

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 2060**  
**issued June 2024**

**Archaeological excavation at The Crown Inn,  
Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire,  
CB7 5NJ: May-June 2024**



**CAT project ref.: 2024/02q**  
**CHET event number: ECB7306**

**Archaeological excavation at The Crown Inn,  
Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire,  
CB7 5NJ: May-June 2024**

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## 1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in the carpark of The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire in advance of the construction of new residential dwellings. Located within an archaeologically sensitive area in the historic core of the settlement of Fordham, archaeological evaluation in 2023 identified 13 pits and post-holes, eight of post-medieval/modern date with the rest likely to be contemporary. This current excavation revealed 18 pits, a gully and linear features likely associated with the southern boundary of the development site. Analysis has revealed that none of the features need date to before the 19th to 20th centuries, with finds including brick, roof tile, pottery, glass, clay pipe and iron objects. The uniformity of the finds assemblage could suggest that it is associated with a single event, perhaps the demolition of a structure on or close to the development site or alterations to The Crown Inn itself. Residual 16th-18th century brick and a single piece of medieval pottery were also recovered from these later features.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 29th May and 6th June 2024 at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire. The work was commissioned by Michael Simpson of Michaels Property Consultants Ltd, on behalf of Nayland Homes Ltd, and took place in advance of the construction of two new residential dwellings.

A planning application (22/00774/FUL) was submitted to East Cambridgeshire District Council in June 2022 for the “*construction of two four-bedroom dwellings, utilising existing access with associated parking and landscaping including reconfiguration of the restaurant car park*”. The application was initially refused but allowed on appeal (APP/V0510/W/22/3309056).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was placed on the development by the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET) based on guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023). The initial recommendation was for an archaeological trial-trench evaluation, which was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in November 2023. Based on the findings of this evaluation (see below), the CHET stated that further archaeological excavation would be required.

The archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with a *Design Brief for Archaeological Excavation* written by Lewis Busby of CHET (2024) and detailing the required archaeological work (CHET 2023), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CHET (CAT 2024a).

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022, 2023a-b),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant health and safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record ([arch.her@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:arch.her@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)), CCC licence number 23-5338.

## **Geology**

The British Geological Survey geology viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the site bedrock geology for the site is Zig Zag Chalk Formation (chalk), with superficial River Terrace deposits (sand and gravel) in the eastern half of the development site.

## **Archaeology<sup>2</sup>** (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The development site is located within an area of archaeological potential, within the historic core of the village of Fordham. The village is mentioned in the Domesday book and is recorded as having a population of 25 households.

This background is focused on CHER search results within a 500m radius of the site.

## **Prehistoric**

The earliest activity identified in the search area are several finds spots. These include a Mesolithic tranchet axe (CHER ref. 07551, 375m NW), polished stone axe (CHER ref. 07752, 375m NW), a Neolithic polished flint sickle (CHER ref. 07553, 255m NW), a Neolithic polished flint chisel (CHER ref. 07555, 255m NW) and a Bronze Age socketed and looped axe and decorated pottery sherds (CHER ref. 07741, 300m ESE).

Evidence of inhumations (CHER ref. 07549), along with sherds of Early Iron Age pottery have been recorded 375m north-east of the development site.

## **Roman**

No Roman remains have been identified in the search area.

## **Anglo-Saxon and medieval**

A vast quantity of Saxon activity has been identified in the village of Fordham. An excavation, in 2001, at Fordham Primary School identified a post-built structure, two parallel ditches and a series of post-holes. The finds recovered indicate a possible middle-late Saxon date for the activity. During further excavations in 2016, more late Saxon features were uncovered, including a series of ditches, a sunken feature building, and several post-holes. The finds uncovered included pottery of a 10th to mid-12th century date (CHER ref. CB14610, MCB25655, ECB420 & ECB4713, 80m NE).

Archaeological evaluation at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB15031 & ECB876, 200m SW) identified five ditches and one gully which were suggested to be Saxon in date. Excavations elsewhere in Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB15561 & ECB715, 230m SSW) revealed evidence for sparse domestic or agricultural Saxon activity.

In 2001, an archaeological evaluation at 69 Mill Lane (CHER ref. CB14608 & ECB418, 360m SW) uncovered two narrow ditches and a course of clunch wall. A single sherd of medieval pottery was the only find recovered.

## **Post-medieval to modern**

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated at 27 Mill Lane (CHER ref. MCB19640, ECB3792 & ECB3833, 240m SW). The features excavated were mostly undated, except for one 19th/20th century rubbish pit. It has been suggested the undated features are possibly Saxon in date and associated with the previously identified Saxon activity in area.

A large post-medieval sand extraction pit was identified during an archaeological evaluation at 37-55 Mildenhall Road (CHER ref. MCB26615 & ECB5389, 330m E).

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> This is based on records held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)

### **Multi-period**

Four phases of activity were identified during additional excavations at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB14613, ECB4407 & ECB422, 160m SW). Phase 1 dates to the early/middle Saxon period and is represented by five small enclosures with a series of pits and sunken feature buildings. Two of these enclosures were reused in phase 2, during the middle/late Saxon period. No further structures were identified but four juvenile burials were present. Phase 3 was dated to the late Saxon period and comprised four enclosures and a sunken feature building. The latest phase of activity on the site was post-medieval.

Another evaluation at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB14611 & ECB421, 245m SW) revealed two phases of activity. The earliest phase was suggested to be Saxon and comprised a boundary ditch, post-holes, and gullies with some domestic finds. Later activity was represented by a phase of levelling and a post-medieval ditch and pit.

### **Listed buildings<sup>3</sup>**

A large number of listed buildings are located within the vicinity of the proposed development, fronting on to Church Street and the surrounding roads. The most notable of which are the Grade I listed Church of St Peter, which has origins in the 13th century (100m SW, NHLE No. 1309769, CHER ref. DCB1267 & 07574). The Crown Inn itself is also listed (NHLE No. 1162197, CHER ref. DCB957) and dates to the late 16th century. It is a two-storeyed, timber-framed and plastered building with later alterations. The Inn suffered considerable fire damage in 2023.

### **Archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 2004)**

Archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) of the site in November 2023 revealed 13 pits and post-holes (see Fig 4), eight of which were of a post-medieval/modern date with the rest likely to be contemporary, and all probably associated with activity in and around the Crown Inn which dates from the 16th century. The stratigraphy in Trenches 1-3 indicated that ground reduction and levelling had taken place in the past, presumably as part of construction of the car park, with topsoil and part of the subsoil horizons removed. Additional modern features included a soakaway in Trench 1 associated with the car park, and L2 in Trench 4 which was likely deposited as part of landscaping associated with the garden and play area at the rear of the pub. No evidence was revealed to suggest that the Saxon domestic and settlement activity identified at Fordham CofE Primary School to the east continued into the development area.

## **4 Aims**

The aims of the archaeological excavation are:

- To investigate the character, economy, morphology of any medieval to post-medieval activity present on the site, particularly those related to the settlement fronting Church Street.
- To set the results in the context of other comparable investigations, historical documentation and mapping relating to the historic core and origins of Fordham.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence by record.

## **5 Methodology**

The excavation of all contexts, their subsequent recording (survey, drawing and photography) and metal-detecting strategy were all carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (CAT 2024a) agreed with CHET prior to work commencing (see attached). See Fig 3 of this report for a plan of the excavation area in relation to other areas of the site where no ground works took place. All archaeological remains in these areas has therefore been preserved *in situ*.

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<sup>3</sup> This is based on records held at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

## 6 Results (Figs 4-6)

An area measuring 384 square metres was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist within the car park of The Crown Inn. This area encompassed evaluation trenches T1 and T2, and all context numbers assigned during this phase of archaeological excavation continue in sequence from those of the evaluation. See Appendix 1 for a full context list with soil descriptions and dimensions.

The excavation area cut through the modern car park surface which consisted of a mixture of compacted gravel, tarmac patching and associated sub-base (L5, 0.1-0.15m thick). Beneath this a subsoil (L3, 0.1m thick) sealed natural geological deposits (L4, encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground level).

Including features recorded during the evaluation there were 21 pits within the excavation area (F2, F12-F15, F17-F18, F21-F25, F27-F35) which ranged widely in size, shape and depth (see Appendix 1 and Figs 4-6). Sixteen were excavated with all but two producing finds of post-medieval and modern date. With the approval of the CHET, five of the pits (F29-F33) were not excavated as similar material was visible on the surface. Also of a similar date were a post-hole (F1) and a short, shallow gully (F26). Consisting of demolition debris (brick, roof-tile and slate) and household waste (pottery, glass, clay pipe, iron objects), analysis of the finds assemblage revealed that none of the features need pre-date the 19th to 20th century. This material was so uniformly similar that it appears to be related to a single event, perhaps the demolition of a structure on or close to the development site or alterations to The Crown Inn itself. Residual 16th-18th century brick and post-medieval/modern clay pipe stems represent earlier activity on the development site, most likely associated with The Crown Inn which dates from the 16th century. The earliest find from the site, recovered from modern pit F32, was a single sherd of medieval pottery.

The irregularity of some of the pits might suggest that they are tree-throws representing an episode of site clearance associated with the demolition/alterations that became convenient places to dump waste. Pits F25 and F28 are slightly more interesting. Pit F25 was sub-rectangular in plan and straight sided with a flat base, with finds including animal bone and metal-working debris. Pit F28 was straight sided and very deep, with excavation ceasing at 1.05m before the base of the feature was reached. It had been backfilled with the same assemblage of demolition debris and household waste as the rest of the pits. Both pits are different in appearance to the others and may have originally been cut for a specific purpose other than the waste pits they became.

Linear features F16, F19 and F20 were aligned east/west and cut along the southern edge of the development site. None were fully exposed, so their size, shape and extent are uncertain, making interpretation difficult. However, they are probably associated with the front boundary of The Crown Inn facing onto Church Street. None produced any dating evidence, but they did cut pits F18, F21 and F29 so must be some of the latest features on the development site.



**Photograph 1** Pit F15, looking south.



**Photograph 2** Pit F17, with F18 to the right, looking east.



**Photograph 3** From left to right, cut feature F20 and pits F21, F22, F23 and F24, with unexcavated pits F29 and 30 in background, looking southeast.



**Photograph 4** Pit F25, looking north.



**Photograph 5** Gully F26, looking north.



**Photograph 6** Pit F28, looking east.



**Photograph 7** Unexcavated pit F30, looking southwest.

## 7 Finds

### 7.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The excavation uncovered an assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 209 sherds with a weight of 68.7kg and EVE of 0.86 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is high at 329g which reflects the greater contribution of CBM to the assemblage.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	43	1,543	36	0.86
CBM	166	67,210	405	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>0.86</b>

**Table 1** Summary of the pottery and CBM.

#### Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery

Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (Cotter 2000) and Spoerry (2016). This is a small assemblage, mostly of modern material, at 43 sherds with a weight of 1.5kg and EVE of 0.86 while the MSW is 36g (Tables 3). This material was recovered from eight features (Table 4). Modern Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric 48D) account most of the pottery with examples of plates, dishes and cups including some examples decorated with blue transfer prints. Other modern pottery of note included a yellow ware bowl (fabric F48E) from pit F30 (EVE:0.09) and a teapot lid (EVE:0.13) in Jackfield Ware (fabric F48J) from pit F32. A Lambeth Doulton modern stoneware (fabric F45M) bottle came from pit F15. There were also three worn sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) from the pit F28. The oldest pottery is a sherd of late medieval sandy greyware (fabric 20/MSW/MSGW) pottery from pit F32.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F20/MSW/MSGW	Medieval sandy greyware/late medieval transitional/medieval sandy coarseware/medieval sandy greyware	1150/1175-1400/1500
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1500-1800/1900
F45M	Modern English stoneware	1800-2000
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	1800-2000
F48E	Yellow ware	1780-2000
F48J	Jackfield ware	1740-1800/1900

**Table 2** Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F20/MSW/MSGW	Medieval sandy greyware/late medieval transitional/medieval sandy coarseware/medieval sandy greyware	1	7	7	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	3	47	16	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	3	824	275	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	34	630	19	0.64
F48E	Yellow ware	1	20	20	0.09
F48J	Jackfield ware	1	15	15	0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.86</b>

**Table 3** Quantification of the medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery fabrics recorded.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F15	Pit	25	1,263	51	0.42
F17	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
F18	Pit	1	14	14	0.05
F26	Gully	5	134	27	0.06
F27	Pit	2	8	4	0.08
F28	Pit	5	63	13	0.03
F30	Pit	1	20	20	0.09
F32	Pit	3	38	13	0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.86</b>

**Table 4** Quantities of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery from specific features.

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 166 sherds of CBM with a weight of 67.2kg with a mean sherd weight of 405g (Table 5). This material was recovered from 15 features (Table 6).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
PT	Peg-tile	5	1,373	275
PANT	Pan-tile	113	31,386	278
BR	Brick	40	30,008	750
-	Mortar	8	4,443	555
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>67,210</b>	<b>405</b>

**Table 5** Summary of the building material recorded.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F15	Pit	3	270	90
F17	Pit	36	20383	566
F18	Pit	8	5431	679
F21	Pit	3	3291	1097
F22	Pit	26	8516	328

F23	Pit	7	4500	643
F26	Gully	2	451	226
F27	Pit	1	251	251
F28	Pit	7	2239	320
F29	Pit	16	5298	331
F30	Pit	32	6415	200
F31	Pit	8	6811	851
F32	Pit	6	335	56
F33	Pit	10	2279	228
F34	Pit	1	740	740
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>67210</b>	<b>405</b>

**Table 6** Quantities of building material from specific features.

Pan-tile accounts for the majority of the CMB by sherd count. It generally dates from the 17th century onwards but the material from the excavation looks to be modern (late Victorian-20th century). Brick fragments, mostly of un-frogged examples pre-dating the mid-19th century, were recovered from most of the features. Although there are no complete bricks their dimensions suggests that most date from the 16th to the 18th century with occasional later examples dating to the late 18th to mid-19th century (Ryan 1996). Many of the bricks are found in yellow-coloured marbled fabrics with red/orange nodules and streaks which could be examples of late 18th and 19th century Suffolk whites and Suffolk-White-type bricks (Ryan 1996, 95). However, many of these pale marbled bricks are too thin with thicknesses of 45-55 mm to be Suffolk whites (thickness of 60-70 mm) and are more typical of slightly earlier bricks. Finally, there were also occasional sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and undated mortar.

