two phases: early Bronze Age and mid-late Bronze Age, with large boundary ditches marking the lat

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Robinson, B. 1996. Archaeological Excavations at Fordham, Cambridgeshire.
- (2) Article in serial: Reynolds, T. 1996. Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 1994-1996. PCAS 84: 171.

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates

FCB14094	SHERD (Large quantity) (Early Iron Age - 800 BC to 401 BC)
FCB18035	SHERD (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC)

Object Material

POTTERY
POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ECB1736 Excavations at Landwade Road, Fordham 1996 (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB16946	Roman to Medieval remains, Fordham Bypass	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates		Building Materials/Evidence
Headland	Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD	Earthwork
Post Hole	Unknown date	Sub Surface Deposit
Road	Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD	Sub Surface Deposit
Inhumation	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub Surface Deposit
Hollow	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub Surface Deposit
Ditch	Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD	Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Original Record Number - MCB16946	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6303 6898

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Three areas were excavated in advance of the construction of the Fordham bypass. At the eastern end of area A1, parallel to the modern Fordham road, remnants of a metalled surface and a probably roadside ditch were found, thought to be the remains in a N-S Roman road. A second well metalled road was located at the western end of area A1, aligned NN to SSW, which may date to the late Roman period or possibly the 5th-6th centuries AD. A burial of an elderly man was found cut into a modified hollow, probably Romano-British in date. Finally a series of Roman ditches were recorded. It was also noted that the modern Fordham Road sits on a medieval baulk or headland, which is likely to have been the location of medieval road.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Mortimer, R. 2005. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 816, Area A1

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB15686 SHERD (Small quantity) (Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD)	POTTERY
FCB15687 KNIFE (1) (Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD)	IRON
FCB15688 UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT (1) (Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD)	IRON
FCB15689 COIN (1) (4th century AD - 301 AD to 400 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
FCB15690 ROOF TILE (Medium quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY
FCB15691 HUMAN REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Roman to Early Saxon - 43 AD to 650 AD)	BONE

Associated Events/Activities

ECB2043 Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004 (Event - Intervention. Ref: FOR BP(ABC))

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB16947	Prehistoric and Roman remains, Fordham Bypass	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Burnt Mound	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Post Hole	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Ditch	Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 2500 BC to 401 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Post Built Structure	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC to 42 AD Sub Surface Deposit
Artefact Scatter	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Find
Artefact Scatter	Early Neolithic - 4000 BC to 3001 BC Find
Field System	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 1001 BC Conjectural Evidence

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Possible)	Active
Original Record Number - MCB16946	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6271 6902

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Excavations were undertaken in advance of the construction of the Fordham Bypass. A significant and dense area of prehistoric remains were encountered at this location (area A2). A early and a late Neolithic flint scatter were recorded, the latter associated with pottery and burnt flint, and suggested to be a midden deposit. An extensive area of postholes occurred in the northern part of the site, supposed to be of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, with a small burnt mound occurring immediately to the W. Two perpendicular ditches, dating to the early - middle Bronze Age, may represent evidence for Middle Bronze Age field systems. A cluster of tree throws containing early Iron Age pottery occurred in the centre of the site, and a small circular post-built structure was found immediately to the N, thought to be of comparable but lacking any dating evidence. At the SE part of the site a group of small pits and postholes, including a possible four structure, were recorded, all of which contained artefactual material. One feature dated to the later Iron Age or beyond was recorded, a modified hollow infilled with soil containing Roman settlement debris.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Mortimer, R. 2005. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 816, Area A2

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB15692 SHERD (Small quantity) (Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 2500 BC to 401 BC)	POTTERY
FCB15693 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Medium quantity) (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC)	FLINT
FCB15694 BURNT FLINT (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC)	FLINT
FCB15695 ROOF TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	CLAY

Associated Events/Activities

ECB2043 Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004 (Event - Intervention. Ref: FOR BP(ABC))

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
MCB16948	Prehistoric remains, Fordham Bypass	Monument

Classification

Monument Types and Dates	Building Materials/Evidence
Well	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Midden?	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Burnt Mound	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 400 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Well	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 400 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Hollow	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 400 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Enclosure	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age - 1000 BC to 400 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Pit	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1500 BC Sub Surface Deposit
Pit	Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age - 2500 BC to 420 BC Sub Surface Deposit

Monument Status and Scores

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

SHINE Candidate (Probable)	Active
Original Record Number - MCB16946	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference TL 6243 6915

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Description

1. Excavations were undertaken in advance of the construction of the Fordham bypass, revealing significant prehistoric remains in this area. A group of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features were recorded, including a substantial burnt flint mound, with a large pit/well on its NE side, and a possible midden or working hollow on its western side. The well contained a large assemblage of animal bone, while the hollow contained an assemblage of worked flint, along with a quantity of Beaker pottery. Beneath these features were a series of eight smaller wells and pits. Two possible enclosure ditches or palisade trenches were recorded at the western limit of the excavation, which appeared to separate the higher ground from the lower lying fen to the west. No clear dating evidence was recovered although a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date is suggested. A small group of truncated pits and postholes were also assigned to this date range.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished report: Mortimer, R. 2005. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 816, Area B

Associated Finds

Find Types and Dates	Object Material
FCB15696 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Medium quantity) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC)	FLINT
FCB15697 SHERD (Medium quantity) (Early Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 1501 BC)	POTTERY
FCB15698 ANIMAL REMAINS (Medium quantity) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC)	BONE

FCB15699 BURNT FLINT (Medium quantity) (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze FLINT
Age - 3000 BC to 1501 BC)

FCB15700 SPEARHEAD (Fragment) (Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC) BRONZE

Associated Events/Activities

ECB2043 Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004 (Event - Intervention. Ref: FOR BP(ABC))

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

Cambridgeshire County Council Designation Full Report

22/03/2012

DesigUID: DCB390 **Type:** Scheduled Monument **Status:** Active

NHLE ID **NHLE ID** **Legacy ID**
1006868 1006868 Cambridgeshire 80

Name: Roman villa south of Snailwell Fen

Grade: **Date Assigned** **Amended:** **Revoked:**

Legal Description

Curatorial Notes

Designating Organisation

Location

Grid Reference: Centroid TL 6364 6831 (MBR: 376m by 321m)

Map sheet: TL66NW **Area (Ha):** 4.82

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire

Postal Addresses - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated Monuments

07483 Monument: Roman Villa south of Snailwell Fen

Additional Information

Checked OK:

