

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land off Fordham Road,  
Isleham,  
Cambridgeshire**

**Planning Ref: 17/00738/SCREEN**

**ASE Project No: 170960  
Site Code: ECB5321**

**ASE Report No: 2018060**



**March 2018**

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**OASIS id: 311472**

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land off Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5QU, between 29 January and 14 February 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group Plc) on behalf of Bloor Homes (Eastern).*

*A total of fifty-two evaluation trenches were investigated across the 8.3ha site area, of which twenty-three were found to contain archaeological remains. The evaluation uncovered evidence of Iron Age occupation activity and possible medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and occupation activity. Many of the archaeological features encountered were undated and there was a general lack of discernible spatial patterning to suggest possible dating/phasing.*

*The results of a previous geophysical survey identified a small number of possible archaeological anomalies, notably possible field boundaries in the north and an anomaly of uncertain origin to the west, as well as anomalies of probable agricultural and natural origins.*

*Evidence of an undated circular enclosure with two internal postholes was encountered in the west of the site, corroborating the results of the geophysical survey. Although undated, it is possible that it is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site or the surrounding area.*

*Past activity on the site appeared to be focused in the south-east. Evidence of possible occupation/land use is evident in the form of pits and postholes, some of which appear broadly Iron Age in date, with the majority dating to the medieval period (c.12th-century). The density and complexity of these remains is low.*

*Ditches encountered in the north-east of the site may be related to the geophysical linear anomaly and, although the dating evidence is limited, they demonstrate the agricultural nature of land use in this part of the site. Analysis of historic mapping attests to continued agricultural land management in the post-medieval/modern period.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group Plc) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, prior to the construction of a new housing development.

#### **1.2.1 Location, Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site comprises approximately 8.3 hectares of land centred at National Grid Reference TL 6409 7385 and is located on the south-west periphery of the village of Isleham (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by the gardens of dwellings along West Road, to the west by gardens of dwellings and an industrial estate along Hall Barn Road, to the south-east by Fordham Road and to the east by a recreational ground.

1.2.2 As shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), the site is located upon solid geology of Zig Zag Chalk Formation with no superficial deposits recorded.

1.2.3 The 8.3ha development site is located on previously cultivated land that is relatively flat, located at c.11m AOD

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission is being sought for a residential development of 160 dwellings. A screening application was sought (17/00738/SCREEN) and the potential for archaeological remains was identified. In the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (CHET 2017), the following advice was issued:

*Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, the applicant is advised to provide information concerning the potential impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. In order to provide this information, an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary. This design brief sets out the requirements for the adequate archaeological evaluation of the site.*

*The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including further consultation with information held in the CHER as necessary, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.*

1.3.2 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was produced in support of the application (CgMs 2017). Having considered that document in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) produced a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (CHET 2017).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (ASE 2018a) was produced, specifying that all work would be undertaken in

accordance with the WSI, as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, b). This WSI was approved by CHET prior to the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the fifty-two archaeological evaluation trenches excavated at land off Fordham Road, Isleham, between 29 January and 14 February 2018. It followed the methodology laid out in the WSI (ASE 2018a) and the Risk Assessment Method Statement (ASE 2018b).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following background information is mainly summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment, produced by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group Plc; CgMs 2017), and the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018a), which focused on the analysis of a study area within a 1km radius of the current site, utilising Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) data. The locations of the most pertinent sites and finds spots are indicated on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 A plethora of background prehistoric activity has been noted within a 1km radius of the site. A Palaeolithic handaxe (CHER MCB19231) is recorded as having been retrieved from the surface of the field within the site. Antler axes, dated to the Mesolithic are recorded c.900m to the north-east of the site (CHER 07622). Fields belonging to Hall Farm, located to the north-west of the site, have been regularly visited by metal detectorists and they have reported surface flint scatters. The scatter located c.600m north-west of the site (CHER 10862) identified flint artefacts dated to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods.

2.2.2 Excavations on land 300m north-west of the study site recorded artefacts dated to a number of periods, including some Mesolithic flint implements (CHER MCB20930). However, within the 1km radius of the area, no evidence for permanent settlement or temporary hunter-gatherer sites dated to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is recorded. Similarly, no permanent settlement sites or funerary structures dated to the Neolithic period have been recorded.

2.2.3 Throughout the later Bronze Age period, permanent settlement would have occurred on higher, drier ground comprising islands and peninsula within the fens and possibly the higher ground upon which Isleham is sited. The extensive aerial photograph assessment to the west of the site identifies numerous circular cropmarks, which might be interpreted as Bronze Age ring ditches, indicating the presence of a funerary landscape. None of these features have been intrusively investigated and therefore their age, date and function remains unproven.

2.2.4 There are multiple examples of ring ditches in a 1km radius of the site. A group of three ring ditches are identified to the south-west of Hall Barn Road (CHER MCB17114). A further group of ring ditches are identified 1km to the south-west of the site (CHER MCB16798). A ring ditch, with a possible central mound is noted 850m south-west of the site (CHER MCB17115). Further examples of ring ditches are recorded 1km to the west and south-west of the site (CHER 1125 and 11213).

2.2.5 The CHER records a flint scatter comprising artefacts from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age 900m north-west of the site (CHER 10883, 10883A and 10833B). A further flint scatter 900m west of the site comprised Neolithic and Bronze Age implements (CHER MCB16205) A Bronze Age axe

discovered by a metal detector is recorded c.600m north-west of the site (CHER 11711). Although the precise location is unknown for the Isleham Hoard, found in 1959, it is thought to have been located to the south-west of the 1km study area. The hoard comprises the largest collection of Bronze Age artefacts ever recorded and comprised 6,500 pieces, weighing 95kg, placed in a ceramic jar. The hoard is believed to have belonged to a smith.

## 2.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 2.3.1 The CHER does not record any entries of Iron Age or Roman date on the site. The PAS gives a very general grid co-ordinate (TL 64 74) for an Iron Age coin found by a metal detector, which approximately places the artefact within the site (PAS: CCI-40633). The PAS records several Iron Age coins across the 1km study area, including the coin attributed as being retrieved from within the site boundary. However, no evidence for Iron Age settlement has been recorded in the Isleham area.
- 2.3.2 A Roman settlement site, possibly a villa, is believed to exist 850m to the west of the site (CHER 11661). Although located beyond the 1km study area, the CHER does note the presence of the footings of a small Roman building described as a possible shepherds hut. It is possible that if the CHER 11661 building is a villa, then this small Roman building could be part of a villa estate. Shepherds huts were usually located on the periphery of such estates and it is considered more likely that archaeological assets of Roman date reflecting evidence for land division rather than occupation may be found on the study site. The spread of metal artefacts found by metal detectors could be derived from the practise of manuring (taking rubbish from the villa and spreading it across surrounding fields).
- 2.3.3 A rather intriguing site was excavated further to the west (CHER 05704); in this area were found hypocaust tiles, tesserae with mortar attached, painted plaster and moulded stone all of which are indicative of a high status building in the vicinity. The Roman construction materials had been dumped into a later medieval chalk pit. The site is referenced as 'Roman Temple', but the temple element probably refers to the medieval Knights Templar who are believed to have had a site nearby.
- 2.3.4 A Roman hoard is recorded 1km to the west of the site (CHER 01592) comprising pewter vessels and four gold coins. The location given is probably inaccurate as the hoard is described as being found near the River Lark, to the north. Metal detecting across Hall Farm fields to the west and north-west of the site has resulted in the retrieval of a number of Roman artefacts, including Roman brooches (CHER 07558, 11710, MCB16203, 10863) and a stone saddle quern (CHER 10864) (implying settlement nearby). Metal detecting and associated fieldwalking has also identified a large scatter of Roman pottery 500m south-west of the study site (CHER 10866). Romano- British pottery was also retrieved during fieldwork along the route of the Ely to Isleham Water Main in 1993 (11894 and ECB2288), c.300m south-west of the study site.
- 2.3.5 Roman coins are recorded 700m west of the site (CHER 07559). A Roman knife is recorded 900m west of the site (CHER MCB16202). Further evidence of Roman activity is recorded 900m to the north-east of the site,



comprising Roman ditch systems (CHER MCB20915, MCB20917, MCB20918) recorded during excavations at two sites (ECB4610 and ECB4634).

## 2.4 Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

- 2.4.1 There are no entries on the CHER dated to the Saxon period within the site. Within the study area, the evidence for Saxon activity is extremely limited, despite Isleham being mentioned in a charter dated 895. The place name has caused some speculation as to its meaning and origin. 'Yselham' has been interpreted as meaning 'settlement of the hostages' or 'settlement of Gisla'. A manor is recorded in Domesday (1086) and the number of inhabitants recorded suggests a large settlement, although this may have been dispersed across the manorial lands.
- 2.4.2 A Saxon disc brooch was found by metal detector c.850m to the north-west of the study site (CHER 11691) and a blue glass bead, which may be Roman or Saxon in date, is recorded 100m further to the north-west (CHER 10825). During the course of archaeological investigation along the route of the Ely to Isleham Pipeline (CHER ECB532), a Saxon coin was retrieved c.700m south-west of the site (CHER 07612).
- 2.4.3 An archaeological evaluation north-east of the site (ECB4634) recorded Anglo-Saxon ditches overlying earlier Roman ditches (CHER MCB20917, MCB20918). Saxon features were also noted to the west during evaluation on Pound Lane (CHER MCB19749) with occupation continuing into the medieval period.
- 2.4.4 It is considered that Isleham developed at two centres at either end of the former High Street, now called West Street. The main focus was at the eastern end around St Andrew's Church (CHER 07591), elements of which are dated to the 14th century, but the church is believed to have been constructed on the site of an earlier, Anglo-Saxon timber church. Trace evidence for Saxon activity is noted on the 'villa' site and the 'temple' site at the western end of Temple Road near Concord Farm. Firm evidence for early medieval settlement has been recorded through archaeological intervention on the medieval moated site (CHER 05704a) at the end of Temple Road. The focus of medieval settlement, however, is to the east, around the Priory of St Mary of Antioch (CHER 07529) founded in 1090. The site of the Benedictine priory and the extensive earthworks to the north are Scheduled (List No. 1013278).
- 2.4.5 Archaeological excavations (ECB2282, ECB2138) 100m to the east of the site, identified extensive evidence for sustained use of the site throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (CHER MCB16866). This is not surprising, as Mill Street comprised one of the main streets. Further evidence for sustained medieval occupation was recorded during excavations further north on Mill Street (ECB3762, CHER MCB20069). A combination of metal detecting and surface finds to the west of the site, within Hall Farm fields, comprises medieval coins (CHER 07559A), a medieval seal (CHER 11574) and scatters of medieval pottery (CHER 11712, 11074 and 11895).

2.4.6 The Fenland Project's survey of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely and Wisbech suggests that the medieval nucleated village of Isleham was located to the south-east of the fen-edge (Hall 1996, 88). The principal areas of settlement were the priory and the moated site, and it is probable that the study site was located within the 'in field' agricultural regime of the priory related settlement. The archaeological potential for the discovery of medieval artefacts, deposits and structures on the study site is therefore regarded as low/moderate, although the unexpected chance find and evidence of land division/agriculture may be encountered.

## **2.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

2.5.1 Bowen's Map of Cambridgeshire, dated 1751, shows Isleham on the edge of the fens. The Ordnance Survey drawing of 1811 shows the site within a large open area to the south-west of the village centre. The site is bound by Fordham Road to the south-east, which at this time was named Mill Street. A mill is annotated on the map on the opposite side of Mill Street. The mill, sited approximately where Pritty's Garden is located, is not referenced in the CHER.

2.5.2 The Isleham Tithe Map (dated 1847) confirms the presence of a windmill and yard belonging to Thomas Goldsmith on the opposite side of Fordham Road (Plot 2002). The site itself partially covers two plots (Plots 10 and 11) described as allotments in arable use.

2.5.3 The Ordnance Survey of 1886 identifies the site as comprising one large field. The mill to the south-east appears to have been demolished and replaced with a cottage and well associated with a newly planted orchard.

2.5.4 Ordnance survey maps of the 20th century demonstrate that the site largely remained unchanged. The Ordnance Survey (dated 1977–91) shows the site as predominantly orchard and encroachment of residential development to the west, south-west and south of the site. The Google Earth Images (dated 1999 and 2016) show the site as a single large arable field. The agricultural buildings to the south of the site have been replaced by houses.

## **2.6 Geophysical Survey**

2.6.1 A geophysical survey was commissioned to confirm the results of the archaeological desk-based assessment and to specifically target whether ring ditches observed as cropmarks on aerial photographs to the south-west and west of the site extended into it. The survey was carried out in 2016 by Stratascan (Davies 2017).

2.6.2 Aerial views of the site noted unconformities in the lower south-eastern part of the site; the survey was commissioned to determine whether these had a geological origin (periglacial features) or were archaeological anomalies. The results of the geophysical survey indicated that no anomalies were conclusively of archaeological interest. Without intrusive investigation, it was not possible to determine whether the weak circular anomaly identified toward the north end of the site had an archaeological origin. The geophysical survey recorded the extent and direction of ploughing across the site.

## 2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

2.7.2 The general objectives of the project were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered
- To enable the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work archaeological work required on the site
- To enable the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation *in situ*

2.7.3 Site specific areas of study, as laid out in the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (CHET 2017), were to establish:

- The presence/absence of palaeosoils and old land surface soils/deposits
- The character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- The presence/absence of palaeochannels
- The site formation processes generally

2.7.4 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) are:

- *Can the site add information on the subtle inter-relationship of human movement through the landscape, which structured, and was increasingly structured by, the location of monuments, fields and trackways? (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, 12)*
- *Can the site aid in understanding patterns of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial? (Medlycott 2011, 20)*

- *Can the site aid in understanding the development and use of late prehistoric monuments, including burial mounds, as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape? (Medlycott 2011, 20)*
- *Targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in river valleys or lakes, adjacent to known archaeological sites, are needed to determine the date and nature of changes associated with the adoption and development of farming, the beginnings of large-scale woodland clearance and the establishment of permanent field systems (Medlycott 2011, 20).*
- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 47)*

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The evaluation comprised a 4% sample of the 8.3ha area and involved the excavation of fifty-two trenches (Trenches 1–62, excluding Trenches 36, 41–43, 51–55 and 60, which were not excavated as they were beyond the development area), broadly measuring 30m x 1.8m (Fig. 2). The trenches were largely located without deviation in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a), with the exception of the following:

- Trench 3 was shortened by 7.93 metres to a length of 22.07 metres in order to avoid an RSK gas tester situated within the trench location
- Trenches 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15 were repositioned in order to avoid overhead electrical cables in the north-east of the site
- Trenches 30, 32 and 34 were repositioned to avoid overhead electrical cables crossing the centre of the site
- Trench 37 was repositioned approximately 11.78 metres east in order to avoid an underground electrical service that extended, below ground, from the overhead electrical cables and was seen in Trench 40
- Trenches 44, 61 and 62 were repositioned to avoid overhead electrical cables in the south-west of the site

3.1.2 All trenches were excavated using a 20-tonne tracked 360° excavator with a toothless bucket measuring 1.8m in width. The trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological or geological deposits, whichever was encountered first, and cleaned using hand tools, where appropriate.

3.1.3 In order to investigate artefact contents of ploughsoil and lower soil horizons, test pits were excavated at each end of every trench, so that greater than 90 litres of spoil could be hand sorted for artefacts.

3.1.4 Spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detecting was used to scan features and spoil heaps for additional artefacts in all trenches where archaeological remains were observed and the metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

3.1.5 The trenches were recorded using *pro forma* ASE trench sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard context record sheets. Archaeological features were hand excavated. Discrete archaeological features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linear features, with their sections drawn on drawing film sheets. All exposed remains were planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).

3.1.6 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made and all

trenches and all excavated contexts were photographed. In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken.

- 3.1.7 Finds, where present, were retrieved from all investigated features/deposits. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.1.8 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits judged in the field to have potential for the recovery of environmental remains (e.g. carbonised or waterlogged plant macrofossils) and/or small artefacts and faunal remains.
- 3.1.9 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout and in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and various standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014b, c).

## 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (CIfA 2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material. The legal landowner of the site will be asked to transfer title of ownership of the retained artefacts to the collecting museum.
- 3.2.3 The site archive, which is quantified in Tables 1a and 1b, is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited in due course at Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Archive subject to permission being obtained from the legal landowner.

Context sheets	143
Section sheets	11
Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	380
Context register	0
Drawing register	3
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	52

Table 1a: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	c. 1 box
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	15
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 1b: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of fifty-two trenches were opened, each measuring 30m long x an average of 1.8m wide, with the exception of Trench 3 which measured 22.07m long x 1.94m wide (Fig. 2). Of these, twenty-three trenches (Trenches 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 16–19, 21, 26, 31, 37, 44, 46–49, 56, 57, 59, 61 and 62) contained archaeological features that were investigated by hand and recorded. These remains are discussed in sections 4.2–4.24.

4.1.2 The remaining twenty-nine trenches (Trenches 1–3, 6, 8–12, 15, 20, 22–25, 27–30, 32–35, 38–40, 45, 50 and 58) were devoid of any archaeological features and are summarised in section 4.25. Excavation of these trenches revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying the undisturbed natural geological deposit. Further details of the recorded deposit sequence in these trenches are presented in Appendix 3.

4.1.3 The natural deposits exposed in the trenches mainly consisted of a clayey chalk. In the majority of the trenches, the natural deposit was overlain by a mid-reddish brown grey silty sand subsoil, which was in turn overlain by a dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil and turf.

4.1.4 Feature visibility was generally good. The features present generally comprised ditches, pits and postholes. Only simple intercutting features were observed. Unless otherwise stated, all recorded features were cut directly into the natural deposit.

### 4.2 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.29-0.32	9.19-9.70
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.16-0.28	
4/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.96	0.08-0.09	8.78-9.17
4/004	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.65	0.1	
4/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.73	0.65	0.1	

Table 2: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 4 was located towards the northern site boundary and orientated NE/SW. Four sherds of 16th-century pottery were retrieved from the topsoil during bucket testing. One archaeological feature was encountered within the trench.

4.2.2 Located in the centre of the trench was pit [4/004]. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.73m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.10m in depth, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill [4/005] of loose, light brownish grey clayey silt chalk with very frequent chalk fragments. Sixteen fragments of animal bone were recovered during excavation and an



Environmental sample <15> taken from fill [4/005] contained six flakes of hammerscale, as well as a small quantity of charcoal fragments and pieces animal bone/teeth.

### 4.3 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.24-0.36	9.11-9.40
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.09-0.23	
5/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.04-0.07	8.75-8.98
5/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2	0.21	0.3	
5/005	Fill	Fill	2	0.74	0.68	
5/006	Fill	Fill	2	0.5	0.7	
5/007	Fill	Fill, basal	2	0.41	0.31	
5/008	Cut	Ditch, boundary	2	1.67	0.8	
5/009	Fill	Fill	2	0.33	0.13	

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 5 was located in the north of the site, towards the northern site boundary, and was orientated WNW/ESE. Three sherds of modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil. The results of the geophysical survey identified the possible remains of a former field boundary and agricultural activities; however, these were not found as corresponding belowground features within the trench. One archaeological feature was present towards the ESE end of the trench.
- 4.3.2 Boundary ditch [5/008] crossed the ESE end of the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment and continued beyond the trench limits. The exposed section measured 2.0m+ length x 1.67m width x 0.80m depth and had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave, irregular base. It contained five fills. The uppermost fill, possibly caused by rooting, [5/004] consisted of a soft, friable, mid-orange brown sandy silt, with frequent rooting and occasional chalk fragments. Below this was an upper fill of soft, friable dark orange brown sandy silt [5/005] containing occasional flecks of CBM and charcoal, and occasional chalk fragments. Environmental sample <13> was taken from fill [5/005], from which four flakes of hammerscale and fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered. Below this was fill [5/007], similar to [5/004], consisting of soft, friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments. A primary fill, [5/006], consisting of a firm to friable, light orange grey sandy silt with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments overlaid a basal fill [5/009] of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional inclusions of small chalk fragments. No finds were hand collected from ditch [5/008].
- 4.3.3 The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches

#### 4.4 Trench 7 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.28-0.29	9.20-9.67
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.15-0.17	
7/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.06-0.09	8.81-9.13
7/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.62	1.18	0.35	
7/005	Cut	Tree throw	2.62	1.18	0.35	

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 7 was located to the north-west of the site and orientated north/south. One sherd of mid 12th-century pottery was recovered from the topsoil during bucket testing at the south end of the trench. One archaeological feature was encountered in the trench.

4.4.2 Tree throw [7/005] was located towards the southern end of Trench 7. This was an irregular, sub-circular cut and it extended beyond the west trench limit, measuring 2.62m length x 1.18m width x 0.35m depth. It contained a single fill [7/004] of firm to friable, light greyish silty sand with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments. Very frequent rooting was evident. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

#### 4.5 Trench 13 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.28-0.36	9.81-10.38
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.18-0.29	
13/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.04-0.05	9.33-9.91
13/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.1	0.69	0.29	
13/005	Cut	Hedge line	1.1	0.69	0.29	
13/006	Fill	Fill, single	3.4	0.7	0.3	
13/007	Cut	Hedge line	3.4	0.7	0.3	
13/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.8	0.44	0.17	
13/009	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.44	0.17	
13/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.56	0.5	0.12	
13/011	Cut	Pit	0.56	0.5	0.12	
13/012	Fill	Fill, single	0.44	0.44	0.04	
13/013	Cut	Pit	0.44	0.44	0.04	

Table 5: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 13 was located towards the north-east of the site area, close to the

northern and eastern site boundaries, and orientated NW/SE. Two sherds of 16th-century pottery and six fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM were collected from the topsoil. The trench contained four features.