### Conclusion

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. Most, if not all the features are modern (19th-20th century) and contain building demolition material. Little of the pottery or CBM has any archaeological value and can be discarded, exceptions could be the sherd of medieval pottery and medieval/post-medieval peg-tile.

Context	Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery	CBM	Ceramic spot date
F15	F45M (bottle, jar), F48D (cup, plate, plate/dish)	PANT, PT	Modern
F17	F45M?	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F18	F48D (plate)	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F21	-	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F22	-	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F23	-	PANT	Modern
F26	F48D (dish, jar)	BR (UN-FROGGED)	Modern
F27	F48D (cup, plate)	BR	Modern
F28	F40, F48D (plate)	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT, PT	Modern
F29	-	PANT, PT	Modern
F30	F48E (bowl)	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F31	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	Post-medieval
F32	F20/MSW/MSGW, F48D, F48J (teapot)	PANT, PT	Modern
F33	-	BR (UN-FROGGED), PANT	Modern
F34	-	BR (UN-FROGGED)	Post-medieval

**Table 7** Finds spot dates for the individual features.

## 7.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Miscellaneous finds from the excavations included clay pipe, glass, iron objects, oyster shell, slate and metalworking debris. All are of post-medieval/modern or modern date, with most dating to the 19th and 20th century. Seven fragments of clay pipe stem included an example of a rounded tip/mouthpiece (Higgins 2017, section 6.5). Fragments of 19th/20th-century glass came from cylindrical wine/beer bottles, smaller cylindrical and prismatic household/pharmaceutical bottles, the base of a stemmed drinking glass and windows. Iron objects included a horseshoe, small chisel, a sickle blade and nails. Other finds included roof slate, metalworking debris and an oyster shell. This material has been recorded in Table 8 below and, as it is of no archaeological significance, can be discarded.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F15	7	<b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Two stem fragments, one has a rounded tip/mouthpiece, 4.5g, post-medieval/modern. <b>Glass, 19th-20th century:</b> 1) Deep push-in base from a straight-sided olive-green cylindrical bottle, 464.3g. 2) Fragment of olive-green bottle glass, 15.0g. 3) Three fragments from the lower body of a straight-sided green cylindrical bottle, 172.0g. 4) Five fragments of bottle glass, pale green and colourless, some curved others straight sided, one with an etched flower design, 71.4g. 5) Complete, colourless, small cylindrical bottle with cylindrical neck, cracked off rim with two lower neck-rings, 75.8mm high, 24.0mm diameter, 26.7g. <b>Slate:</b> Fragment, 42.9g.
F17	8	<b>Glass:</b> Two fragments of dark olive-green bottle glass, 27.6g, 19th-20th century. <b>Iron objects, probably 19th-20th century:</b> 1) Complete iron chisel with rectangular-sectioned, wedge-shaped blade and oval head (21mm by 19mm), c 78mm long, 47.6g. 2) Square-section strip of iron, tapers at both ends (one to a more pronounced point), could just be a nail shank, 85.8mm long, 9.2g. 3) Iron nail, complete, c 86mm long, round head, square-sectioned shank which is clenched at 90° towards the tip and again at the tip, 19.4g.
F24	13	<b>Iron object:</b> Complete horseshoe with toe-clip, unfullered, no calkins, 98.3mm long, 95.9mm wide, 185.8g, 19th century.
F25	14	<b>Metalworking debris:</b> Four fragments, 525.9g.
F26 sx1	15	<b>Glass, 19th-20th century:</b> 1) Pale green, flat, probably window glass, 6.0g. 2) Pale green, slightly curved, probably bottle glass, 12.8g. 3) Clear facet-cut vessel glass, 6.0g. 4) Round base of a stemmed drinking glass, 46.3g.
F26 sx2	16	<b>Iron object:</b> Probably a nail shank, square-sectioned, 9.3g.
F27	17	<b>Glass:</b> Fragment of olive-green bottle glass, 4.6g. <b>Oyster shell:</b> Complete right valve, 67.3g. <b>Iron object:</b> Curved iron sickle blade, broken at one end, tapers to a point at the other, 29.2mm long, 36mm wide to 17mm wide, 176.0g.
F28	18	<b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Five stem fragments, 12.0g, post-medieval/modern. <b>Glass:</b> Two fragments of clear bottle glass, one has a rounded rim, 8.4g, 19th-20th century. <b>Slate:</b> Fragment, 9.6g. <b>Iron objects:</b> 1) Complete iron bolt with round head (c 19mm diameter) and round-sectioned shank, remains of a bolt on the other end, 58.7mm long, 31.4g. 2) Complete iron nail (broken in two), small round head (c 12mm diameter), square-sectioned shank, c 70.3mm long, 15.0g.
F29	19	<b>Iron objects:</b> 1) Five fragments of sheet, 39.7g.

		2) L-shaped strip, rectangular-sectioned, c 62mm & 54mm long, 11mm wide, 5mm thick and 30.1g.
F32	23	<b>Glass:</b> Three fragments of green bottle glass, 52.9g, 19th-20th century. <b>Iron object:</b> Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, small round head, square-sectioned shank, 11.5g.

**Table 8** The miscellaneous finds, listed by context.

### 7.3 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The excavation produced a very small animal bone assemblage of just four pieces (weighing a total of 169g). The bone derived from pits of modern date and was largely undiagnostic except for two pieces of cow bone from pits F18 and F31. No cut marks associated with either bone working or butchery were noted on the material. These items can be discarded.

Context	Find no.	Species	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
F18	9	Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	1	70	(1) proximal metatarsal fragment, very abraded.
F25	14	Small mammal (indeterminate species)	1	<1	(1) tibia diaphysis fragment?
F27	17	Small/medium mammal (indeterminate species)	1	4	(1) rib fragment.
F31	21	Cattle ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	1	94	(1) Atlas fragment, dog gnawed.
<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>169</b>	

**Table 9** The animal bone, listed by context.

## 8 Conclusion

Archaeological excavation in the car park to the west of The Crown Inn, Church Street, Fordham, Cambridgeshire revealed 18 pits, a gully and three linear features thought to be associated with the southern boundary of the property. In addition to this, nine pits and four post-holes had already been investigated during the 2023 evaluation. Finds were recovered from 25 of these 35 features, with analysis revealing that none of the features need pre-date the 19th/20th century. A substantial amount of building debris was recovered in the form of brick and pantile alongside household debris including pottery, glass, clay pipe and iron objects. The material was so uniformly similar that it could be related to a single event, perhaps the demolition of a structure on or close to the development site or alterations to The Crown Inn itself. The irregularity of many of the pits may indicate that they were tree-throws used as convenient rubbish pits during clearance of the site. The inclusion of 16th-18th century brick among the building debris could suggest that the demolished/altered structure dated from this period or that the bricks had been reused. The first edition OS map of 1886 does not show any additional structures on the development site other than The Crown Inn and associated outbuilding, with the excavation area itself an open plot, suggesting that this event may have pre-dated the 1880s. A single piece of residual medieval pottery was the earliest find recovered from the site.

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Michael Simpson of Michaels Property Consultants Ltd for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Nayland Homes. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister, with fieldwork carried out by S Veasey and E Hicks. Figures were compiled by B Holloway and S Vasey. The project was monitored for CHET by Lewis Busby.

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- |                           |       |  |
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## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	from c AD 410 to c 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

CHET	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECDC	East Cambridgeshire District Council
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, e.g a Roman coin in a modern pit
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds:** In consultation with CHET it was agreed that all medieval and medieval/post-medieval finds would be retained, and all post-medieval and modern finds would be discarded.

### **Digital record**

CAT Report 2060  
CHET Brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
Site digital photographs  
Graphic files  
Survey data  
Site data

## 13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ but, on obtaining transfer of title documentation, all retained finds will be permanently deposited with the CHET with the digital archive uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service.

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### **Distribution list:**

Michael Simpson, Michaels Property Consultants Ltd  
Lewis Busby, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team  
Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

## Appendix 1 Context lists

### Layers

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Layer type	Description	Date
L1	T4	-	Topsoil	Soft to firm, dry dark brownish-black silt with small stone inclusions.	Modern
L2	T4	-	Dump deposit	Firm, dry mid to dark yellowish-brown silt with occasional gravel and small stone inclusions.	Modern
L3	T1-T4	-	Subsoil	Soft, dry mid brownish-orange sandy gravel.	Undated
L4	T1-T4	-	Natural	Firm, moist grey white chalk containing lenses of mid yellow sand with gravel patches.	Post-glacial
L5	T1-T3	-	Car park surface associated sub-base	Compacted gravel tarmac patches	Modern

### Features

Context	Trench	Finds no.	Feature type	Description	Date
Evaluation					
F1	T1	1	Post-hole	Firm, moist mid greyish-brown silt sand with gravel inclusions.	Modern
F2	T1	-	Pit	Firm, moist mid brownish-grey silt.	Undated
F3	T4	2	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy silt.	Modern
F4	T4	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist dark brown silt.	Undated
F5	T4	-	Pit	Feature contained semi articulated small animal skeleton (modern pet burial) agreement with CHET feature was not excavated.	Modern
F6	T4	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist dark brown silt.	Undated
F7	T4	-	Post-hole	Firm, moist dark brown silt.	Undated
F8	T4	3	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy silt occasional lenses of re-deposited natural.	Probably post-medieval/modern
F9	T4	-	Pit	Feature contained large amount of coal fragments in addition of clinker ash, extremely modern deposition, agreement with CHET feature was not excavated.	Modern
F10	T3	4	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy silt.	Post-medieval
F11	T3	5	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy silt.	Modern
F12	T2	6	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown silt.	Modern
F13	T2	-	Pit	Firm, moist mid greyish-brown silt sand with gravel inclusions.	Undated
Excavation					
F14	-	-	Pit	1m diameter and 0.19m deep. Soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern
F15	-	7	Pit	>2.1m x 1.9m and 0.5m deep. Soft friable moist medium grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern

F16	-	-	Cut feature	Cut feature probably associated with the construction of the road, probably part of the same feature(s) as F19 and F20. >2.5m x 0.56m and 0.34m deep. Soft dry light/medium orange/grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern
F17	-	8	Pit	Possibly cuts F23. c 2.0 x >1.9m and 0.47m deep. Soft dry medium yellow/grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern
F18	-	9	Pit	Cut by F19 and probably cut by F21. c 2.3 x c 1.8 and 0.34m deep. Friable dry medium brown sand silt.	Modern
F19	-	-	Cut feature	Cut feature probably associated with the construction of the road, probably part of the same feature(s) as F16 and F20. Cuts F18. >1.9 by >0.51m and 0.17m deep. Friable dry medium grey/brown sand silt.	Modern
F20	-	-	Cut feature	Cut feature probably associated with the construction of the road, probably part of the same feature(s) as F16 and F19. Cuts F21. >3.0 by >0.53m and 0.23m deep. Soft moist medium orange/grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern
F21	-	10	Pit	Cut by F20, cuts F22 and probably F18. Size and shape difficult to determine, >2.54m x >1.9m and 0.66m deep with an uneven base. Loose/soft dry light yellow sand and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Modern
F22	-	11	Pit	Cut by F21, cuts F23. Size and shape difficult to determine, >1.8m x >1.6m and 0.59m deep. Soft dry medium grey/brown silty sand with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 3%.	Modern
F23	-	12	Pit	Cut by F22 and F24, and possibly by F17. Size and shape could not be determined, at least 0.45m deep. Loose dry light yellow sand and inclusions of: stone 1%	Modern
F24	-	13	Pit	Cut into the top of F22 and F23. 0.9m x 0.72m and 0.1m deep. Loose/soft dry dark grey/black silty sand with charcoal flecks	Modern
F25	-	14	Pit	1.2m x 0.85m and 0.24m deep. Soft moist medium brown sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%	Modern
F26	-	15, 16	Gully	North/south aligned, short, shallow gully. 6.9m long by 0.9m wide and 0.03-0.13m deep. Soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks.	Modern
F27	-	17	Pit	Elongated and relatively shallow. 3.3m x 1.4m and 0.17m deep. Soft moist medium brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%.	Modern
F28	-	18	Pit	Circular feature with steeply-sloping sides. Excavated to 1m deep without finding the base.	Modern

				<p>Fill a: modern tarmac with sand sub-base          Fill b: hard mid grey-brown sandy silt with chalk, coal and charcoal          Fill c: redeposited golden sands and gravel          Fill d: mid brown loamy sandy silt.          1.6m x 1.2m and &gt;1m deep.</p>	
F29	-	19	Pit	<p>Not excavated, surface finds only.          &gt;3.1m x &gt;3.1m          Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt.</p>	Modern
F30	-	20	Pit	<p>Not excavated, large pit or cluster of pits, surface finds only.          &gt;6.6m x &gt;5.6m.          Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt.</p>	Modern
F31	-	21	Pit	<p>Not excavated, surface finds only.          &gt;3.2m x &gt;2.7m.          Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt.</p>	Modern
F32	-	23	Pit	<p>Not excavated, surface finds only.          3.2m x 2.4m.          Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt.</p>	Modern
F33	-	22	Pit	<p>Not excavated, large pit or cluster of pits, surface finds only.          &gt;7.8m x &gt;3.1m.          Soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt.</p>	Modern
F34	-	24	Pit	<p>Relationship with F35 unclear.          5.1m x 2.1m and 0.58m deep.          Soft moist dark grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.</p>	Modern
F35	-	-	Pit	<p>Relationship with F34 unclear.          5.8m x 3.3m and 0.76m deep.          Soft moist dark grey/brown sand silt and inclusions of: stone 1%.</p>	Undated