Cambridgeshire County Council Designation List Report

22/03/2012

DesigUID	Name	Type	Grade	NHLE ID	NGR	Assigned	Revoked
DCB591	Fordham Abbey	Listed Building	II	1126354	TL 62805 70159	01/12/1951	
Description	<p>TL 66 NW FORDHAM NEWMARKET ROAD (east side) 5/117 Fordham Abbey (formerly listed as 1.12.51 Fordham Abbey and Stabling) II*</p> <p>Small country house mid C18 rebuilt from an earlier mansion c.1710 on the site of the Gilbertine priory. Materials from the earlier building are believed to have been re-used, a painted panel in the over mantel of the entrance hall chimney piece depicts the eleven 'bay' facade of the original house. William Cole records the house being built c.1760 for William Metcalf. Red brick with possibly lead roofs concealed behind a parapet on each facade. Three storeys with basement, square plan with recessed side entrance wing to south. Parapet with stone coping, two stacks with moulded cornice. Eaves cornice of moulded brick with dentils and plinth. Seven 'bays' to west facing facade. Seven, second floor twelve-paned hung sash windows in cambered gauged red brick arches, six similar first floor windows with central round headed arched window and six ground floor windows. Central six panelled door and fanlight with semi-circular planned Ionic portico with stone steps. Interior details include mid C18 raised and fielded panelling to all ground floor rooms with original doors and doorcases, window cases with panelled shutters. Very fine open string staircase of two flights with barley-sugar twisted balusters, three to each step, and moulded handrail overriding very finely carved fluted newel posts with Ionic capitals. c.1710 and possibly a survival from the original house.</p> <p>William Cole, MMS, C.R.O. Pevsner. Buildings of England, p.386 Sale Catalogue of Fordham Abbey Estate, 1929 Listing NGR: TL6280570159</p>						
DCB592	Biggen Stud Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	1126355	TL 63124 68883	31/01/1984	
Description	<p>TL 66 NW FORDHAM NEWMARKET ROAD (east side) 5/120 Biggen Stud Farmhouse II</p> <p>Cottage ornee farmhouse. C18, with C19 additions. Plastered timber-frame, gault brick and clunch, red brick stacks. Thatched, hipped roof to original building with slated outshuts. Two storeys; three symmetrical 'bays'. Three first floor and two ground floor casement windows in two centred arches. Modern, thatched and glazed closed porch with boarded oak door. Two doors with two-centred arches in matching wings to right and left hand. Interior details altered c.1934, some C18 doors.</p> <p>Pevsner. Buildings of England, p.386 Listing NGR: TL6312468883</p>						
DCB593	Barn to West of Fordham House	Listed Building	II	1126356	TL 62798 69220	31/01/1984	
Description	<p>TL 66 NW FORDHAM NEWMARKET ROAD (west side) 5/122 Barn to west of Fordham House II</p> <p>Barn. Late C17. Timber frame of six bays, weather boarded with clunch and brick foundations. Hipped red pantile roof originally thatched. Clunch lean-to to south with red pantiles. Timber framed walls and roof intact. Main boarded entrance doors renewed.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TL6279869220</p>						
DCB959	Fordham House	Listed Building	II	1162325	TL 62836 69220	31/01/1984	
Description	<p>TL 66 NW FORDHAM NEWMARKET ROAD (west side) 5/121 Fordham House II</p> <p>Farmhouse of two C19 building periods. Gault brick, with low pitched, hipped slate roofs and seven stacks. Two storeys. Boarded eaves, with shaped brackets. South facing entrance facade. One blind and two first floor sixteen-paned hung sash windows recessed in cambered gauged brick arches, and two similar ground floor windows. Straight joint and earlier building to left of main entrance. Six-flush-panelled door and fanlight with glazing bars in double recessed round headed gauged brick arch with stone imposts. Interior details, early to mid C19, include staircase and chimney pieces.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TL6283669220</p>						
DCB1444	Fordham Abbey Garden Boundary Walls and Two Pairs of Gate Piers to south	Listed Building	II	1331769	TL 62985 69723	31/01/1984	
Description	<p>TL 66 NW FORDHAM NEWMARKET ROAD (east side) 5/119 Fordham Abbey Garden boundary walls and two pairs of gate piers to south II</p> <p>Garden walls, C18. Local red brick with brick cornice and copings. Two pairs of gate piers, those to north with moulded stone caps.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TL6298569723</p>						

Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Parish	NGR
ECB1501	Fieldwalking along Fordham Bypass	CCC AFU		Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 61818 70342
Description	A programme of fieldwalking was carried out along the route of the Fordham bypass. Four potential prehistoric sites were identified, which comprised concentrations of burnt flint associated with struck flint.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Connor, A. Fordham Bypass: An Archaeological Desktop Survey. Appendix V Fieldwalking Survey. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A165				Location: HER A-Z
ECB1034	Watching brief along Thetford aqueduct, 1991-2	CCC AFU	1991-2	Bottisham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Burwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Fulbourn, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Little Wilbraham, South Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Swaffham Bulbeck, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Swaffham Prior, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge City	TL 55763 60027
Description	An archaeological watching brief was carried out along the course of the Cherry Hinton to Euston water pipeline. The pipeline was positioned adjacent to three sites of national importance: An Iron Age settlement at Caudle Corner Farm, Fulbourn (SAM Camb 95); War Ditches, Cherry Hinton (SMR4693), and Howe Hill (SAM Camb 54), a Bronze Age tumulus. The pipeline also crossed the Anglo-Saxon Devil's Dyke. Apart from the Excavations at Devil's Dyke few other archaeologically sensitive deposits were recorded. The only features identified were two Post-Medieval gullies and an inhumation of uncertain date.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Bray, S. and Haley, G. 1993. Archaeological Investigations on the Thetford Aqueduct. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A022				Location: HER A-Z
ECB1736	Excavations at Landwade Road, Fordham 1996	CCC AFU	01/04/1996 - 31/05/1996	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 63106 68302
Description	Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1996 on this site prior to development. The main features related to early Iron Age settlement, with storage pits (some with placed deposits), 4-6 post hole structures (granaries) and post-built roundhouses. Deposits of waste and refuse in disused pits provided extensive environmental data. TL dating on the pottery gives a 6th century BC date. Preceding the Iron Age site were ditched features, probably boundaries, from the Bronze Age. Pottery has identified two phases: early Bronze Age and mid-late Bronze Age, with large boundary ditches marking the latter. NB Extent of excavated area mapped may not be accurate				
Sources	Unpublished report: Robinson, B. 1996. Archaeological Excavations at Fordham, Cambridgeshire. Article in serial: Reynolds, T. 1996. Fieldwork in Cambridgeshire 1994-1996. PCAS 84: 171.				Location: HER A-Z Location: HER PCAS
ECB391	Evaluation at the Pines, Fordham, 1998	Archaeological Services and Consultancy	09/06/1998	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 63402 68026
Description	An evaluation revealed no evidence of human activity in the trenches excavated.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Hunn, J. R. 1998. Report on a field evaluation at The Pines, Fordham, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report ASAC/B:TP/F/C98/3				Location: HER A-Z
ECB419	Fieldwalking S of Fordham to Burwell Road, 2001	Cambridge Archaeology Field Group	01/05/2001 - 31/05/2001	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 62013 69678
Description	Fieldwalking identified a concentration of flint flakes and burnt flint at TL 621 696. Post-medieval pottery, brick, clay pipe and glass were also found				
Sources	Unpublished report: Cambridge Archaeology Field Group (no named author) 2001. Fordham. A fieldwalking study 2001. Cambridge Archaeology Field Group Report				Location: HER A-Z

Event Ref	Event Name	Organisation	Dates	Parish	NGR
ECB747	Evaluation along Fordham Bypass, 2002	CCC AFU	22/01/2002 - 05/03/2002	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire, Soham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 61819 70338
Description	Evaluation of 79 trenches revealed six significant archaeological sites. In Area 1 (S end of bypass), possible evidence for prehistoric timber buildings, fences & a field system of BA or EIA date were found. Iron Age quarrying was also seen. Site 2 (in N half of Area 1) is a ditched enclosure thought to date to the post-Medieval period, possibly being the remains of a stock enclosure near the medieval fen edge. Site 3 (northern end of Area 2 next to Station Road) consists of a series of small ditches & a curvilinear gully along with remnants of post-medieval & modern drainage activities. Site 4 (S half of area 3) shows evidence of a possible prehistoric timber-built structure. Further to the N, Site 5 (in Area 3) contained pits & field boundary ditches (undated, although a fragment of post-Med pottery was found in recut, and prehistoric finds were seen in the topsoil - FW1 & FW2). Site 6, near the N end of the bypass route (Area 5), consists of Romano-British quarry pits & the remains of a field system, as well as residual Iron Age pottery. These lie below the extent of medieval peat growth extrapolated from Area 1.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Casa Hatton, R. and Kemp, S. 2002. Iron Age and Roman archaeology along the proposed route of the Fordham Bypass: an archaeological evaluation. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A202				
ECB2043	Excavations along the Fordham bypass, 2004	CCC AFU	01/02/2004 - 30/11/2004	Fordham, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 62375 69792
Description	A programme of excavation was conducted in advance of the construction of the Fordham bypass. Areas at the southern end of the bypass route revealed dense areas of significant archaeological remains, spanning the Neolithic to Roman periods, while the northern stretch contained less substantial remains. The excavation stage was followed by a watching brief which was completed in 2004.				
Sources	Unpublished report: Mortimer, R. 2005. Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British Occupation along the route of the Fordham Bypass, Fordham, Cambridge. Post-Excavation Assessment. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report 816				
ECB2938	Evaluation at 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell, 2008	Archaeological Solutions	11/06/2008 - 13/06/2008	Snailwell, East Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire	TL 63587 68221
Description	Three trenches were excavated in advance of the proposed construction of industrial units. Despite the potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman date, no significant archaeological evidence was recovered, and the only features identified were a modern rubbish pit and a possible field drain.				
Sources	Unpublished report: McCall, W., Unger, S., Newton, A. and Lamprey, C. 2008. 101 Fordham Road, Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. Archaeological Solutions Report 3104				

