

ORCHARD ROW – WICKEN ROAD, SOHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1320

November 2021



ORCHARD ROW -WICKEN ROAD, SOHAM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Prepared on behalf of:

Alison Mutton

By:

Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse St Andrews Street South Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057 <u>info@brit-arch.com</u> <u>www.britannia-archaeology.com</u> Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

Version 1.1



Site Code	ECB6757	NGR	TL 60045 71657
Project No.	P1361	Museum ACC	-
Planning Ref.	19/01391/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-426866
Approved By:	A	Date	November 2021

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Abstract

On the 20th of October 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Alison Mutton. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application 19/01391/FUL, for the construction of three dwellings following demolition of existing agricultural buildings at Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham (TL 60045 71657) (TL 44320 81082). A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 10th August 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to evaluate the development area which was achieved by excavating five trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m.

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval periods. The potential for features and finds from all over periods was considered to be low.

Despite the above potential only one undated archaeological feature was present. The ditch in trench 1 likely represents an old field boundary of unknown date. The presence of a former agricultural subsoil represents the past use of the site as agricultural land.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 20th of October 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Alison Mutton. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application 19/01391/FUL, for the construction of three dwellings following demolition of existing agricultural buildings at Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham (TL 60045 71657) (TL 44320 81082) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 10th August 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to evaluate the development area. This was achieved by excavating five trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 4). The trenches were excavated using a 360^o tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located at the north end of the village of Soham, situated c.9 km south east of Ely. It was bounded to the west, east and north by agricultural fields, and to the south by farm buildings.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology was recorded as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BSG, 2021).

No superficial geology was recorded.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out under a planning condition of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2021). The relevant local planning policy is the *East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (S 6.16.4; 2015).*



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England Research Records, and the Archaeological Data Service (<u>www.ads.ahds.ac.uk</u>) (ADS) (Figs. 2 and 3). The Cambridgeshire HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

An archaeological evaluation c.500m north of the site revealed evidence of prehistoric activity (MCB20523). Worked flints of Mesolithic to Iron Age date were recovered from across the site, and it was suggested that many of the ditches and pits had prehistoric origins.

An archaeological evaluation carried out c.670m northwest of the site identified a Neolithic to Bronze Age pit, containing Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint, and burnt bone (MCB24949).

A Neolithic discoidal leaf shaped polished flint knife was found c.870m south of the site (07882).

Bronze Age pottery was found in a field c.340m east of the site (07493) and also c.640m southeast of the site (07492). A Bronze Age flint thumb nail scraper (07107A) was found c.440m southwest of the site and a scatter of 17 Bronze Age flint arrowheads (07500) were found c.660m south of the site.

An archaeological evaluation c.910m east of the site identified a probable periglacial feature with Bronze Age-Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of struck flint (MCB23450).

A Bronze Age urn containing a cremation together with a bronze pin, and accompanying an inhumation, were found c.990m northeast of the site (07518).

Archaeological investigations c.790m north of the site revealed evidence of prehistoric settlement (later Bronze Age-earlier Iron Age). The prehistoric settlement was represented



by at least two rectangular ditched enclosures associated with evidence for timber buildings and rubbish pits. A small quantity of pottery was recovered (CB14631). Excavations c.850m north of the site identified evidence of Early Iron Age activity (MCB19583). The features principally comprised pits, but also a post hole and cobbled surface were uncovered. A bone comb and pendant were recovered from the Iron Age features along with a small assemblage of pottery, animal bone and flint.

An archaeological evaluation c.870m north of the site revealed prehistoric archaeological features (MCB27063). The prehistoric activity comprised Iron Age pottery and some struck flint from six pits scattered across the site with earlier pottery found in one pit to the northwest. Subsequent excavation resulted in the retrieval of a large assemblage of prehistoric flints some of which were tentatively dated as Neolithic. In addition, sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were found. The Early Iron Age represented the first phase of occupation on this multi-period site with a number of dense clusters of intercutting pits, more dispersed pits, two possible enclosure ditches and a single inhumation. The inhumation was subject to radiocarbon dating, returning a date of 794 cal BC - 542 cal BC (95.4% probability). Finds associated with these features indicate a likely date range of 600-400 BC. The second phase of the site was dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age and included a partial rectilinear enclosure defined by a substantial ditch measuring at least 2.5m in width.

Archaeological evaluation c.900m northeast of the site revealed evidence of Iron Age activity predominantly represented by a ditched field system and pitting (MCB21802).

4.2 Roman

Bronze Roman finger rings were found c.240m east of the site (07603a), and a Roman brooch (07604) was found a further 100m east. A bronze Roman brooch and pin (07121) were found c.210m southwest of the site as well as Roman pottery (07120) which was found c.290m southwest of the site. A group of Roman artefacts were found in an area c.440m southwest of the site which included an Iron spearhead, a mason's pick and wedge, lead weights, and Samian pottery (07107), and coins, lead weights and a fibula brooch (07119). Roman coins were also found c.780m southeast of the site (07586) and c.880m northeast of the site (07502, 07682)



An archaeological evaluation c.500m north of the site revealed evidence of Roman activity. The majority of the ditches and pits identified in the evaluation were considered to be of a Roman date and likely represent peripheral enclosures and field systems (MCB20523).

An archaeological evaluation c.750m northeast of the site revealed a small number of Roman features including two ditches and a pit which all contained Roman pottery, tile, animal bone and metalworking slag (MCB25063). The pottery assemblage provided a date of 1st to 2nd century AD.

Archaeological investigations c.800m north of the site revealed Roman features including possible evidence for buildings (CB14632).

Excavations c.850m north of the site identified evidence of Roman activity (MCB19583). Pits, ditches and gullies of Roman date were uncovered which formed part of a field system and the ditches were a continuation of enclosure ditches, alongside a trackway. Acobbled surface was uncovered and appeared to be overlaying a Roman ditch dated to the early 2nd century. The Roman pottery represented several phases of activity across the 2nd to 4th centuries and included central and east Gaulish samian ware, and amphorae from the south of France.