- 4.5.2 Possible boundary ditch [13/005], same as [13/007], was located towards the north-west end of Trench 13 on a broadly N/S alignment. Its exposed extent measured 3.54m+ length x 0.70m width x 0.30m depth and had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave, irregular base. Its single fill, [13/004], same as [13/006], comprised a friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small chalk fragments. Recovered from fill [13/004] were two sherds of mid 12th-century pottery. Environmental sample <6> was taken from fill [13/006] and it contained twelve flakes of hammerscale and a small amount of charcoal and charred remains of barley caryopses.
- 4.5.3 Pit [13/009] was located approximately 2.65m southeast from ditch [13/005]. This was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.80m length x 0.44m width x 0.17m depth and continuing beyond the northwest trench limit. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, and it contained a single fill [13/008] of soft, friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.
- 4.5.4 A possible, sub-circular pit [13/011] was located to the southwest of, and appeared to be cut by, pit [13/009]. This measured 0.56m length x 0.50m width x 0.12m depth and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [13/010] of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.5.5 Pit [13/013] was located towards the centre of the trench. This was circular in plan, measuring 0.44m in diameter x 0.04m depth, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. A single fill [13/012] of friable, dark greyish brown sandy silt was recorded. No finds were present.

#### 4.6 Trench 14 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.24-0.34	10.39-11.11
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.27-0.43	
14/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.05-0.09	9.88-10.36
14/004	Fill	Fill, single	3.12	0.62	0.26	
14/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3.12	0.62	0.26	

Table 6: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 14 was located towards the northeast of the site and was positioned adjacent to the overhead power lines on a WNW/ESE orientation. Two sherds of modern pottery, one fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) and a fragment of a green wine bottle, dating between c.1650 and 1750, were recovered from the topsoil, whilst one fragment of CBM was recovered from

the subsoil. The geophysical survey results identified the location of a possible former field boundary, which appeared to cross the ESE end of the trench. A single archaeological feature was recorded within the trench.

- 4.6.2 Boundary ditch [14/005] crossed the trench, towards its ESE end, on a NE/SW alignment. The exposed section measured 3.12m+ in length x 0.62m width x 0.26m depth. The excavated section exhibited moderately sloping sides with a slightly concave, U-shaped base. It contained a single fill [14/004] of firm to friable, light greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent chalk fragments. One fragment of animal bone was retrieved. Environmental soil sample <7> was collected from this fill. Five flakes and one sphere of hammerscale were retrieved from the sample residue, as well as a small amount of charcoal and charred cereal remains of wheat/barley.
- 4.6.3 Boundary ditch [14/005] was found to continue to the south-west in Trench 16. The ditch did not directly correlate with the plotted position of the geophysical linear anomaly nor did it appear to continue directly into Trenches 18 and 19, where similar features were excavated. In addition, finds recovered from these features were limited and provided mixing dating evidence. Nevertheless, these features may be related and all attest to the similar agricultural use of land in this area of the site.

#### 4.7 Trench 16 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.31-0.35	10.04-10.75
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.29-0.41	
16/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.96	0.05-0.11	9.43-9.99
16/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.96	1.46	0.27	
16/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1.96	1.46	0.55	
16/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.96	0.83	0.28	

Table 7: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 16 was located to the south-west of Trench 14, in the north of the site, and positioned on a NW/SE alignment. A single pottery sherd of 16th-century date and a single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem, dating between 1640 and 1750, were recovered from the topsoil during bucket testing. The results of the geophysical survey identified the location of a possible former field boundary, which appeared to cross the southeast end of the trench. A single archaeological feature was seen in Trench 16.
- 4.7.2 Boundary ditch [16/005] crossed the southeast end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. The exposed section measured 1.96m+ in length x 1.46m width x 0.55m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides with a concave, U-shaped base. The ditch contained two fills. The upper fill [16/004] consisted of a firm to friable, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, which overlaid a basal fill [16/006] of firm, light greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions

of chalk fragments. Basal fill [16/006] was sampled for environmental remains (sample <8>); a small quantity of magnetised material, comprising two flakes of hammerstone, burnt bone, fire-cracked flint and indeterminate cereal remains were retrieved from this sample. No finds were hand collected from the ditch.

- 4.7.3 Whilst the ditch did not directly correlate with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly, it was found to continue to the north-east where it was recorded in Trench 14. These features and the geophysical anomaly may be related and, together with the ditches in Trenches 18 and 19, indicate the continued agricultural nature of land use in this area of the site.

#### 4.8 Trench 17 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.33-0.35	9.82-10.76
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.23-0.43	
17/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.06-0.10	9.58-10.11
17/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.54	0.44	0.23	
17/005	Cut	Pit	0.54	0.44	0.23	
17/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.28	0.26	0.16	
17/007	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.26	0.16	
17/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.2	0.2	0.07	
17/009	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.07	

Table 8: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts.

- 4.8.1 Trench 17 was located to the north-east of the site, bordering the site boundary and was NE/SW aligned. One piece of fire-cracked flint was retrieved from the subsoil. The trench contained three archaeological features.
- 4.8.2 Pit [17/005] was located at the centre of the trench. It was an oval shape in plan, measuring 0.54m length x 0.44m width x 0.23m depth, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular, slightly concave base. The pit contained a single fill [17/004] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.8.3 Posthole [17/007] was situated c.2.86m ENE of pit [17/005]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.28m length x 0.26m width x 0.16m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single fill [17/006] was identified, consisting of a loose to friable, dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments. There were no finds.
- 4.8.4 Further northeast was posthole [17/009]. It was sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.20m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [17/008] of loose to friable, dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments. No finds were

retrieved from this feature.

#### 4.9 Trench 18 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.88	0.24-0.34	10.23
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.88	0.29-0.33	
18/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.88	0.08-0.13	9.33-9.49
18/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.88	1.59	0.34	
18/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1.88	1.59	0.56	
18/006	Fill	Fill, basal	1.88	0.96	0.32	

Table 9: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts.

- 4.9.1 Trench 18 was located towards the central portion of the northern area of the site, on the corner of the north-eastern site boundary, and was orientated NW/SE. A single sherd of modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil and two pieces of medieval/post-medieval CBM from the subsoil. The geophysical survey results identified the location of a possible former field boundary, which appeared to cross the centre of the trench. One archaeological feature was encountered within the trench.
- 4.9.2 Located towards the northwestern end of the trench was boundary ditch [18/005], crossing on a NE/SW alignment. The exposed portion of [18/005] measured 1.88m+ in length x 1.59m width x 0.56m depth and exhibited moderately sloping sides with a concave, U-shaped, base. It contained two fills: the upper fill [18/004] consisting of a firm to friable, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt and a basal fill [18/006] of firm light greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of chalk fragments. One sherd of late 16th-century pottery was recovered from the upper fill [18/004] and two fragments of CBM of a likely medieval/post-medieval date were retrieved from the lower fill [18/006]. Basal fill [18/006] was sampled as <9> from which twelve flakes of hammerscale and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint and charcoal were retrieved.
- 4.9.3 Whilst, the ditch did not directly correlate with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly, they may be related and may be associated with similar linear features excavated in Trenches 14, 16 and 19. Although dating evidence for these features is mixed, they attest to agricultural land use.

#### 4.10 Trench 19 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.91	0.30-0.34	9.85-10.17
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.91	0.16-0.26	
19/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.91	0.04-0.09	9.29-9.63
19/004	Fill	Fill, basal	1.91	1.26	0.24	
19/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	1.91	1.44	0.38	
19/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.91	0.75	0.25	
19/007	Cut	Gully	1.91	0.75	0.25	
19/008	Fill	Fill, upper	1.91	1.44	0.21	

Table 10: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 19 was located 42.54m to the south-west of Trench 18, in the northern part of the site, and orientated NW/SE. The geophysical survey results identified the possible remains of a former field boundary and agricultural activities, which appeared to cross the south-eastern half of the trench. Two archaeological features were recorded within the trench. No finds were recovered during the sampling of the topsoil or subsoil
- 4.10.2 Gully [19/007] crossed the centre of the trench on a NE/SW alignment. The exposed section measured 1.91m+ in length x 0.75m width x 0.25m depth and had steeply sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. It contained a single fill [19/006] of firm, dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments. Environmental soil sample <10> was collected from this fill and contained flecks of pottery/CBM of uncertain medieval/post-medieval date, as well as a small amount of flint and charcoal, and more than fifty flakes of hammerscale.
- 4.10.3 Further southeast, boundary ditch [19/005] was located on a NE/SW alignment, parallel to gully [19/007]. It measured 1.91m+ in length x 1.44m width x 0.38m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Two fills were noted: an upper fill [19/008] consisting of a firm to friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt and a basal fill [19/004] of firm light grey brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of chalk fragments. A single sherd of (probably residual) samian ware pottery of 1st-century AD date was retrieved from [19/004]. Environmental sample <5>, collected from fill [19/004], contained fifteen flakes of hammerscale, a small quantity of animal bone/teeth, charcoal and charred remains of barley.
- 4.10.4 The ditch broadly correlated with the plotted position of the geophysical field boundary, although not exactly. Together with the linear features in Trenches 14, 16 and 18, these features are most likely related and all attest to the agricultural land use on this area of the site, although dating evidence is mixed.

#### 4.11 Trench 21 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.26-0.36	10.09-10.11
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.14-0.16	
21/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.05-0.09	9.58-9.58
21/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.94	1.3	0.22	
21/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1.94	1.3	0.18	
21/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1.94	1.3	0.4	
21/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.34	0.26	0.26	
21/008	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.26	0.26	
21/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.43	0.27	0.29	
21/010	Cut	Posthole	0.43	0.27	0.29	
21/011	Fill	Fill, single	2	0.63	0.18	
21/012	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2	0.63	0.18	

Table 11: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 21 was located to the east of the site towards the eastern site boundary and aligned E/W. A single CBM fragment was recovered from the topsoil and a further fourteen fragments of CBM from the subsoil. The results of the geophysical survey identified the location of a circular anomaly of uncertain origin. Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, two of which corresponded with the geophysical results.
- 4.11.2 Located towards the east of the trench, ditch [21/006] correlated with the circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The exposed section measured 1.94m+ length x 1.3m width x 0.4m depth and exhibited moderately sloping edges and a concave base, with a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills. Upper fill [21/004] consisted of a firm to friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragment inclusions, whilst the basal fill [21/005] consisted of a firm, light brownish grey silty sand chalk with very frequent chalk fragments. Fill [21/005] was sampled for environmental remains (sample <11>) and ten flakes of hammerscale and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint and charcoal were recovered. No finds were hand collected from the ditch.
- 4.11.3 Ditch [21/012] was located towards the western end of the trench and correlated with the circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Both ditches [21/012] and [21/006] may comprise the remains of a possible circular enclosure. The exposed section of [21/012] measured 2m+ length x 0.63m width x 0.18m depth and had a V-shaped profile, exhibiting moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [21/011] of friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk fragment inclusions. Collected from this fill was environmental soil sample <12>, which contained three flakes of hammerscale and a small amount of charcoal.



- 4.11.4 Located west of ditch [21/006], within the boundary of the possible circular enclosure, was posthole [21/008]. This was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.34m length x 0.26m width x 0.26m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [21/007] of friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.11.5 Posthole [21/010] was located west of [21/008], also within the possible enclosure ditch segments [21/006] and [21/012]. This was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.43m length x 0.27 m width x 0.29m depth, and had steep to vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [21/009] consisted of friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, from which no finds were retrieved.

#### 4.12 Trench 26 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.28-0.35	10.06
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.13-0.17	
26/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.06-0.08	9.58
26/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.48	0.46	0.25	
26/005	Cut	Posthole	0.48	0.46	0.25	

Table 12: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 26 was located toward the centre of the site and aligned N/S. Anomalies of probable agricultural rather than archaeological origin were identified by the results of the geophysical survey. No finds were collected from the overburden deposits. One archaeological feature was recorded within the trench.
- 4.12.2 Posthole [26/005] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.48m length x 0.46m width x 0.25m depth. It had steeply sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. It contained a single fill [26/004] of friable, reddish grey clayey silty sand with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

#### 4.13 Trench 31 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.32-0.41	10.55-10.78
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.38	
31/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	0.05-0.10	10.00-10.02
31/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.9	0.6	0.07	
31/005	Cut	Gully	1.9	0.6	0.07	
31/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.2	0.14	0.06	
31/007	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.14	0.06	
31/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.18	0.18	0.12	
31/009	Cut	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.12	

Table 13: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 31 was positioned within the east of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with the playing field, and aligned NW/SE. No finds were collected from the topsoil and subsoil. Three archaeological features were present in the trench.
- 4.13.2 Located towards the centre of the trench, gully [31/005] continued beyond the trench limits on a NE/SW orientation. The exposed section measured 1.9m length x 0.6m width x 0.07m depth and exhibited gradually sloping sides and a flat base. A single fill [31/004] was identified, consisting of a firm dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.13.3 Further to the southeast was posthole [31/007]. It was oval in plan with steeply sloped sides and a flat base. It measured 0.2m length x 0.14m width x 0.06m depth. A single fill [31/006] of friable, dark brown silty sand was recorded. No artefacts were collected from this feature.
- 4.13.4 Posthole [31/009] was located to the south-east of [31/007] and measured 0.18m length x 0.18m width x 0.12m depth. It was oval in plan shape and had steeply sloping sides and a tapered base. It contained a single fill [31/008] of friable, dark brown silty sand, which was devoid of archaeological objects.

#### 4.14 Trench 37 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.29-0.31	10.31-10.38
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.11-0.34	
37/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.05-0.08	9.62-10.06
37/004	Cut	Pit	1.8	0.8	0.24	
37/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	0.8	0.24	

Table 14: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 37 was orientated E/W, adjacent to the south-eastern site boundary. The geophysical survey results identified anomalies of probable agricultural origin crossing the trench and geological anomalies to the west of the trench. A single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem, dating between 1640 and 1750, was recovered from the topsoil. One possible archaeological feature was recorded.

4.14.2 Located at the western end of the trench, possible pit [37/004] continued beyond the western and southern trench limits, the exposed section measuring 1.8m length x 0.8m width x 0.24m depth. Pit [37/004] was sub-rectangular in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [37/005] of firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate inclusions of small chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

**4.15 Trench 44 (Figure 16)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.22-0.33	10.91-10.91
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.09-0.18	
44/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.05-0.11	10.48-10.60
44/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.70	1.25	0.43	
44/005	Cut	Pit	2.70	1.25	0.43	
44/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.3	1.26	0.17	
44/007	Cut	Pit	1.3	1.26	0.17	
44/008	Fill	Fill, single	0.21	0.16	0.18	
44/009	Cut	Posthole	0.21	0.16	0.18	
44/010	Fill	Fill, single	0.23	0.2	0.29	
44/011	Cut	Posthole	0.23	0.2	0.29	
44/012	Fill	Fill, single	0.31	0.24	0.25	
44/013	Cut	Posthole	0.31	0.24	0.25	
44/014	Fill	Fill, single	0.15	0.15	0.24	
44/015	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.24	
44/016	Fill	Fill, upper	1.28	0.61	0.38	
44/017	Fill	Fill, basal	0.77	0.61	0.21	
44/018	Cut	Pit	1.28	0.61	0.43	
44/019	Fill	Fill, single	0.15	0.12	0.07	
44/020	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.12	0.07	
44/021	Fill	Fill, single	0.16	0.14	0.12	
44/022	Cut	Posthole	0.16	0.14	0.12	
44/023	Fill	Fill, single	0.38	0.33	0.19	
44/024	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.33	0.19	

Table 15: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 44 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site and orientated N/S. A single pottery sherd of late 16th-century date was recovered from the topsoil during bucket testing. The results of the geophysical survey identified possible natural anomalies located with the trench. Ten archaeological features were present within the trench.
- 4.15.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was pit [44/005]. It was square to sub-square in plan with rounded corners, measuring 2.70m length x 1.25m+ width x 0.43m depth and extending beyond the eastern trench limit. The pit had gently sloping edges to the northwest and steeply sloping to vertical sides to the south, and a flat base. Its single fill [44/004] consisted of friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of chalk fragments. It contained three sherds of mid 12th-century pottery, a fragment of mussel shell, a single copper-alloy dome-headed stud (RF<1>) of medieval/post-medieval date and a residual sherd of Romano-British pottery. This feature has been interpreted as a possible occupation surface. Environmental sample <1> was collected from fill [44/004]; two spheres and three flakes of hammerscale were retrieved, as well as a small quantity of charcoal and an undiagnostic fragment of pottery.
- 4.15.3 Posthole [44/022] was located on the south-western edge of pit [44/005] and measured 0.16m length x 0.14m width x 0.12m depth. It was square in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [44/021] consisting of friable, light brownish grey clayey silt, with very frequent chalk fragment inclusions but no archaeological finds.
- 4.15.4 Posthole [44/020] was located on the north-western edge of pit [44/005]. It was square in plan, measuring 0.15m length x 0.12m width x 0.07m depth, with steeply sloping edges and a concave base. Its single fill [44/019] comprised friable, light greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk fleck inclusions, from which no finds were collected.
- 4.15.5 Situated further north, pit [44/007] was located approximately at the centre of the trench. The pit measured 1.30m length x 1.26m+ width x 0.17m depth, continuing beyond the western trench limit. It was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [44/006] of soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small chalk fragments. Three sherds of Iron Age pottery, two pieces of worked flint, including one flake, and four fragments of animal bone were recovered during hand excavation. Environmental sample <2>, collected from fill [44/006], contained one flake of hammerscale, a rim sherd of broadly Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and a small amount of charcoal, bone/teeth, burnt bone and fishbone/microfauna.
- 4.15.6 Posthole [44/009] cut through pit [44/007]. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.21m length x 0.16m width x 0.18m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a tapered base. It contained a single fill [44/008] of friable, light brownish grey silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments. No finds were retrieved from this feature
- 4.15.7 Posthole [44/011] was cut through the northern edge of pit [44/007] and

measured 0.23m length x 0.20m width x 0.29m depth. Similar to postholes [44/020] and [44/022], it was sub-square in plan with steeply sloped to vertical sides with a tapered/rounded base. It contained a single fill [44/010] of soft, friable, clayey silt with moderate small chalk fragments but no archaeological finds.

- 4.15.8 Posthole [44/013] was located east of posthole [44/011] and adjacent to the south-western periphery of pit [44/018]. It was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.31m length x 0.24m width x 0.25m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a tapered base. Its single fill [44/012] consisted of firm, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of small chalk fragments, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.15.9 Posthole [44/015] was located on the western edge of pit [44/018] and was sub-square in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.15m length x 0.15m width x 0.24m depth. A single fill [44/014] was recorded, consisting of a firm to friable mid reddish grey brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of small chalk fragments. No finds were retrieved from this feature
- 4.15.10 Pit [44/018] was to the northeast of postholes [44/013] and [44/015]. This was oval in plan, continuing beyond the eastern trench limit. Its exposed extent measured 1.28m length x 0.61m+ width x 0.43m depth and exhibited steeply sloped, under-cutting sides, with a slightly concave to flat base. Two fills were observed. The upper fill [44/016] consisted of a firm, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk fragment inclusions. Nineteen sherds of Iron Age pottery and twenty-one fragments of animal bone were hand collected from [44/016]. Environmental soil sample <3>, collected from this upper fill, contained a small quantity of magnetic files and charcoal, three pieces of animal bone and charred cereal remains, including barley and indeterminate cereals. The basal fill [44/017] consisted of friable, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with frequent chalk flecks. Three sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from [44/017] and the fill was sampled for environmental remains. Sample <14 > contained magnetic files, charcoal, twenty-five pieces of animal bone and a small assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat, barley and indeterminate cereals.
- 4.15.11 Posthole [44/024] was located north of pit [44/018]. It was square in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.38m length x 0.33m width x 0.19m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a concave, tapered base. It contained a single fill [44/023] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate inclusions of small chalk fragments, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.15.12 The archaeological features recorded in the trench broadly correlated with the position of the anomalies interpreted to be natural in origin that were identified by the results of the geophysical survey.

**4.16 Trench 46** (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.88	0.28-0.33	10.89-10.91
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.88	0.1	
46/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.88	0.09-0.10	10.52-10.57
46/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.94	1.03	0.33	
46/005	Cut	Tree throw	1.94	1.03	0.33	

Table 16: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 46 was located to the north-east of Trench 44, towards the south-eastern site boundary, orientated north/south. The results of the geophysical survey identified an anomaly of possible natural origin within the north of the trench. It contained one feature of archaeological interest. Three sherds of modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil during bucket testing.