Appendix 3. Trench list

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Description	Summary of contexts	Comments
1	22.3	NW-SE	0.3-0.45m	Soft mid yellow/orange sands and gravels.	0.25-0.35m	Ploughsoil overlying layer 0001 through eastern part of trench, til cut by ring ditch 0018. Layer 0001 varies from 0.05-0.15m in interior of ring ditch, natural rises until directly cut by topsoil. No sign of any features other than the ring ditch.	Ring ditch 0018 - cut 0009.	Unclear in interior of ring ditch if it is 0001 or 0002 continuing west in section 1.
2	24.5	SW-NE	0.4m	Mid yellow/orange sand and gravels and chalk.	0.3m	0.3m topsoil over layer 0001 which is clearly cut by ring ditch 0018. To north east of 0018, ie within interior, 0001 largely disappears until trench end and topsoil is directly over natural.	Ring ditch 0018, cut 0017. Irregular ditch/natural gully at SW end.	
3	24.3	N-S	0.3-0.45m	Mid yellow/orange/brown sand and gravels and occasional chalk	0.3	North end: 0.3m topsoil over 0.15m of layer 0001 (mid brown/orange sands and gravel). By mid point of trench layer 0001 thins/all but disappears and is probably cut by ring ditch.		Ring ditch 0018 seen clearly towards south end of trench. Sealed directly under topsoil at 0.3m depth.No indication of any mound within interior. Plough truncation onto natural.
4	25	E-W	0.25-0.4m	Sand, silt, gravel and chalk.	0.25-0.3m	Topsoil either directly overlies natural or layer 0001, which appears in western half of trench and is up to 0.1m thick.	None.	East end of trench very shallow only 0.25m topsoil - truncation by bypass works?
5	24.5	N-S	0.4-0.45m	Chalk/silt sands and orange brown sand and gravel	0.3m	0.3m topsoil over 0.1-0.15m of layer 0001.		
6	24.6	N-S	0.45m	Mid orange brown sand and gravels and occasional chalk	0.35m	Flat uniform profile of topsoil over 0.1m of layer 0001 – a mid brown silt/sand and occasional gravel.	0055 - Possible unurned cremation. 0056 - Scatter of burnt flint extending under east edge.	
7	25.3	E-W	0.45m	Yellow/orange sand and gravels and occasional chalk.	0.35-0.45m	Relatively deep soil, mainly straight onto truncated natural geology. Thin trace of layer 0001 in eastern 5m.		
8	24	E-W		Not seen.		Trench near totally lies across a large natural hollow, 0080. See section 24.	Hollow 0080 and series of infilling deposits.	

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Geology	Topsoil Depth	Description	Summary of contexts	Comments
9	24.8	N-S	0.3-0.5m	Yellow sands and chalk.	0.3m	North end: 0.3m topsoil over 0.25m thick layer 0001. Subsoil then steps down several times into a probable large natural hollow, 0071, which occupies bulk of trench and appears to be cut by ring ditch 0068. Interior edge of ring ditch is clear and natural subsoil rises at end of trench to lie directly under the topsoil.	Ring ditch 0068 – cut 0052.	Hollow curving side alignment mirrors ring ditch.
10	11	NE-SW	0.35-0.55m	Yellow sands and chalk.	0.3m	SW end cut short to avoid overhead powerlines. Failed to reach presumed position of ring ditch. Adjoins trench 11 at NE end.	SW end: topsoil overlying 0.25m of mid brown sands and occasional patches of yellow sand - ie 0001, but numbered as 0072 as single bone fragment recovered. At centre of trench the natural rises up and layer 0001 thins to 0.1m through to where it connects with trench 11.	Feature 0073 - very hard to define on surface. Irregular pit or more than one feature. Further irregular patches of silt to south of 0073 are probably natural.
11	38.7	NW-SE	0.3m	Yellow and orange silt/sands and dense chalk/silt	0.25-0.3m	Extended so that it crosses full width of ring ditch. Topsoil directly overlies truncated natural. Ring ditch seen at each end, noticeably broader on west side.	Ring ditch 0068 - cut 0063. Plus unexcavated section of ring ditch 0068.	
12	25.4	E-W	0.4-0.55m	Orange/brown sand, gravel with chalk and sand.	0.3-0.35m	Topsoil seals mixed layer of yellow/brown/orange sands - not quite like 0001 as seen in other trenches - may be disturbed natural horizon rather than a discrete layer, layer cut by features.	1 possible ditch terminus 0044.	

Appendix 4. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0001	0001		Deposit	Layer	Layer of mid brown silt/sand and occasional gravely underlying modern ploughsoil across majority of site. At times totally removed. Varied thickness - up to 0.2m in places.				Natural subsoil.
0002	0009	0018	Deposit	Layer	Homogenous. Mid orangey brown. Friable silty soft sand. Occasional-moderate well sorted small round and sub-angular pebbles	7.6m E-W	1m slot	0.2m	Appears to be distinct from layer 0001 to east so may be final infill of ditch cut. Possible remnants of mound material. Horizon with natural may represent a "cut" for removal of turf/soil?? See west limit of deposit.
0003	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Mid-dark orangey brown. Friable silty soft sand. Moderate fairly well sorted small-medium round and sub-angular pebbles			<0.38m	Main upper ditch fill. Probably represents a period of stabilisation/silting.
0004	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown. Friable silt and soft sand 50:50. Frequent poorly sorted round, sub-angular and angular pebbles and cobbles			<0.28m	Central fill near base of ditch. Occurs after initial silting/weathering of cut.
0005	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Friable silty soft sand. Mottled with blackened sand. Moderate-frequent charcoal fragments			<0.06m	Possible deliberate deposit of charcoal within partially infilled ditch. May be same as (0006). Same character but contexts do not meet/join in this section.
0006	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Friable silty soft sand. Mottled with blackened sand. Mostly seen in section, approx 40mm. Excavated against N facing section. No finds.			<0.06m	Small, possibly deliberate deposit of charcoal near base of ditch on exterior side. Possibly = (0005) although contexts do not join/meet in this section.
0007	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Mid-light brown. Friable/loose. Gravelly silty sand. Moderate small round pebbles			<0.2m	Slumping/weathering event of exterior side of ditch cut. Possible eroded bank material slumping back into ditch?
0008	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Light brown. Gravelly silty sand. Friable/loose. Occasional-moderate small-medium round pebbles			<0.18m	Slumping/weathering event of interior side of ditch cut. Possible eroded mound material slumping back into ditch.
0009	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Cut	Curvi-linear in plan. Open U shaped profile. 40% sloping sides a little convex at top becoming concaved. Break of slope at top and bottom slight-moderate. Flattish slightly dished base. Fill numbers 0040, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0005, 0004, 0003, (0002?)		3m (upto 3.4m?))	0.68m (upto 0.8m?)	0018 ring ditch cut. As seen in section 01. Fills seem to slump in a similar fashion on both sides of cut.