An archaeological evaluation c.870m north of the site revealed evidence of Roman activity comprising two ditches, three pits and one posthole (MCB27063). Finds associated with the Roman period included a puddingstone rotary quern and some butchered bone while environmental samples included plant macrofossils. Subsequent archaeological excavation carried out in 2016 revealed further evidence of activity on the site including an Iron Age to Roman settlement. Evidence of an intensive period of Roman activity was a continuation of the Roman settlement site to the east. Features identified included a series of intercutting ditches and enclosures, a possible trackway, areas of pitting, a possible corn drying oven, a possible cellared building and a small inhumation cemetery of nine to ten burials. Radiocarbon dates taken from one inhumation combined with finds associated with the burials indicate a period of use in the Early Roman period. This activity was sealed by a late Roman 'dark earth' deposit covering part of the site

4.3 Medieval

A bronze Saxon tag-end with a silver panel and niello inlay depicting two winged beasts (07603) was found c.240m east of the site. A Saxon bronze pin and possible girdlehanger (07121a) were found c.220m southwest of the site.



A Saxon inhumation cemetery is situated in the modern cemetery to the southeast of Soham, c.740m north of the site (07027). There is a small collection of finds from the site in the British Museum which includes 6 fibulae of common types, girdle hangers, and beads and spearheads. Several inhumations with pots, brooches and weapons have been found at various dates in the modern cemetery and also under the neighbouring houses.

An archaeological evaluation c.870m north of the site revealed two medieval gullies and a pit containg 12th century pottery (MCB27063). Subsequent archaeological excavation carried out in 2016 revealed further evidence of activity on the site including an extensive Saxon inhumation cemetery dating to the 5th-6th century AD. The main area of activity was towards the central part of the excavated area, however additional burials were noted along the periphery. Approximately 90 inhumations were associated with this cemetery. Later medieval was also identified which was represented by a number of poorly preserved linear features, a possible well or sump, an undated well and a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Medieval coins and tokens were found c.440m southwest of the site (07119a), and two medieval lead weights (07586b) were found c.780m southeast of the site. Medieval coins were also found c.880m northeast of the site (07502a)

An archaeological evaluation c.500m north of the site revealed evidence of medieval activity in the form of agricultural enclosures and field systems (MCB20523).

4.4 Post Medieval

Post-medieval metal artefacts have been found c.240m east of the site (07603b), c.220m southwest of the site (07121b), and 450m southwest of the site (07119b). Further metal objects have been located c.780m east of the site (07586c) and included coins, lead seals and weights, and a shoe buckle).

Earthwork remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow are visible on LiDAR data on a northeast to southwest orientation (MCB25768) c.640m northeast of the site. Similar features were identified from aerial photographs (MCB21803) c.960m northeast of the site.



4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period. There was a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval periods. The potential for features and finds from all over periods was considered to be **low**.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET brief stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Thomas, A. 10th August 2020, Brief, Section 3.1).

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2020 and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003.



6.0 **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

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

Specific objectives outlined in the brief (section 3.4) stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- Presence /absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits
- The character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of development. This was achieved by excavating five trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 4).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2020 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and photographs.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4-6)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is presented below. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

A professional metal detectorist scanned the trench locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. No finds were recovered.

Bucket sampling was conducted in each trench whereby 90 litres of spoil was hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. No finds were recovered.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the northwest end of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring $30.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$. One ditch was present.

Ditch **1003** (3.00m + x 0.58m x 0.48m) was located along the southeast edge of the middle of the trench. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was on a northeast to southwest orientation and continued beyond the limits of the trench in both directions. Only the northwest side of the ditch was visible within the trench. It contained a single fill, **1004**, of mid orangish brown, firm, silty sand. No finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the north-western portion of the site on a northwest-southeast orientation, measuring $30.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the centre of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring $30.00m \times 1.80m$. No archaeological features or finds were present.



8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the south-easterly portion of the site on a northwest-southeast orientation, measuring $30.00 \text{ m} \times 1.80 \text{ m}$. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the southeast end of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring $30.00 \text{m} \times 1.80 \text{m}$. No archaeological features or finds were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5-6)

The deposit model was consistent across the site only differing in trench 5 where a modern car park (layers **1006** and **1007**) had been laid over the existing top and subsoils (**1000** and **1001** respectively).

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trenches 1-4 was topsoil **1000** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.36m in sample section 4. It comprised a mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay and represented the modern agricultural topsoil.

Below topsoil **1000** in trenches 1-4 was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.64m in sample section 1 with a maximum thickness of 0.34m. It comprised a mid yellowish brown, soft, silty clay with rare inclusions of flint and represented a former agricultural subsoil.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in trench 5 was car park surface **1006** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.17m in sample section 5. It comprised dark greyish black, loose, tarmac and represented the modern car park and yard.

Below car park surface **1006** in trench 5 was levelling layer **1007** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.35m in sample section 5 with a thickness of 0.18m. It comprised light brownish yellow, loose, rubble and represented a rubble sub-base for the car park and yard.

Below levelling layer **1007** in trench 5 was topsoil **1000** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.49m in sample section 5 with a thickness of 0.14m.

Below topsoil **1000** in trench 5 was subsoil **1001** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.79m in sample section 5 with a thickness of 0.30m.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002** which was comprised of light whitish grey, firm, chalky silt.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Roman period. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval periods. The potential for features and finds from all over periods was considered to be low.

Despite the above potential only one undated archaeological feature was present. The ditch in trench 1 likely represents an old field boundary of unknown date. The presence of a former agricultural subsoil represents the past use of the site as agricultural land.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The final archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archive Storage Facility. An appropriate accession number will be obtained in advance of deposition.

The digital archive resulting from the works will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository as required by CHET (Brief, 9.8) on completion of the archaeological programme.



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Alison Mutton for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team for his advice and assistance on the project.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his specialist services in metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Alice Schute of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites;* Conservation Guidelines No. 2.



Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - <u>www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps</u>

Heritage Gateway https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) <u>www.ads.ahds.ac.uk</u>

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic



APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID	
1		NE-SW		5.71m		1
Sample Section No	Location			Facing		
1		NE end of tre		ench, NW side		SE
Context No	Depth Depos			t Description		
1000	0.00-0.3	30m	Topsoil:	opsoil: Mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay.		
1001	0.30-0.6	54m	Subsoil	Mid yellowish l	Mid yellowish brown, soft, silty clay wit	
			inclusio	ns of flint		
1002	0.64m+		Natural	: Light whitish grey	, firm, ch	nalky silt.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Ditch (3.00m+ x 0.58m x 0.48m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1004	Mid orangish brown, firm, silty sand.