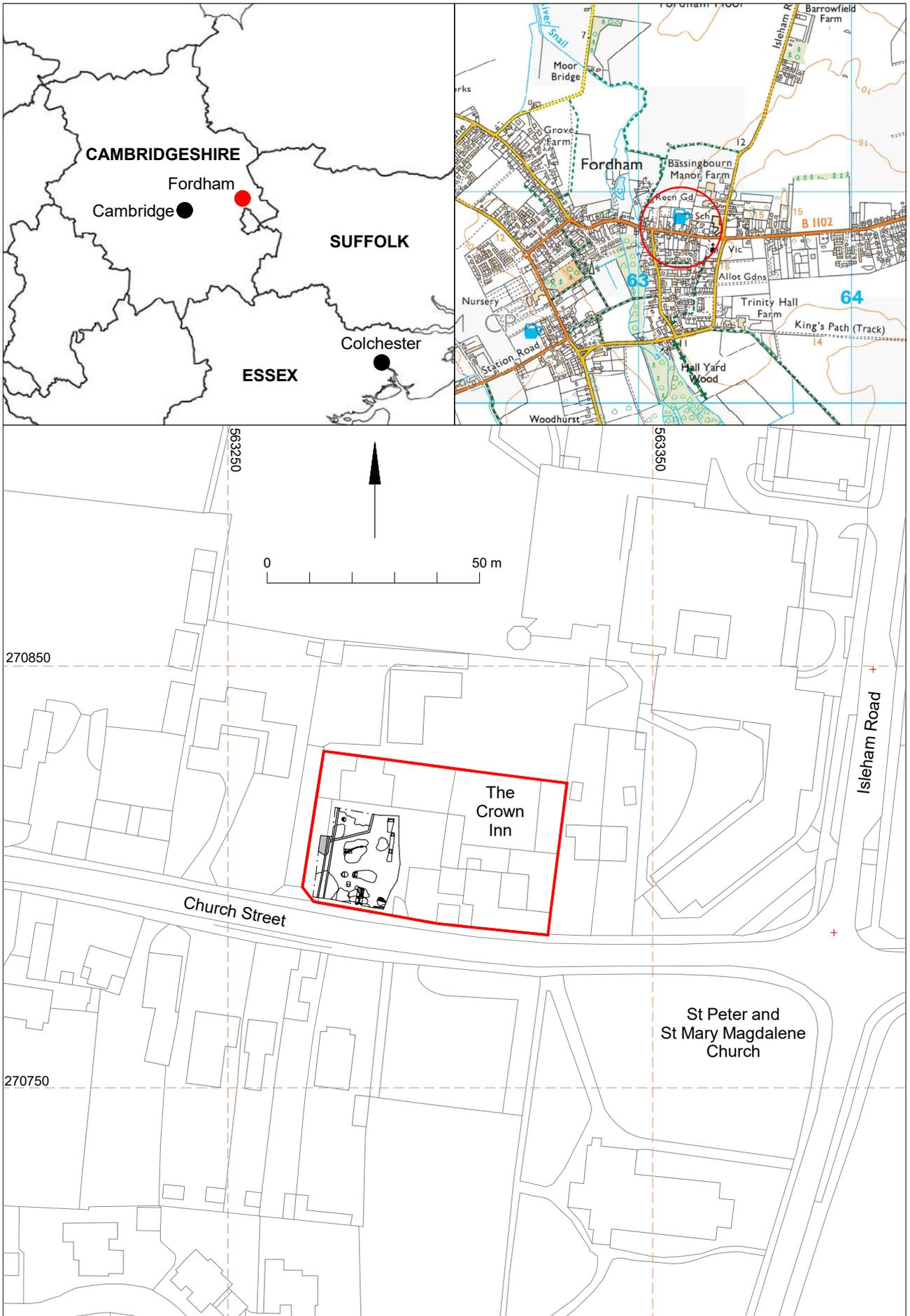
## Appendix 2 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Stamp Reading	Interpretation	Wimd	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Organic Residue	Abraison	Mark	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
F15	PIT	7	2	821	411	0	0	2	X	DOULTON LAM-BETH									F45M					BOTTLE, JAR	1800	2000
F15	PIT	7	16	370	23	4	0	1											F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.15	250	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F15	PIT	7																	F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.05	220		1800	2000
F15	PIT	7																	F48D	PLATE/DISH	PLATE/DISH	0.03	?		1800	2000
F15	PIT	7																	F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.08	190	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F15	PIT	7	7	72	10	1	0	3											F48D	CUP	CUP	0.11	100		1800	2000
F17	PIT	8	1	3	3														F45M					? GREY UNDERFIRED, NO GLAZE	1800	2000
F18	PIT	9	1	14	14	1	0	0											F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.05	260		1800	2000
F26	GULLY	15	1	8	8	0	0	1											F48D						1800	2000
F26	GULLY	15	1	16	16	1	0	0											F48D	DISH	DISH	0.06	280		1800	2000
F26	GULLY	16	3	110	37														F48D	JAR					1800	2000
F27	PIT	17	2	8	4	2	0	0											F48D	CUP	CUP	0.05	90	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F27	PIT	17																	F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.03	?		1800	2000
F28	PIT	18	2	16	8	1	0	0											F48D	PLATE	PLATE	0.03	?	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F28	PIT	18	3	47	16	0	0	1											F40					GR GL, OR GL	1500	1800/1900
F30	PIT	20	1	20	20	1	0	0											F48E	BOWL	BOWL	0.09	160		1780	2000
F32	PIT	23	1	16	16	0	0	1											F48D					BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	1800	2000
F32	PIT	23	1	15	15	1	0	0											F48J	TEAPOT	TEAPOT	0.13	100		1740	1800
F32	PIT	23	1	7	7														F20/MSW/MSGW						1150	1500



Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Typology	Sub-type	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	PH diam. mm	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
F23	PIT	12	1	1729	1729	MORTAR														?
F26	GULLY	15	1	379	379	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	50				YELLOW MARBLED RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F26	GULLY	15	1	72	72	BR													WIRE CUT?	MODERN
F27	PIT	17	1	251	251	BR													YELLOW	POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	1	51	51	BR														POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	1	46	46	BR													YELLOW MARBLED RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	1	625	625	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	40				YELLOW MARBLED RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	1	332	332	BR														POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	1	1143	1143	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	115	60					POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F28	PIT	18	1	35	35	PT														MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F28	PIT	18	14	7	7	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F29	PIT	19	8	2057	257	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F29	PIT	19	2	1242	621	PT														MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F29	PIT	19	6	1999	333	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F30	PIT	20	1	212	212	BR										X			PALE BR MORTAR, MARBLED/MOTTLED	POST MEDIEVAL
F30	PIT	20	1	395	395	BR							?	?	55	X			OR/RED	POST MEDIEVAL
F30	PIT	20	1	1815	1815	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	60/65	X			OR MARBLED	POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F30	PIT	20	5	555	111	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F30	PIT	20	11	1760	160	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F30	PIT	20	7	978	140	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F30	PIT	20	6	700	117	PANT														17TH CENTURY>
F31	PIT	21	1	895	895	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	45/50	X			YELLOW RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F31	PIT	21	1	1301	1301	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	105	50/55	X			PALE BR/GREY	POST MEDIEVAL
F31	PIT	21	1	714	714	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	?					POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F31	PIT	21	1	551	551	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	50				PK/PALE YELLOW	POST MEDIEVAL
F31	PIT	21	2	1135	568	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	60	X			YELLOW MORTAR	POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
F31	PIT	21	1	1028	1028	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	58				OR/BR	POST MEDIEVAL

Context	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Typology	Sub-type	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	PH diam. mm	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date	
F31	PIT	21	1	1187	1187	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	45	X	X		YELLOW MARBLED RED NODS, WHITE MORTAR	POST MEDIEVAL	
F32	PIT	23	1	95	95	MORTAR														?	
F32	PIT	23	4	219	55	PANT														17TH CENTURY>	
F32	PIT	23	1	21	21	PT														MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F33	PIT	22	1	393	393	BR	UN-FROGGED													POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN	
F33	PIT	22	1	698	698	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	45/50					YELLOW RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F33	PIT	22	1	376	376	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	45/50					YELLOW RED NODS	POST MEDIEVAL
F33	PIT	22	1	99	99	BR	UN-FROGGED													POST MEDIEVAL	
F33	PIT	22	1	270	270	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	?	50					POST MEDIEVAL	
F33	PIT	22	5	443	89	PANT														17TH CENTURY>	
F34	PIT	24	1	740	740	BR	UN-FROGGED						?	110	45					POST MEDIEVAL	



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Fig 1 Site location.

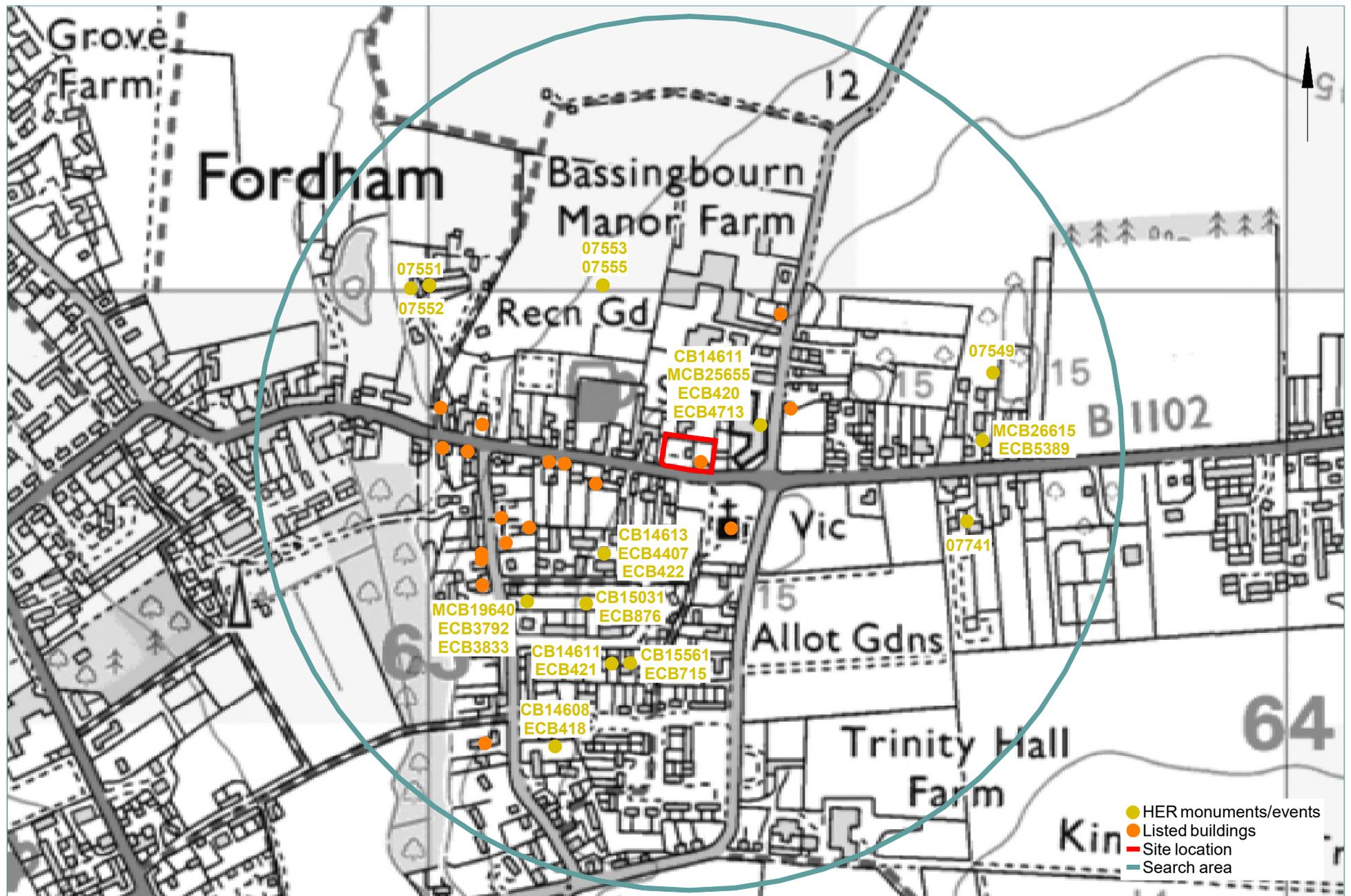


Fig 2 Development site in relation to archaeological data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment records.

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0 200 m



Fig 3 Plan of the development site. Aside from the excavation area (in orange), no groundworks were carried out in the other areas with all archaeological remains preserved in situ.



Fig 4 Excavation results with evaluation results in blue.