0010			Deposit	Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small rounded and angular pebbles. Clear horizons. Subsoil is present to south of ring ditch but this is out over ditch. Does not reappear until the north end of trench 2.			up to 0.14m	Subsoil trench 2. Same as 0001? Unclear as it appears to seal ring ditch.
0011	0017	0018	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small round and angular pebbles, occasional chalky flecks. Clear horizons. Upper fill of ring ditch.			up to 0.17m	Final ring ditch fill on north side of cut, ie interior side.
0012	0017	0018	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Soft. Occasional small to medium rounded and angular pebbles, occasional flint flakes. Clear horizons. Fill towards top of ring ditch, slightly slumping in from south (exterior) side.			0.3m	Ring ditch fill.
0013	0017	0018	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Soft. Occasional mixed small and medium rounded and angular pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizons. Middle fill - slumping into cut from south (exterior side). 4 bucket sample collected.			0.34m	Ring ditch fill
0014	0017	0018	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish silty sand. Loose. Occasional to moderate small rounded pebbles. Clear horizons with (0013) but horizon with side of ditch is diffuse. Fill on the northern, inside edge of ring ditch. Similar to 0015.			60mm	Slump on inside edge of ring ditch.
0015	0017		Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small round and angular pebbles. Clear horizons. Fill on southern, outside, edge of ring ditch. Similar to 0014.			0.11m	Slump on outside edge of ring ditch.
0016	0017	0018	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Soft. Very occasional small round pebbles. Clear horizons. Primary fill, lying across base of cut. Slightly thicker on northern, inside edge, of ditch.			0.19m	Primary fill of ring ditch.
0017	0017	0018	Ring ditch	Cut	Ring ditch section in trench 2. Part of ring ditch 0018 in trenches 1,2 and 3. Gradually sloping concave sides which have become steeper towards the base. Concave base. Similar in size and shape to cut 0009.	1m slot	3.72m	0.9m	Cut of ring ditch 0018 as seen in section 02. Fills suggest that deposits are slumping in from outside of the ring.

0018		0018	Ring ditch		Overall group number issued for eastern ring ditch. Position closely corresponds to rectified arial photography. General area has been truncated, in places topsoil directly overlies natural geology, and so there is no clear evidence of shape from or existance of any banks or mounds. Ring ditch probably cuts the 0001 layout.		3-3.5m	c.1.2 from ground.	See cuts 0009 and 0017. Sections 01 and 02. 3rd identified section plotted but not excavated.
0020				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 01 SE				
0021					Topsoil sieve - trench 02 SW				
0022				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 01 and 02 North.				
0023				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 3 south.				
0024				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 3 north.				
0025				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 4 east.				
0026				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 4 west.				
0027				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 5 north.				
0028				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 5 south.				
0029				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 6 south.				
0030				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 7 east.				
0031				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 8 east.				
0032				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 9 south.				
0033				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 9 north.				
0034				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 10 south west.				
0035				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 11 south east.				
0036				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 10/11 north.				
0037				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 12 west.				
0038				Layer	Topsoil sieve - trench 12 east.				
0039	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Fairly homogenous. Mid (slightly greyish) orangey brown. Friable silty sand. Occasional well sorted small-medium round and sub-angular pebbles			<0.3m	Ditch fill. Possibly same as (0003). No finds allocated to this number, mixed with (0003). Probably represents a period of stabilisation/silting up.
0040	0009	0018	Ring ditch	Fill	Light brownish yellow. Loose soft sand with a little sily content. No finds.			<0.04m	Primary ditch fill. Wind blown/water lain deposit?
0041	0041		Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear. Aligned NW-SE. NE edge = 45-55 degree, concave. SW edge = 20-40 degree convex to concave. Curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Over laid by layer 0045.		0.85m	0.32m	Posiible curving ditch cut. Possibly mirrors ring ditch. Irregular shape overall suggests it may be a natural channel/disturbance.
0042	0041		Ditch	Fill	Mottled mid orange and brown. Silty sand. Friable. Common small angular stones. Clear-diffuse horizons. Only fill. Very similar to overlying subsoil layer 0045.		0.85m	0.32m	Ditch fill. No finds. Similar to main fill of the ring ditch.

0043	0044		linear/geo	Fill	Dark slightly orangey brown sandy silt. Mottled dark grey. Friable but cohesive with a humic feel (and smell). Occasional small pebbles. No finds.	NNW-SSE 1.3m (exposed)	ESE-WNW upto 1m	0.4m	Fill of geological feature? Possibly modern feature?
0044	0044		Linear/geologic	Cut	Fairly amorphous cut of linear feature. Linear NNW-SSE orientated. Slightly irregular profile, basically U shaped, break of slope sharp and bottom slight. 45 degree sloping sides and roughly concave base. Runs into NW baulk. Appears to cut 0001.	NNW-SSE 1.3m exposed	Upto 1m ESE-WNW	0.4m	Geological feature? Possibly a modern feature?
0045	0001		Buried soil	Layer	Mid-dark brown. Silty sand. Friable. Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones. Diffuse.			0.18m	Buried soil layer. Same as 0001?
0046		0001	deposit	Layer	Subsoil layer in trench 9. generally same as layer 0001 seen across site. Seals fill of ring ditch 0068, cut [0052] and probable natural hollow (0070), very similar to 0047 though and may all be upper ring ditch fill. Mid/dark brown silt/sand with occasional flints.			0.2-0.5m	
0047	0052	0068	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0068 in cut [0052]. Lies on south side of cut, above interior side slope. Mid/dark brown silt/sand with occasional flints and occasional chalk flecks. Very similar to 0046.			0.2-0.45m	
0048	0052	0068	Ditch	Fill	Main fill in upper part of ditch 0068, cut [0052], sloping in from N (exterior) side. Mid/dark grey/brown silt/sand and occasional chalk and flints and traces of charcoal.			0.8m	
0049	0052	0068	Ditch	Fill	Thin lense of light/mid yellow/brown silt/sands slumping down over south side of ditch cut.			0.1m	Initial weathering/slumping of ditch side (interior).
0050	0052		Ditch	Fill	Layer of dark grey/brown silt/sand and occasional flints and chalk and charcoal flecks slumping down into base of ditch from the north (exterior side), darkens slightly as it gets deeper and thicker.			0.2m	
0051	0052	0068	Ditch	Fill	Layer lying above north (exterior) side of ring ditch 0068, in cut [0052]. Mixed mid yellow/brown silt/sands and occasional flints and chalk flecks. Thins as it rises to the surface and extends almost horizontally N for 2-3m.			0.2m	

0052	0052	0068	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ring ditch 0068 in section 19, seen in section at an oblique angle, so not a true cross section. To south (interior) it cuts natural geology and is visible from 0.3m below ground level. To N it cuts the fills of a probable natural hollow [0070]. Moderate sloping sides on the north side flattening and extending neat horizontally for c.2m		6-8m		Cut of ring ditch 0068
0053		0018	Finds		Flint collected from surface of ring ditch 0018 in trench 03.				
0054			Finds		Unstratified pottery sherd collected from west end of trench 12, probably from base of topsoil.				
0055			Cremation	Cut	Possible unurned cremation deposit, c.0.6m in diameter. Consists of a spread of charcoal and burnt bone, immediately underlying topsoil. Cleaned photographed and planned. Covered in black plastic and reburied.	0.6m	0.6m		
0056			Feature		Scatter of burnt flint, c.0.6m long and 0.5m extending under trench edge on east side. Immediately under topsoil and apparently set into natural subsoil although these may be an indistinct feature. Photographed, planned and sealed/reburied under black plastic.				
0057	0058		Pit	Cut	Final upper fill of pit 0058. Loose, friable mid brown silty sand with moderate gravel and small pebbles.			0.25m	
0058	0058		Pit	Cut	Probable large pit although full extent/shape is unclear as it extended beyond both sides of the trench. Moderate/steep sides, generally convex. Concave base.		3.3m	1.1m	Possible large pit. May be natural - lower fills inparticular suggest its more geological in origin, ie a water solution hole.
0059			Deposit	Layer	Mid brown silt sand. Friable. Occasional small angular flints and very occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizons.			Up to 0.14m	Sub soil in trench 11. Same as 0001.
0060	0063	0068	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small and medium rounded and angular flints, occasional chalk flecks, occasional struck flints and degraded bone. Clear horizons. Upper fill of ring ditch, consistent across feature.			0.42m max.	0068 Ring ditch fill.