4.16.2 Broadly correlating with the position of the geophysical anomaly, tree throw [46/004] was located towards the north of the trench. It was irregular in form and sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.94m length x 1.03m width x 0.33m depth, with gradually sloping sides and an irregular, concave base. A single fill [46/005] was observed, consisting of friable, mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

**4.17 Trench 47** (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.97	0.25-0.30	11.18-11.22
47/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.97	0.15-0.16	
47/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.97	0.07-0.08	10.76-10.81
47/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.3	0.9	0.16	
47/005	Cut	Tree throw	1.3	0.9	0.16	
47/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.1	0.75	0.75	
47/007	Cut	Tree throw	1.1	0.75	0.75	

Table 17: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 47 was located in the southern part of the site, broadly adjacent to the south-eastern site boundary, and aligned NE/SW. Four fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM were retrieved from the topsoil during bucket testing. Trench 47 contained two archaeological features.

4.17.2 Located towards the north of the trench was possible tree throw [47/005]. It was sub-circular in plan with irregular edges, measuring 1.30m length x 0.90m width x 0.16m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and an irregular,

concave base. It contained a single fill [47/004] of firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk fragments. No finds were encountered within the feature.

- 4.17.3 Situated in the southern half of the trench was tree throw [47/007], extending beyond the trench limit. It was sub-circular in shape with irregular edges, its exposed extent measuring 1.10m length x 0.75m width x 0.75m depth. It exhibited steeply sloping sides with an irregular, concave base, and contained a single fill [47/006] of firm, mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments, from which no finds were recovered.

**4.18 Trench 48 (Figure 19)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.25-0.32	10.88-11.02
48/002	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.08-0.12	10.54-10.67
48/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.5	1.44	0.3	
48/004	Cut	Tree throw	1.5	1.44	0.3	
48/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.94	0.8	0.26	
48/006	Cut	Gully	1.94	0.8	0.26	

Table 18: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts.

- 4.18.1 Trench 48 was located in the south-eastern part of the site and positioned on an E/W alignment. No finds were collected from the sampling of the topsoil. It contained two archaeological features.
- 4.18.2 Possible tree throw [48/004] was located at the western end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.55m length x 1.44m width x 0.3m depth, with undulating, moderately sloped sides and an irregular, concave base. One fill [48/003] of soft, mid brown silty sand with moderate chalk fragments was recorded, which was devoid of archaeological finds.
- 4.18.3 Crossing the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment was gully [48/006]. It measured 1.94m length x 0.8m width x 0.26m depth and exhibited moderately sloped, irregular sides and an irregular, undulating base. It contained a single fill [48/005] of soft, light reddish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of chalk fragments. No artefacts were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.18.4 The gully was not found to continue to the north or south into nearby trenches.

#### 4.19 Trench 49 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.84	0.30-0.33	10.85-10.93
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.84	0.08	
49/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.84	0.04-0.08	10.5
49/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.15	0.92	0.22	
49/005	Cut	Ditch	2.15	0.92	0.28	
49/006	Fill	Fill, basal	2.15	0.53	0.07	

Table 19: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 Trench 49 was located to the southern part of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with Fordham Road, and orientated N/S. A single sherd of 16th-century pottery was retrieved from the topsoil. The results of the geophysical survey identified an anomaly of possible agricultural origin within the south of the trench. One archaeological feature was present towards the northern end of the trench.
- 4.19.2 Ditch [49/005] crossed the northern end of Trench 49 on an ENE/WSW alignment, continuing beyond the trench limits. The exposed section measured 2.15m+ length x 0.92m width x 0.28m depth and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: the upper fill [49/004] consisting of a soft, friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and sand lens, and the lower fill [49/006] consisting of a soft, friable, light yellowish grey chalky sand, with very frequent chalk fragment inclusions and evidence of water coursing. No finds were recovered from ditch [49/005].
- 4.19.3 The ditch was not found to continue into nearby evaluation trenches.

#### 4.20 Trench 56 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2	0.31-0.38	9.76-10.83
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2	0.29-0.62	
56/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2	0.08-0.14	10.39
56/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.15	0.15	0.06	
56/005	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.06	
56/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.24	0.48	0.16	
56/007	Cut	Pit	1.24	0.48	0.16	
56/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.5	0.54	0.21	
56/009	Cut	Pit	1.5	0.54	0.21	
56/010	Fill	Fill, single	2.46	0.74	0.46	
56/011	Cut	Pit	2.46	0.74	0.46	



Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
56/012	Fill	Fill, single	1.02	0.92	0.14	
56/013	Cut	Pit	1.02	0.92	0.14	
56/014	Fill	Fill, single	0.4	0.23	0.06	
56/015	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.23	0.06	
56/016	Fill	Fill, single	0.15	0.15	0.06	
56/017	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.15	0.06	
56/018	Fill	Fill, single	1.18	0.53+	0.1	
56/019	Cut	Pit	1.18	0.53+	0.1	
56/020	Fill	Fill, single	0.79	0.66+	0.17	
56/021	Cut	Pit	0.79	0.66+	0.17	

Table 20: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Trench 56 was located within the southern part of the site and was orientated N/S. A single lithic and one fragment of CBM were recovered from the topsoil during bucket testing. The geophysical survey results identified anomalies of possible agricultural and natural origins within the southern half of the trench. Nine archaeological features were recorded within the trench.
- 4.20.2 Located in the southern end of the trench was posthole [56/005]. Extending beyond the western trench limit, the feature was circular in plan, measuring 0.15m length x 0.15m width x 0.06m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [56/004] of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional daub flecks and metal inclusions. No other finds were collected from this feature
- 4.20.3 Also in the southern half of the trench, to the north of [56/005], was pit [56/007] which continued beyond the western trench limit. Measuring 1.24m+ length x 0.48m width x 0.16m depth, it was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. Its single fill [56/006] consisted of soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.
- 4.20.4 Pit [56/009] was located towards the southern end of Trench 56, north-east of [56/007]. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.5m length x 0.54+ width x 0.21m depth and continuing beyond the eastern trench limit. Pit [56/009] had irregular edges, being steeply sloped to the north and gradually sloped to the south, with a flat base. The feature contained one fill [56/008] consisting of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments. A single sherd of mid 12th-century pottery was retrieved from pit [56/009].
- 4.20.5 Pit [56/011] was located north of pit [56/009], also extending beyond the eastern trench limit. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 2.46m length x 0.74m+ width x 0.46m depth, and had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [56/010] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Two sherds of mid 12th-century pottery were recovered during hand excavation. The position of this feature broadly corresponded with that of the geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible natural feature.

- 4.20.6 Pit [56/013] was situated towards the centre of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 1.02m length x 0.92m width x 0.14m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. One fill [56/012] was recorded consisting of soft, friable, dark brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of burnt bone and daub flecks. Environmental sample <4>, collected from fill [56/012], contained one flake of hammerscale and a small quantity of charcoal, animal bone/teeth and charred remains of barley.
- 4.20.7 Located to the NNE of [56/013] was posthole [56/015] it measured 0.40m length x 0.23m width x 0.06m depth. It was sub-rectangular in plan with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [56/014] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks. No finds were encountered within this feature.
- 4.20.8 Posthole [56/017] was located north of, and adjacent to, [56/015]. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.15m length x 0.15m width x 0.06m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill [56/016] comprised soft, friable, mid brown clayey silt with moderate chalk fleck inclusions, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.20.9 Situated to the northeast of [56/017] was pit [56/019], which extended beyond the eastern trench limit. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.18m length x 0.53m+ width x 0.10m depth, with irregular, gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [56/018] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and very occasional daub flecks. No finds were recovered from [56/019].
- 4.20.10 Possible pit/ditch terminus [56/021] was located in the northern end of Trench 56. It extended beyond the eastern trench limit and was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.79m length x 0.66m+ width x 0.17m depth, and had irregular, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. One fill [56/020] of friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks was recorded. Two sherds of pottery dating to the mid-12th century were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.21 Trench 57 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.35-0.37	10.88-11.13
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.25	
57/003	Layer	Natural marsh deposit	30	1.8	0.10-0.20	10.33
57/004	Deposit	Natural	30	1.8	0.05-0.07	
57/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.7+	0.6	0.16	
57/006	Cut	Pit	0.7+	0.6	0.16	
57/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	1	0.1	
57/008	Cut	Gully	1.8	1	0.1	

Table 21: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Trench 57 was located in the south-eastern part of the site, adjacent to the site boundary with Fordham Road and orientated E/W. The results of the geophysical survey identified an anomaly of possible agricultural origin, although this was not encountered as a belowground feature. The trench contained two archaeological features. No finds were collected from the sampling of the topsoil and subsoil.
- 4.21.2 Pit [57/006] was located towards the east end of Trench 57, continuing beyond the southern trench limit. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.70m length x 0.60m width x 0.16m depth. The pit had had steeply sloping sides and an irregular, concave base and contained a single fill [57/005] of firm, friable, mid brownish grey clayey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.
- 4.21.3 Located at the eastern end of Trench 57 was NE/SW aligned gully [57/008], continuing beyond the trench limits and measuring 1.8m+ length x 1.0m width x 0.10m depth. It contained a single fill [57/007] of firm, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional inclusions of chalk fragments. A single sherd of mid 12th-century pottery was retrieved from [57/008].

**4.22 Trench 59 (Figure 23)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2	0.28-0.31	10.74-10.84
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2	0.46	
59/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2	0.08-0.10	
59/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.3+	1.3	0.43	
59/005	Cut	Ditch	2.3+	1.3	0.43	
59/006	Fill	Fill, single	4	1.44+	0.15	
59/007	Cut	Pit	4	1.44+	0.15	

Table 22: Trench 59 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Trench 59 was located in the southern part of the site and orientated E/W. The geophysical survey results identified anomalies of possible agricultural and natural origins within the trench. No finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Two archaeological features were identified with the trench.
- 4.22.2 Crossing the western end of the trench on a NNW/SSE alignment was ditch [59/005]. It continued beyond the trench limits. The exposed extent measured 2.3m+ length x 1.3m width x 0.43m depth and demonstrated steeply sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [59/004] consisting of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of charcoal, occasional CBM flecks and small chalk fragments. One sherd of Iron Age pottery and one of 12th-century date were recovered from the fill deposit. All of the sherds were tiny scraps and the feature remains somewhat uncertainly dated, however, the presence of CBM flecks makes a medieval date more likely at this stage.

4.22.3 Located to the east of ditch [59/005] was pit [59/007]. Extending beyond the northern trench limit, its exposed extent was sub-circular in plan, measuring 4.0m length x 1.44m width x 0.15m depth. The feature was fairly shallow, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [59/006] of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent inclusions of CBM and charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved.

4.22.4 Both features were located in the west of the trench where an area of anomalies of possible natural origin was also identified by the results of the geophysical survey. The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches.

**4.23 Trench 61 (Figure 24)**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.31-0.35	9.81-10.84
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.17-0.26	
61/003	Layer	Natural marsh deposit	30	1.9	0.17-0.19	9.04-10.40
61/004	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	0.08-0.09	
61/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.43	0.32	0.18	
61/006	Cut	Posthole	0.43	0.32	0.18	
61/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.72	0.41	0.31	
61/008	Cut	Pit	0.72	0.41	0.31	
61/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.44	0.16	
61/010	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.44	0.16	
61/011	Fill	Fill, single	0.65	0.43	0.32	
61/012	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.43	0.32	
61/013	Fill	Fill, single	0.7	0.33	0.02	
61/014	Cut	Posthole	0.7	0.33	0.02	
61/015	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.27	0.07	
61/016	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.07	
61/017	Fill	Fill, single	0.2	0.2	0.07	
61/018	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.07	
61/019	Fill	Fill, single	0.36	0.32	0.17	
61/020	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.32	0.17	
61/021	Fill	Fill, upper	0.82	0.3+	0.26	
61/022	Cut	Pit	0.82	0.3+	0.36	
61/023	Fill	Fill, single	0.52	0.22+	0.3	
61/024	Cut	Pit	0.52	0.22+	0.3	
61/025	Fill	Fill, single	0.58	0.3+	0.55	
61/026	Cut	Posthole	0.58	0.3+	0.55	
61/027	Fill	Fill, upper	0.4	0.34+	0.4	
61/028	Cut	Posthole	0.51	0.34+	0.43	

61/029	Fill	Fill, basal	0.67	0.3+	0.10	
61/030	Fill	Fill, basal	0.34	0.12+	0.43	

Table 23: Trench 61 list of recorded contexts.

- 4.23.1 Trench 61 was located in the southern part of the site and was orientated NW/SE, parallel to the south-western site boundary. The geophysical survey results identified an anomaly of possible natural origin crossing the north-western part of the trench. Three sherds of 16th-century pottery were recovered from the topsoil. Twelve archaeological features were identified in Trench 61.
- 4.23.2 Posthole [61/006] was located towards the north-western end of Trench 61 and was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.43m length x 0.32m width x 0.18m depth. It exhibited vertical sides and an irregular, concave base. A single fill [61/005] consisting of a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small chalk flecks was recorded. No finds were collected from this feature.
- 4.23.3 Located to the east of [61/006] was posthole [61/026]. Extending beyond the east trench limit, it was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.58m length x 0.30m+ width x 0.55m depth, and had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [61/025] consisting of soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and frequent medium-sized fragments of chalk, from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.23.4 Posthole [61/028] was located to the northwest of [61/026] and extended beyond the trench limit. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.51m length x 0.34m+ width x 0.43m depth. Two fills were identified within the feature. The upper fill [61/017] consisted of a soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small fragments of charcoal and small to medium chalk fragments, as well as occasional flecks of CBM. The basal fill [61/030] consisted of a soft, mid orange brown silty clay with very frequent medium to large chalk fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered from posthole [61/028].
- 4.23.5 Pit [61/008] was located to the southeast of postholes [61/006] and [61/026]. It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.72m length x 0.41m width x 0.31m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a flat, irregular, base. Its single fill [61/007] comprised soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Ten fragments of animal bone were recovered.
- 4.23.6 Further south-east was pit [61/024], which appeared to have been cut through alluvial deposit [61/003]. Extending beyond the trench limit, the pit was oval in plan, measuring 0.52m length x 0.22m+ width x 0.30m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [61/023] of soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and chalk fragments. No finds were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.23.7 Posthole [61/010] was located to the south of pit [61/024] and was oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.45m length x 0.44m width x 0.16m depth. It contained a single fill of [61/009] soft,

friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small to medium chalk fragments, from which no archaeological artefacts were recovered.

- 4.23.8 Located in the centre of the trench was pit [61/012]. It was sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded corners, measuring 0.65m length x 0.43m width x 0.32m depth, and steeply sloping/vertical edges and a concave base. Its single fill [61/011] consisted of soft, friable, dark greyish brown dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent inclusions of chalk fragments. Four fragments of Iron Age pottery, two flint flakes and one piece of animal bone were retrieved during hand excavation.
- 4.23.9 Posthole [61/014] was located south-east of pit [61/012] and was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.7m length x 0.33m width x 0.02m depth, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill [61/013] consisted of soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small chalk fragments but no finds.
- 4.23.10 Southeast of [61/014] was pit [61/022]. Continuing beyond the trench limit, it was oval in plan, measuring 0.82m length x 0.30+m width x 0.36m depth, and exhibited steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified. Upper fill [61/021] consisted of soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks, whilst basal fill [61/029] consisted of firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt chalk with occasional CBM flecks. No other finds were collected from either of the fills.
- 4.23.11 Posthole [61/016] was located west of posthole [61/014]. It was circular in shape, measuring 0.27m length x 0.27m width x 0.07m depth and had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. The posthole contained a single fill [61/015] of soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small chalk fragments, from which no archaeological finds were recovered
- 4.23.12 Posthole [61/018] was located mid-trench, to the south of posthole [61/014] and south-west of pit [61/022]. It was sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 0.20m length x 0.20m width x 0.07m depth, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [61/017] consisting of soft, friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small chalk fragments. No finds were retrieved from this feature
- 4.23.13 Posthole [61/020] was located at the south-eastern end of Trench 61 and was sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.36m length x 0.32m width x 0.17m depth. Its single fill [61/019] consisted of soft, friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.23.14 Within the confinements of the trench, several of the postholes can perhaps be considered to share a similar linear alignment; however, little more can be said given the constraints of the excavated trench area and the lack of post pipes and paucity of dating evidence.

#### 4.24 Trench 62 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (AOD)
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.30-0.42	9.82-9.83
62/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.13-0.30	
62/003	Layer	Natural marsh deposit	30	1.92	0.19-0.58	9.04-9.54
62/004	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.04-0.06	
62/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.56	0.5	0.45	
62/006	Cut	Posthole	0.56	0.5	0.45	

Table 24: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Trench 62 was located in the south of the site and orientated NE/SW. The geophysical survey results identified an anomaly of possible agricultural origin crossing the site, although evidence of this was not found belowground. No finds were recovered during testing of the topsoil and subsoil. The trench contained one feature of archaeological interest.

4.24.2 Posthole [62/006] was located towards the centre of the trench. The posthole was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.56m length x 0.5m width x 0.45m depth, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [62/005] consisting of a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay sand with moderate chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

#### 4.25 Archaeologically Negative Trenches (Figures 26–29)

4.25.1 Twenty-nine evaluation trenches (Trenches 1–3, 6, 8–12, 15, 20, 22–25, 27–30, 32–35, 38–40, 45, 50 and 58) contained no archaeological remains.

4.25.2 These trenches contained a straightforward sequence of topsoil deposits and a subsoil of disturbed or weathered natural, overlying a variable, undisturbed natural geology of a light greyish white clayey chalk. The thickness of the topsoil deposit in these trenches, which were distributed across the site, varied between 0.16m and 0.45m and the subsoil thickness varied between 0.10m and 0.46m. Further details are presented in Appendix 3.

4.25.3 Trenches 57, 61 and 62 contained a possible alluvial deposit that appeared to extend across the southern part of the site. This consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments, varying in thickness (0.15-0.58m).

4.25.4 During the testing of the topsoil and subsoil of each trench, finds were collected from a large proportion of the blank trenches. These predominately comprised modern pottery and medieval/post-medieval CBM, as well as a small quantity of flint/fire-cracked flint, glass and 16th-century pottery.

**5.0 THE FINDS**

**5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land off Fordham Road, Isleham. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected finds are quantified in Table 25, whilst a small amount of material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 5a. A single registered find is detailed in section 5.10. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014d).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3/001			1	1												
3/002					2	88										
4/001			4	38	7	84										
4/005							16	32								
5/001			3	9												
6/001	1	4	5	25	1	6										
7/001			1	1	9	92										
7/004																
8/001	1	46			2	16							1	4		
9/001					1	24										
10/001			3	26	4	100							1	10	1	<2
11/001			2	6	2	32										
12/001					2	34										
13/001			2	6	6	50										
13/004			1	9												
13/006																
14/001			2	4	1	22							1	<2		
14/002					1	64										
14/004							1	58								
15/001			1	5	1	6										
15/002			2	15												
16/001			1	14					1	4						
16/002																
17/002											1	14				
18/001			1	18												
18/002					2	32										
18/004			1	16	1	98										
19/004			1	31												
21/001					1	42										



Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
21/002					14	176										
23/001													1	2		
24/001			3	13	2	8										
25/001			1	7	2	42										
27/002					2	22										
30/001			1	1												
32/001			1	69	1	60										
34/001					1	2										
35/001					2	16										
37/001									1	4						
44/001			1	5	1	6										
44/004			3	19			1	2							1	<2
44/006	1	68	3	23			4	10								
44/016			19	104			21	102								
44/017			3	20												
46/001			3	23	1	30										
47/001					4	86										
49/001			1	25												
56/001	1	6			1	10										
56/008			1	3												
56/010			1	3												
56/020			1	1												
57/008			1	1	1	4										
58/001					2	76										
59/004			2	2												
61/001	3	20	3	38							3	252				
61/007							10	20								
61/011	2	50	4	7			1	2								
61/013																
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1328</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>

Table 25: Finds quantification

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced five pieces of struck flint weighing 21g and four fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 266g. The pieces of struck flint came from the topsoil in Trenches 6 (1 piece) and 56 (1 piece), from context [61/011] (2 pieces) and context [44/006] (1 piece). The small assemblage consists of five flakes. None are fresh and their condition provides evidence for post-depositional movement. Two are broken and three are recorticated pale milky blue. Overall, the flakes are small, but otherwise they are technologically

poor and no conclusive date can be proposed for them. The pieces of burnt flint were heavily calcined to a mid-grey colour. The small assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence.

### 5.3 The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn (with Anna Doherty)

5.3.1 The hand-collected pottery assemblage comprised eighty-two sherds with a total weight of 576g. It mostly consisted of Iron Age and post-medieval and modern material, although small assemblages of Romano-British and medieval wares were also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 4.

#### *Iron Age*

5.3.2 The Iron Age assemblage comprised thirty-one hand-collected sherds with a total weight of 156g, predominantly recovered from contexts in Trench 44. The following fabric types were noted:

IAF1: Shelly limestone and ironstone. Moderate shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, sub-rounded iron ore up to 1mm, rare to moderate sub-rounded quartz.

IAF2: Sandy. As IAF1, without the shelly limestone.

5.3.3 The fabric types are typical of Iron Age sites in the region (e.g. Percival 2005). The hand-collected assemblage comprised entirely plain bodysherds and a few fragments from flat bases. A single partial rim sherd was recovered from the environmental sample of context [44/006]. It is a well formed, fairly thin-walled profile from a fine ware necked jar or bowl, suggesting a broad Early to Middle Iron Age date for this context.

5.3.4 Most of the sherds were quite small, probably due to the friable nature of the pottery, which was quite soft and under-fired, though a group of small to moderate sized pottery sherds was recovered from fill [44/006] of pit [44/007].