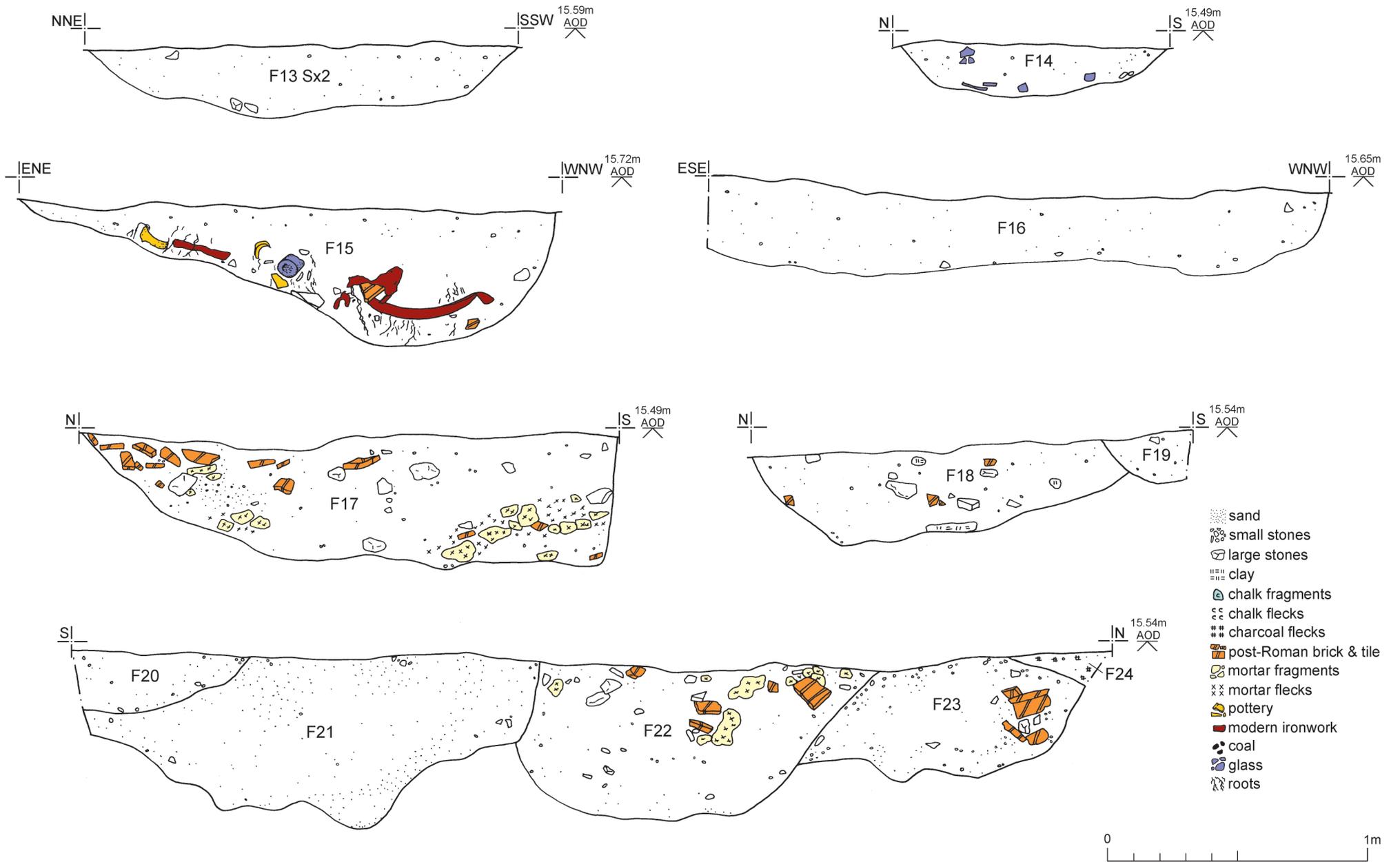


Fig 5 Sections.

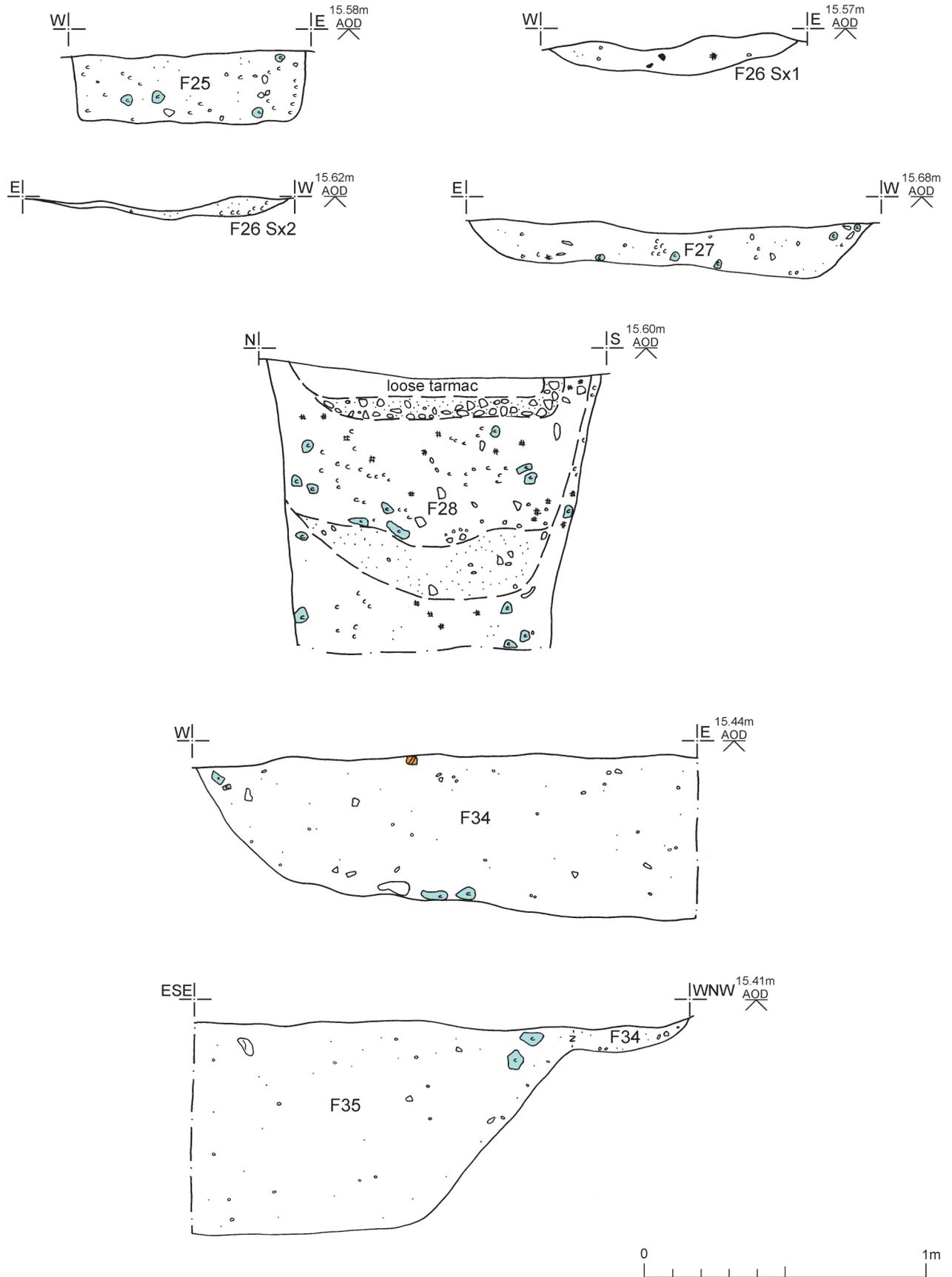
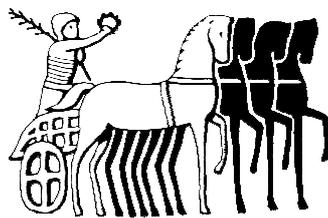


Fig 6 Sections.

# **Colchester Archaeological Trust**



**Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological  
investigation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street,  
Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ.**

**March 2024**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/02q  
CHER event number: ECB7306**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological  
investigation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street,  
Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ.**

**March 2024**

**NGR: TL 63280 70810**

**Planning district.: East Cambridgeshire  
Planning ref.: 22/00774/FUL**

**CAT project ref.: 2023/09j**

**Curating museum: Cambridgeshire County Council Archive Facility  
CHER event number: ECB7306**

**CHET monitor: Lewis Busby  
OASIS id: colchest3-523364**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway  
Figures by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Michael Simpson  
(The Cordage Group)  
Client: Nayland Homes Ltd**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway & Sarah Veasey	Junior Project Officer Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Director, Business Operations
Reissued:	14/03/2024	
Revised by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Re-issued	23/05/2024	

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## Site location and description

The site is located on the northern side of Church Street at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 63280 70810. The site is a c 0.19 hectare plot.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of the construction of two dwellings with associated landscaping.

## Geological background

The development lies within the historic core of the village of Fordham and rests at a height of 18m OD.

The British Geological Survey geology viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the site bedrock geology for the site is Zig Zag Chalk Formation (chalk), with superficial River Terrace deposits (sand and gravel) in the eastern half of the development site.

## Archaeological background<sup>2</sup> (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record ([arch.her@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:arch.her@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)), CCC licence number 23-5492.

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The development site is located within an area of archaeological potential, within the historic core of the village of Fordham. The village is mentioned in the Domesday book and is recorded as having a population of 25 households.

This background is focused on CHER search results within a 500m radius of the site.

### **Prehistoric:**

The earliest activity identified in the search area are several find spots. These include a Mesolithic tranchet axe (CHER ref. 07551, 375m NW), polished stone axe (CHER ref. 07752, 375m NW), a Neolithic polished flint sickle (CHER ref. 07553, 255m NW) a Neolithic polished flint chisel (CHER ref. 07555, 255m NW) and a Bronze Age socketed and looped axe and decorated pottery sherds (CHER ref. 07441, 300m ESE)

Evidence of inhumations (CHER ref. 07549), along with sherds of Early Iron Age pottery have been recorded 375m north-east of the development site.

### **Roman:**

No Roman remains have been identified in the search area.

### **Anglo-Saxon-medieval:**

A vast quantity of Saxon activity has been identified in the village of Fordham. An excavation, in 2001, at Fordham Primary School identified a post-built structure, two parallel ditches and a series of post-holes. The finds recovered indicate a possible middle-late Saxon date for the activity. During further excavations in 2016, more late Saxon features were uncovered, including a series of ditches, a sunken feature building, and a number of post-holes. The finds uncovered included pottery of a 10th to mid-12th century date (CHER ref. CB14610, MCB25655, ECB420 & ECB4713, 80m NE).

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> This is based on records held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)

Archaeological evaluation at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB15031 & ECB876, 200m SW) identified five ditches and one gully which were suggested to be Saxon in date. Excavations elsewhere in Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB15561 & ECB715, 230m SSW) revealed evidence for sparse domestic or agricultural Saxon activity.

In 2001, an archaeological evaluation at 69 Mill Lane (CHER ref. CB14608 & ECB418, 360m SW) uncovered two narrow ditches and a course of clunch wall. A single sherd of medieval pottery was the only find recovered.

**Post-medieval to modern:**

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated at 27 Mill Lane (CHER ref. MCB19640, ECB3792 & ECB3833, 240m SW). The features excavated were mostly undated, except for one 19th/20th century rubbish pit. It has been suggested the undated features are possibly Saxon in date and associated with the previously identified Saxon activity in area.

A large post-medieval sand extraction pit was identified during an archaeological evaluation at 37-55 Mildenhall Road (CHER ref. MCB26615 & ECB5389, 330m E).

**Multi-period:**

Four phases of activity were identified during additional excavations at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB14613, ECB4407 & ECB422, 160m SW). Phase 1 dates to the early/middle Saxon period and is represented by five small enclosures with a series of pits and sunken feature buildings. Two of these enclosures were reused in phase 2, during the middle/late Saxon period. No further structures were identified but four juvenile burials were present. Phase 4 was dated to the late Saxon period and comprised four enclosures and a sunken feature building. The latest phase of activity on the site was post-medieval.

Another evaluation at Hillside Meadow (CHER ref. CB14611 & ECB421, 245m SW) revealed two phases of activity. The earliest phase was suggested to be Saxon and comprised a boundary ditch, post-holes, and gullies with some domestic finds. Later activity was represented by a phase of levelling and a post-medieval ditch and pit.

**Listed buildings<sup>3</sup>**

A large number of listed buildings are located within the vicinity of the proposed development, fronting on to Church Street and the surrounding roads. The most notable of which are the Grade I listed Church of St Peter, which has origins in the 13th century, (100m SW, NHLE No. 1309769, CHER ref. DCB1267 & 07574) and the 16th century Crown Inn, located within the site boundary (NHLE No. 1162197, CHER ref. DCB957).

**The 2023 archaeological evaluation (CAT Report 2004)**

An archaeological evaluation, comprising four trial-trenches, was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the development site in November 2023. Thirteen pits and post-holes were identified during the evaluation, eight of post-medieval/modern date probably associated with activity in and around the Crown Inn (which dates from the 16th century). There was no evidence to suggest that Saxon settlement activity identified during excavations at Fordham CofE Primary School to the east of the investigation area continued into the development site.

**Planning background**

A planning application (22/00774/FUL) was submitted to East Cambridgeshire District Council in June 2022 for the *“construction of two four-bedroom dwellings, utilising existing access with associated parking and landscaping including reconfiguration of the restaurant car park”*. The application was initially refused but allowed on appeal (APP/V0510/W/22/3309056).

In response to consultation with the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET), it was advised that, as the site lies within an area highlighted by the Cambridgeshire Historic

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<sup>3</sup> This is based on records held at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended for a trial-trenched evaluation (CHET 2023a). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

The initial recommendation was for archaeological evaluation which was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in November 2023 (CAT Report 2004). The recommendation for further archaeological investigation (CHET 2024) was based on the findings of the evaluation.