0061	0063	0068	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small to medium rounded and angular flints, more stoney than (0060). Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional pot sherds, struck flint and degraded bone. Clear horizons. Middle fill - recut across full width of ditch cut. 4 bucket sample collected.			0.18m max.	0068 Ring ditch fill.
0062	0063	0068	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate chalk flecks, occasional small pebbles. No finds. Clear horizons. Basal fill, present across width of ditch cut, rising up against both sides.			0.24m max.	Basal fill of ring ditch.
0063	0063	0068	Ring ditch	Cut	Cut of ring ditch 0068 as seen in 1m slot - section 20. Gradually sloping straight sides with a gradual break to a flat base sloping slightly down to the inner western edge of ring ditch. Outer eastern side is slightly steeper than inner western side.	1m slot	3.96m	0.8m	Fills fairly consistent across cut - no indication of slumping from a particular side. Relatively similar to cut of ring ditch 0018 in terms of shape and size.
0064	0058		Pit	Fill	Light/mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel and pebbles. Some yellow sand lensing and small chalk nodules. Fill towards top of feature, mainly to east side.			0.25m	
0065	0058		Pit	Fill	Loose, friable pale mid/dark brown very silty sand with moderate gravel and pea grit and occasional chalk nodules. Slumping into and across feature from SW side.			0.3m	
0066	0058		Pit	Fill	Light yellow/brown silty sand and gravel. Loose. Spreads across entire cut. More of a natural deposit? ie are the basal layers more the result of water penetration etc than actual fills?			0.2m	
0067	0058		Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0058 although may be mixed natural under feature, rather than a fill. Light yellow/slightly brown loose sand and pea grit.			0.3m	
0068		0068	Ring ditch		Overall group number issued for western ring ditch. Position again closely corresponds to rectified photograph. On SE side ditch was similar to 0018. However to W it widened on the surface, and even more so to N where it was seen to cut a natural hollow 0071. As with 0018 the ring ditch was cutting 0001? While the interior was truncated, with topsoil overlying natural. 1 feature identified just off centre - possible grave? No evidence surviving of any banks or mounds.				

0069			Finds		Miscellaneous finds casually recovered from ground surface across site during fieldwork.				
0070	0071		Hollow	Fill	Upper fill of natural hollow 0071 in section 19. Slumping down from the north. Slight lense of flint pebbles along base of deposit.		6m +	0.2-0.4m	
0071	0071		Hollow	Cut	Large, apparently natural hollow lying to N of ring ditch 0068. If so it was wholly infilled before being cut by 0068. Stepped edge on north side, curving slightly and matching ring ditch. Series of fills, all sterile of any finds material, slumping down into hollow from N.		6m +	From ground 1.8m +	Probable natural hollow. However the slight curve to its north edge mirrors that of 0068 and it is just possible this feature may actually relate to the ring ditch in some form.
0072	0072		Deposit	Layer	Subsoil layer under topsoil at south end of trench 10. Same as 0001 but numbered separately as bone recovered during cleaning of section 21.				
0073	0073		Grave	Cut	Oval with flattened edges, top of cut is not very clear as natural is mixed. Steep straight sides, sharp break of slope, flat base sloping slightly towards south end. Unclear if exact shape has been identified. May be cut by at least 1 other feature. presence of disarticulated bone suggests re-excavation or disturbance of a grave in vicinity.	2.35m N-S	1.8m wide.	0.45m deep	Possible grave in trench 10 just to south west of centre of ring ditch. Mixed fill with skull fragments surviving. Half sectioned. Skull left in situ and re-covered with plastic sheet and backfill. No sign of an articulated skeleton but feature is large and extends to east, so a deeper grave cut can not be discounted.
0074	0073		Grave	Fill	Mixed mid brown and mid to dark brown silty sand with light yellow sand and light brownish yellow silty sand lenses. Friable. Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints, small to medium. Occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional chalk flecks, occasional pot sherds. Struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone. Single fill. 4 bucket sample.				Possible grave fill, edges are clearer lower down but natural towards top of cut is mixed.
0075	0073		Skeleton	Other	Skull fragment in base of pit/possible grave. Only 0.14m N/S by 0.16m E/W is visible in excavated half of grave. Bone was photographed and planned, then left in situ and covered with plastic sheet.				Apparently completely isolated fragments. However extends into section and more may be present. Is the feature just wider disturbance/re-cut around or upon an original grave? Demonstrates a good level of bone preservation.
0076	0071		Hollow	Fill	Dense pale grey silt with mid brown mottling.				
0077	0071		Hollow	Fill	Mid brown silt, slumping into hollow from N.				
0078	0071		Hollow	Fill	Dirty mid yellow silt/sand and occasional chalk flecks. Slumping into hollow from north.			0.2m max.	Possibly slumped in natural, or possibly natural deposits through which the feature was cut, as appears to be very similar to natural deposits within Trench 8.
0079	0071		Hollow	Fill	Mid/dark grey silt and occasional patches of yellow sands.			0.2m	

0080	0080		Natural hollow	Other	Large hollow. Shape in plan not visible because only the west side is at all defined and the east side may extend beyond the trench. East profile = probably fading out beyond eastern limit of trench, sloping gradually down to the west. West end = 40° straight edge where sand is present, but flattens out immediately when it reaches silty-chalk.	>22.5	>1.8	?	Natural hollow. Possibly initially formed as a result of glacial movement/scouring, which left a depression and a series of unusually mixed superficial and bedrock deposits in the localised area. Several periods of aeolian deposition and alluvial leaching and groundwater throughflow events slowly back-filled the hollow with material that is non-organic and free from archaeological remains. The final infilling/covering of the feature appears to be a buried topsoil layer, 0081.
0081			Buried topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark brown silty-sand. Firm-friable compaction. Common small rounded stones (stone lens at west end). Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity, though this becomes much more diffuse in western 5m of trench.		10.1	0.1-0.5	Old topsoil that has slumped into the hollow/washed in and subsequently not been ploughed. Diffuse horizon clarity at west end indicates leaching and more groundwater flow, which is also reflected in the lower layers.
0082			Natural	Layer	Mid-dark grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Chalk lenses throughout and occasional yellow sand patches. Occasional small angular flints. Clear horizon clarity.		2.56	0.26	Mixture of degraded chalk, that is eroded and redeposited material on the edge of the natural hollow. Created as a result of alluvial processes.
0083			Natural	Layer	Pale yellowish-grey silty-chalk, yellow sand lenses and white chalk lenses. Compacted material. Very occasional small flint inclusions. Extends beyond east end of trench.		>3.65	0.6	Originally a series of C-horizons/mixtures of superficial and bedrock geology that has been somewhat altered by alluvial processes, but mainly by glacial scouring. The lower levels of disturbance within this material compared to that at the western of the trench indicates that the compaction of this material resulted in less alluvial action. In comparison the looser, larger particles of the material at the western end have allowed various percolated alluvial deposits to accumulate. This is probably also the result of the chalk geology appearing to slope from the east down to the west. It is also notable in 0083 though that there are thin greyish lenses. These are thought to indicate some alluvial movement through the natural weaknesses in the geology, as well as showing a continuation of the grey degraded silty-chalk from the sondage to the west.