#### *Romano-British*

5.3.5 The Romano-British assemblage comprised two sherds with a total weight of 35g. Where possible, the Roman pottery was recorded using the codes and conventions of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), as follows:

GREY: Misc. sandy grey wares

LGF SA: South Gaulish samian ware

5.3.6 The sherd of GREY is from the rim of a small jar and is heavily abraded. The fragment of samian ware in the 1st-century fabric, LGF SA, is from the foot-ring base of a bowl.

#### *Post-Roman*

5.3.7 The post-Roman assemblage comprised forty-nine sherds with a total weight of 385g. Where possible, it was recorded using the system of codes and

chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows:

HEDI:	Hedingham Ware, late 12th–14th century
HUNFSW:	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, AD 1175–1300
MB:	Midland Blackware, AD 1580–1700 (Brears 1969)
MEL:	Medieval Ely Ware, AD 1150–1350
MOD:	Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares
ND:	Nottingham/Derby stoneware, 18th–19th century
PMR:	Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th–19th century (Brears 1969)

5.3.8 Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The medieval assemblage consists largely of fragments of unglazed jars, other than the single sherd of Hedingham Ware, which is from the body of a glazed jug. The fragments of GRE and MB are mostly from bowls with internal glaze, although a few sherds from jugs were also present. This is typical of the traditions. The assemblage largely consists of small and abraded sherds and appears to be the product of secondary deposition and, in many cases, they appear likely to be residual.

#### 5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A small assemblage of seventy-four ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, weighing a total of 1,201g, was recovered from twenty-nine contexts across twenty-six evaluation trenches. With few exceptions, the CBM was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers and, as an assemblage, it was extremely fractured and poorly preserved; however, material produced during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were all represented.

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes (MOLA 2014a, b). In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown, site-specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant) and the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided below in Table 26.

5.4.3 The Roman-dated material comprised mainly of tegula fragments and CBM pieces that could not be firmly identified but appeared to be tegula or imbrex pieces based on approximate form and common fabrics to the more securely identified Roman material. The Roman material still only makes up a small proportion of the total assemblage, totalling a maximum of seven possible fragments, all but one of which came from topsoil and subsoil layers across Trenches 3, 14, 25 and 32. The only stratified fragment, the possible imbrex piece, came from the upper fill of ditch [18/005].

5.4.4 All the brick pieces appeared to be post-medieval in date and all were very broken, with an average weight of only 12g per fragment. Again, with the exception of a brick fragment from [57/008] weighing only 4g, all the brick pieces came from topsoil and subsoil layers and, as such, there is very little archaeological information that can be derived from this group of CBM.

- 5.4.5 Three roof tile fabrics were in evidence, one of which (T3) was exclusively used for S-shaped pantile fragments, which are a post-medieval form. The other two fabric types, T1 and T2, were both used for flat tile and may be either medieval or post-medieval in date. There were also several fragments of potential floor tile, all extremely abraded and only identified on the basis of their comparative thickness and the type of quartz-rich fabric that is typical of early post-medieval floor tile.

Fabric	Description
Roman fabrics	
?R	Yellow, powdery looking fabric with sparse pink 'smears'.
R1	Micaceous brown-orange fabric with sparse quartz.
R2	Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and sparse very coarse quartz and flint/pebble sherds.
Medieval and post-medieval roof and floor tile fabrics	
T1	Hard, clean-looking orange fabric with sparse quartz and calcareous inclusions.
T2	Very coarse orange fabric with common-abundant medium quartz
T3	Slightly powdery looking fabric and micaceous with sparse quartz.
FT1	Medium orange fabric with common medium angular quartz.
Post-medieval brick fabrics	
B1	Hard fabric with laminated texture and irregular coarse and very coarse calcareous inclusions.
3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm)
3065	Very sandy fabric with abundant quartz (up to 0.8mm), sparse dark red iron oxide (up to 3.0mm) and white flint/shell(?) inclusions

Table 26: Fabric descriptions for CBM

- 5.4.6 Unfortunately, as an assemblage, it was collected nearly all from the topsoil and subsoil and it most likely represents only the stray building debris that can accumulate for any number of incidental reasons. Subsequently, there is very little archaeological value in the CBM collected.

## 5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Two plain stem fragments were recovered from topsoils [37/001] and [16/001]. Both date between c.1640 and 1750.

## 5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage consisting of four fragments (weight 16g) was recovered from four different contexts. The earliest fragments consist of green wine bottle fragments dating between c.1650 and 1750 ([14/001]). Two fragments from 19th-century wine bottles were also recovered ([8/001] and [23/001]). Finally, [10/001] contained a fragment from a ?rectangular vessel, possibly a vase, of 20th-century date.

## 5.7 The Magnetic Material by Elena Baldi

- 5.7.1 A moderate assemblage of magnetic material was recovered from the evaluation, notably from fifteen environmental samples (see Table 27). The magnetic material was recovered from the residues passed through <2mm, 2–4mm and >4mm sieves, using a magnet.
- 5.7.2 Most of the samples were composed of specks of natural ironstone or magnetised sandstone, along with shell, quartz or flint, which had become magnetised during high temperature processes that include domestic activities.
- 5.7.3 All samples, apart from <3> and <16> produced evidence of hammerscale, both in its flake and sphere form, which was identified using a binocular microscope (x40). Most samples were found to contain one or a few flakes, apart from sample <10>, which was much richer, with more than fifty flakes.
- 5.7.4 Samples <1>, <2>, <4>, <5>, <6> and <14> were found to contain very few fragments of hammerscale flakes, along with prehistoric pottery. Early ironworking is known in Britain in this period; however, the very small amount of hammerscale cannot be diagnostic of such activities.

Sample	Context	Other dating evidence	Type	Weight (g)	< 2 mm sieve	2-4 mm sieve
1	44/004	Prehistoric pottery Iron nail	Hammerscale	2	Flake x 3, Sphere x 2	xx
2	44/006	Prehistoric pottery	Hammerscale	2.28	Flake x 1	xx
3	44/016	Iron Age pottery	Magnetic files	2.6	xx	xx
4	56/012	Prehistoric pottery Iron	Hammerscale	1.07	Flake x 1	xx
5	19/004	Pottery	Hammerscale	1.43	xx	Flakes x 15
6	13/006	Prehistoric pottery Flint	Hammerscale	0.8	xx	Flakes x 10
7	14/004		Hammerscale	0.81	xx	Flakes x 5 Sphere x 1
8	16/006		Hammerscale	1.34	xx	Flakes x 2
9	18/006		Hammerscale	1.06	xx	Flakes x 12
10	19/006		Hammerscale	6.42	xx	Flakes x 50+
11	21/025		Hammerscale	1.27	xx	Flakes x 10
12	21/011		Hammerscale	0.8	xx	Flakes x 3
13	5/005		Hammerscale	21.53	xx	Flakes x 4
14	44/017	Prehistoric pottery	Magnetic files	2.05	xx	xx
15	4/005		Hammerscale	0.2	xx	Flakes x 6

Table 27: Quantification of magnetic material from environmental samples

## 5.8 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.8.1 An assemblage of 237 animal bones, weighing approximately 350g in total, was collected and analysed from the site. The material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts (Table 28). The preservation of the

assemblage was generally poor, with flaking of the cortical surface and non-archaeological fragmentation common. Acidic erosion and root etching of bone surfaces was also present. The bones were covered in a white chalky residue that made identification of surface modifications difficult.

*Method*

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat teeth used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been recorded according to size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.8.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on pig teeth within mandibles using Grant’s (1982) wear codes, with age determinations following Hambleton (1998). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals.

Context	Env.	N	NISP	Preservation %		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
4/005		44	35	100	0	0
4/005	15	12	10	100	0	0
14/004		5	5	100	0	0
14/004	7	6	1	100	0	0
16/006	8	1	0	0	100	0
18/006	9	1	1	100	0	0
19/004	5	4	0	100	0	0
19/006	10	3	0	100	0	0
44/004		1	1	100	0	0
44/006		19	19	21.1	79.0	0
44/006	2	48	43	81.3	18.7	0
44/016		21	14	100	0	0
44/016	3	34	7	97.1	3.0	0
44/017	14	25	10	100	0	0
56/012	4	3	1	100	0	0
61/007		9	9	100	0	0
61/011		1	1	100	0	0
Total		237	157	89.0	11.0	0

Table 28: Zooarchaeological assemblage

*Assemblage*

- 5.8.4 The assemblage was dominated by mammal bones, but fully identifiable specimens were relatively rare—thirty-seven bones were identifiable to taxa, 120 to taxa size (Table 29). The most abundant taxa in terms of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) was pig (n=17). Two pig pelvises and one scapula were unfused, indicating age-at-death under 1 year (Silver 1969). One pig mandible from context [61/007] gave an age-at-death of 21 months or older, based on wear on the partial third molar (Hambleton 1998). Ovicaprids were also represented, including goat (n=13). One ovicaprid humerus was fused, suggesting age-at-death over 6–10 months (Silver 1969). Finally, cattle (n=7) was present, including one unfused proximal femur (younger than 37–48 months; Silver 1969). Aside from these domestic species, one fish vertebra was also identified.
- 5.8.5 Evidence for bone surface modification was minimal, hampered by poor preservation and the chalky residue on specimens. No butchery marks were identified. Burning was recorded on twenty-one specimens, the majority of which were carbonised (n=17) or calcined (n=2), thus burnt at relatively high temperatures. A further two bones were scorched, indicating heating at lower temperatures, possibly as part of cooking practices.
- 5.8.6 In terms of taphonomy, canid gnawing was present on one fragment. Root etching was present in the assemblage on forty specimens; acidic erosion affected thirteen and one specimen showed evidence of exposure to weathering.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	7
Ovicaprid	11
Goat	2
Pig	17
Large mammal	51
Medium mammal	64
Small mammal	4
Fish	1

Table 29: Zooarchaeological taxa abundance by NISP

**5.9 The Shell** by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 Two fragments of edible mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) valve were recovered from two separate contexts ([10/001] and [44/004]). The fragments are too small to be diagnostic and are recommended for discard.

**5.10 The Registered Find** by Trista Clifford

- 5.10.1 A single copper-alloy dome-headed stud, RF<1>, was recovered from the fill of pit [44/005]. The stud measures 19.5mm in height and the head has a diameter of 14.2mm; the stem is square sectioned. The form is one universally used in decorating furniture and coffins in the medieval and post medieval

periods. It is likely contemporary with the medieval pottery recovered from the same feature.



## 6.0 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During fieldwork at the site, fifteen bulk soil samples were taken from ditch and pit fills to recover environmental material, such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

### 6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples, ranging from 20L to 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5b). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.3 Results

6.3.1 All flots were dominated by uncharred material, including rootlets and seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), as well as land snail shells. All this material is indicative of some degree of disturbance. Charred material only made up 10% of the matrix in all flots. Caryopses of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) and indeterminate cereals (Cerealia) were sporadic and no sample yielded over ten items. Preservation was mostly poor. Chaff and weed seeds were absent, suggesting the presence of fully cleaned crops.

6.3.2 Charcoal fragments were mostly <2mm and no identification work was warranted. Heavy residues contained a considerable amount of bone and snail shells, as well as finds such as pottery, magnetic material and fire-cracked flint.

### 6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples yielded scarce charred botanical material. Caryopses of cereals were recorded from most contexts but in small amounts and constitute limited evidence of cereal cleaning or processing. Their poor preservation could also indicate re-deposition. No by-product of crop processing (e.g. chaff or weed seeds) was present and it is, therefore, likely that either cereal processing or the discard of the waste from such activity happened elsewhere. Charcoal was nearly ubiquitous but was mostly highly fragmented.

6.4.2 The low amount of charred plant macrofossils and charcoal in the sampled

deposits could be due to circumstances of deposition. It is recommended that any future work at the site continue includes sampling, targeting well-sealed primary deposits.

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## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of Stratigraphic Sequence**

- 7.1.1 The top of the natural geological deposit was encountered in all trenches at between 8.17m to 8.77m AOD (Trenches 1–4) and 10.5m to 10.81m AOD (Trenches 46–49). It consisted primarily of a light greyish white clayey chalk to the southern part of the white and a light greyish white chalk to the north.
- 7.1.2 Above the natural deposits in all of the trenches was a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (0.16–0.45m thick). Where present, the subsoil was composed of a mid-brownish grey clayey silt, disturbed or weathered natural deposits (0.10–0.46m thick), with the interface between it and the underlying natural being clearly defined.
- 7.1.3 Archaeological features were identified in twenty-three of the fifty-two evaluation trenches. These features were identified in Trenches 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 16–19, 21, 26, 31, 37, 44, 46–49, 56, 57, 59, 61 and 62, with a notable sparsity across the centre of the site. The features in all trenches were overlain by topsoil and subsoil deposits, and cut directly into the natural deposit, with the exception of pit [61/024], which was cut through a possible natural alluvial deposit.
- 7.1.4 The range of feature types encountered comprised ditches, pits and postholes and they generally exhibited a higher density in the southeast of the site. The encountered features showed low occurrences of intercutting and a simple stratigraphic sequence.

### **7.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

- 7.2.1 Archaeological features were overlain by c.0.16–0.45m thickness of topsoil and, where present, 0.10–0.46m of subsoil, and were cut into the natural strata. It is clear that historic agricultural activity has reworked the soils and truncated the upper portions of all surviving archaeological features within the site.
- 7.2.2 Other than plough disturbance, no significant disturbance of the tops of archaeological remains within the evaluation trenches was discerned.
- 7.2.3 Modern impacts, such as land drainage, were not observed in any of the fifty-two evaluation trenches during the investigation.

### **7.3 Correlation between Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation Results**

- 7.3.1 A number of trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey (Fig. 2). The results indicated the presence of several possible field boundaries potentially crossing Trenches 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 16, 18 and 19, and a feature of unknown origin in Trench 21. In addition, the results indicated the presence of anomalies of agricultural (e.g. ploughing) and natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origins. The results of survey indicated that there was little of archaeological interest at the site location.

- 7.3.2 The evaluation encountered ditches in Trenches 14, 16, 18 and 19. Whilst these features were on the same alignment as the possible field boundary indicated by the geophysical survey results, they did not directly correspond with its plotted position. Apart from those in Trenches 14, 16, 18 and 19 the ditches do not appear to be direct continuations of each other. Furthermore, the dating evidence collected from these features is limited and mixed. Nevertheless, it is possible that the ditches found across Trenches 14, 16, 18 and 19 are related and attest to the continued agricultural nature of land management in this area of the site. Although the feature produced a sherd of samian from one intervention the find is considered residual and a medieval/post-medieval date is preferred.
- 7.3.3 The remaining linear anomalies, which the results indicated might have crossed Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 10, were not identified as corresponding belowground features.
- 7.3.4 The two ditches recorded in Trench 21 corroborated with the position of the large circular geophysical anomaly identified by the results of the survey (Fig. 2). The remains are indicative of a possible enclosure ditch or ring-gully, although no dating evidence was recovered.
- 7.3.5 With the exception of the above, no other archaeological features were indicated by the preceding survey.
- 7.3.6 The majority of the smaller ditches/gullies, pits and postholes recorded by the evaluation were not identified by the geophysical survey, presumably due to either their small size or their contents not being conducive to detection. A number of the pits and postholes, however, did appear to correlate broadly with areas of anomalies interpreted as natural features by the results of the geophysical survey. There was a general lack of discernible spatial patterning of these features to suggest function.

### **7.3 Discussion of Archaeological Remains by Period**

- 7.3.1 Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content. It must be noted that the dating of the majority of these features is based on only a very small number of recovered artefacts. These are discussed below, by broad period. Figure 30 depicts the locations of these tentatively dated features.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 7.3.2 Two pits located in Trench 44, and a single pit in Trench 61, are ostensibly of Iron Age date. A small quantity of pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered from these features.
- 7.3.3 The two Iron Age pits in Trench 44 were sampled for environmental remains, which provided limited evidence of activity at the site during this period. The samples contained the charred remains of barley and wheat; however, as no by-products of crop processing (e.g. chaff or weed seeds) were present, it is likely that either cereal processing or the discard of the waste from such activity happened elsewhere. These remains provide limited evidence for the agricultural use of the land.

- 7.3.4 The small assemblage of flint, although not more accurately dated and the majority being residual in later contexts, provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence at the site.
- 7.3.5 A probable circular enclosure was excavated in the north-west of the site; however, no evidence was recovered from it that indicated a date of origin or function. Several possible Bronze Age ring-ditches to the west and south-west of the site have been identified from cropmark and aerial photographic analysis and these suggest the presence of a funerary landscape. Although evidence of Bronze Age occupation was not encountered at the site, the proximity of the ring-ditches to an area where the remains of Iron Age activity have been found perhaps suggest that the monuments were significant elements within the wider landscape during the late prehistoric period. Due to the Iron Age activity encountered at the site it is possible that the circular anomaly relates to a roundhouse rather than an earlier funerary monument. However, the projected diameter of the enclosure (c.18m) would indicate a building of much larger than average size.
- 7.3.6 There was a fairly widespread occurrence of hammerscale across the site indicative of smithing activity. Where this material occurred alongside dating evidence this was shown to be of predominately Iron Age origin (see Table 27). Although the hammerscale could be indicative of late prehistoric ironworking the quantities were low. It remains possible that this material is intrusive and derived from medieval/post-medieval activity.

#### *Roman*

- 7.3.7 The evaluation produced no secure evidence indicative of the occupation of the site in the Roman period. A single sherd of 1st-century AD samian ware was recovered from a ditch in Trench 19 and it is considered residual within this context.

#### *Medieval*

- 7.3.8 No remains relating to and informing upon Anglo-Saxon land management were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.
- 7.3.9 A single NE/SW aligned hedgerow/boundary ditch in Trench 13 is considered to be of medieval date, with pottery dating from the mid-12th century recovered from its fill. It is considered that these may be the remains of part of a medieval field system, possibly relating to the 12th-century Benedictine priory. Given the very small number of medieval features related to possible field systems, the site contributes little to the understanding of the size and shape of fields and the associated agricultural regimes.
- 7.3.10 A single, fairly shallow, square pit located in Trench 44 contained sherds of mid 12th-century pottery and may be the remains of an occupation surface. A similar, undated pit was present nearby in Trench 59.
- 7.3.11 In the south of the site, three pits in Trench 56 and a single gully in Trench 57 contained sherds of 12th-century pottery.

- 7.3.12 The evidence of medieval activity was generally found in the southeast of the site and may indicate peripheral settlement activity, however, the medieval pottery assemblage was generally comprised of small and abraded sherds, perhaps indicative of manuring. The possible hedgerow and ditch to the north-east of the site are also indicative of the agricultural nature of land use at the site during this period.

*Post-Medieval/Modern*

- 7.3.13 A NE/SW aligned ditch crossing Trench 18 was of post-medieval date, although this does not appear on Ordnance Survey mapping. This ditch may be related to those seen crossing Trenches 14, 16 and 19, with similar form and characteristics, although dating evidence is mixed, and that visible on the geophysical survey results, although their exact positions do not match.
- 7.3.14 The ditches may relate to the post-medieval agricultural land use of the site. Although they do not correspond to field boundaries shown on historic OS and tithe maps from the later 19th and 20th centuries, the evidence indicates the continued agricultural nature of land use at the site during the late post-medieval/modern period.

*Undated*

- 7.3.15 Undated features comprising minor gullies, pits and postholes were found in the majority of the evaluation trenches. The majority lacked diagnostic finds evidence, morphological characteristics or relationships and spatial patterning. It is unclear as to whether or not any of these were associated with the Iron Age or medieval land use.
- 7.3.16 The two ditches in Trench 21, in corroboration with the results of the geophysical survey, constitute the remains of a possible circular enclosure. The lack of dating evidence from the two ditches and the two postholes situated within the possible enclosure prevents further interpretation. Nevertheless, given the later prehistoric evidence encountered at the site, albeit limited, and that within the vicinity of the site (see section 2.2), this feature may be potentially be prehistoric in date.

## **7.4 Topsoil and Subsoil Finds Collection**

- 7.4.1 The sampling of the topsoil and subsoil deposits at the end of each trench allowed for the further investigation of artefacts present on the site. Finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil of trenches across the site, although a greater proportion can perhaps be seen to have come from the northern part of the site. This is most likely a result of agricultural activities at the site, such as ploughing, which the results of the geophysical survey suggest was more intensive towards the north of the site.
- 7.4.2 The finds largely comprised pottery, broadly of modern date although some sherds of 12th- and 16th-century pottery were recovered, and CBM of medieval/post-medieval date. A small number of fragments of post-medieval glass and mid 17th- to mid 18th-century clay tobacco pipe were also found. These finds are consistent with the medieval and post-medieval practice of 'manuring' whereby domestic rubbish is collected from nearby settlement and

is spread across the fields and ploughed in, reflecting the longevity of the site's use for arable farming.

- 7.4.3 A small quantity of flint and fire-cracked flint were also collected. Whilst they cannot be more closely dated, they perhaps provide evidence of a prehistoric presence at the site.