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID			
2		NW-SE		5.71m			3	
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing			
2		SE end of tr		ench, SW side	NE			
Context No	Depth		Deposi	Deposit Description				
1000	0.00-0.2	20m	Topsoil:	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay.				
1001	0.20-0.4	16m	Subsoil:	Mid yellowish	brown, s	oft, silty cl	ay with	rare
			inclusio	ns of flint				
1002	0.46m+		Natural	Light whitish gre	y, firm, ch	nalky silt.		

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orienta	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID	
3		NE-SW		5.82m		4	
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing		
3		SW	end of tre	ench, NW side SE			
Context No	Depth		Deposi	t Description			
1000	0.00-0.3	30m	Topsoil:	osoil: Mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay.			
1001	0.22-0.	50m	Subsoil	Mid yellowish	brown, s	oft, silty clay wi	th rare
			inclusio	ns of flint			
1002	0.50m+		Natural	: Light whitish grey	/, firm, ch	nalky silt.	



TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orienta	Orientation		Height AOD		Shot ID					
4		NW-SE		6.48m		6					
Sample Section No	Location		Facing		 g						
4	Middle of tr		dle of tre	rench, NE side SW							
Context No	Depth		Deposi	t Desc	ription						
1000	0.00-0.3	36m	Topsoil:	opsoil: Mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay.							
1001	0.36-0.	0.36-0.55m Subsoil		Mid	yellowish	brown, s	soft,	silty	clay	with	rare
			inclusio	ns of f	lint						
1002	0.55m+		Natural	Light	whitish gre	ey, firm, cl	nalky	silt.			

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation			Height AOD		Shot ID	
5		NE-SW		7.97m		8	
Sample Section No		Locatio	n		Facing		
5	NE		NE end of trench, NW side		SE		
Context No	Depth		Deposit Description				
1006	0.00-0.1	l7m	Car Par	ark Surface: Dark greyish black, loose. tarmac			
1007	0.17-0.3	35m	Levellin	g layer: Light brow	ht brownish yellow, loose, rubble.		
1000	0.35-0.4	19m	Topsoil:	Mid greyish browr	n, soft, sil	ty clay.	
1001	0.49-0.7	'9m Subsoil: Mid yellowish			prown, s	oft, silty clay with rare	
			inclusio	ns of flint			
1002	0.79m+	0.79m+ Natural: Light whitish grey, firm, ch			alky silt.		





APPENDIX 4 Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Details

DMP VERSION No: 3 Last Updated: 30.11.2021

Project Name: Orchard Row – Wicken Fen, Soham Company Project Number: P1365 Site Code: ECB6757 OASIS ID: britanni1-426866

Project Type: Evaluation Main Excavation Method: Trial Trenches

Developer: Alison Mutton Main Funder: Alison Mutton

DMP Coordinator: Martin Brook Project Manager: Martin Brook Main Project Contact: Martin Brook

Related Documentation:

- Orchard Row Investigation Brief (2021)
- Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire (2020)

• Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. December 2014 (updated 2020). Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

• ADS Guidelines for Depositors Version 4.0 July 2020



Section 2: Data Collection

The table below summarizes the expected file types and estimated quantities of data to be produced by the project. This information will be updated as the project progresses.

Туре	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archive)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	15 objects (size <3MB total)
	To be deposited in	(Context Register / Finds & Samples Register / Photo Register
	preservation format (.csv)	/ Drawing Register / Specialist data tables x 7 / metadata
		tables)
Text / documents	Word (.docx)	15 objects (size <100MB)
	PDF (.pdf/a)	(Project Brief / Project Design / Updated Project Design / Final
		Report / Individual Specialist Reports x 6)
Vector graphics	AutoCAD Drawing Database	Site plans x 15, av size 6MB
	(file extension) (.dwg)	Report images x 5, av size 2MB
Images	Joint Photographic Group file	Archive shots x 400, av size 4MB
	(.jpg)	
	Intended deposition format -	
	uncompressed (.tiff)	
GIS	ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx &	Overall GIS files x 3, including 6 shp layers <5MB
	.dbf, plus associated files)	

Standards and Methods

- The standard methods of data collection will be used in the project defined against the standards set out in ADS Guides to Good Practice 2021.
- The methods of collection are detailed in within the Written Scheme of Investigation (P1351; Coates Drove WSI V1.2).
- The methods used will meet the standards of the Project Brief (Coates Drove Investigation Brief (2021)

Data Storage / File Naming



- The active project file is stored in a secure folder on an external server. The server is backed up weekly to create secure copies of the documentation of all company data.
- All project folders are named using established company procedure.
- All files include version control.
- All files are named as follow:
 - o Project number e.g P1234
 - o Abbreviated site name e.g Bottisham
 - o File description e.g WSI
 - o Version number e.g V1.3
 - e.g P1234; Bottisham, WSI V1.3
- Final versions all include the word "Final" in the filename.

Quality Assurance

• All company instruments are calibrated on a regular basis to check that they are in functioning order.

• All project records are reviewed and signed off to ensure that the data contained is accurate.

• Data Collection is reviewed as per to the company's ongoing Quality assurance Policy as set out in QM001.Quality Manual V1.3.docx.

Section 3: Documentation and Metadata

- All collected data will be held in standard formats to maximize the opportunity for reuse at a future data.
- A summary of all the meta data collected is provided with the project archive.
- All data collected will meet the requirements of the brief, collecting museums guidelines and standards set out in ADS Guides to Good Practice 2021.

Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance

• The data archive includes all the contact details for all individuals who worked on the project.



• The companywide GDPR policy will ensure that personal data is managed through a secure means and not retained in specific accessible folders.

- Permission will be gained prior to the use of any individual details.
- Where permission is not gained that data will be removed.
- Where formal licenses are required, copies will be kept within the digital project file.

Section 5: Storage and Backup

• Britannia Archaeology uses an external data management provider who is responsible for the verification of users, back-ups and security.

- Sufficient storage space is available, and this is accessible to all key staff.
- All project files can be shared with external specialists and contractors.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

• CIfA's Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives 2018 provides comprehensive advice regarding the development of a project-specific Selection Strategy.