0084			Natural	Layer	Mid brownish-yellow silty-sand. Friable compaction. Common small stones, occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse lower horizon.		6.08	0.24	B-horizon of superficial sand geology (or possibly a partly aeolian deposit) that has been slightly leached into, hence brown discolouration.
0085			Natural	Layer	Pale greyish-yellowish-brown silty-sand. Friable-firm compaction. Moderate levels of pea grit throughout. Diffuse-clear lower horizon clarity.		2.7	0.46	B-horizon of superficial sand geology (or possibly a partly aeolian deposit) that has been leached into, but not a great deal, hence poor sorting of pea grit.
0086			Natural	Layer	Patches of mid-dark grey discoloured clayey-chalk and pale-mid greyish-brown and yellow silty-sand. Friable-firm compaction. Common small chalk nodules and small to medium angular flints. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity.		>4.8	0.46	Layer of partially aeolian material, but probably mainly redeposited from alluvial action. Chalk is either discoloured from being redeposited, or from being exposed to certain sediments during its formation.
0087			Natural	Layer	Yellow silty-sand. Friable compaction. Occasional mid-dark grey degraded chalk patches. Basal layer in sondage. Similar to 0088.		>0.8	>0.12	Natural superficial geology (C-horizon). Slightly affected by alluvial groundwater throughflow or glacial action, hence presence of chalk.
0088			Natural	Layer	Pale greyish-yellow and mid orange silty-sand. Friable-firm compaction. Common small sub-angular stones. Basal layer in sondage. Similar to 0087.		>1.35	>0.18	Natural superficial geology (C-horizon). Slightly discoloured by alluvial groundwater throughflow.
0089			Natural	Layer	Mid orangish-brown silty-sand, becoming gradually greyish-brown in the western half. Firm compaction. Common small angular stones. Very diffuse/leached upper and lower horizons.		>7.35	0.3	Slowly accumulated aeolian and low-energy alluvial deposit, hence poorly sorted stone inclusions, compared to 0081 and 0091, which have more clearly formed stone lens deposits.
0090			Natural	Layer	Very pale brownish-grey degraded silty-chalk. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk nodules. Upper horizon is diffuse, lower horizon not uncovered.		>2.76	>0.14	Degraded chalk subsoil, that has been abraded by groundwater throughflow and leaching.
0091			Natural	Layer	Dark grey silty-clay. Firm-hard compaction. No inclusions. Clear lower horizon clarity, but leached/diffuse upper horizon.		>4.64	0.21	Seems to be an alluvial deposit that has formed as a result of percolation/leaching, accumulating above the very dense chalk layer 0092. Similar to silty-clay material that forms at the base of ponds.
0092			Natural	Layer	Pale grey chalky-silty-clay. Dense, but malleable compaction. No inclusions, excluding one area of coarse yellow gravelly sand. Diffuse lower horizon.		>3.66	0.2	Heavily degraded natural chalk layer. Appears to have had wet deposits sitting on top of it, with some leaching/groundwater throughflow slowly affecting its original structure.
0093			Natural	Layer	Pale yellow chalky-silty-clay. Dense. But malleable and soft compaction. Abundant white chalk flecks survive throughout. Basal layer in sondage.		>0.8	>0.24	Degraded chalk mixed with yellow clay, hence colouration.

0094			Unstratified	Finds	Unstratified finds from across the site. Comprises three small finds - 1001 (spoil from Trench 4), 1002 (spoil from Trench 3) and 1003 (spoil from Trench 9). All three were found by metal-detector.				
0095	0071		Natural/feature	Fill/layer	Pale greyish-yellow silty-sand. Friable-firm compaction. Occasional chalk nodules. Clear lower horizon clarity. Basal fill?		0.57	0.12	Possibly a naturally-derived fill, but may also be natural through which the feature was cut- see also 0078 and 0079.
0096	0071		Feature	Fill	Mid-dark brownish-grey silty-clay. Compacted material. Common small-medium angular flints. Clear lower horizon clarity.		1.68	0.24	Feature fill.
0097	0071		Feature	Fill	Dark brownish-orange silty-sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks and small stones. Clear lower horizon clarity. Basal fill.		2.64	0.24	Basal fill of [0071].

Appendix 5. Bulk finds quantities

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	CBM Count	CBM Weight	Fired Clay Count	Fired Clay Weight	Slag Count	Slag Weight	PMed Glass Bottle Count	PMed Glass Bottle Weight	W Flint Count	W Flint Weight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	ABone Count	ABone Weight	HBone Weight	Shell Count	Shell Weight	Overall Date
0003	0009	Ring ditch											22	484			12	103				
0004	0009	Ring ditch											1	3	2	150	9	69		1	1	
0005	0009	Ring ditch											3	21								
0012	0017	Ditch											18	123								
0013	0017	Ditch													11	19	26	4				
0020													1	2								
0022													5	71								
0023													8	53								
0024			1	6									1	1								15th-L16th C
0025			1	2									6	45								L12th-14th C
0026			1	5									7	52								L12th-14th C
0027													2	22								
0028													1	47								
0029													1	4								
0030					1	5	1	3					2	11								
0031													3	27								
0032													2	18								
0033													5	87								
0034													1	4								
0035													2	10								
0036											1	15	3	19								
0037			1	2									3	44								L12th-14th C
0038			1	4									3	14								L12th-14th C
0046		deposit	1	6																		Later Iron Age
0047	0052	Ditch	4	22									59	625	7	270	3	8				Earlier-later Bronze Age
0048	0052	Ditch	1	35									31	590	3	43	1	4				Later Bronze Age
0050	0052	Ditch	2	4					1	1			30	278	2	90	13	602		1	2	Later Bronze Age

0051	0052	Ditch											1	1	3	17	1	3				
0053		Finds											1	9								
0054		Finds	1	4																		Not closely datable
0057	0058	Pit													1	31					6	1
0060	0063	Ditch											38	552			9	36				
0061	0063	Ditch	4	20									3	16	3	10	9	7				Early Bronze Age
0069		Finds			1	6							4	83								
0070	0071	Hollow											10	128								
0072	0072	Deposit															1	32				
0074	0073	Grave	2 1	54									7	31	2	34	15	37	3			Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

Appendix 6. Prehistoric pottery catalogue

Context	Trench	Fabric	f2	dsc	qty	wt	potdate	pot type/source
0046	T9	QS	Q	U	1	6	Later Iron Age	
0047	T9	G1	G	U	2	16	Early Bronze Age	URN
0047	T9	F1	F	U	2	6	Later Bronze Age	
0048	T9	F1	F	U	7	29	Later Bronze Age	
0048	T9	F1	F	R	1	1	Later Bronze Age	
0048	T9	F1	F	U	3	4	Later Bronze Age	
0049	T9	FQ	F	U	4	1	Not closely datable	
0050	T9	F1	F	U	2	4	Later Bronze Age	
0054	T12	Q1	Q	U	1	4	Not closely datable	
0061	T11	G1	G	U	2	10	Early Bronze Age	
0061	T11	G1	G	U	2	10	Early Bronze Age	
0074	T10	G1	G	U	19	49	Early Bronze Age	
0074	T10	QF	Q	U	1	3	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	
0074	T10	QG	Q	D	1	2	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	Beaker