### **Requirement for work** (Fig 3-4)

This phase of archaeological work will consist of an archaeological investigation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (*Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street – CHET 2024*).

CAT proposes the following based on Figs 3-4:

- The Crown Inn and garden – this is being retained without changes with no groundworks.
- Coloured blue - existing hoggin retained with no sub-surface disturbance over this area.
- Coloured orange - existing hoggin retained with no sub-surface disturbance over this area. The area will be repaired and built-up/overlaid with gravel only.
- Coloured green - area of new house plots and gardens: full open excavation of an area measuring approximately 400m<sup>2</sup>.
- Coloured yellow- rear proposed parking area measuring approximately 175m<sup>2</sup>. Due to have turf and topsoil removed to a depth of 400-500mm before being covered by polythene, gravel mesh and gravel. This part of the site is allocated as an area of contingency should extension to the excavation area be required. The CHET will be immediately informed if any significant archaeological features (i.e. structural features, pit clusters and/or burials) extend beyond the main excavation area, a contingency strip may be used to expose these features in full, allowing for a 10m archaeology free area around the features within the boundary of the development area where the 400mm overburden would not be sufficient for its preservation.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks. This includes the regional review by Medlycott (2011) and the recently revised period specific frameworks (accessible via <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

*Project specific research aims:*

- To investigate the character, economy, morphology of any medieval to post-medieval activity present on the site, particularly those related to the settlement fronting Church Street.
- To set the results in the context of other comparable investigations, historical documentation and mapping relating to the historic core and origins of Fordham.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence by record

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological investigation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.

### **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020, 2022 & 2023a-b)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>

- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024)
- the Project Brief issued by the CHET (CHET 2024)

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/23, which includes Professional Indemnity £2,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to the CHET ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a CHER Event number will be sought from the HER team. This will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

## Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Project Officer and three archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Nigel Rayner.

## Investigation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with the CHET. Phased stripping may be required should buried soils of old land surfaces be encountered that require sample excavation prior to removal.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned, and recorded. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the CHET.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a minimum of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens, or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that

the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CHET, will it be removed.

Edges will first be stepped where appropriate to allow for safe excavation of deep features. After discussion with the CHET the use of a handheld auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features if depth cannot be established through hand excavation.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with the CHET to agree a strategy.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The use of a handheld auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches and spoil heaps, both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff, under the supervision of the Fieldwork Manager, Adam Wightman, or a Project Officers, Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Harvey Furniss, who all have more than 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has over 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from numerous excavations, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered. Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features, or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds, and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

No part of the investigation area will be backfilled until it has been signed off by the CHET.

### **Site surveying**

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

CAT aims to follow guidance set out in the Historic England guide for Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2011). The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized

artefacts (e.g. smithing debris. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Should stratified soils of old land surfaces be exposed within the excavation area stripping will cease at the interface of these soils. A grid of test pits hand excavated in spits will be dug through the layers for vertical finds control. CAT environmental processor Bronagh Rae-Quinn will be on hand to oversee this and consult with VF or LG.

## **Human remains**

If human remains are encountered during the excavation, CAT will follow the principles and technical advice published in *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018), as well as seeking advice from the CAT project osteologist.

If it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CHET will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## **Photographic record**

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow Historic England guidelines (2015a). A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot. Ranging rods will be placed vertically and horizontally in deep features.

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Photogrammetry and pole-cams may be used to record complex or detailed archaeology.

## **Post-excavation assessment**

A short site summary report will be supplied within two weeks of leaving the site. If a post-excavation assessment is required by the CHET, it will normally be submitted within nine months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time

agreed with the CHET. The PXA will follow CCC guidelines on the Archaeological Archives requirements for post-excavation analysis (CCC 2017). Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

If a post-excavation assessment is to be completed, it will contain items such as a summary of the site, preliminary specialist reports, spot-dated finds and contexts and site plans. If significant archaeological remains are uncovered, an updated project brief with recommendations for further work may also be included.

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Howard Brooks (Interim Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton  
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley  
flint: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Rae-Quinn  
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
geology: Dr Martin Bates (University of Wales Trinity Saint David)  
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

other: Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported immediately to the Cambridgeshire Finds Liaison Officer. The CCC guidance for completing a treasure receipt form for potential treasure found during fieldwork shall be completed and sent to the FLO (CCC 2023). The Cambridgeshire Finds Liaison Officer will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the CHET and carried out as per Cambridge County Council guidelines (CCC 2020).

## **Results**

Notification will be given to the CHET when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The draft final report will be submitted within 18 months of completion of the PXA unless agreed with the CHET.

The approved final report will be submitted to the CHET as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14, EAA24 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *The Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. The type of publication will be appropriate to the archaeological remains encountered.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

### **Archive deposition**

The archive will be deposited with the CHET at the Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archive Facility as per their archive guidelines (CCC 2020). Permission for transfer of the archive, via a Transfer of Title form, will be sought from the landowner. The archive will be made publicly available as per the NPPF.

On **rare occasions**, and if agreed with the CHET, the client may retain or find an alternative suitable repository for the finds, but funding **must** be provided for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the CHET.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service ([www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. ADS is the CoreTrustSeal repository for archaeological digital data storage in England. The CHET will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the CHET at the time of their deposition.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to CHET for integration into the Historic Environment Record.

### **Monitoring**

The CHET will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the CHET at least one week in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with CHET at this time.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the CHET prior to them being carried out.

The CHET will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the CHET shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

A site-specific outreach plan will be developed dependant on the significance of any archaeological remains uncovered. This may include, for example, articles in the local papers or parish magazines or displays around the development site.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

## Events, activities and social media

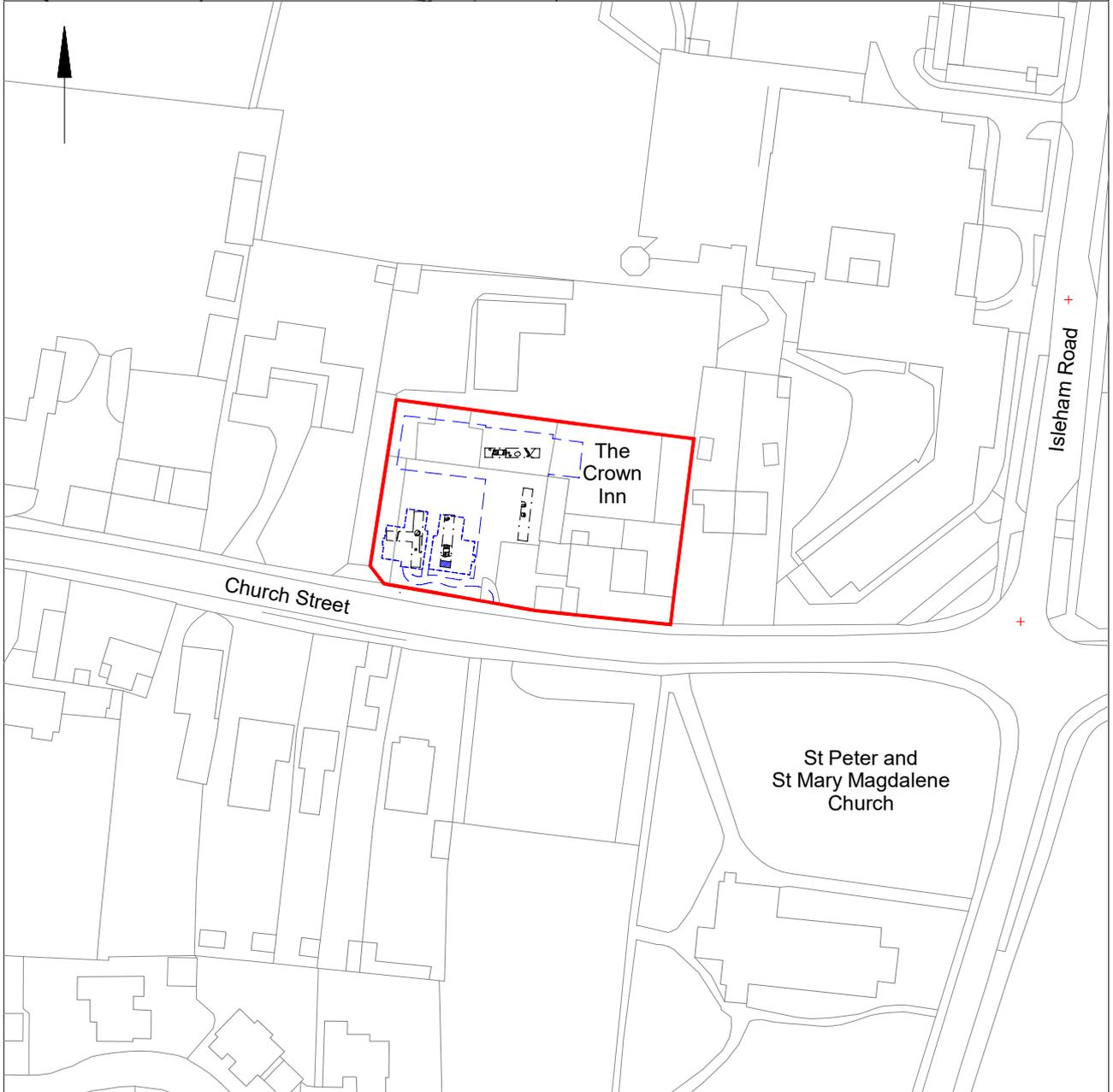
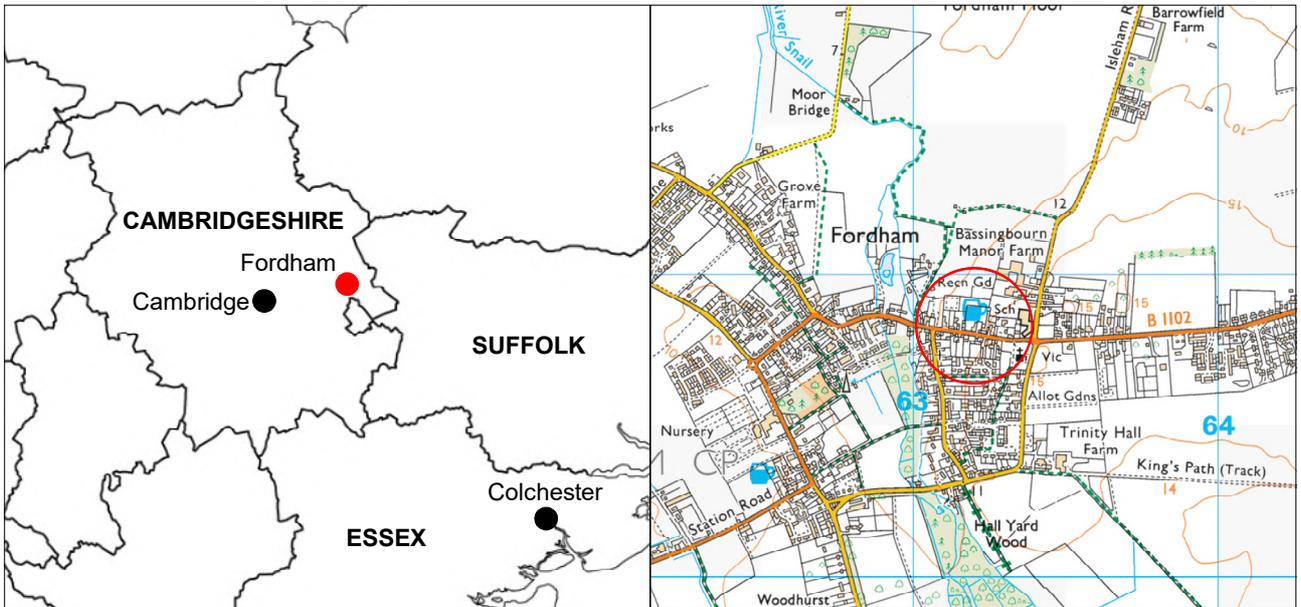
In addition, the CAT website ([www.catuk.org](http://www.catuk.org)) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

## References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2024	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 2004	2023	<i>Archaeological evaluation at The Crown Inn, Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire – November 2023</i> , by B Holloway
CCC	2017	<i>Guidelines on the Archaeological Archives requirements for post-excavation analysis</i>

CCC	2020	<i>Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire. Version 5</i>
CCC	2023	<i>Guidance for completing a treasure receipt form for potential treasure found during fieldwork. Created 2020, modified 2023.</i>
CHET	2023a	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team by L Busby</i>
CHET	2024	<i>Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street. Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team by L Busby</i>
CIfA	2020	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials. Published 2014, revised October 2020</i>
CIfA	2022	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials. Revised October 2020</i>
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation</i>
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological excavation. CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England	2011	<i>A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition). By G Campbell, L Moffett and V Straker</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital image capture and file storage: Guidelines for best practice. By S Cole &amp; P Backhouse</i>
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley &amp; J Sidell</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