• The selection strategy for the project will be reviewed as part of the post excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD).

- All documentation will be updated as required when reviewed.
- Selection of data will be informed by the original project design.
- The finalised selection strategy will be made in agreement with the Client, ADS, Receiving museum, DC archaeologist and Britannia Archaeology.
- The finalised reports from the project will be accessible online (via OASIS)
- All data will be kept and ordered as outlined in section 2.

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 status.

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



• An estimate using the ADS Costing Calculator and sufficient funding to cover this cost has been made available in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility

- A summary of the findings from the report will be included on OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation.
- Receiving bodies will be updated as necessary.
- The final PXA report is expected to be submitted within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- A final copy of the final report will be supplied to the HER via OASIS and any other format requested.
- The digital elements of the archive will be distributed under a creative commons license.

Section 8: Responsibilities

- The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the DMP and ensuring its review at each stage of the project.
- Data capture, metadata production and data quality will be the responsibility of the Project Team, with delegated authority from the Project Manager.
- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team under the control of the project supervisor/project officer.
- Once data is on the server this is managed and secured by an external data management company.
- The data archiving will be undertaken by the company Archives Officer who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the receiving body.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the WSI.



Project stage and relevant functions	/ P folder	Working project files	Selected and converted for archaeological. project archive
Start Up Project Brief issued by local authority archaeologist	/ Project Brief	Evaluation Brief Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham	Converted to PDF/A for long-term preservation. Evaluation Brief Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham
Initiation Detailed Project Design or WSI written by Project Manager and agreed by relevant parties	/ WSI	/ WSI text P1365; Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham - V1.1 P1365; Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham - V1.2	
WSI includes a copy of the DMP which articulates the approach to data management within the project		Pdf combining text, appendices, and illustrations: P1365; Land Rear of 9 West End, Wilburton WSI - V1.1	Final text document: P1365; Orchard Row – Wicken Row, Soham - V1.2
		Amended copy:	Combined PDF version, text and illustrations saved as PDF/A for long-term preservation:
	/ Graphics	/ WSI Drafts Illustrations: P1365Fig1 P1365Fig2 P1365Fig3 P1365Fig4	



Project stage and relevant functions	/ P folder	Working project files	Selected and converted for archaeological project archive
Execution	/Risk Assessment	P1365RA-V1.1	
Data gathering, data management, carried out by Project Team Project Team			P1365RA-V1.1
updates and maintains the DMP			
Team ensures digital files are named and stored in			
a manner consistent with DMP and organisationa I policy.			
T policy.			



Project stage and	/ P folder	Working project files	Selected and converted for archaeological
relevant functions			project archive
		JPG files:	Selected site photographs, preservation
		P1365Shot1	format:
		P1365Shot2	
		P1365Shot3	
		P1365Shot4	
		P1365Shot5	
		P1365Shot6	
		P1365Shot7	
		P1365Shot8	
		P1365Shot9	
		P1365Shot3	
		P1365Shot11	
		P13655h0t11	
		CR2 files:	
		P1365Shot1cr	
		P1365Shot2cr	
		P1365Shot3cr	
		P1365Shot4cr	
		P1365Shot5cr	
		P1365Shot6cr	
		P1365Shot7cr	
		P1365Shot8cr	
		P1365Shot9cr	
		P1365Shot10cr	
		P1365Shot11	
		JPG files:	
		/ Small finds CR2 files:	Selected finds images:



	/client plans	

Project stage and relevant functions	/ P folder	Working project files	Selected and converted for archaeological project archive
	/ CAD /GIS	P1365Evs LBs P1365Mons BA CAD Template 2021 v10.5	
		/ Survey	GIS files: P1365Evs SAMS LBs P1365Mons
		/ Rasters	CAD: BA CAD Template 2021 v10.5
Execution Analysis and Reporting carried out by Project Team	/Reports	/ Assessment Text only:	
Team continues to follow conventions re digital data, and ensures that external specialists provide digital files and metadata as required		/Graphics P1361 Report Fig 1 P1361 Report Fig 2 P1361 Report Fig 3 P1361 Report Fig 4 P1361 Report Fig 5 P1361 Report Fig 6 P1361 Report Fig 7 P1361 Report Fig 8	