Appendix 7. Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Feature No	Type	No.	Comment	s/b	No	Wt (g)	Comp	Cort	Prim	Pat	Sharp	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform
0003	0009	spall	4		s	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0003	0009	flake	11	various, most qu sm, several with dark or/cream lumpy cortex and most with light to mid grey patina, hhtypes	s	11	0	11	11	2	11	quite	1	2	0
0003	0009	blade-like flake	3	qu sm and irreg	s	3	0	3	2	0	2	yes	0	0	0
0003	0009	core fragment	2	both fairly sm, prob from sides of cores	s	2	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0
0003	0009	hammerst one	2	both are are almost entirely cortical lumps - one, slightly smaller is a sub spherical piece - porb a fossil, other a slightly more irreg, but poss ut as hammers	s	2	286	2	2	2	0		0	0	0
0003	0009	stone	1	sm piece of pinkish ?burnt sandstone, quite soft, one small area flat; poss worked?		1	32	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0005	0009	flake	1	thickish qu neat fl, pat'd , has coarse cortex	s	1	0	1	1	0	1	yes	0	0	0
0005	0009	bladelet	2	both have v slight prob abr plats	s	2	1	0	0	0	2	yes	0	0	2
0012	0017	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0012	0017	spall	4		s	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0012	0017	flake	6	sm/qu sm, thin if slightly irreg/cortical pieces, more regular than some other contexts	s	6	0	3	5	0	6	yes	1	0	0
0012	0017	shatter	2	irreg jagged qu sm	s	2	0	0	1	0	0	yes	0	0	0
0012	0017	single platform flake core	1	irreg, angular squat piece, a few fls from one edge	s	1	59	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
0012	0017	utilised flake	1	sm qu thin squat tertial fl - edge ut	s	1	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0
0012	0017	utilised blade	1	sm slightly curving bl, poss ut edge	s	1	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0
0012	0017	bladelet	1	v sm thin - possible evidence ofr ret/ut but maybe not	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes	0	0	0
0020		piercer	1	v sm irreg pointed fl with slight ret to/at dist point	s	1	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0
0022		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Ctxt	Feature No	Type	No.	Comment	s/b	No	Wt (g)	Comp	Cort	Prim	Pat	Sharp	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform
0022		flake	2	1 v sm frag, 1 v sm slightly thick bl-like frag with crushed/abr plat edge	s	2	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	1
0022		shatter	1	thick irreg frag	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0023		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0023		flake	5	all v sm irreg	s	5	0	3	3	0	2		0	0	0
0023		utilised flake	1	sm slightly curving	s	1	0	1	1	0	1	quite	0	0	0
0023		struck fragment	1	sm chunky frag, appears to have been hit by something	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0024		spall	1		s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0025		non-struck fragment	0	discarded	s	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0025		spall	1		s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0025		flake	1	v sm thick cort	s	1	1	1	1	0	0		0	0	0
0025		side scraper	1	irreg sm thick fl - poss rev ret along one side - v irreg?	s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0026		struck fragment	1	sm thick frag - poss struck tho cld be accid	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0027		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0027		blade-like flake	1	sm - cortical	s	1	0	1	1	0	0		0	0	0
0028		end scraper	1	unusual - cortical, qu sm teardrop shape piece with broader end having half its thickness sheared/snapped off. The resulting edge - at end - has ret/ut, apparently, as scr	s	1	0	1	1	1	0		0	0	0
0029		blade-like flake	1	v sm - slight chips along one edge - cld be ut....?	s	1	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
0030		flake	1	v sm irreg frag	s	1	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0
0030		struck fragment	1	v sm thick chunky frag?struck, or from struck frag/core	s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0031		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0031		flake	1	v sm	s	1	0	0	1	1	1		0	0	0
0031		struck fragment	1	v sm chunky lump - prob strck	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0032		spall	1	v sm thick....?	s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0032		struck fragment	1	sm thick?	s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Ctxt	Feature No	Type	No.	Comment	s/b	No	Wt (g)	Comp	Cort	Prim	Pat	Sharp	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform
0033		flake	1	v sm	s	1	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0
0033		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0034		flake	1	v sm squat	s	1	0	1	1	0	1		1	0	0
0035		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0035		retouched flake	1	sm squat pat fl with cort plat - ret post pat - poss deleib...	s	1	0	1	1	0	1		0	1	0
0036		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0036		flake	3	v iierg squat/broad, pat'd - might be accidental 'flakes'	s	3	0	3	2	0	3		1	0	0
0036		blade-like flake	2	v sm thickish - poss struck	s	2	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0
0036		core fragment	1	v sm qu chucky frag. Prob struck or from struck 'core'?	s	1	14	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0037		non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0037		blade-like flake	1	irreg thickish, cortical - some pat cort	s	1	0	1	1	0	0		0	0	0
0037		chip	1	sm v thick	s	1	0	2	2	0	0		0	0	0
0038		flake	3	all v sm irreg/squat	s	3	3	2	0	0	2		0	1	0
0047	0052	flake	43	predominantly sm and irreg, squat, several prim, mostly cortical fls, almost all have white pat or patches	s	43	0	39	35	6	41	quite	3	10	0
0047	0052	spall	5		s	5	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0047	0052	retouched fragment	1	v sm frag with sm surviving area poss ret edge	s	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0
0047	0052	shatter	4	v irreg, mostly qu sm	s	4	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0
0047	0052	struck fragment	7	irreg pieces most appear to have been delib struck/?tested along one edge - but would mostly be v short squat fls and the 'core'c soon discarded	s	7	0	5	7	1	7		0	0	0
0048	0052	spall	3		s	3	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0048	0052	flake	17	fairly sm, quite cortical, generally squat, thin and thicker (cortical) fls, cream to dark or/cream cort	s	17	0	16	17	3	16	quite	0	5	0
0048	0052	shatter	2	irreg shattered pieces	s	2	0	0	2	0	2		0	0	0
0048	0052	struck fragment	2	irreg qu sm - poss tested or from irreg cores	s	2	0	0	2	0	2		0	0	0

Ctxt	Feature No	Type	No.	Comment	s/b	No	Wt (g)	Comp	Cort	Prim	Pat	Sharp	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform
0048	0052	single platform flake core	1	irreg cortical	s	1	86	1	1	0	1		0	0	0
0048	0052	multi platform flake core	2	both qu irreg	s	2	176	2	2	0	2		0	0	0
0048	0052	blade-like flake	1	irreg thick triang section, cortical core trimming	s	1	0	1	1	0	1		0	0	0
0048	0052	retouched flake	1	slightly curving squat fl - prox end missing, slight irre rev ret	s	1	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
0048	0052	utilised flake	2	irreg sm fls with slight ?tu edge	s	2	0	1	1	0	2		0	0	0
0050	0052	flake	22	irreg hh mostly thick and qu sm, patina includes some white, some more slight, sometimes on one side, sometimes both - sugg chalky soil	s	22	0	16	21	2	12	quite	3	3	0
0050	0052	spall	1		s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0050	0052	blade-like flake	1	irreg, white pat	s	1	0	1	1	0	1	quite	0	0	0
0050	0052	retouched fragment	1	sm thick angular frag, ret or struck along surviving part of one edge - cld be spurred type/scraper	s	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0050	0052	shatter	4	irreg angular	s	4	0	0	4	0	4	quite	0	0	0
0051	0052	blade-like flake	1	v sm, thin curving	s	1	0	1	0	0	1	yes	0	0	0
0053		utilised blade	1	qu neat bl, abr plat, pat white	s	1	0	1	1	0	1		0	0	1
0060	0063	flake	22	all palr grey to white - /chalky patina, irrg hh, several cort plats and several qu thick angular	s	22	0	19	16	2	22	quite	1	4	0
0060	0063	shatter	7	irreg	s	7	0	0	6	0	4	quite	0	0	0
0060	0063	spall	1		s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0060	0063	blade-like flake	1	angular, triang section	s	1	0	1	1	0	1	quite	0	0	0
0060	0063	non-struck fragment	0	discarded		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0060	0063	struck fragment	4	all quite small (similar sized) irreg frags with evidence fr having been struck from one edge - poss tested pieces	s	4	127	4	4	0	4		0	0	0
0060	0063	single platform	1	v sm, only two or three removals	s	1	24	1	1	0	1		0	0	0