## **7.5 Conclusions**

- 7.5.1 The evaluation has established the absence of archaeological remains across much of the site area, with only a small number of recorded features concentrated towards the northeast of the site, within and around Trench 21 to the west and within the southeast of the site. The density and complexity of these remains is low. There was a noticeable low occurrence of archaeological features across the central portion of the site.
- 7.5.2 The medieval hedgerow/field boundary seen in Trench 13 may indicate the presence of a field system, defined by ditches, that perhaps related to the medieval village/12th-century Benedictine priory.
- 7.5.3 The boundary ditches encountered in Trenches 14, 16, 18 and 18, which may be associated with the anomaly identified by the results of the geophysical survey, most likely relates to the agricultural land management in the area, which was perhaps at its peak during the post-medieval period. Indeed, the majority of finds recovered from the bucket testing at each end of the trenches were of a post-medieval/modern date. Historic mapping further attests to the continued agricultural use of the site.
- 7.5.4 To the southeast of the site, in the vicinity of Trenches 44, 56, 59 and 61, there is evidence of a moderate density of archaeological activity, including Iron Age and medieval land use.

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## Appendix 1: HER Summary

<b>Site code</b>	ECB 5321				
<b>Project code</b>	170960				
<b>Planning reference</b>	17/00738/SCREEN				
<b>Site address</b>	Land off Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5QU				
<b>District/Borough</b>	East Cambridgeshire				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TL 6409 7385				
<b>Geology</b>	Zig Zag Chalk Formation				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval√	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	29 January to 14 February 2018				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	CgMs				
<b>Project manager</b>	Andrew Leonard				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	James Alexander				
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age √
	Roman √	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval√	Post-Medieval√	Other
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p>A total of fifty-two evaluation trenches were investigated across the 8.3ha site area, of which twenty-three were found to contain archaeological remains. Following a geophysical survey, the evaluation uncovered evidence of Iron Age occupation activity and possible medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and occupation activity.</p> <p>Evidence of an undated circular enclosure with two internal postholes was encountered in the west of the site, corroborating the results of the geophysical survey. Although undated, it is possible that it is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site or the surrounding area.</p> <p>Past activity on the site appeared to be focused in the southeast. Evidence of possible occupation/land use is evident in the form of pits and postholes, some of which appear broadly Iron Age in date, with the majority dating to the medieval period (c.12th-century).</p> <p>Ditches encountered in the northeast of the site may be related to the geophysical linear anomaly and, although the dating evidence is limited, they demonstrate the agricultural nature of land use in this part of the site. Analysis of historic mapping attests to continued agricultural land management in the post-medieval/modern period.</p>				

**Appendix 2: OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-311472**

**Project details**

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation: Land off Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambs
Short description of the project	A total of fifty-two evaluation trenches were investigated across the 8.3ha site area, of which twenty-three were found to contain archaeological remains. Following a geophysical survey, the evaluation uncovered evidence of Iron Age occupation activity and possible medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and occupation activity. Evidence of an undated circular enclosure with two internal postholes was encountered in the west of the site, corroborating the results of the geophysical survey. Although undated, it is possible that it is associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site or the surrounding area. Past activity on the site appeared to be focused in the south-west of the site. Evidence of possible occupation/land use is evident in the form of pits and postholes, some of which appear broadly Iron Age in date, with the majority dating to the medieval period (c.12th-century). Ditches encountered in the north-east of the site may be related to the geophysical linear anomaly and, although the dating evidence is limited, they demonstrate the agricultural nature of land use in this part of the site. Analysis of historic mapping attests to continued agricultural land management in the post-medieval/modern period.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 14-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5321 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	170960 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval DITCH Medieval ENCLOSURE Uncertain PIT Medieval PIT Iron Age POSTHOLES Uncertain DITCH Uncertain POT Medieval POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ISLEHAM Land off Fordham Road
Postcode	CB7 5QU
Study area	8.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 564090 273850 51.922517772363 0.274774946721 51 55 21 N 000 16 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.17m Max: 8.77m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	James Alexander
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Land off Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Alexander, J
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2018060
Date	2018
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Description	A4 report of approximately 100 pages including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

**Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.99	0.32-0.34	8.98-9.15
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.99	0.14-0.15	
1/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.99	0.05-0.06	8.57-8.75
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.97	0.16-0.36	8.85-9.24
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.97	0.12-0.19	
2/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.97	0.06-0.08	8.35-8.77
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	22.07	1.94	0.32-0.36	8.71-8.85
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	22.07	1.94	0.14-0.18	
3/003	Deposit	Natural	22.07	1.94	0.04-0.05	8.17-8.36
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.26-0.36	8.95-9.10
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.11-0.21	
6/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.96	0.04-0.06	8.44-8.74
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.98	0.26-0.31	9.29-9.79
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.98	0.15-0.17	
8/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.98	0.05-0.12	8.94-9.27
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.31-0.36	9.81-9.86
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.19-0.24	
9/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.96	0.03-0.09	9.34-9.36
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.28-0.33	9.43-9.61
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.17-0.19	
10/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.06-0.10	9.08-9.08
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.23-0.31	9.47-9.81
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.17-0.20	
11/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.05-0.09	9.05-9.29
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.98	0.25-0.32	9.87-10.15
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.98	0.17-0.19	
12/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.98	0.04-0.05	9.42-9.67
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.25-0.38	10.91-10.97
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.23-0.31	
15/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.09-0.13	10.19-10.44
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.92	0.33-0.34	9.92-9.94
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.92	0.19-0.21	
20/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.92	0.06-0.09	9.41-9.43
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.98	0.25-0.33	9.91-10.19
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.98	0.21-0.30	
22/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.98	0.05-0.10	9.35-9.59
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.95	0.26-0.32	9.98-10.27
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.95	0.11-0.30	
23/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.95	0.05-0.08	9.5
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.02	0.24-0.32	10.12-10.32

24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.02	0.09-0.12	
24/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.02	0.05-0.07	9.76-9.87
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.93	0.24-0.26	10.11-10.15
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.93	0.10-0.15	
25/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.93	0.04-0.07	9.69-9.73
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.03	0.26-0.31	10.16-10.22
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.03	0.12-0.15	
27/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.03	0.05-0.09	9.66-9.80
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.25-0.34	10.15-10.17
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.12-0.15	
28/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.96	0.03-0.08	9.73-9.83
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.95	0.26-0.29	10.18-10.20
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.95	0.16-0.19	
29/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.95	0.04-0.06	9.80-9.88
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.01	0.27-0.31	10.24-10.27
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.01	0.08-0.15	
30/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.01	0.06-0.08	9.80-9.88
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.03	0.32-0.35	10.67-10.94
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.03	0.47-0.51	
32/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.03	0.08-0.10	9.97-10.06
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.02	0.25-0.29	10.23-10.51
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.02	0.12-0.21	
33/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.02	0.05-0.08	9.94-9.94
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2.03	0.31-0.36	10.42-10.65
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2.03	0.27-0.32	
34/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2.03	0.06-0.07	9.87-9.96
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.97	0.24-0.30	10.12-10.21
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.97	0.09-0.11	
35/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.97	0.05-0.07	9.75-9.83
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.9	0.24-0.26	10.51-10.62
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.9	0.11-0.38	
38/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.9	0.05-0.09	10.08-10.20
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2	0.27-0.32	10.74-10.87
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2	0.11-0.18	
39/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2	0.09-0.10	10.25-10.55
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.96	0.25-0.31	10.25-10.53
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.96	0.12-0.17	
40/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.96	0.05-0.06	9.87-10.20
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	2	0.22-0.35	10.76-10.87
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	2	0.15-0.29	
45/003	Deposit	Natural	30	2	0.06-0.07	10.11-10.30
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.94	0.33-0.45	10.53-10.87
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.94	0.11-0.20	

50/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.94	0.05-0.06	10.16
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.82	0.28-0.39	10.06-10.81
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.82	0.19-0.26	
58/003	Deposit	Natural	30	1.82	0.04-0.07	9.49-10.33

**Appendix 4: Pottery quantification by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type**

Context	IAF1		IAF2		GREY		LGF SA		MEL		HUNFSW		HEDI		PMR		MB		ND		MOD		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3/001																					1	1	MOD
4/001													1	16	3	22							16thC
5/001															1	3					2	6	MOD
6/001															1	1			1	14	2	10	MOD
7/001									1	1													M12thC
10/001											1	8			1	4			1	14			18thC
11/001															2	6							16thC
13/001															2	6							16thC
13/004									1	9													M12thC
14/001																					2	4	MOD
15/001																					1	5	MOD
15/002															2	15							16thC
16/001															1	14							16thC
18/001																					1	18	MOD
18/004																	1	16					L16thC
19/004							1	31															RB
24/001	1	1													1	2					1	8	MOD
25/001																					1	7	MOD
30/001															1	1							16thC
32/001															1	69							16thC
44/001																	1	5					L16thC
44/004					1	4			2	15													M12thC
44/006	3	23																					IA
44/016	16	68	3	36																			IA
44/017	3	20																					IA



	IAF1		IAF2		GREY		LGF SA		MEL		HUNFSW		HEDI		PMR		MB		ND		MOD		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
46/001															2	18					1	5	MOD
49/001															1	25							16thC
56/008									1	3													M12thC
56/010									1	3													M12thC
56/020									1	1													M12thC
57/008									1	1													M12thC
59/004	1	1							1	1													M12thC
61/001															3	38							16thC
61/011	4	7																					IA
<i>Total</i>	28	120	3	36	1	4	1	31	9	34	1	8	1	16	22	224	2	21	2	28	12	64	

**Appendix 5: Environmental data**

**5a:** Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal Key: PDS = post-depositional sediment, RC = radial cracks, V = vitrification

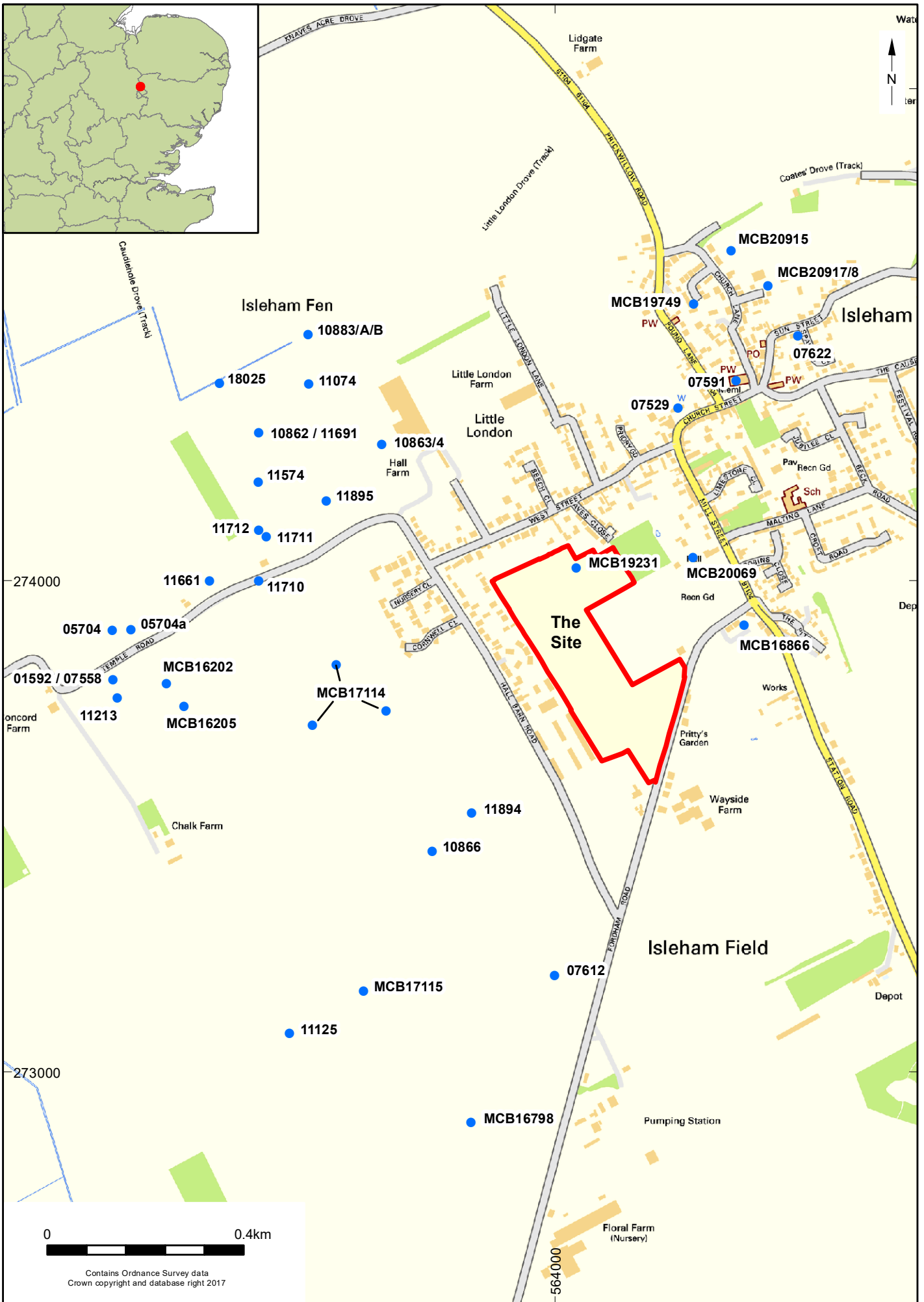
Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	44/004	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1									**	<1	Pot * <1g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
2	44/006	Pit	40			*	<1	**	52			*	4	*	<1	**	2	Pot * 37g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g
3	44/016	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1	**	18	*	<1	*	<1			**	2	Pot * 11g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g
4	56/012	Pit	40			*	<1	*	3							**	3	Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
5	19/004	Ditch	40					*	1							**	2	Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
6	13/006	Ditch	40					*	<1							*	<1	Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
7	14/004	Ditch	40			*	<1	*	1					*	<1	***	2	Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
8	16/006	Ditch	40									*	<1			**	<1	FCF * 24g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
9	18/006	Ditch	40			*	<1	*	<1							***	8	FCF * 1g/ Pot * <1g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
10	19/006	Ditch	40	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1							*	2	Flint * 5g/ Pot * 2g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 6g

11	21/005	Ditch	40											*	2	FCF * 2g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
12	21/011	Ditch	40	*	<1									*	<1	Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
13	5/005	Ditch	40					*	2					*	<1	FCF * 5g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 4g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 18g
14	44/017	Pit	40	**	2	**	<1	**	18					**	<1	Pot * 26g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
15	4/005	Pit	20	*	<1			**	19					*	<1	Mag Mat <2mm * <1g

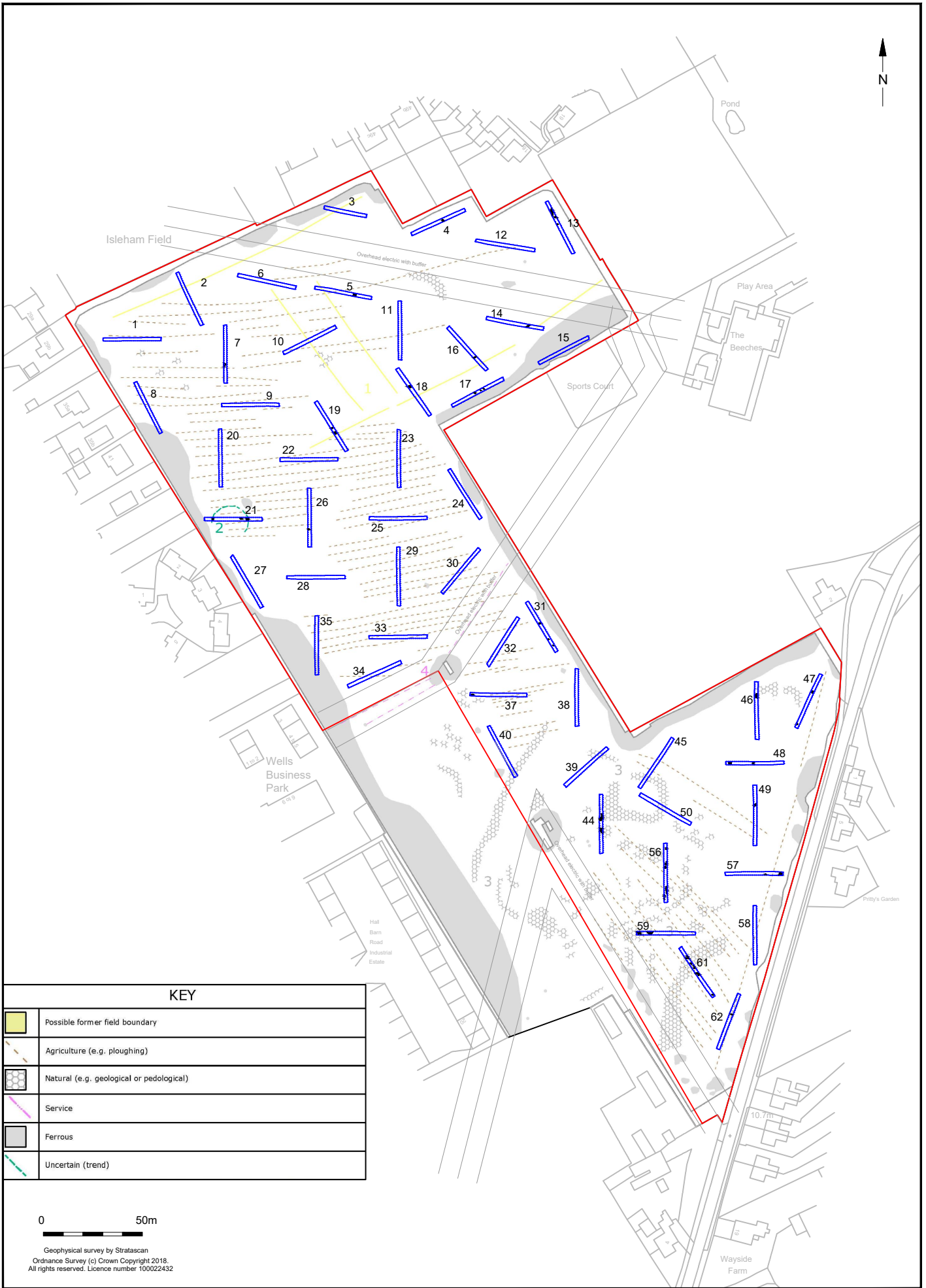
**5b:** Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good). Key: cpr = charred plant remains

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	44/004	8	75	75	80	10		**				****
2	44/006	18	120	100	80	10		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	****
3	44/016	11	75	75	80	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (3), <i>Cerealia</i> (5)	+	****
4	56/012	13	100	100	80	10		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	****
5	19/004	13	100	100	80	10		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	++	****
6	13/006	11	100	100	80	10		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+	****
7	14/004	14	75	75	80	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	****
8	16/006	12	75	75	80	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	****
9	18/006	21	75	75	80	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**				****
10	19/006	24	175	100	70	20		**				****

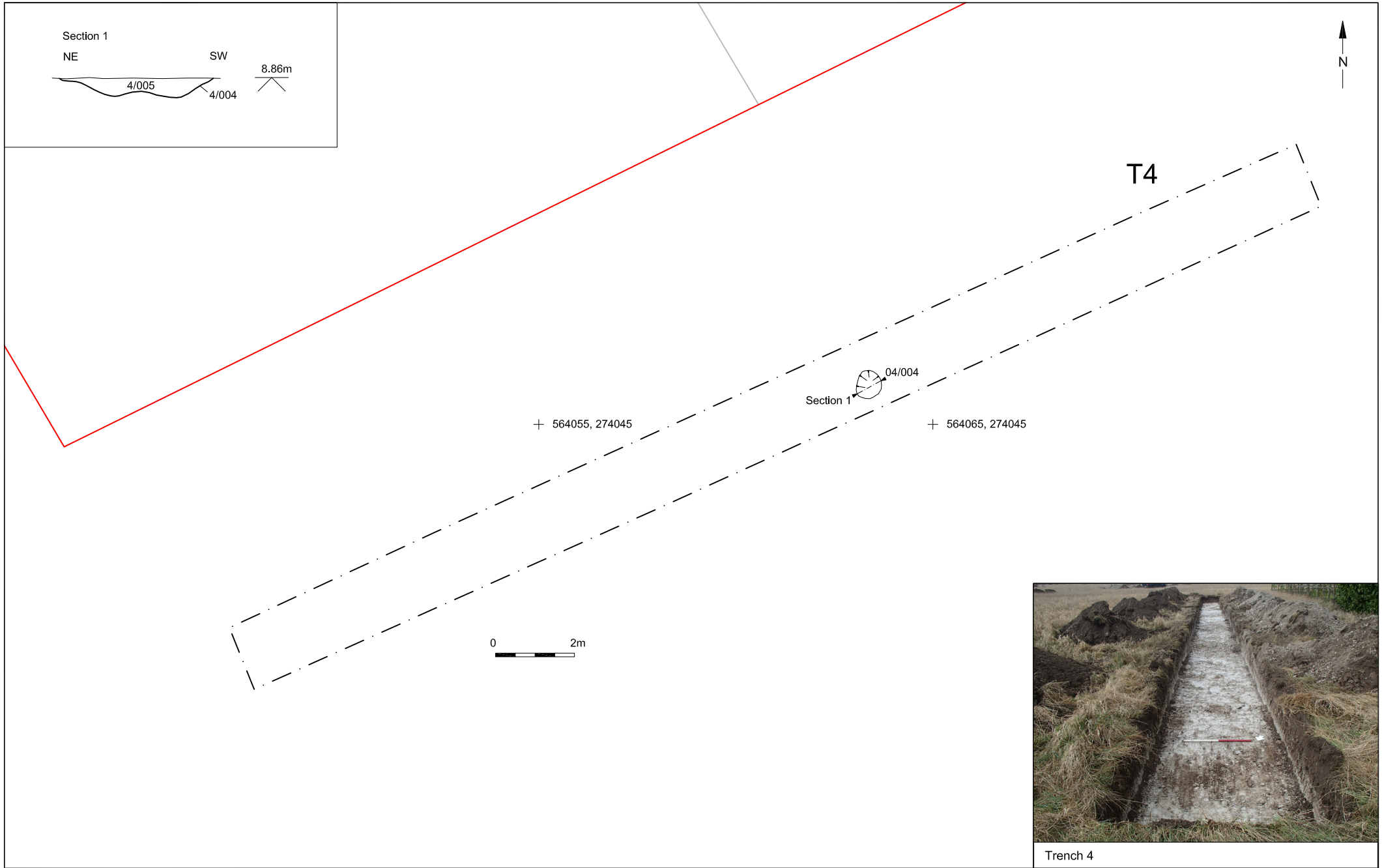
11	21/005	37	120	100	60	30		**				****
12	21/011	22	120	100	50	40		**				****
13	5/005	16	100	100	60	30		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	++	****
14	44/017	22	100	100	60	30		**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (3) , <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. (2), <i>Cereal</i> ia (2)	++	****
15	4/005	13	75	75	70	20		**				****