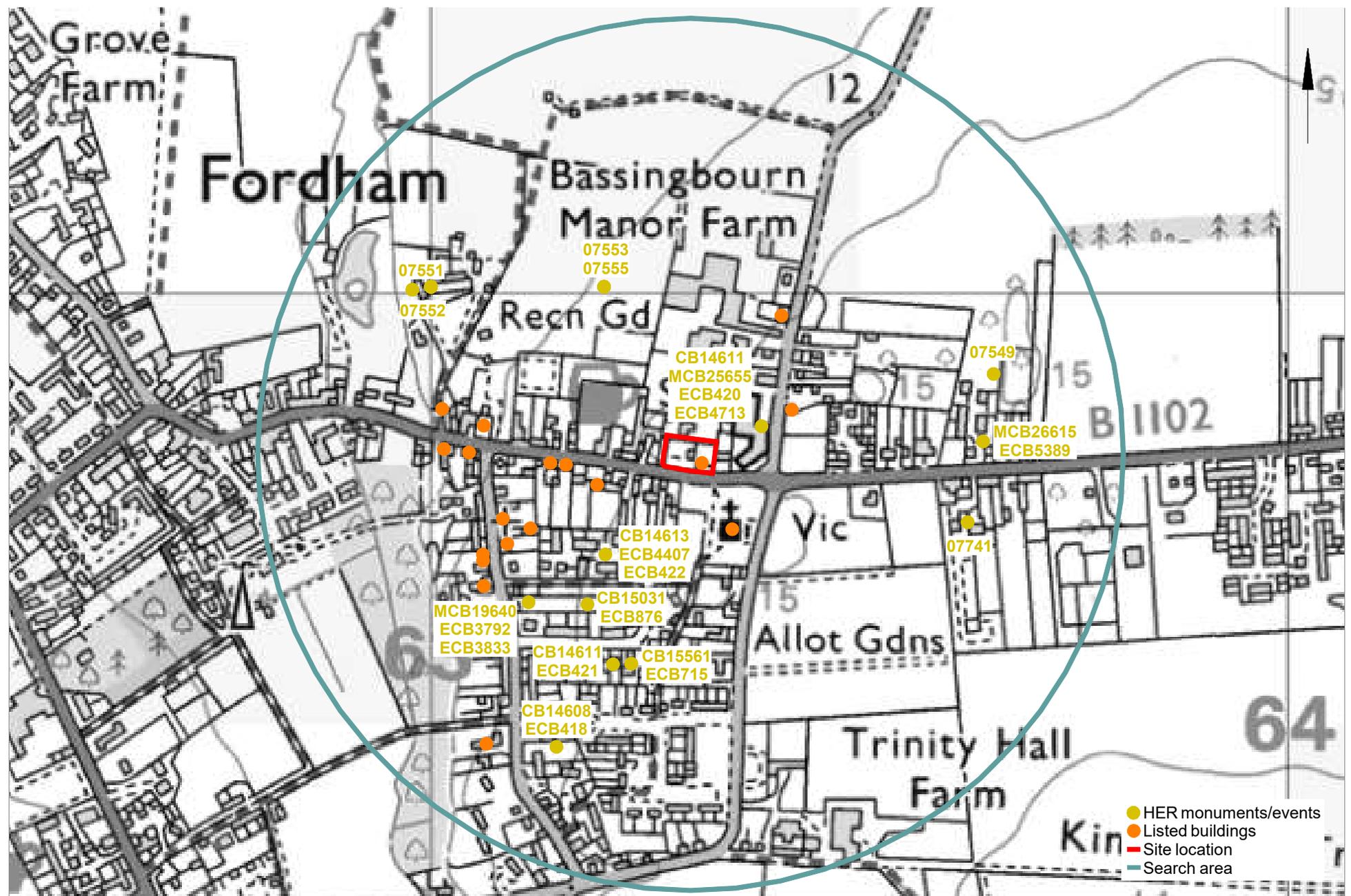


Fig 2 Development site (red line) in relation to archaeological data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment records.

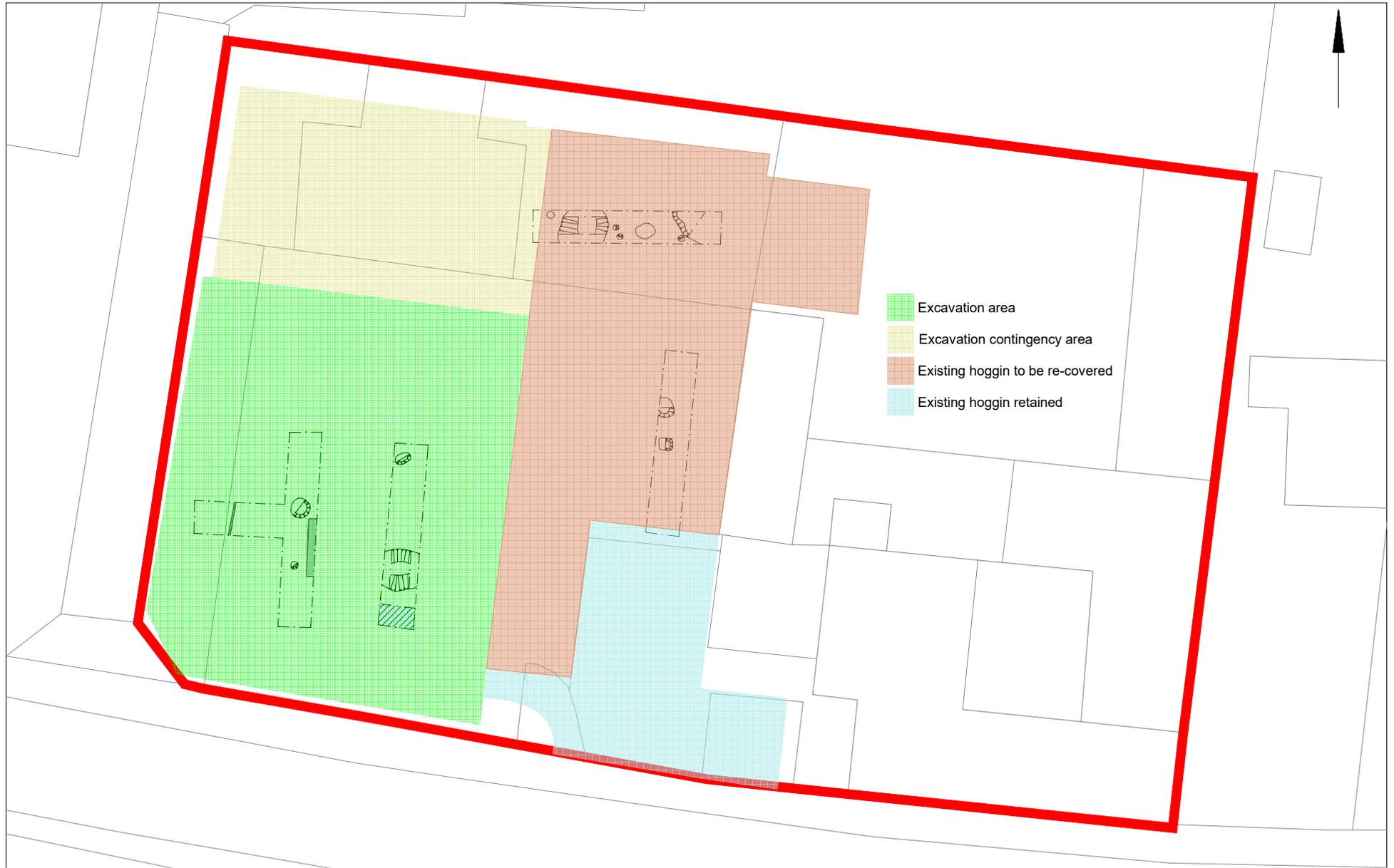


Fig 3 Proposed excavation area.

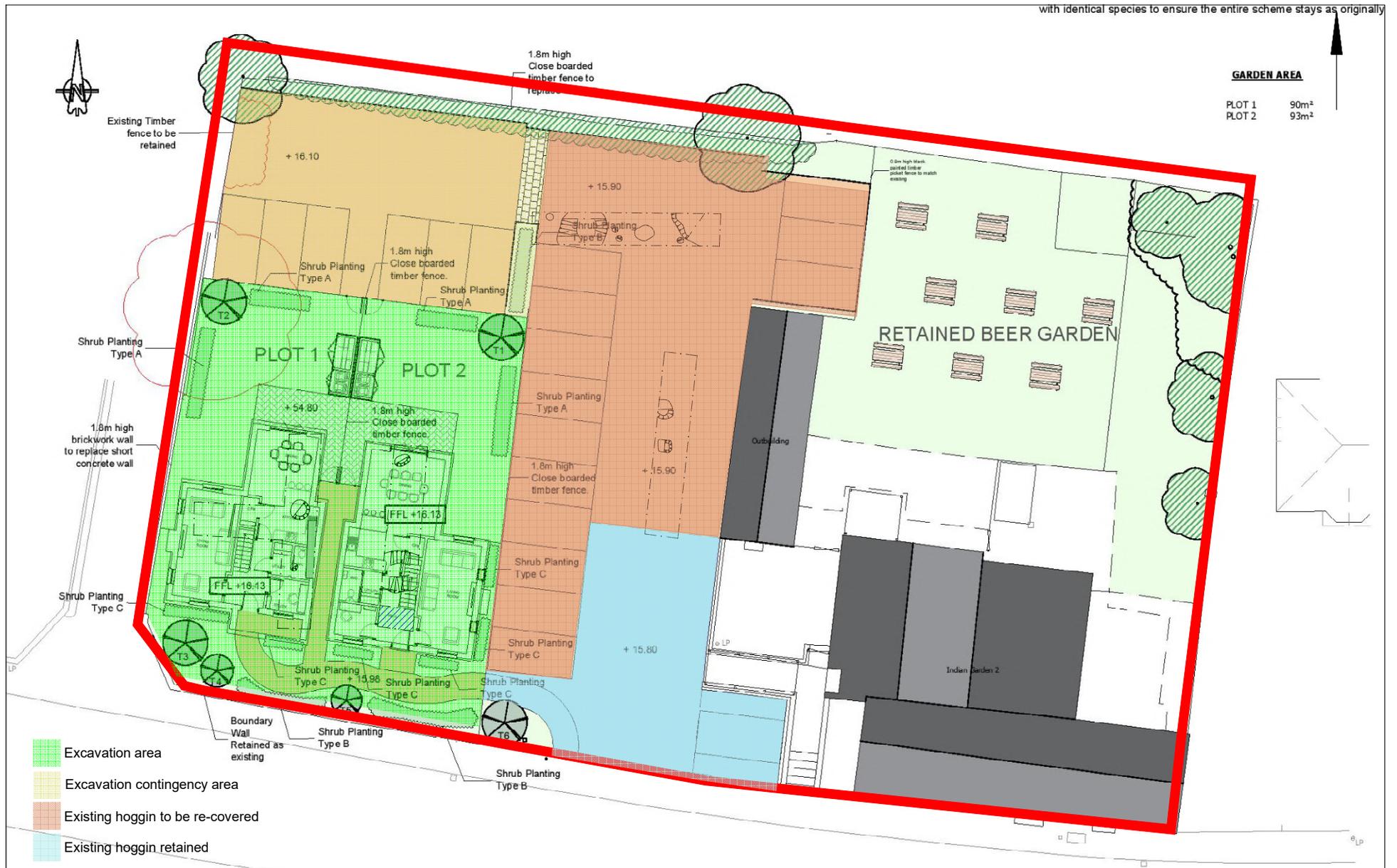
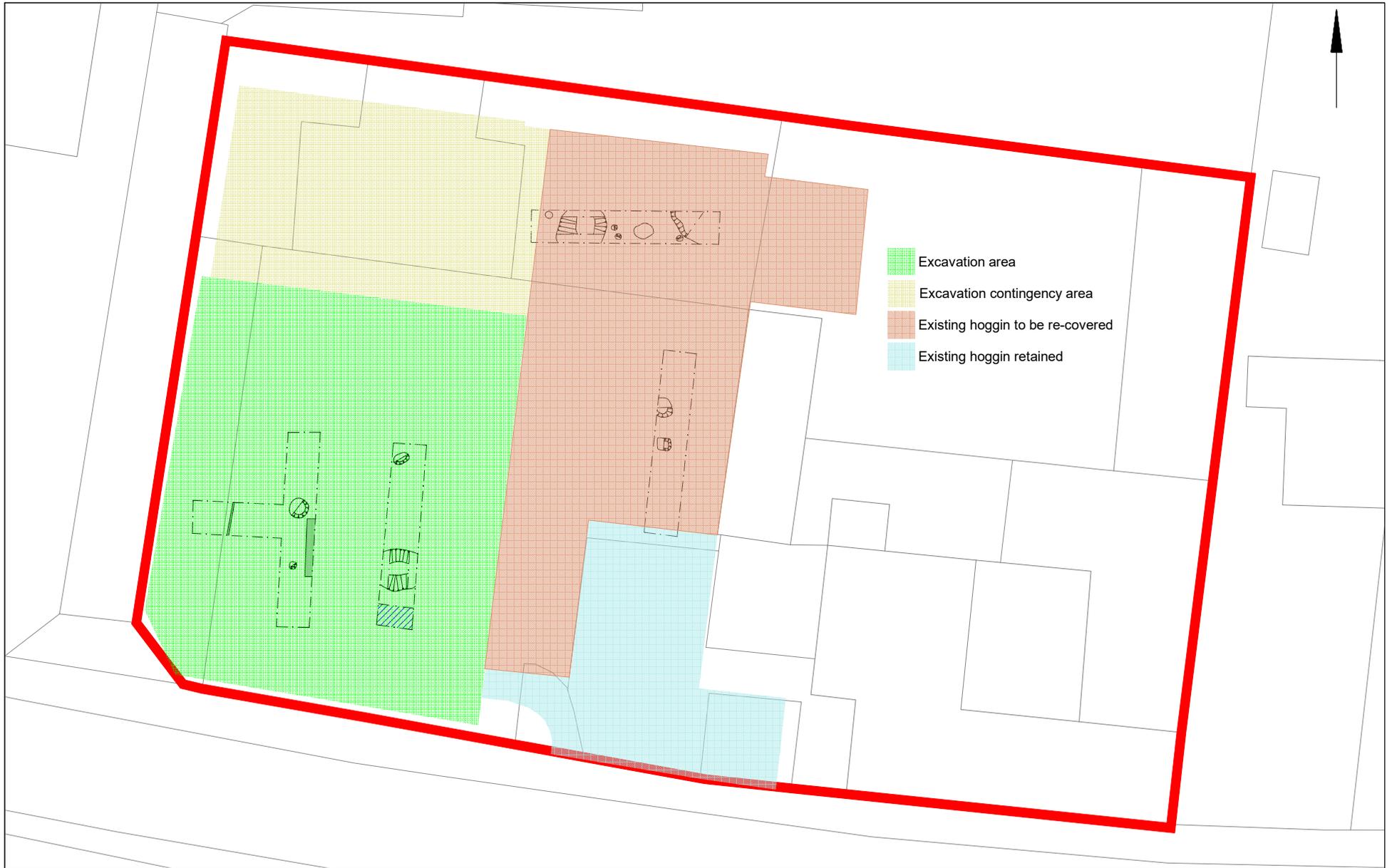


Fig 4 Proposed excavation area in relation to landscaping plan.