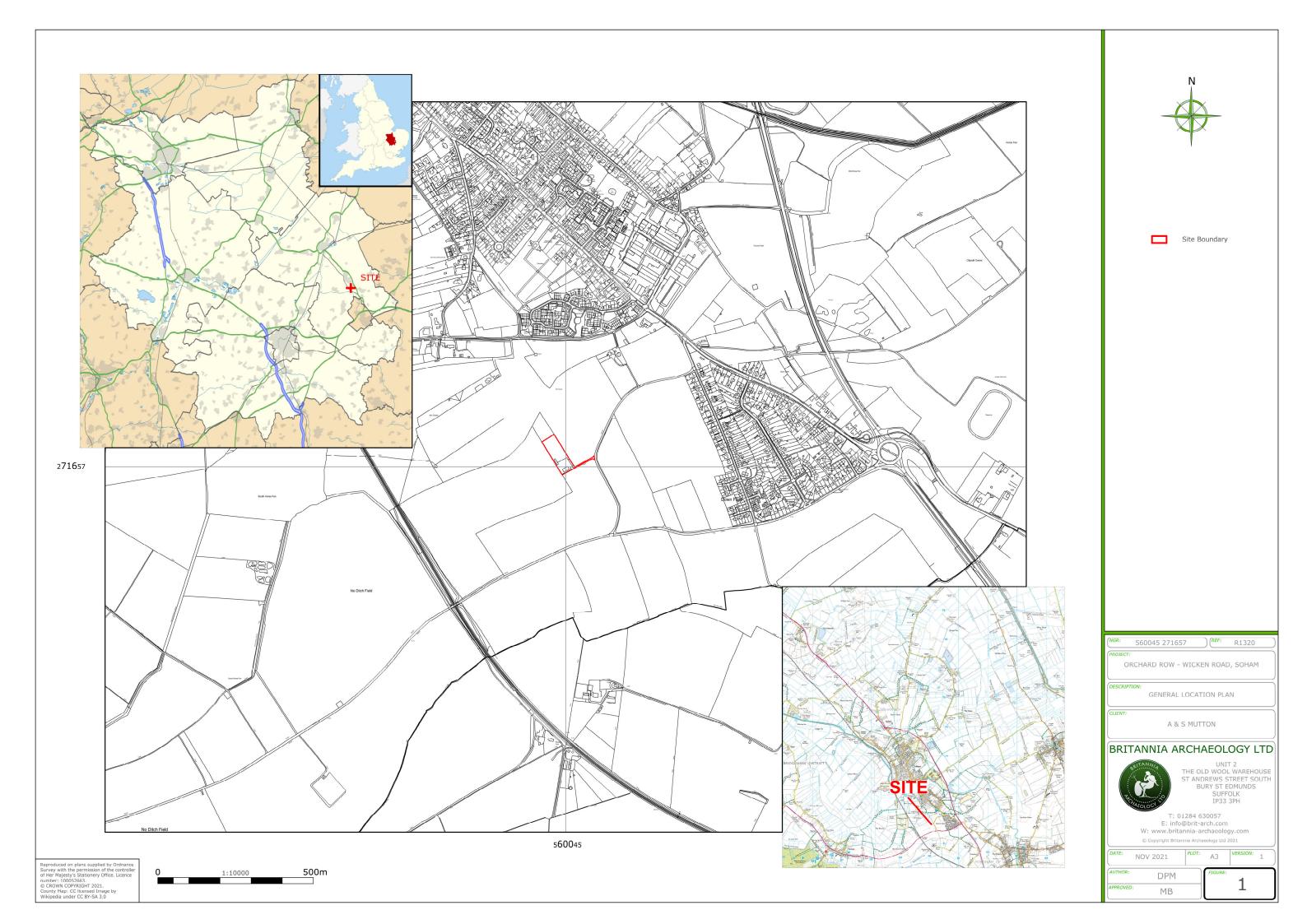
/	/Separate PDFs	
/	/Draft	
/	/Final	

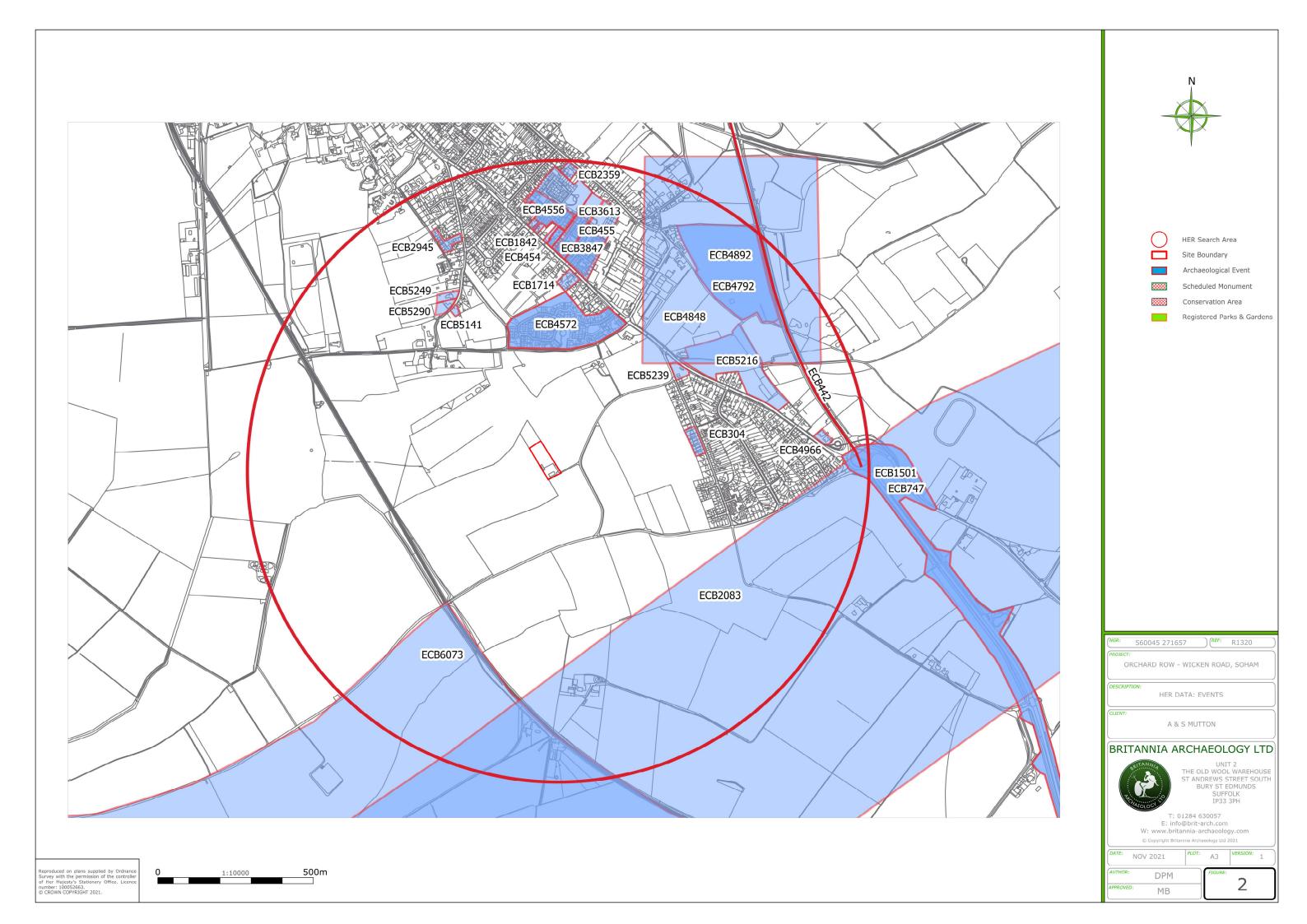


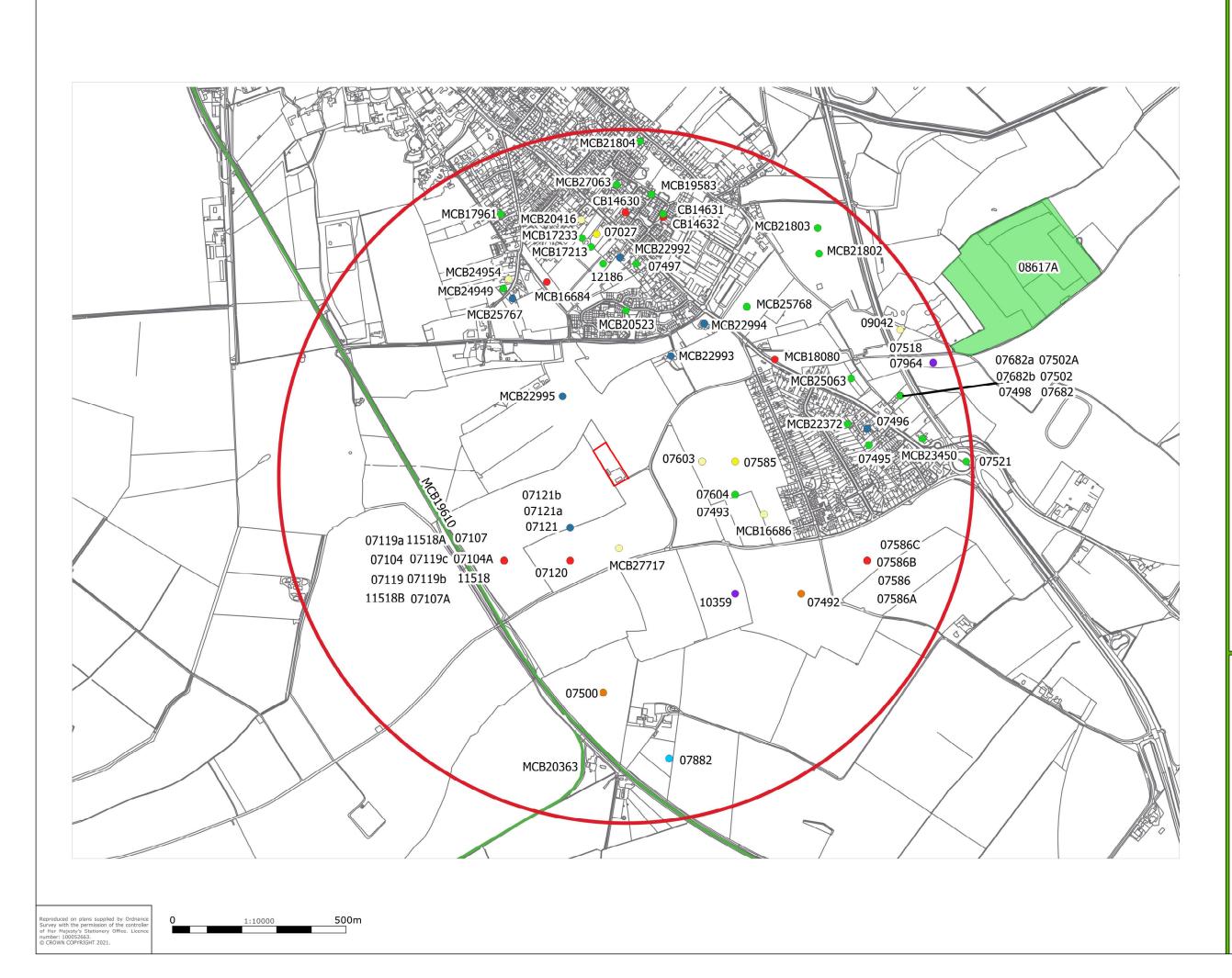
APPENDIX 2 – Oasis Sheet

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-426866		
Project Name	ORCHARD ROW -WICKEN FEN, SOHAM		
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH		
Project Identifier(s)			
Planning Id			
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination		
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd		
Project Dates	16-Aug-2021 - 17-Aug-2021		
Location	Orchard Row - Wicken Fen, Soham		
	NGR : TL 60045 71657		
	LL : 52.3196830175176,		
	0.346736034666996		
	12 Fig : 560045,271657		
Administrative Areas	Country : England		
	County : Cambridgeshire		
	District : East Cambridgeshire		
	Parish : Soham		
Project Methodology	Trial Trench Evaluation		
Project Results	This was not collected in OASIS IV when this record was originally created		
Keywords			
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment		
	Record - unRev - STANDARD		
HER Identfiers			
Archives			