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Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



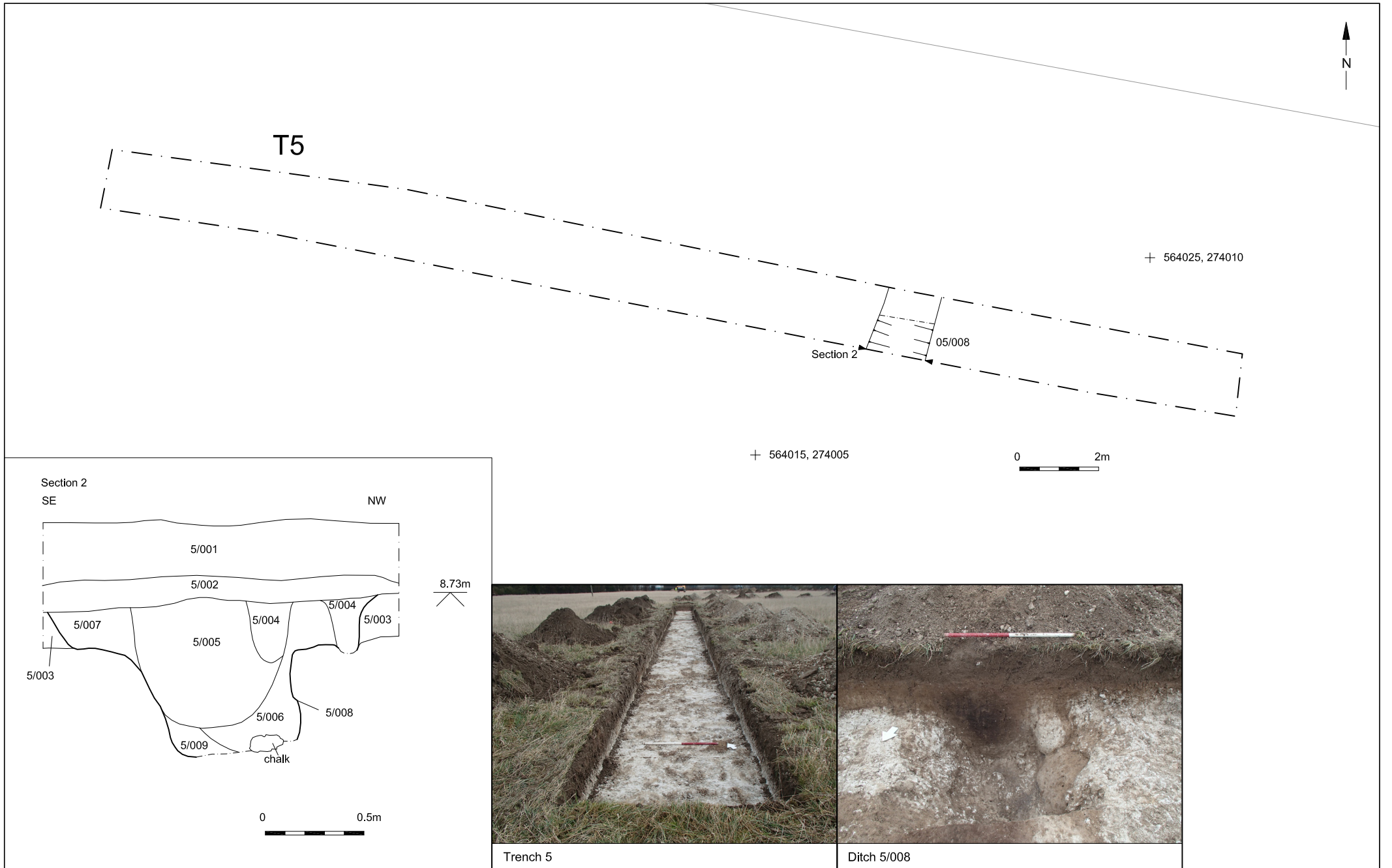
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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench locations and geophysics interpretation	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



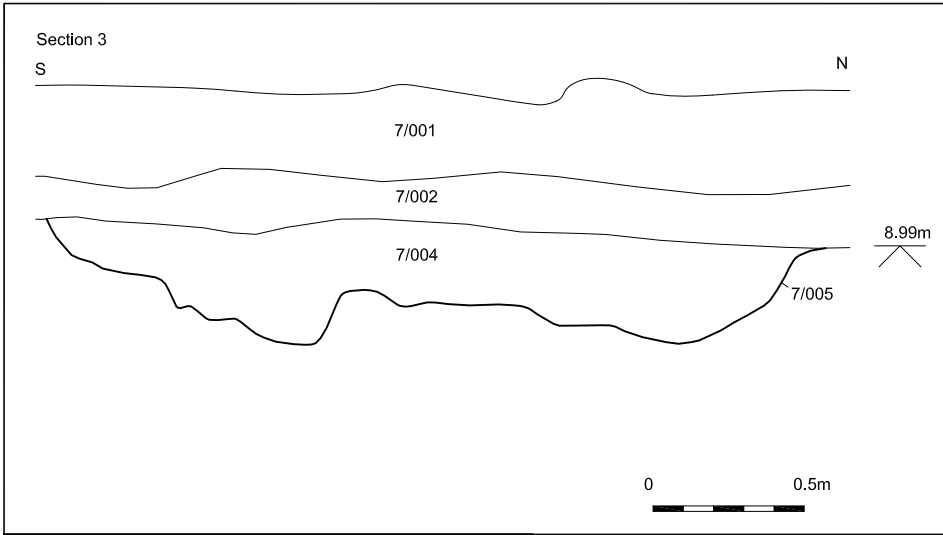
Trench 4

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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 4 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		





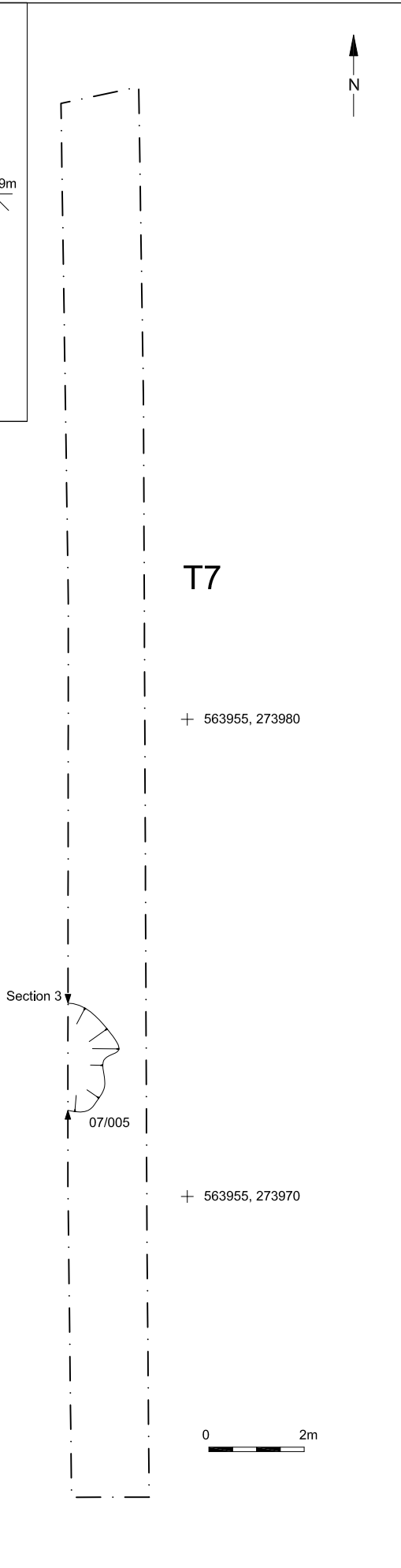
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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



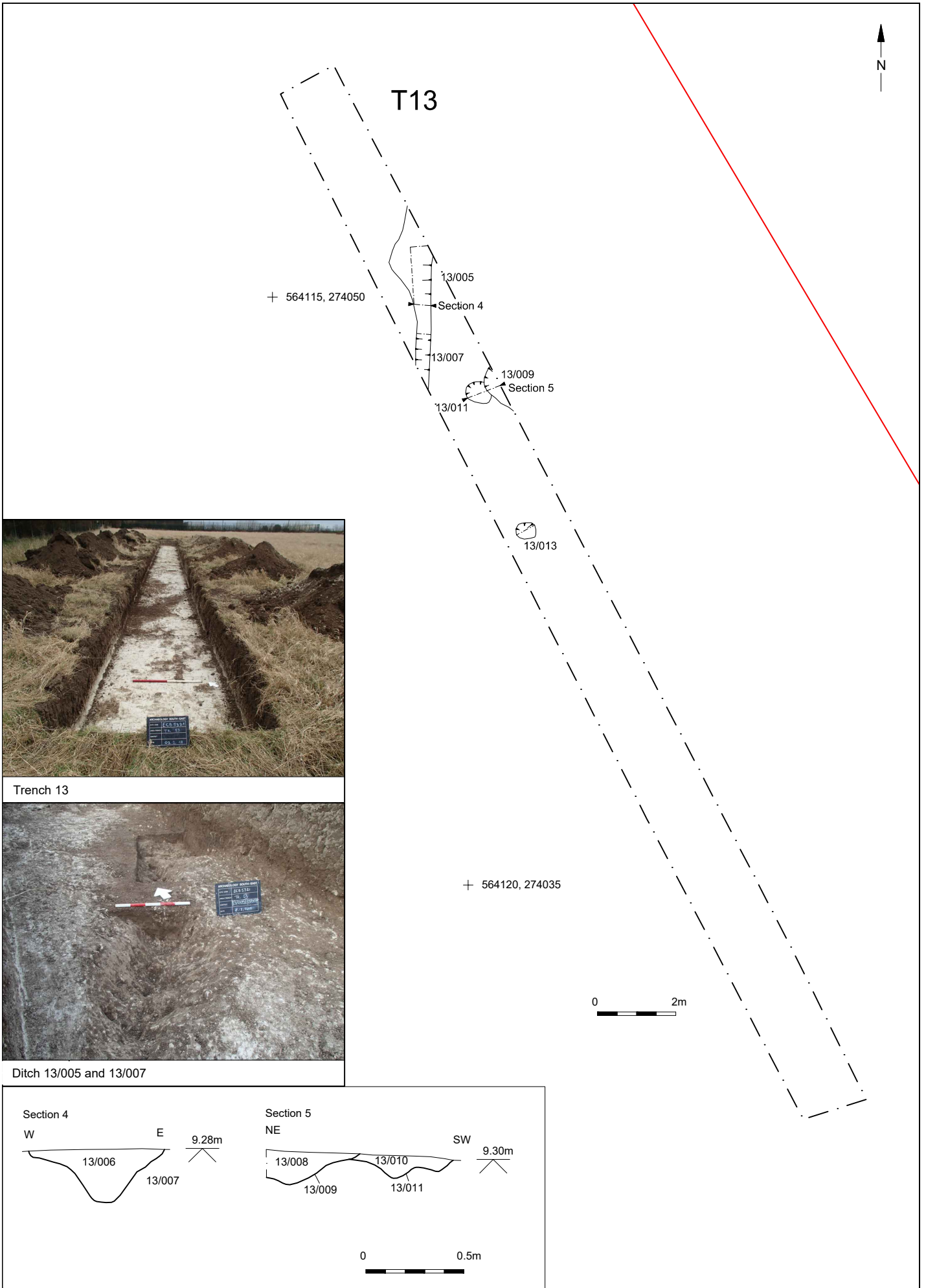
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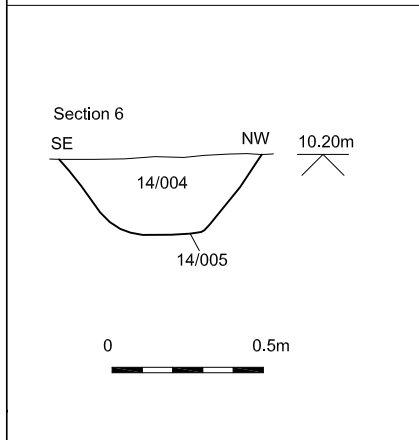
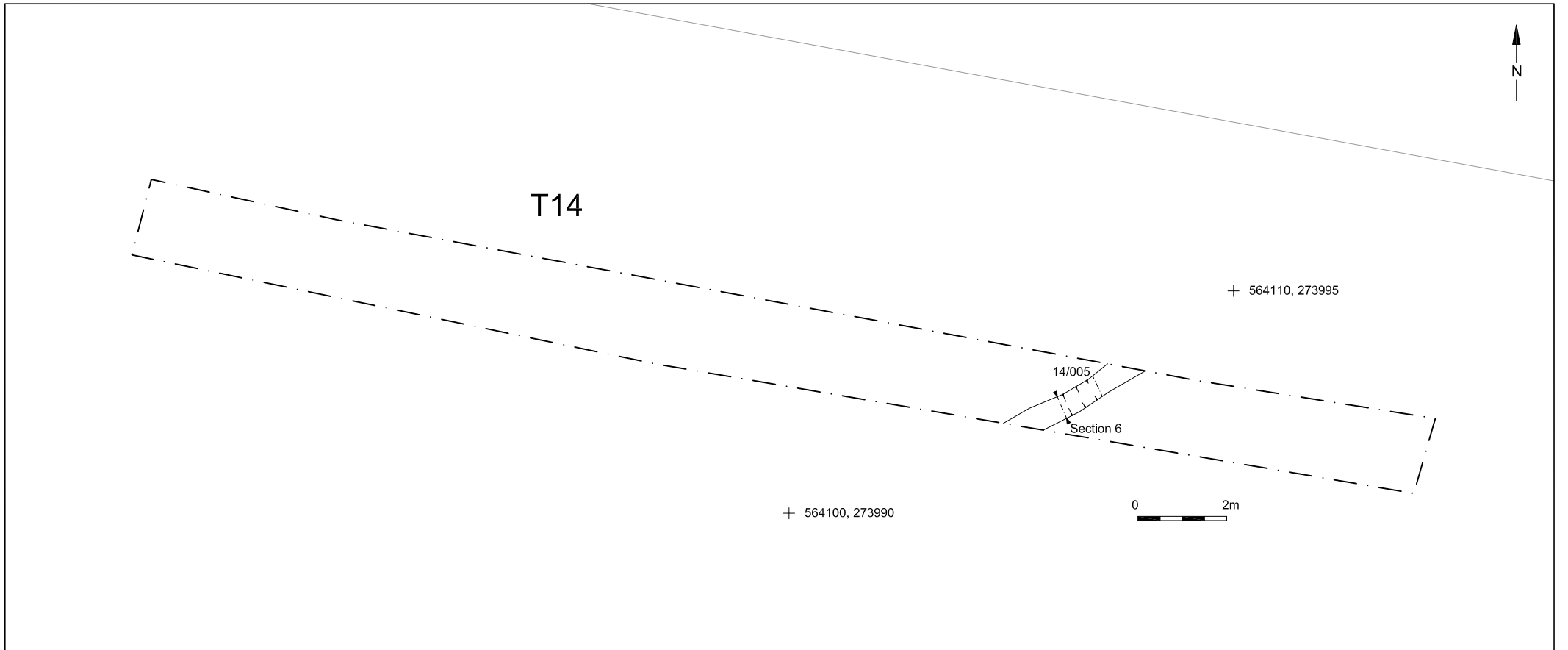
Pit 7/005



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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 7 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 13 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		

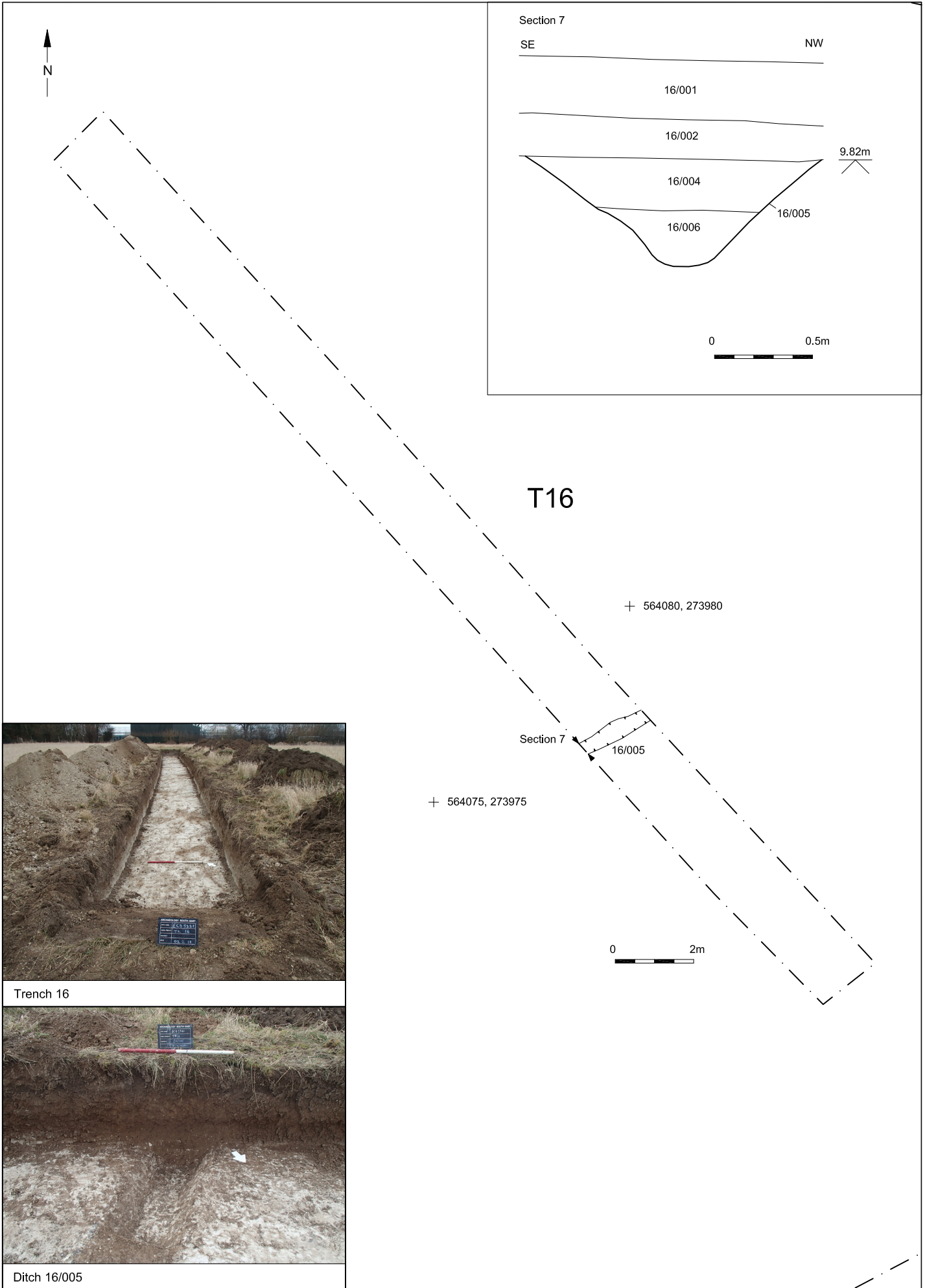


Trench 14



Ditch 14/005

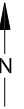
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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 14 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