Ctxt	Feature No	Type	No.	Comment	s/b	No	Wt (g)	Comp	Cort	Prim	Pat	Sharp	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform
		flake core													
0060	0063	core/tool	1	thickish primary fragment - prob thermal. One side crudely flaked and relatively 'fresh' - poss side scr, abraded/pat 'ret' to other edge is prob accidental	s	1	60	1	1	1	1		0	0	0
0060	0063	retouched flake	1	patnated, one edge slightly ret. Prox end missing	s	1	0	0	1	0	1		0	0	0
0061	0063	spall	1		s	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0061	0063	flake	1	hh, prox end of apparently quite smooth flake but has unusual two hh type percussion points at platform	s	1	0	1	0	0	1	quite	0	0	0
0061	0063	utilised flake	1	sm qu thick prox frag, ut left edge	s	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0
0069		retouched flake	2	1 sm subcirc cort fl with v slight ut edge, 1 - irreg fl with ut edge	s	2	0	1	1	0	2		0	0	0
0069		denticulate	1	, slight ret at cort dist end forms v sm spur or slight dentic	s	1	0	1	1	1	0		0	0	0
0069		scraper	1	cortical frag, poss fl or therm frag, one edge flaked and edge showing slight ut., there are a few scratches on its ventral face (as there are on the 'dentic' from same ctxt)	s	1	0	1	1	1	0		0	0	0
0070	0071	flake	5	irreg pat fls and frags	s	5	0	2	5	0	5		0	2	0
0070	0071	blade	1	slightly irreg and jagged but parallel sided, semi-hinged dist end	s	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes	0	0	0
0070	0071	core fragment	1	irreg corticl frag - one edge repeatedly struck	s	1	58	0	1	0	0		0	0	0
0004	0009	flake	1	qu thin smooth fl but irreg	s	1	0	1	1	0	1	yes	0	1	0
0074	0073	flake	2	1 thick pointed, 1 v sm	s	2	0	1	2	0	2	yes	0	1	0
0074	0073	shatter	3	v sm irreg	s	3	0	0	3	0	1		0	0	0
0074	0073	utilised flake	1	thin qu sm fl, one side broken/missing, slight poss ut other side	s	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0
0074	0073	utilised blade	1	thin bl - slight ut/almost serrated, patina is more dense and white, may be older piece, poss slight prep plat	s	1	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	1

Appendix 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample no.			1	2	3	4	5	6
Context no.			0013	0004	005	0048	0061	0074
Cut no.			0017	0009	0009	0052	0063	0073
Date			BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	UNKN
Feature type			Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Grave fill
Sample volume (litres)			40	40	20	40	40	40
Volume of flot (ml)			200	200	500	50	50	75
% flot scanned			100	100	25	100	100	100
Species	Common name	Habitats						
Cereals								
Hordeum sp. Grain charred	Barley	crop				#		
Cerealia indet / poaceae fragments charred	Cereals	crop		#		##	#	#
Other crops								
Pisum sativum	Pea	crop	#	#				
Pisum sativum charred	Pea	crop		#				
Weeds	Common name	Habitats						
Silene sp.	Campion	arable land, & waste ground sandy soils	#	#				#
Atriplex sp	Orache	arable land, rich soils		#		#		#
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoot	arable & waste ground, rich soils	#	#		#		#
Veronica hederfolia	Ivy Leaved Speedwell	arable land, particularly winter cereals, loose loamy soils	#	#			#	#
Veronica persica/polita	Common Field Speedwell	Common on arable land, hedgerows, prefers nutrient rich loam soils		#				
Polygonum /Persicaria /Fallopia sp.	Knotgrass /Bindweeds	Waste & arable land, particularly spring crops & rich loams or sandy soils		#		##	#	#
Trifolium sp.	Clover	damp soils, meadows & pastures.					#	
Viola sp.	Wild Pansy	waste ground & cultivated land on acid to neutral soils		#				
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm			+++	++	+++			+
Charcoal >2mm			++	+	++	+		+

Mollusc shells			+	++	+	+++		+++
Modern roots/seeds (contaminants)			++	++		++		++
Indet.seeds								+
Other remains								
Amphibian bones				+				++
Bone fragments			+	+				+++
Modern insect remains & eggs (contaminants)						+		+

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

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

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

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

Appendix 9. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [suffolkc1-121719](#)

Project details

Project name	ECB3754 Land at Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd, Fordham
Short description of the project	<p>Trial trench evaluation of an arable field adjacent to Newmarket Rd, Fordham identified two ring ditches, measuring 25 and 37m in diameter, corresponding to the position of two circular cropmarks recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER from aerial photography. The ring ditches are thought to be the surviving elements of a former funerary complex originating in the early Bronze Age, consisting of two barrows and smaller associated deposits including a possible disturbed inhumation burial near the centre of the larger ring ditch and a possible unurned cremation and burnt flint spread lying between the ditches. Each ditch appears to have initially infilled through natural processes before more substantial homogenous deposits were laid down. The finds assemblage was slight, with pottery and worked flint suggesting a main period of activity in the Early Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age periods. Pottery sherds were small and in a poor state of preservation implying redeposition from earlier contexts, perhaps deriving from a barrow or bank falling into the ditches. The sites later land-use as arable land however has removed all evidence of any former barrow or banks and there is no definite indication for such features being redeposited into the ditches. The monuments do not appear to have acted as a focus for any subsequent activity after the Bronze Age period. Small amounts of medieval material recovered from the modern ploughsoil probably all derive from casual loss or manuring practices and there is nothing to suggest that the site has been anything but agricultural land since the medieval period.</p>
Project dates	Start: 27-03-2012 End: 11-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHER 7433 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHER 9025 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB3754 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	10/00607/FUM - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	11/00681/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type	RING DITCH Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE FORDHAM ECB3754 Land at Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd, Fordham
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6298 6892 52 0 52 17 37 N 000 23 24 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.00m Max: 18.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	John Craven
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Turners (Soham) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Fordham Rd/Newmarket Rd, Fordham, ECN 3754
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J. A.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/081
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Description	SCCAS Evaluation report
Entered by	John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 June 2012

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Appendix 10. Section 19 photos

Section 19 was placed at an oblique angle across ditch 0068 where it cut hollow 0071. Due to the depth of the two features the section was first halted 1.2m below ground-level and recorded. Photos 1-3 show the section profile at this stage from south to north.



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Following recording the trench was widened along the western side by stepping back the upper 0.4m of the section. This then allowed further hand digging of the section in the hope that the base of the ditch would be identified. When it became clear in a test sondage that the ditch was still deeper than could be safely excavated (photos 4 & 5) the trench was recorded and partially backfilled.



Photo 4



Photo 5

On returning to the site after a four week delay the section was recleaned. A narrow slot against the section edge finally identified the base of hollow 0071 while the base of ditch 0068 was identified by augering. Photo 6 shows an oblique view of the final ditch section while photos 7 and 8 show the full ditch and hollow cross section, from south to north.



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8

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- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/