Summary for britanni1-426866



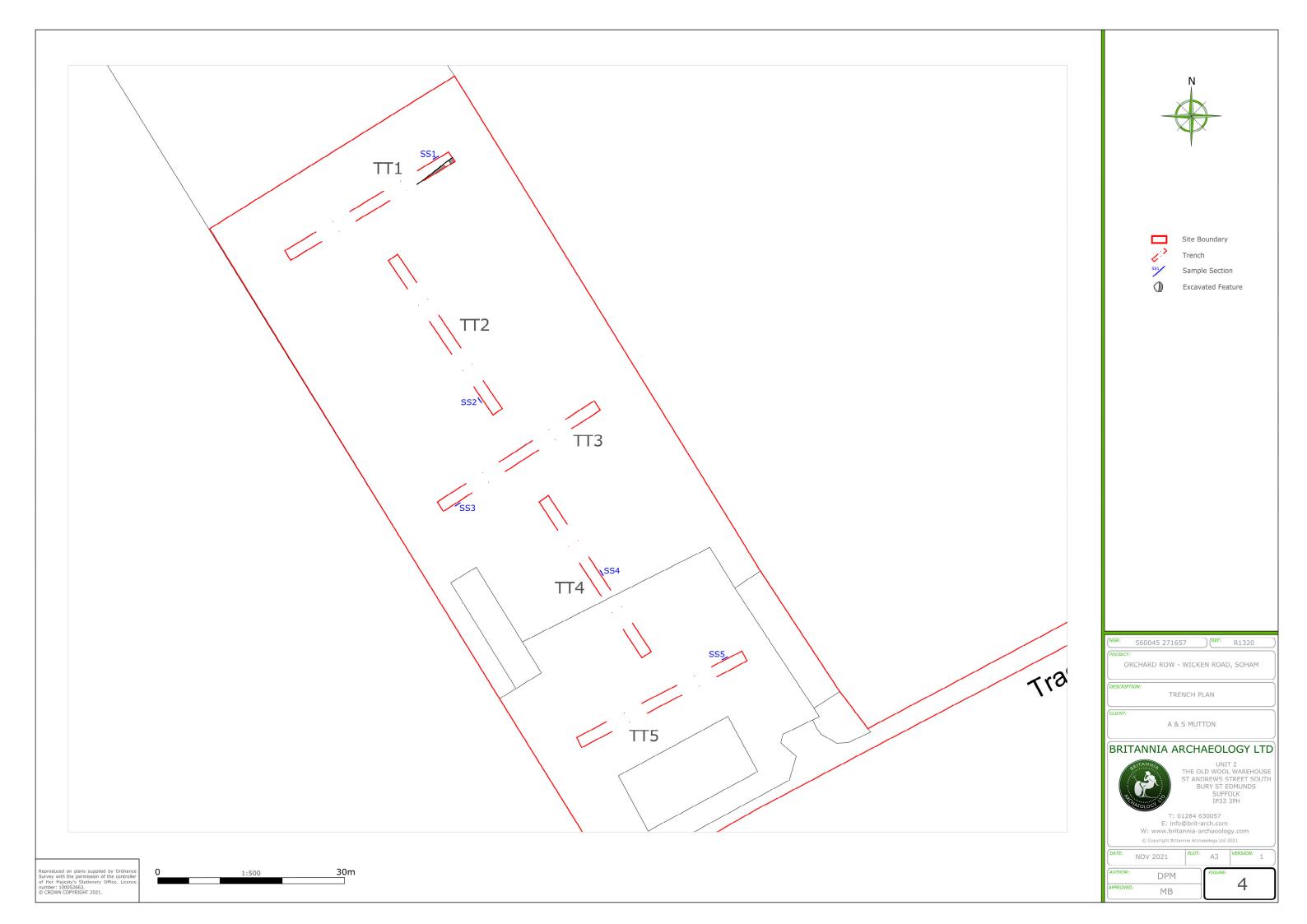


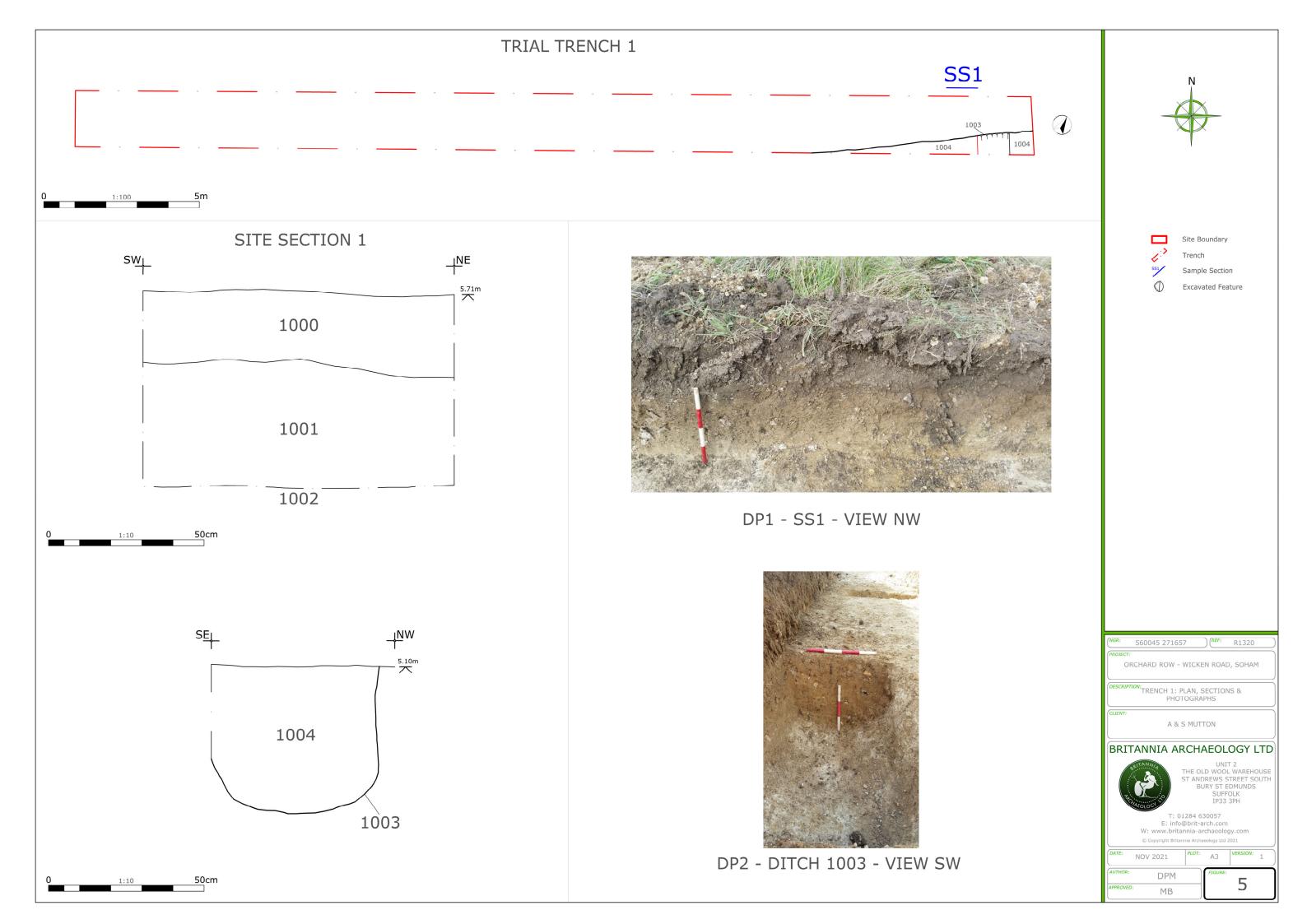


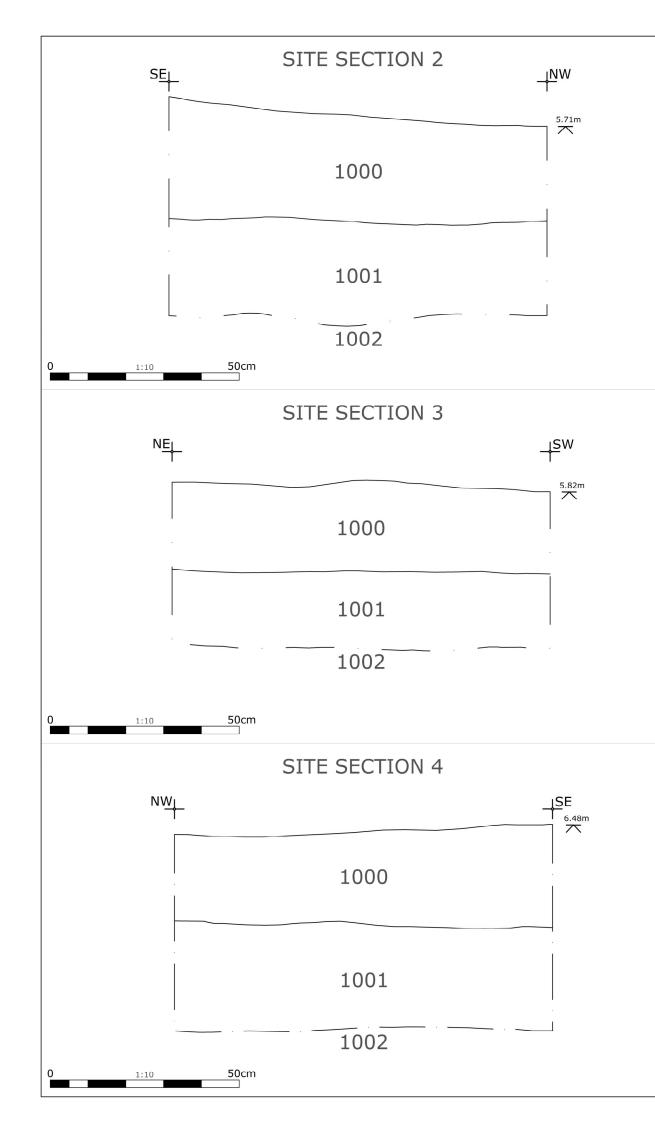


\bigcirc	HER Search Area
	Undated Record
	Multiperiod Record
	Modern Record
	Post-medieval Record
	Medieval Record
	Anglo Saxon Record
	Roman Record
	Iron Age Record
	Bronze Age Record
	Neolithic Record
	Mesolithic Record
	Palaeolithic Record

NGR:	560045 271657	7	REF:	R1320	
ORCHARD ROW - WICKEN ROAD, SOHAM					