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Fig 4a Proposed excavation area in relation to existing.





## Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ  
Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: services@catuk.org or lp@catuk.org

# Digital Management Plan

## Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
CAT Project Code: 2024/02q Cambridge HER Parish Number: ECB7306 OASIS ID: colchest3-523364
Project Name
Archaeological investigation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ.
Project Description
Archaeological investigation before the construction of two detached dwellings.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Michaels Property Consultants Ltd
Project Managers
Chris Lister (Contracts Manager), Adam Wightman (Excavation Manager), Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager)
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Project Officer (to be determined)
Data Contact Person
Laura Pooley
Date DMP created
07/03/2024
Date DMP last updated
Version
V1
Related data management policies
Data Management Policy, Colchester Archaeological Trust (in preparation) ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014) ADS Guides to Good Practice ( <a href="https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main">https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main</a> )

## **Section 2: Data Collection**

### What data will you collect or create?

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected/created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Estimated volume (data archive)</b>
Text / documents	Word/Open Office document (.doc) or (.odt) PDF (.pdf) or (.pdfa)	20 objects (size <100MB) (Project brief, WSI, report, figures, context data)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	Specialist data tables (x1) Metadata tables (x4)
Images	Lossy graphic file (.jpg)	Archive shots <150, av size 7KB
Images	Lossless graphic file (.tiff)	Report figures (<5)
CAD	.dxf	1 object, 51KB

### How will the data be collected or created?

#### **Data standards/methods**

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against ADS Guides to Good Practice.

Methods of collection are specified within the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy (in preparation) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief and relevant ClfA Standards and guidance.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

#### **Data storage/file naming**

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal server. The internal organisation server is backed up daily to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.

Project folders are named following established organisational procedures.

Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.

File naming conventions will follow established organisational procedures based on ADS file naming guidance.

All files included as part of this project archive will include the Site ID (-) and file descriptor (eg Brief).

#### **Quality assurance**

All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.

Data collection and management are reviewed regularly. This includes a review of internal project folders to ensure our organisational data management standards are being met.

## **Section 3: Documentation and metadata**

### What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

The digital data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

A Collection Level Metadata Summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by ADS, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines and Digital Repository Guidelines.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and/or digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and/or Trusted Digital Repository.

#### **Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance**

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

CAT has a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is securely stored in password protected files and not retained on the project specific folders.

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

#### **Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup**

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

Digital data will be stored on the organisational server which is backed up daily.

Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server and is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in.

Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive) or downloaded onto the server at the end of each day.

Project files will be copied and shared with external specialists and contractors as necessary, the originals being kept on the organisation server and replaced with any subsequent versions.

#### **Section 6: Selection and Preservation**

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The DMP will be reviewed and updated if necessary as the project proceeds. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition, the DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, ADS).

Selection will be informed by the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project

results.

The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via CAT Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), OASIS and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.

The project results may provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record.

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.

The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

As per the brief, the CHET has confirmed that the digital archive component should be deposited with a trusted digital repository.

ADS have not yet been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

A costing estimate has been produced using the ADS Costing Calculator and sufficient resources to cover these costs, and to allow for the preparation of the archive, have been included in the project budget.

## Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

A summary of the project has been included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation and will be updated as the project progresses.

The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Brief, WSI, Final Report

The final report is expected to be completed within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

As the project progresses reports will be attached to the project OASIS record.

A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record via OASIS, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.

The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate.

The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the Archaeological Archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

It is not expected that there will be any restrictions on data sharing.

Any data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargoes which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

## Section 8: Responsibilities

### Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

The Excavation Manager (Adam Wightman) and Post-excavation Manager (Laura Pooley) are responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised as necessary.

Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Excavation and Post-excavation Managers.

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the organisation.

Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post-excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

## **Colchester Archaeological Trust**

### **Staff Biographies**

#### **Senior Management Team**

##### **Howard Brooks BA, FSA, MCIfA**

##### **Interim Director of Archaeology, medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist**

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs. Between 1986 and 1991 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology* 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard left ECC in 1991 to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997 as Senior Archaeologist and Deputy Director, and is now working part time on the publication of legacy projects. He is currently the Secretary of the Society for *Essex Archaeology & History*, and is a Visiting Fellow at Essex University Department of History. Upon the retirement of CAT's previous Director, Philip Crummy, Howard became acting Director.

##### **Chris Lister BA**

##### **Contracts Manager, historic building specialist**

Chris joined CAT in June 2000 for the Head Street excavation. He studied Ancient History and Civilization at the University of Wales, College of Swansea, graduating in 1997. Formerly the unit surveyor responsible for the site recording of the majority of works undertaken by CAT, Chris has supervised excavations at Colchester Zoo and Colchester Garrison, and carried out evaluations and watching briefs throughout Essex, Hertfordshire and Suffolk. As a buildings surveyor Chris has experience of working on a broad range of structures, including medieval moated enclosures, post-medieval barns and agricultural buildings, industrial sites, and a large number of buildings associated with Colchester Garrison, ranging from Victorian barracks through to 20th-century defensive structures. He has also recorded domestic dwellings, ranging from Regency and Victorian labourers' cottages to more substantial timber-framed structures such as Daniel Defoe's house at Tubbeswick in Colchester. After six months as the acting Archaeological Officer for Colchester Borough Council (2014-15) Chris was appointed Contracts Manager at CAT.

##### **Adam Wightman BSc, MA**

##### **Excavation Manager, lithics specialist**

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out archaeological investigations throughout Essex and Suffolk of increasing size and complexity, and has directed the most recent major excavations in Colchester at Fenwicks (formerly Williams & griffins), the Mercury Theatre and the former Essex County Hospital. In April 2021 Adam was appointed the Excavation Manager at CAT, he is our Health and Safety officer, and also completes assessments and full reports on lithic assemblages. In his spare time Adam can regularly be found lecturing on Colchester's archaeology to local historical groups and societies.

##### **Laura Pooley BA, MA**

##### **Post-Excavation Manager, small finds specialist**

Laura graduated from the University of Birmingham in 2001 with a first class degree in BA (Hons) Ancient History and Archaeology. She first worked for CAT from 2001-2007 on large fieldwork projects in Colchester including Abbotstone, St Mary's Hospital, Harpers, and various phases of the Garrison redevelopment, as well as smaller evaluations and watching briefs across Essex. Post-excavation projects included writing reports for Abbotstone and the Colchester Garrison. While working at CAT, Laura completed an MA in Museum Studies at the University of Leicester (distance learning). Between 2007-2015 Laura worked as a Curatorial Assistant at the Royal Cornwall Museum, a Project Officer at Brading Roman Villa, a Curatorial Assistant at York Archaeological Trust, and as Keeper of Archaeology at the Grosvenor Museum in Chester. Since returning to CAT in 2015, Laura has worked as a post-excavation Project Officer and Project Manager writing archaeological reports. Major excavation reports include Colchester Garrison Areas H and B1b, Mercury Theatre, and 5-6 St Nicholas Street. Since 2017 Laura has been CAT's small finds specialist, and in April 2021 she was appointed Post-Excavation Manager.

## **Archaeological staff**

### **Alec Wade PlfA**

#### **Project Manager, animal bone specialist**

Alec has worked in field archaeology since the 1980s and his particular interest is in faunal remains which he studied at Birkbeck. Alec has worked on numerous archaeological investigations of all sizes and covering a range of periods. Alec is CAT's animal bone specialist and principal surveyor (both manual and digital) and is currently investigating, developing and applying new recording techniques to fieldwork.

### **Harvey Furniss BA**

#### **Project Officer**

After graduating from the University of Liverpool in 2010 with a degree in Archaeology, Harvey soon began his career in commercial archaeology with CAT. His first site was on the former Hyderabad Barracks in Colchester, a stones throw from the Roman Circus, where Roman ditches and Saxon graves were present. His experience in archaeology expanded to other companies including Headland Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology as well as alongside MOLA and Oxford Archaeology on joint projects. Harvey has a wealth of experience on a wide variety of projects from small watching briefs up to large infrastructure works such as the EA One pipeline in Suffolk and the A14 road scheme in Cambridgeshire. Since 2018 Harvey has ran archaeological sites the length and breadth of East Anglia for both Pre-Construct Archaeology and now CAT. During some of those projects, Harvey and his teams have found and excavated timber-built Roman wells, Anglo-Saxon farmsteads, graves and prehistoric ring ditches. Returning to CAT as a Project Officer, Harvey has focused on local archaeology and increased his desire to train the next generation of archaeologists in fieldwork.

### **Ben Holloway HND, BSc, ACIfA**

#### **Project Officer**

A graduate in archaeological science from Bournemouth University, Ben worked in Scotland before joining CAT in 2001. Ben worked extensively on the 20 year Colchester Garrison Redevelopment project, including supervising excavations of large Roman cemetery areas and sections of Colchester's Roman Circus. As a Project Officer, Ben manages fieldwork projects of all types and sizes across Essex and Suffolk. In addition to fieldwork, Ben works in post-excavation to produce plans, figures and project reports. Ben is also responsible for maintaining the CAT transport fleet.

### **Dr Pip Parmenter BA, PhD**

#### **Project Officer, animal bone specialist**

Pip graduated from the University of Exeter in 2007 with a first class degree in BA (Hons) Archaeology. During her time at Exeter she spent her holidays working in finds processing and archiving for Archaeological Solutions Ltd in Bury St Edmunds. Following her graduation, she returned to Archaeological Solutions Ltd as a post-excavation project officer. In 2009 Pip returned to Exeter after winning a full PhD studentship to study animal bones in Neolithic causewayed enclosures. She graduated four years later and worked for a time as a freelance zooarchaeologist before joining CAT in 2014 as a post-excavation project officer and zooarchaeologist. Pip left CAT to move with her family to the Isles of Scilly in 2017 – whilst here she worked as a freelance heritage consultant, conducting DBA's, Heritage Statements and Heritage Impact Assessments across the islands. After her family's return to Essex in 2019, Pip returned to CAT and since then has been writing DBA's, Heritage Statements, Heritage Impact Assessments and has begun training to conduct Historic Building Recordings.

### **Nigel Rayner**

#### **Project Officer**

Nigel started working for CAT in the late 1980s as a digger, gradually progressing through site assistant, site supervisor and then project officer. He has worked on many watching briefs, evaluations and large excavations of all periods, both rural and urban, and is one of CAT's most experienced field archaeologists especially when dealing with complex urban stratigraphy.

### **Dr Matt Loughton BA, MA, PhD**

#### **Finds Officer, ceramics specialist (pottery and CBM)**

Originally a graduate of Sheffield University, Matthew is an amphora specialist who for 20 years worked in France for INRAP, Archaeodunum and Eveha. He has studied assemblages of amphorae from Iron Age and Roman sites in central and south-western France including major *oppida*/proto-urban sites (Gondole, Gergovie, Vieille-Toulouse), rural farms (Le Pâtural), agglomerations (Aulnat, Gandaillat, Saint-Flour), sanctuaries (Corent) and aristocratic tombs (Chaniat, St-Rémy-en-Rollat). Notably, he processed and studied

880,000 sherds with a weight of 98 metric tons from the 'caserne Niel' excavations at Toulouse. He has published widely including in the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*, *Revue archéologique du centre de la France*, and *Société Française d'Étude le Céramique Antique en Gaule*. He has also published one book, *The Arverni and Roman wine*, with Archaeopress. Since 2018 he has been employed at the Colchester Archaeological Trust as a pottery and ceramics specialist.

**Dr Elliott Hicks BA, MA, PhD, PCIfA**

**Junior Project Officer**

Elliott graduated from Bath Spa University in 2008 with a BA (Hons) in History and during 2009-15 undertook an MA and a PhD in History at the University of Essex. He originally worked with CAT in 2007 during excavations at Colchester Institute. Returning in 2017, he has since worked on numerous excavations and evaluations across Essex, Suffolk and Hertfordshire, and has participated in large-scale urban excavations in Colchester, notably at the former Essex County Hospital and the Mercury Theatre. Elliott has also carried out extensive post-excavation work, compiling reports on investigations of various rural and urban sites. Notable examples include the reports on excavations at Wickham Hall Farm, Bishops Stortford, in 2018-19, and at Colchester County High School for Girls in 2019. In his spare time, he writes about the history of drugs in 20th-century Britain.

**Emma Holloway BA, PCIfA**

**Junior Project Officer, illustrator**

Emma first joined CAT in 2000 to work on the Head Street Post-Office excavation, then returned in 2002 after graduating with joint honours in Ancient History and Archaeology from Reading University. Emma has worked on many sites, reports and publications including St Marys Hospital, Handford House, Stanway Quarry, Birch Quarry, Colchester Institute, multiple Colchester Garrison excavations, including the Roman circus and several large cemetery areas, Williams and Griffin (Fenwick), Brightlingsea Quarry and Mercury Theatre. Currently a Junior Project Officer, Emma prepares Written Schemes of Investigation, site reports and figures such as plans and sections. Emma has been the Trust illustrator since 2003 and particularly loves artefact illustration, photography, working on fragile items such as treasure which need extra care, and teaching others about recording. Emma enjoys helping with open days, events and community projects and working with groups of volunteers.