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Trench 17



T17

+ 564075, 273960

Section 8

17/009

17/007

17/005

+ 564080, 273955

0 2m

Section 8

SW

NE

9.79m

17/006

17/007

0 0.5m

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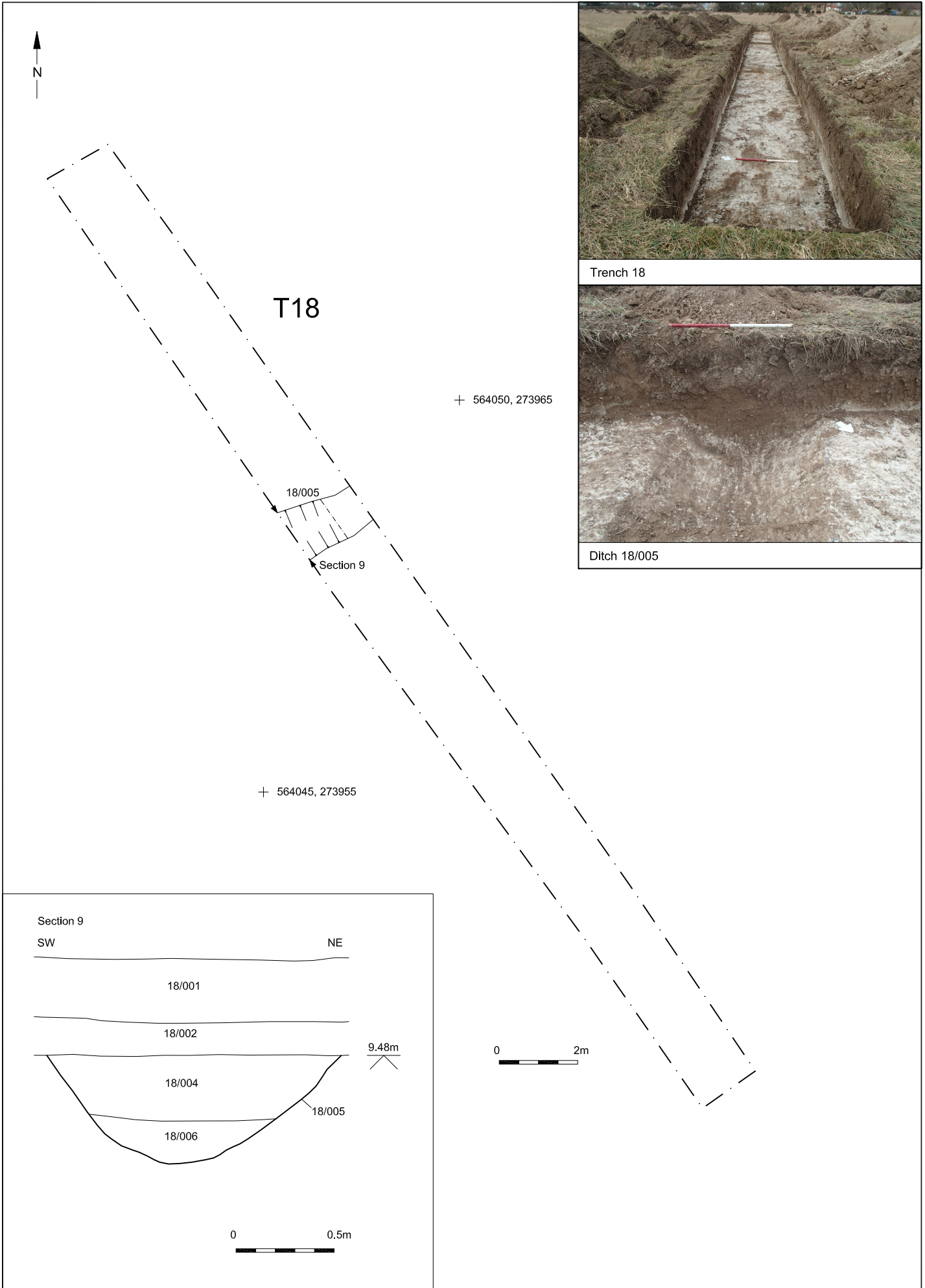
Mar 2018

Trench 17 plan, section and photograph

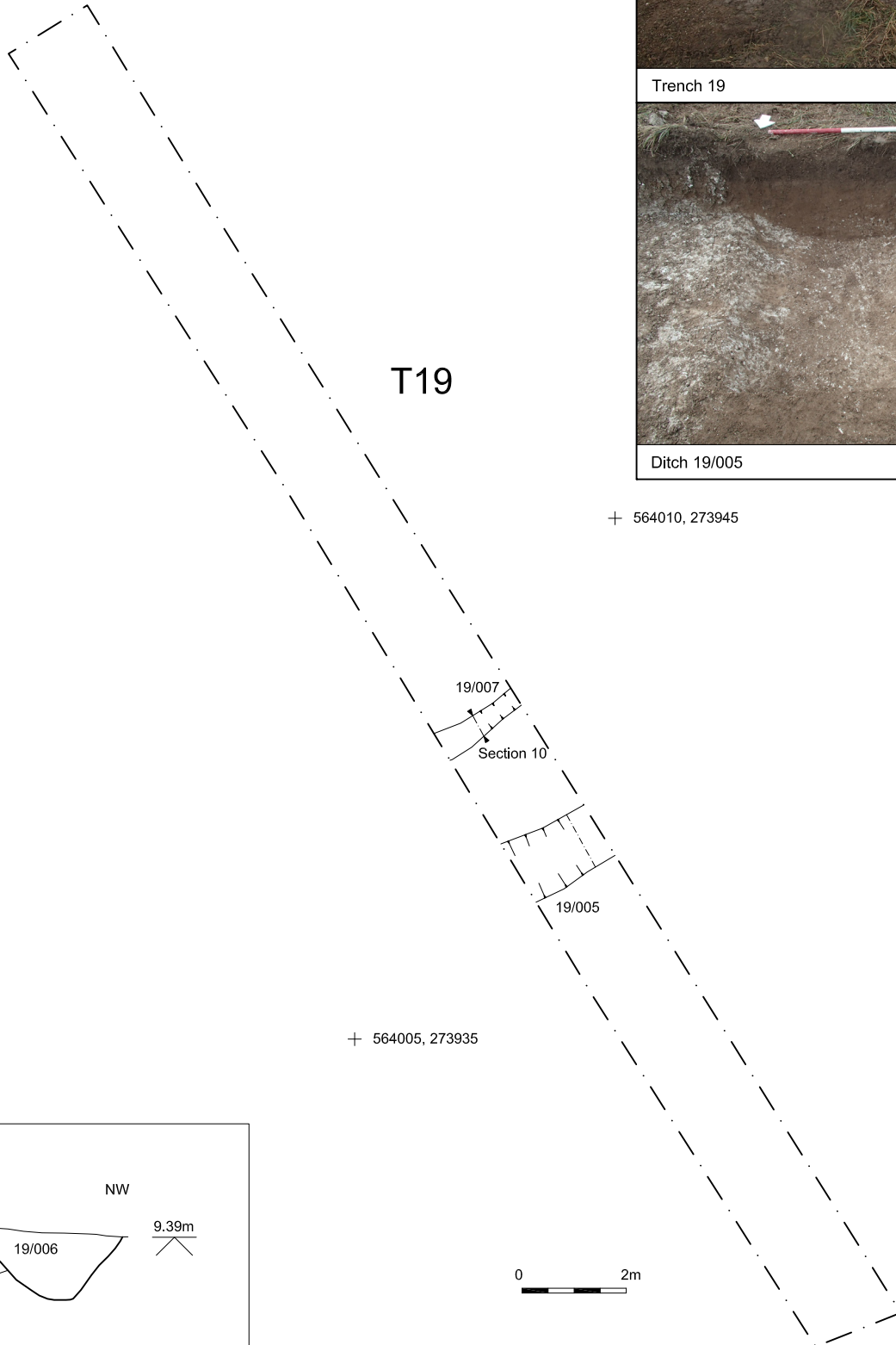
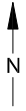
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Fig. 9



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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 18 plan, section and photographs	
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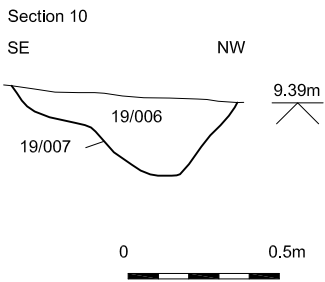
Trench 19



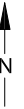
Ditch 19/005

+ 564010, 273945

+ 564005, 273935







# T21



+ 563945, 273890

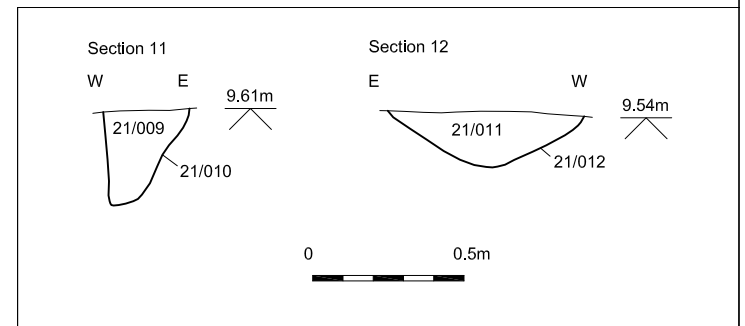
+ 563965, 273890



Trench 21



Ditch 21/012



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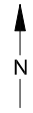
Mar 2018

Trench 21 plan, sections and photographs

Report Ref: 2018060

Drawn by: APL

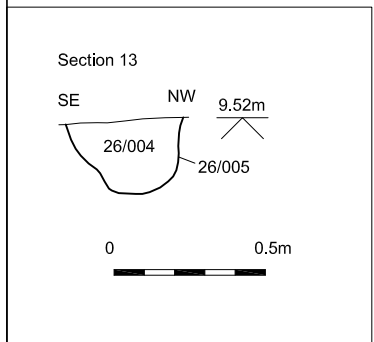
Fig. 12



T26

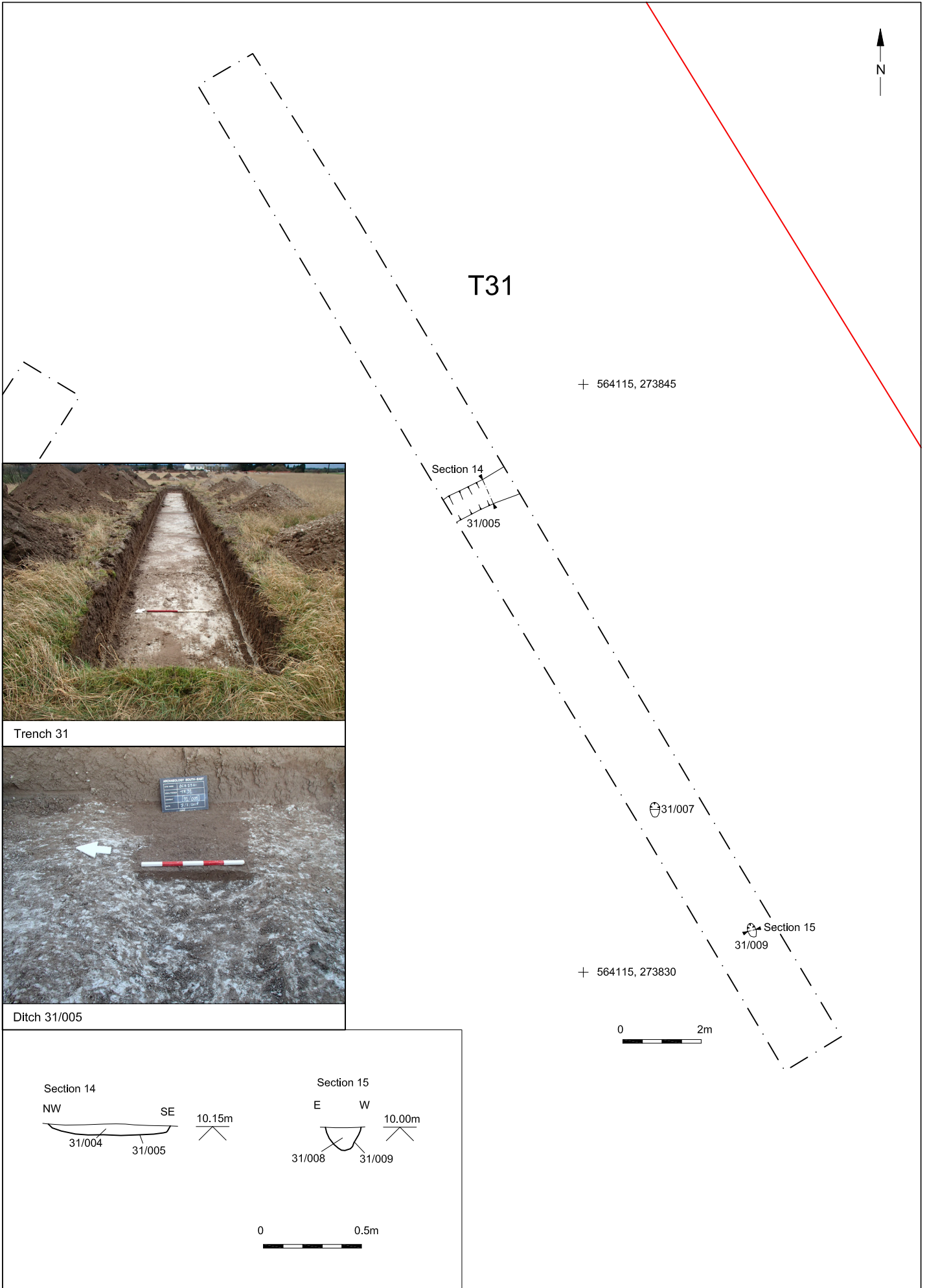
+ 564000, 273895

+ 564000, 273885

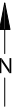


Trench 26

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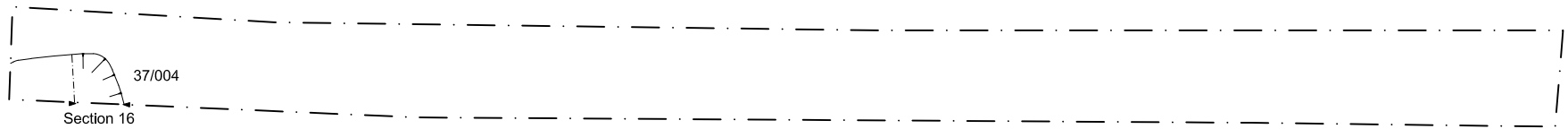
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 31 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



+ 564075, 273810

+ 564085, 273810

# T37

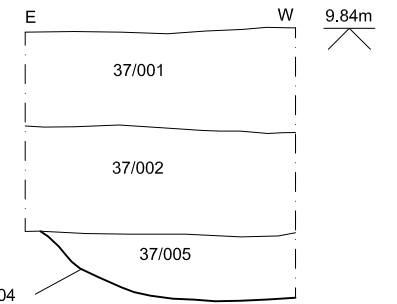


0 2m



Trench 37

Section 16



0 0.5m

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Trench 37 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 15



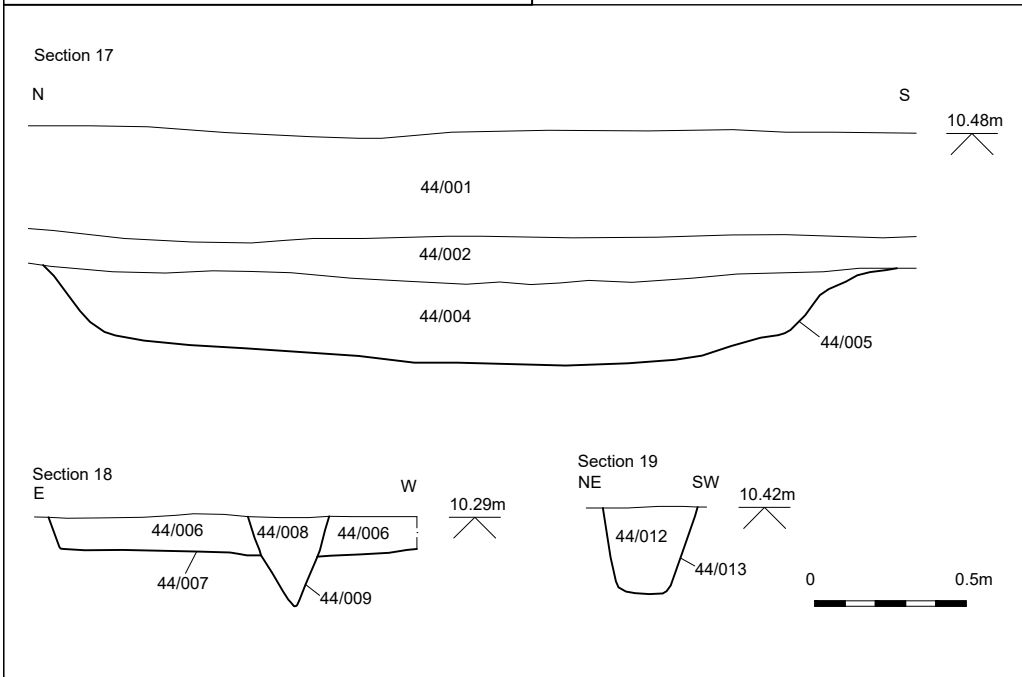
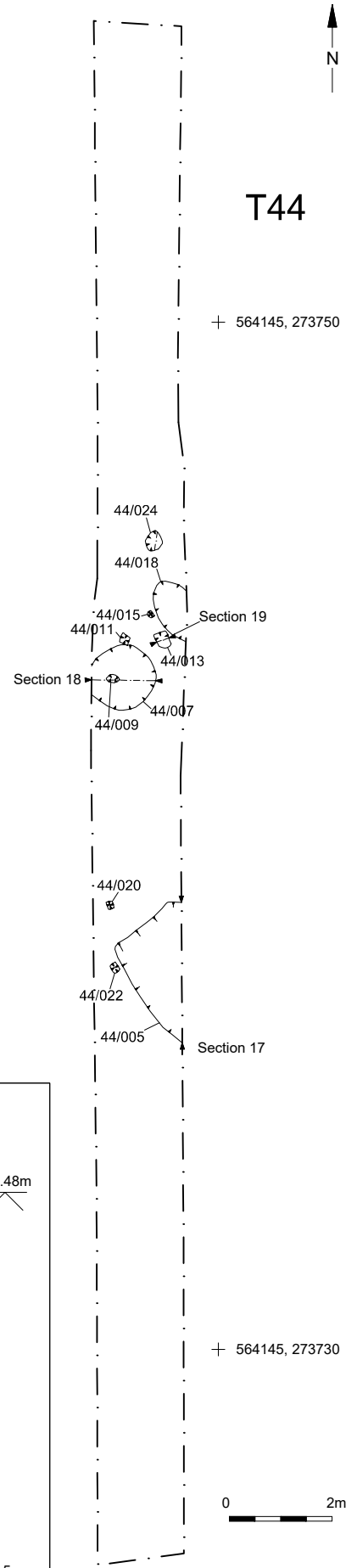
Trench 44

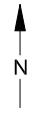


Pit 44/005



Pit 44/007 and postholes 44/009 and 44/011





T46

+ 564225, 273810

46/004

Section 20

+ 564225, 273790

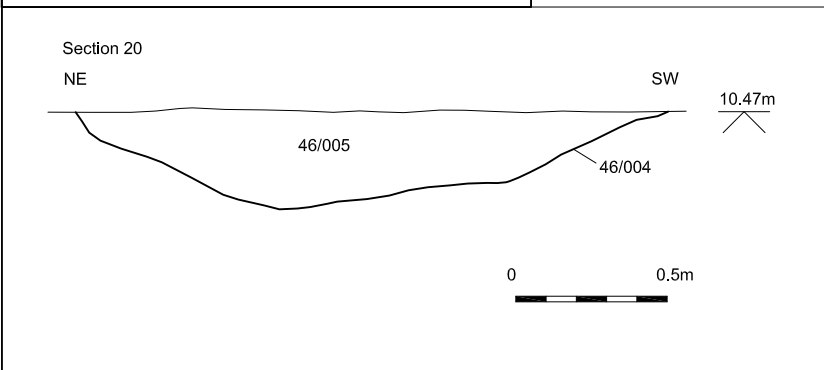
0 2m



Trench 46



Pit 46/004

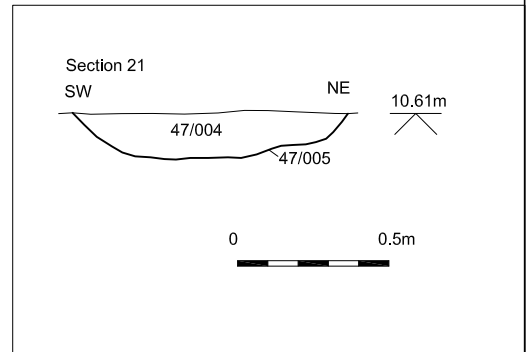
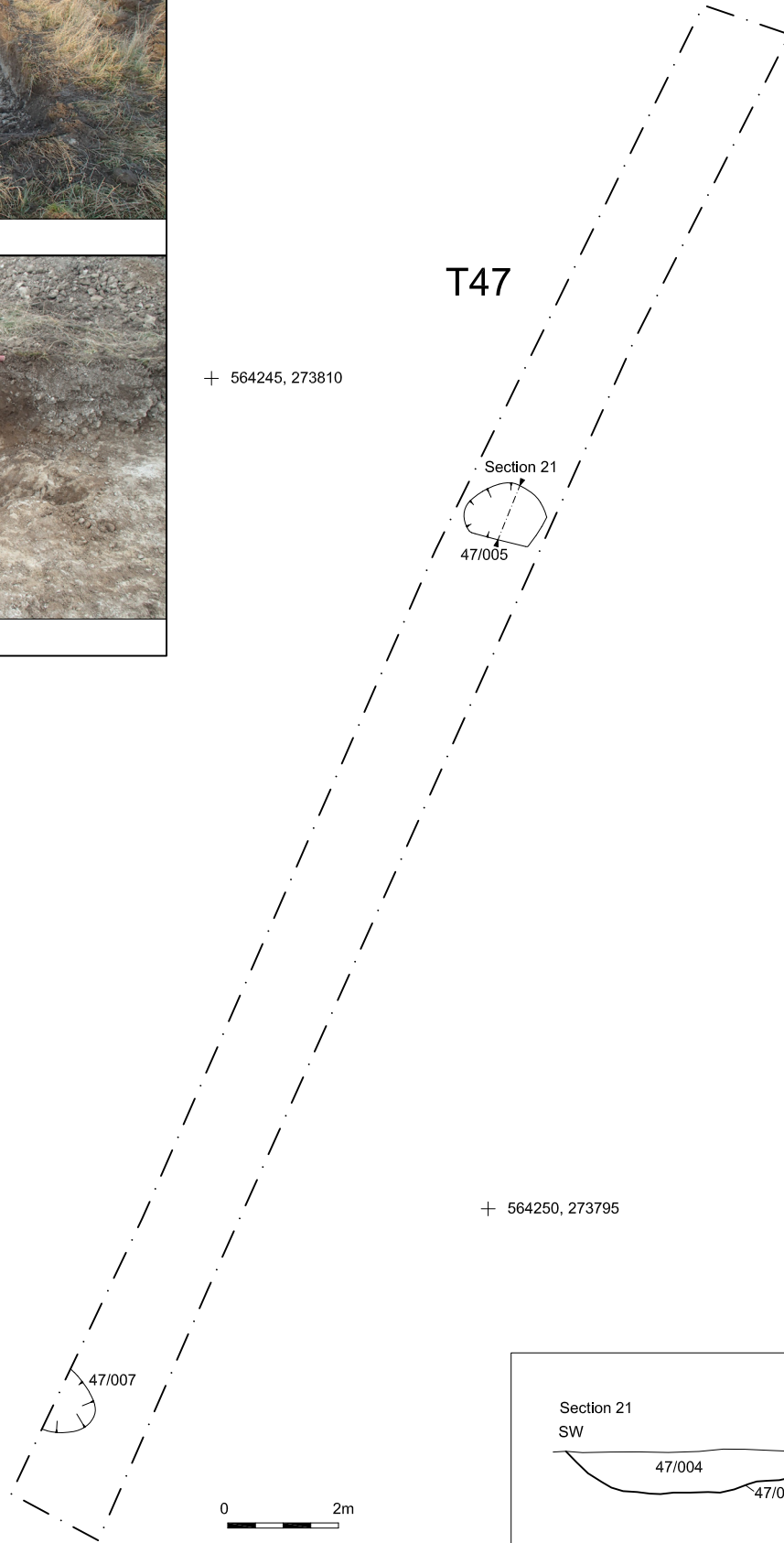