DESCRIPT	DESCRIPTION: HER DATA: MONUMENTS				
CLIENT: A & S MUTTON					
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH					
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021					
DATE:	NOV 2021	PLOT:	A3	VERSION: 1	
AUTHOR:	DPM		FIGURE:	2	
APPROVED	MB			S	



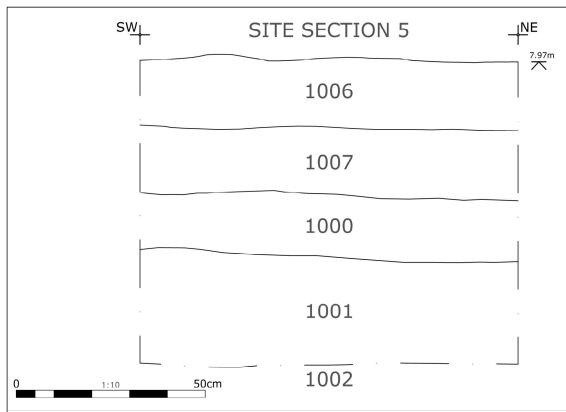








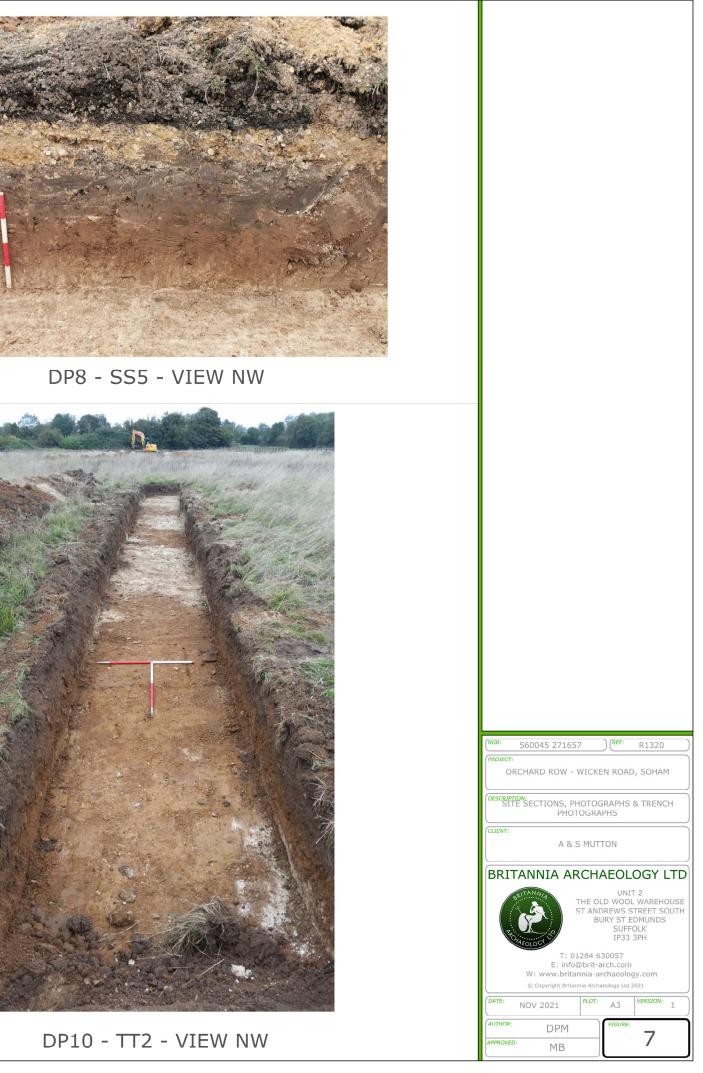












DP11 - TT1 - VIEW NE







DP9 - TT3 - VIEW SW

DP5 - TT4 - VIEW NW

DP7 - TT5 - VIEW SW



560045 271657 (REF: R1320