**Robin Mathieson BA**

**Junior Project Officer**

Robin went to Newcastle University and graduated in 2012 with a BA in Archaeology. He then worked in different jobs for a year before joining the Colchester Archaeological Trust. Starting out on the Fenwick excavation on the High Street and thereafter working on sites all over the Essex and Suffolk. Robin left CAT twice to go travelling around the world but gladly returned after both trips.

**Sarah Veasey BSc, PCIfA**

**Junior Project Officer**

After graduating from Nottingham Trent University in 2014 with a degree in BSc (Hons) Forensic Science, Sarah started at CAT as a finds processing volunteer. She was offered the opportunity to start as a Trainee Site Assistant on the Williams and Griffins excavation, which started her career in archaeology. In the years following, Sarah worked on many large rural and urban excavations including Brightlingsea Quarry, the Mercury Theatre, 5-6 St Nicholas Street and the former Essex County Hospital excavations. Since working for CAT, she has worked her way up from Trainee Site Assistant to Junior Project Office and now runs small-medium sized evaluations and excavations and writes archaeological reports. She is also a buildings surveyor and has worked on buildings dating from the 17th century through to the modern day.

**Ziya Eksen BA, MBA**

**Senior Site Assistant**

Ziya is an archaeologist originally from Turkey. After completing his BA and MBA degrees at Akdeniz University with the Classical Archaeology department, he started his career as a formal archaeologist in Bursa Metropolitan Municipality. This involved managing roles related to the cultural heritage department including establishing new local museums, such as the textile and energy museums, as well as Turkey's first archaeological park project "Aktopraklik Archaeological Park". Additionally, Ziya carried out local excavations for the purpose of restoration and conversion of historic buildings in Bursa, Turkey. He relocated to the UK in 2016, and has been working as field staff in commercial archaeology units, initially Colchester Archaeological Trust, then PCA and ASE, before returning to CAT in 2019.

**Bronagh Quinn BA**

**Senior Site/Post-Excavation Assistant, environmental processing**

Bronagh graduated with a degree in Archaeology and Landscape History from the University Centre Peterborough in 2016, and has been working in commercial archaeology up and down the country ever since. She joined CAT in 2018 as a site assistant progressing to a Senior Site Assistant in 2022. In 2019 Bronagh started processing CAT's environmental samples and now supervises this activity with additional roles including attending watching briefs, writing reports and occasional fieldwork.

**Victoria Sands BA, MSc, PCIfA**

**Senior Post-Excavation Assistant**

After studying BA Archaeology and History 2016-2019, Victoria graduated from the University of Southampton in 2020 with a first class Masters degree in Business and Heritage Management. Her studies focused on interests including the English Civil War, animal bone analysis and public engagement with the past. During her University years, Victoria developed her professional experience in museums through volunteering, internship placements and paid roles for Southampton Museums and the National Trust. After graduating, Victoria trained as a Field Archaeologist for Oxford Archaeology and dug on a complex Roman villa site near Bristol, before joining Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2021. Victoria is now CAT's Senior Post Excavation Assistant. This role combines her interest in archiving with engaging volunteers and work experience students with Colchester's history. Victoria also organises public events such as the *Washathon Project* and *CAT's Archaeology Open Day*, and seeks to raise awareness about archaeology by conducting various community and school talks, and running CAT's social media. Victoria is currently undertaking an MSt in Early Modern History at the University of Cambridge remotely, to broaden her knowledge of the past.

**Megan Beale BA, MA**

**Senior Site/Post-Excavation Assistant, osteologist**

Megan obtained her Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology from University of Wales, Lampeter in 2013. She then went on immediately to study for a Master of Arts in Osteoarchaeology from Southampton. Following this, Megan worked for a number of archaeology units from late 2014 in a fieldwork capacity, including working briefly as a Site Assistant for CAT in 2015. She came back to CAT in late 2019 in the same role, but additionally as CAT's project osteologist. This role involves Megan assessing cremated remains and inhumation burials and writing reports on her findings. She assesses all human bone for age-at-death, sex, stature, ethnicity and diseases. Megan has worked on single burials from sites, up to cemeteries of more than fifty individuals, all from periods from the prehistoric to the post-medieval. Another role of the project osteologist involves advising and excavating human remains on site, applying for burial licences and arranging reburials. In May 2021, Megan was promoted to Senior Site Assistant, which additionally involves monitoring watching briefs and writing minor reports. She is also the Mental Health First Aider for CAT.

**Yulia Shevlyakova BA**

**Senior Post-Excavation Assistant**

Yulia began volunteering at CAT October 2018, being appointed to the position of Post-Excavation Assistant to Philip Crummy six months later. Before coming to Colchester, Yulia worked for seven years at a managerial level for Carlsberg Russia and was a journalist for a leading media outlet in St.Petersburg. She graduated from St. Petersburg Electrotechnical University in 2007 with a BA(Hons) in Mass Communications. She also has expertise in research and business management. Yulia is currently assisting Philip Crummy in the production of the final publication on the Garrison Excavations and also assists him with daily tasks. In her spare time Yulia is learning about Roman burials around the UK and doing a Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology course with Durham University.

**Alexander (Xander) Smith BSc**

**Senior Site Assistant**

After graduating with with a BSc Hons in Archaeological Practice at the University of Winchester in 2016, Xander worked for a number of different archaeological units. Gaining experience on primarily rural and infrastructure projects across East Anglia, Xander joined CAT in 2019 as a Site Assistant. Over the course of his time at CAT, Xander has worked on a combination of rural and urban excavations, evaluations and monitoring projects. In addition to this he has also developed post-excavation experience, primarily in finds processing and environmental sample processing. In early 2022 Xander was promoted to Senior Site Assistant.

**Chloé Hill BA, MA**

**Site/Post-Excavation Assistant**

Chloé joined CAT in August 2021 as a field archaeologist. From 2017 onwards, Chloé was involved in volunteering in multiple museums across England. In May 2019 she graduated from the University of Hertfordshire with a BA in History and continued her work in museums within London. Throughout the summer of 2019, Chloé took part in excavations in Pisa, Italy in association with the University of Pisa, whilst taking classes in osteology and paleopathology. In September 2019, Chloé began her MA in Classical

Archaeology at Birkbeck University in London and continued her studies during lockdown. Chloé then started her first official job in commercial archaeology in September 2020. She continued her studies alongside this and graduated in 2021 with her Master's. Chloé has since developed her knowledge and skills within urban and rural archaeology, having been part of excavations with CAT such as the former Essex County Hospital and Fingringhoe Wick. As of Autumn 2022, alongside her position as Site Assistant, Chloé has become a Post-Excavation Assistant at CAT, helping with digital archiving and any other post-excavation tasks that arise.

### **Charlie Hodges BA**

#### **Site Assistant**

Charlie studied Archaeology at the University of Wales, Trinity St. David in Lampeter becoming interested in Theoretical Archaeology. After graduating in 2019, Charlie started a career at CA Heritage and was self-employed for two years, working on sites at West Mersea, Kings Lynn, and Litchfield, before joining CAT in April of 2022 as part of the team excavating the former Essex County Hospital site.

### **Matt Perou BA**

#### **Site Assistant**

Matt joined CAT in November 2019 after studying at the University of York; graduating with a BA in Archaeology in 2018. His previous excavation experience includes digging at the Anglo-Saxon settlement in Sedgeford in 2015, and the Vicus of the Roman fort at Malton in 2016. In his role as a Site Assistant, Matt has worked on many evaluations and excavations across Essex, in both rural and urban contexts. During this time he has become proficient at the excavation, planning, recording, and surveying of an extensive range of features, from Bronze Age pits to medieval wall foundations. Notable recent examples include Roman inhumations and cremation burials at the former Essex County Hospital, and multiple red hills in Fingringhoe. Matthew's particular interest within the field is in Roman archaeology, specifically in relation to burial practices and osteology.

### **Tabitha Lawrence BA, PCIfA**

#### **Site Assistant**

Tabitha Lawrence is an early careers archaeologist who has worked for CAT since October 2021. Having graduated in 2020 from Bournemouth University with a 2:1 in Archaeology, Tabitha moved to Cambridgeshire where she worked at Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Here she progressed to the role of assistant supervisor before moving to Colchester to a new role of Site Assistant. She has an extensive record of volunteer work for ClfA, the Council of British Archaeology and various museums and heritage organisations. She is also a member of the Colchester Archaeological Group and the Lithics Society and is secretary of the Early Careers Group for ClfA.

### **Alice Parker BA**

#### **Site Assistant**

Alice is the newest member of CAT having joined in August 2022. She graduated with a BA Archaeology from the University of Southampton in 2016. Her main focus whilst at university was the Anglo-Saxons, starting from the decline of the Romans in Britain to the Norman Conquest. Alice is now considering a Masters based on the Anglo-Saxons and what their clothing can tell us about the changes during this time period. In her spare time she volunteers with Girl Guiding and is a Rainbow, Brownie and Guide leader. Alice also started volunteering with the National Trust at Sutton Hoo at the start of 2022 as well as CAT. Volunteering for CAT is how Alice heard about her current job opportunity and she hopes to progress her career in Archaeology with CAT.

### **Office staff**

#### **Julie Cook**

##### **Finances Manager**

Julie joined CAT in 2014. Coming from a predominantly banking background, she is responsible for all book keeping and general accounting, payroll and pensions, VAT for the company. She takes care of the Charity Commission obligations within the company too. She also liaises with the Trustees, arranging regular meetings and supplying information to keep them up to date with the Trusts' progress.

### **Roman Circus Visitor Centre**

#### **Sam Rowley**

##### **Education and Outreach Manager**

Samantha's involvement with the Trust began in 2016 as a volunteer tour guide and after a few years was appointed to a newly created post to manage and promote the Visitor Centre. As a first-class honours

Classical Studies graduate (Open University), qualified tour guide, public speaker and tutor (Post Graduate Certificate, University of Worcester), Samantha brings the Ancient Roman heritage site to life for our visitors. Being an active member of several interest groups (including The Society for Promotion for Roman Studies, The Herculaneum Society, The British School at Rome and The Association for Roman Archaeology), Samantha keeps her Romano-British and wider classical Roman knowledge up to date. Samantha is a committee member of the Colchester Archaeological Group, a Volunteer Youth Leader for Colchester's Young Archaeologists' Club, and a living historian/Roman re-enactor with the Colchester Roman Society.

### **Linda Martinez**

Linda's career started in London, where she first worked for Simpsons(Piccadilly) Ltd, and then moved on to Fortnum and Mason. Whilst working for these companies she obtained qualifications in Fashion and Retailing. A desire to travel, led to a TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language) qualification, and ten years living abroad, firstly in France (Paris) and then in Spain (Huelva, Madrid and Cordoba). The post in Cordoba was that of Director of Studies, with responsibility for the correct delivery of the curriculum, examination grades and student satisfaction. Family responsibilities led to a return to London, and a new career with LBH&F (London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham), working in the Housing Department and rising to the position of Senior Quality Services Manager, with qualifications in Housing Studies. She also kept up her teaching, working in HMP Wormwood Scrubs in the evenings, where she managed the English Teaching Provision. A move to Devon, and the opportunity of working part-time, gave the opportunity of studying for a BA with the Open University, obtaining a 2/1 in Humanities with Classical Studies. The first role in Devon was in HMP Exeter, working in the Library, and assisting inmates with reading problems. After a period of five years, there was a move to RAMM (Royal Albert Memorial Museum), the role there was of Museum Assistant, and which involved patrolling the galleries, and interacting with visitors. A voluntary role was also undertaken, working with the Curator of Antiquities cataloguing exhibits. At the same time and with a qualification as a tour guide, another voluntary role was undertaken, that of Exeter Cathedral Tour Guide. A desire to move as close as possible to London, meant coming to Colchester, where a qualification as a Colchester Tour Guide was obtained, as well as roles both at the Roman Circus Visitor Centre and at Colchester Castle.

# OASIS Summary for colchest3-523364

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-523364
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ: May-June 2024
Sitename	The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ
Sitecode	ECB7306
Project Identifier(s)	2024/02q
Activity type	Excavation
Planning Id	22/00774/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	29-May-2024 - 06-Jun-2024
Location	The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 5NJ NGR : TL 63280 70810 LL : 52.31112305990357, 0.393744395928202 12 Fig : 563280,270810
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Cambridgeshire Local Authority District : East Cambridgeshire Parish : Fordham
Project Methodology	Archaeological excavation carried out as specified in the Cambridgeshire County Council Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation and the CAT WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological excavation was carried out in the carpark of The Crown Inn, 14 Church Street, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire in advance of the construction of new residential dwellings. Located within an archaeologically sensitive area in the historic core of the settlement of Fordham, archaeological evaluation in 2023 identified 13 pits and post-holes, eight of post-medieval/modern date with the rest likely to be contemporary. This current excavation revealed 18 pits, a gully and linear features likely associated with the southern boundary of the development site. Analysis has revealed that none of the features need date to before the 19th to 20th centuries, with finds including brick, roof tile, pottery, glass, clay pipe and iron objects. The uniformity of the finds assemblage could suggest that it is associated with a single event, perhaps the demolition of a structure on or close to the development site or alterations to The Crown Inn itself. Residual 16th-18th century brick and a single piece of medieval pottery were also recovered from these later features.
Keywords	Rubbish Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation developer
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Lister, Adam Wightman
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECB7306

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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Report generated on: 10 Jul 2024, 16:03