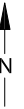
Trench 47



Pit 47/007



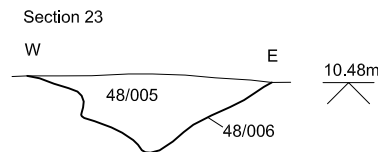
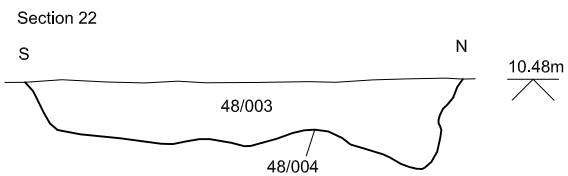
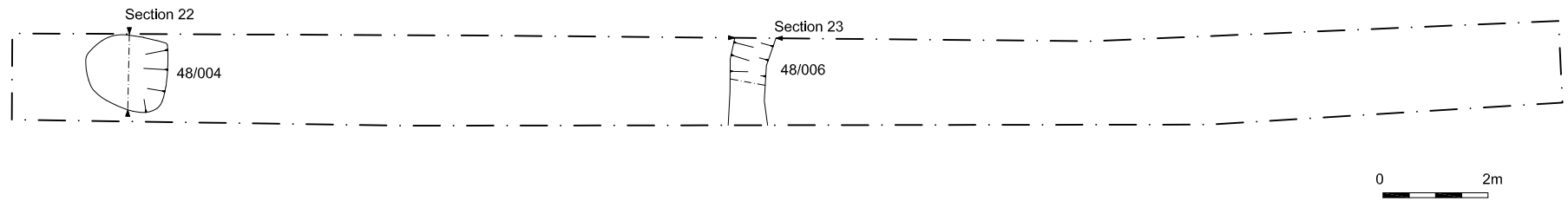
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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 47 plan, section and photographs	
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+ 564205, 273775

+ 564225, 273775

# T48



Trench 48

Pit 48/004

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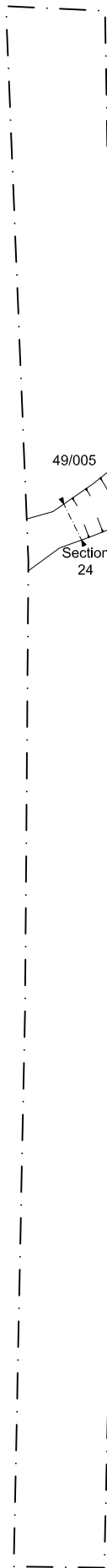
Report Ref: 2018060

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Trench 48 plan, section and photographs

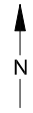
Fig. 19





T49

+ 564225, 273760



+ 564225, 273745

49/005

Section 24

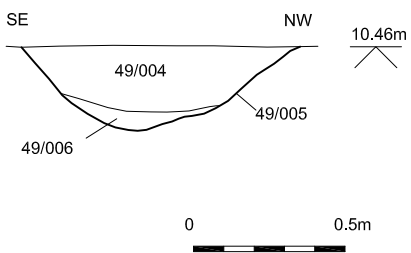


Trench 49



Ddithc 49/005

Section 24





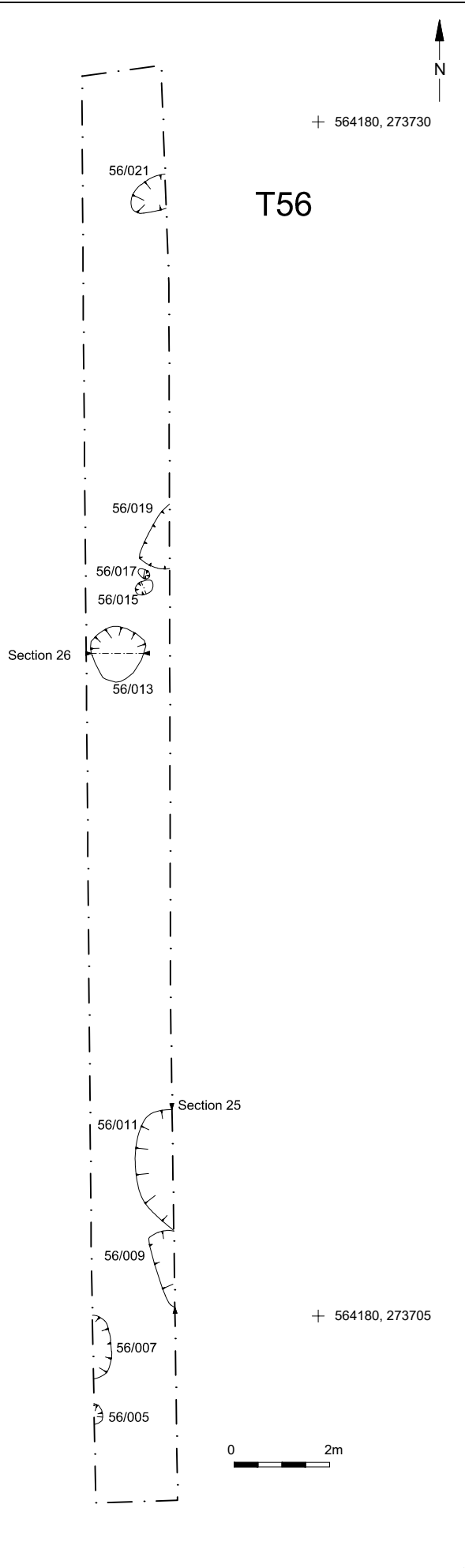
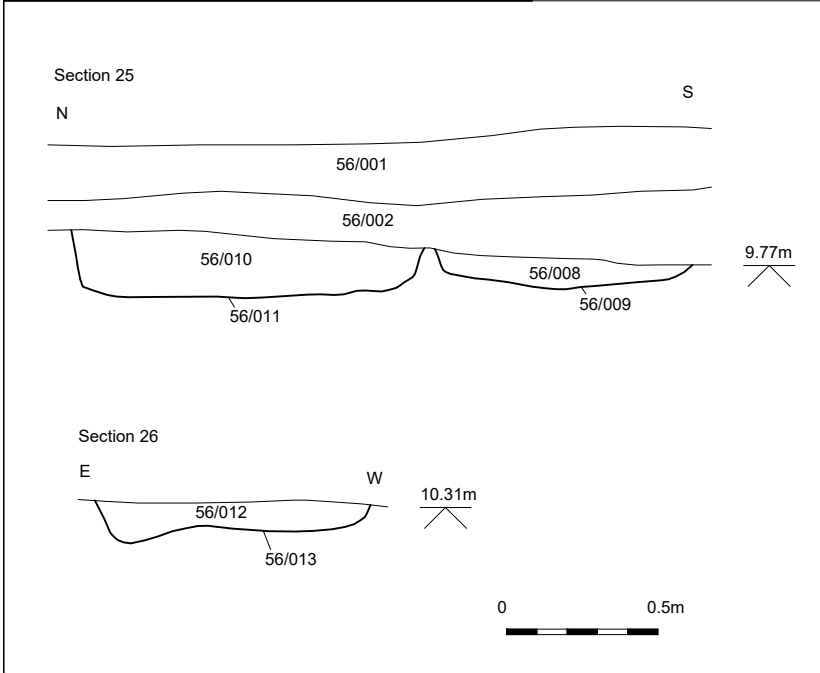
Trench 56

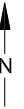


Pit 56/011



Pit 56/013

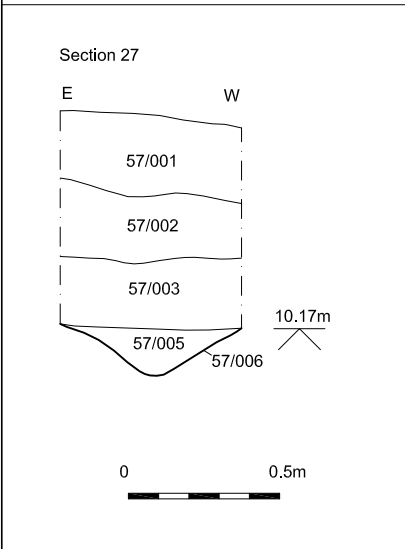
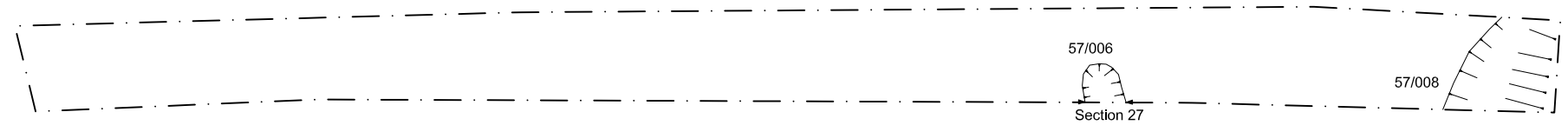




+ 564220, 273720

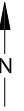
+ 564235, 273720

# T57



Trench 57

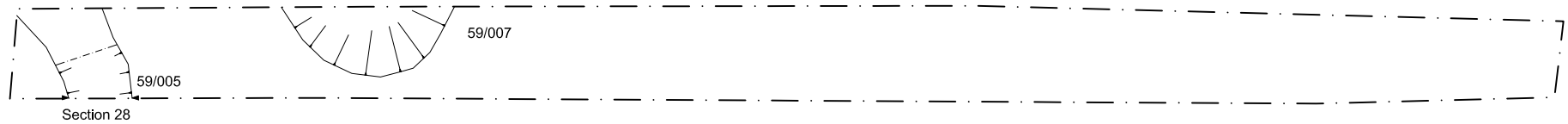
<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 57 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



+ 564160, 273690

+ 564175, 273690

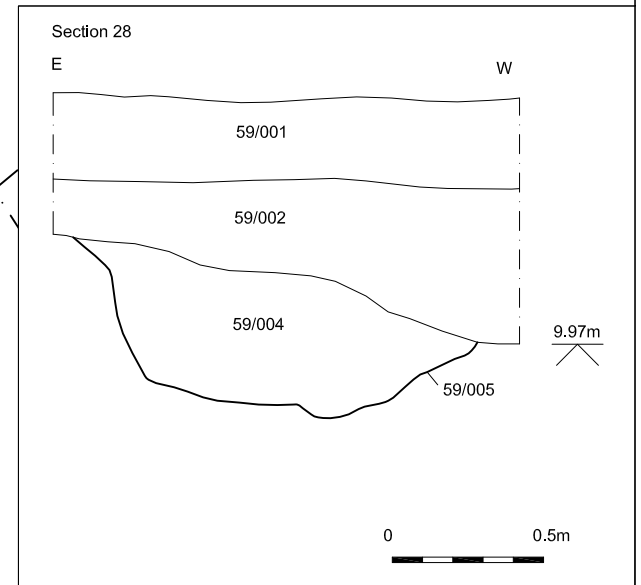
# T59



Trench 59



Ditch 59/005



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Project Ref: 170960

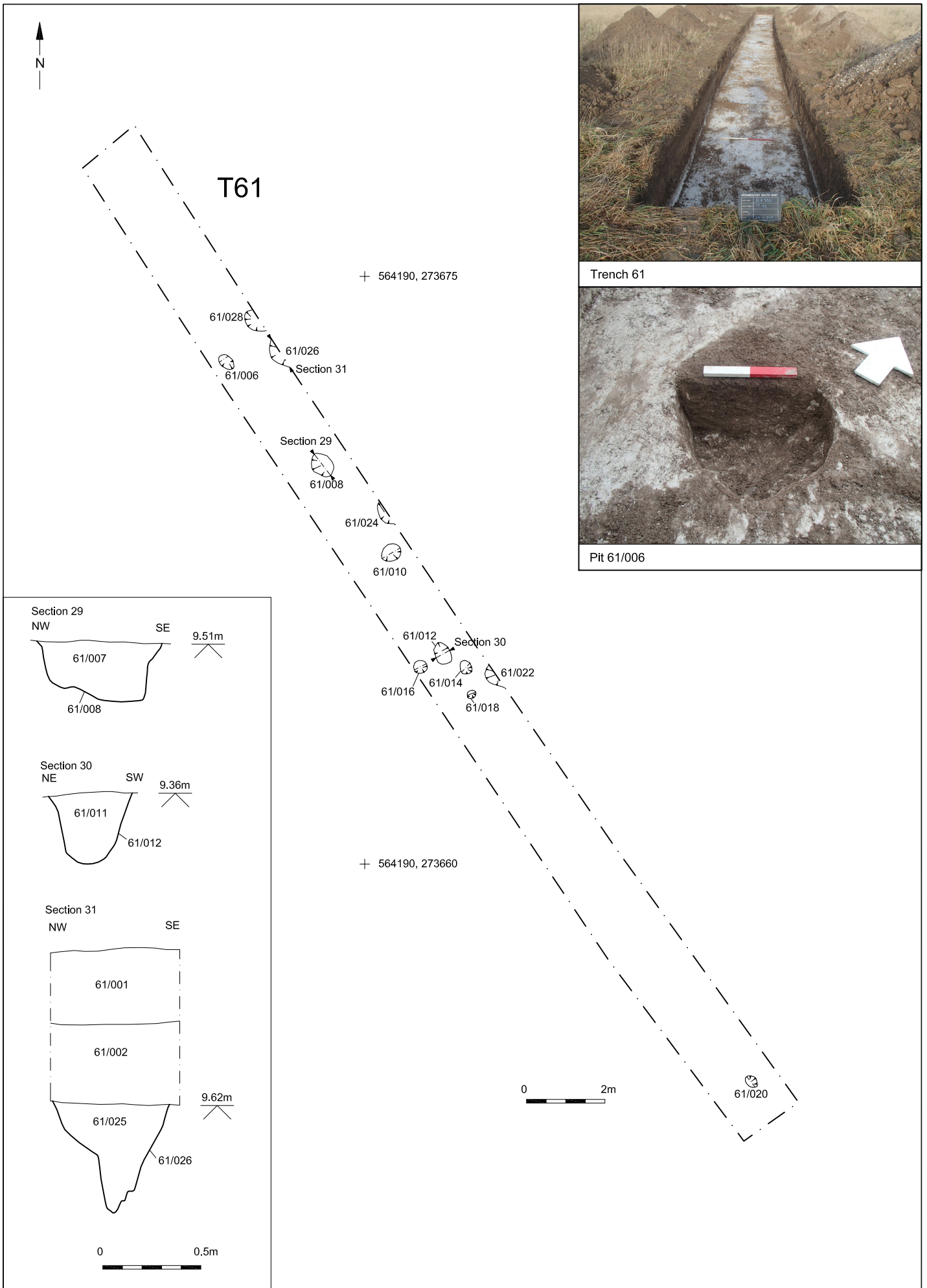
Mar 2018

Report Ref: 2018060

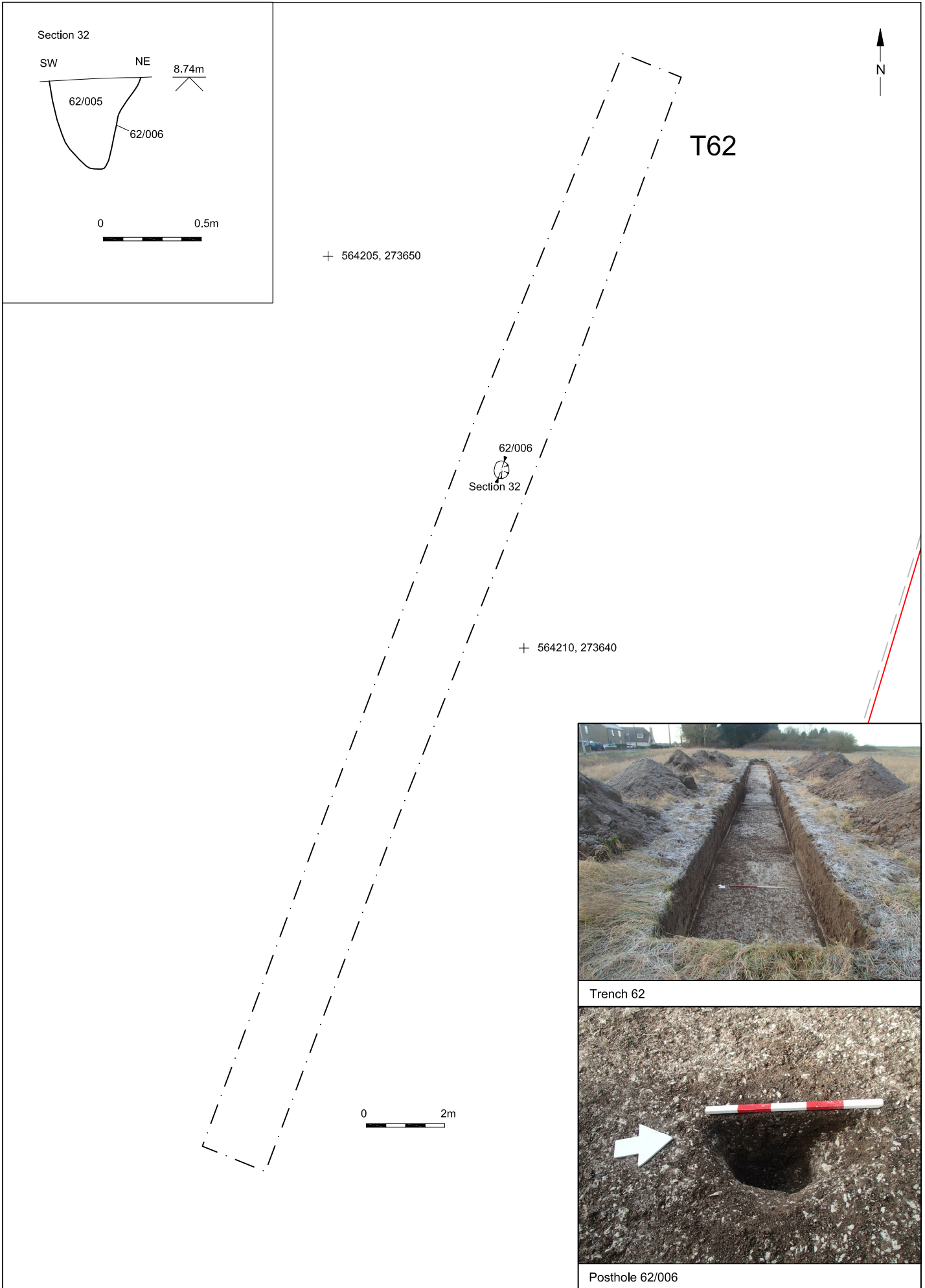
Drawn by: APL

Trench 59 plan, section and photographs

Fig. 23



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Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench 62 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1

Trench 2

Trench 3

Trench 6

Trench 8

Trench 9

Trench 10

Trench 11

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Fordham Road, Isleham, Cambridge	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 170960	Mar 2018	Trenches with dated features	
Report Ref: 2018060	Drawn by: APL		

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