

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road
Soham, Cambridgeshire**

**ASE Project No: 7749
CHER Event Number: ECB4556**

ASE Report No: 2015413



December 2015

**Archaeological Evaluation:
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at the land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire between the 26th and 30th October 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd in advance of a proposed development of 88 houses with public open space and a new access from Fordham Road. Twenty-two trenches were excavated, constituting a 5% sample of the 2.85ha development area.

The site consisted of disused agricultural fields and former orchards with derelict farm buildings located in the south portion.

Archaeological remains were located in eleven of the evaluation trenches with the highest density being within the south-westernmost trenches.

Prehistoric artefacts, mainly consisting of probable Iron Age pottery and a few pieces of struck flint, were recovered from six pits scattered across the site, with earlier (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) pottery found in one pit in its northwest. Several of these features are dated to a later phase and these artefacts may therefore be residual.

The highest frequency of features and associated finds were dated to the early Roman period (AD 50-80) and comprised two ditches, three pits, and one posthole. The presence of a puddingstone rotary quern and butchered bone, along with plant microfossils found within environmental samples, suggest that food processing and consumption were taking place.

The medieval period was represented only by two gullies and a pit, all containing 12th century pottery. This may suggest continued low density use of the area for agricultural production. No Saxon remains were found, despite a known findspot/site nearby, to the west.

Post-medieval and modern artefacts were recovered from topsoil and subsoil sampling, with all earlier features sealed by the subsoil.

Comparison of these results with those of the 2012-13 evaluation and subsequent excavation of the site immediately to the south-east shows close correlation, with the current site being a continuation of the same multi-period landscape remains as previously investigated. This includes a palimpsest of successive enclosure systems of Bronze Age to Roman date that evidently extends across the south-west end of both sites, within which remains of settlement, agricultural processing, craft production and occasional burial activity are present.

The proposed development has the potential to adversely affect below-ground heritage assets on this site. It is likely therefore that a mitigation strategy for the preservation of the resource (which might include further archaeological fieldwork), over at least part of the development area, will be required by the local planning authority.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was undertaken to assess the nature and potential of the site for archaeological remains in advance of residential development (planning reference 11/00995/OUM). The scope of work complies with requirements set out in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2015).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site is located on the south side of the village of Soham and is bounded by the rear boundaries of properties fronting Brook Street to the northeast, Staples Lane to the northwest, and Fordham Road to the southwest (Figure 1). The development area currently comprises of disused agricultural fields, including former orchards, with derelict farm buildings scattered around the southern portion of the site.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on relatively level ground and varies in height between c.7.46m and c.9.31m above mean sea-level. The highest part of the site is located closest to Fordham Road and slopes gradually northwest towards Staples Lane.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey © NERC 2015). During fieldwork, the geological deposit was recorded as greyish white chalk throughout the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Outline planning permission (11/00995/OUM) was granted by the East Cambridgeshire District Council on 15th July 2015 for the residential development of the site. The implementation of an archaeological work programme was attached as a condition to the planning permission to ensure that any archaeological remains were suitably recorded.
- 1.3.2 In their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) produced a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (CHET 2015), which represented the first phase of archaeological work to assess the nature and potential of the site.
- 1.3.3 Subsequently, a *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* (ASE 2015) was produced detailing the archaeological evaluation work, in response to the brief. The planned programme for trial trenching was approved and monitored by Gemma Stewart at CHET.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation of an area of land prior to development. It also assesses the further archaeological potential of the site. The

fieldwork was carried out by Samara King (Archaeologist) between the 26th and 30th October 2015, and was managed by Niall Oakey.

- 1.4.2 Recipients of this report comprise Bovis Homes Ltd, CHET, and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record. Copies of the report will be submitted to support the current planning application.
- 1.4.3 The results of this evaluation will be used to inform decisions regarding the need for and extent of any further archaeological work required in order to mitigate the impact of the development on any remains that are present where a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in-situ.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Although itself not previously subject to archaeological investigation, the development site lies in an area of established archaeological interest, with potential for the presence of remains from multiple periods.
- 2.2 The following background makes use of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, a geo-environmental survey of the site undertaken in July 2011 (Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd 2011) and the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2015). Although there are numerous known archaeological remains within 1km of the development area, including 31 artefact findspots, only the most relevant areas of investigation to the current evaluation are outlined below (see Figure 1 for locations). The archaeological content of the wider Soham locality has been reviewed elsewhere (e.g. Quinn and Peachey 2012).
- 2.3 Previous evaluation c.500m west of the site recovered both worked and burnt flint that may indicate Bronze Age activity (HER MCB17961).
- 2.4 Archaeological investigations carried out at 49 and 49a Fordham Road (CHER CB14630) in 2001 revealed Iron Age ditches and pits associated with a possible settlement (Murray and Hounsell 2001).
- 2.5 To the southeast, investigations on allotments in 2001 (CHER CB14631/14632) also recorded Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement in the form of two rectangular ditched enclosures, with associated foundations for timber buildings and pits (Connor 2001). A probable Roman metalled trackway and associated features were found to the north of the earlier remains.
- 2.6 The 2012 evaluation of the site immediately to the south-east of this current site revealed the presence of Iron Age and Roman remains (CHER MCB19583; Quinn and Peachey 2012). Eight trial trenches positioned only down the north-west side of the development demonstrated the concentration of remains at its south-west.
- 2.7 Subsequent open area excavation of the wider development site was conducted in 1012/13 (CHER ECB3847; Newton and Quinn 2015). Dense and relatively complex intercut archaeological activity, predominantly of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age and Roman date, was recorded. A large prehistoric enclosure system was uncovered, indicating likely settlement activity. Subsequent multi-phase Roman enclosure systems attest to intensive land use activity across the south-west of the site that included remains indicative of agricultural production and processing, such as a well, various drying ovens, a kiln and a number of storage jar ovens. Additionally, two Roman graves were excavated. The north-east half of the site, where investigated, contained few archaeological remains of any period and seems to have been an unenclosed part of the landscape, presumably under differing use. No Anglo-Saxon remains were encountered, though a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval features were recorded.
- 2.8 To the south of Fordham Road, 19th and 20th century records relating to the area of the modern cemetery indicate the presence of an early-middle Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 07027).
- 2.9 A 17th century map of the Manors of Soham and Fordham depicts the evaluation site as being divided into long narrow plots extending off Brook Street as far west as Fordham Road (then called Musket Way). Each of the frontages of these strip plots

along Brook Street appears to be occupied by a dwelling (located just beyond the northeast limit of the evaluation site).

- 2.10 The 1845 Tithe map still shows the evaluation area to be divided into strip plots, though the surrounding land pattern is changing, with strip plots being amalgamated to form larger fields. Buildings are still present along the Brook Street frontage, but are perhaps now divorced from the plots to their rear. An agricultural land use is assumed.
- 2.11 The 1886 1st edition OS map shows the evaluation site as being contained within one large field. Soham Cemetery now occupies a site on the opposite side of Fordham Road, where it is annotated that Anglo-Saxon remains had been found previously.
- 2.12 By the time of the 1903 OS map, a strip down the eastern site edge is occupied by orchard trees. Later maps, of 1925 to 1950, depict the entire site as covered by orchard trees. The southeastward spread of Soham town has reached the site, with houses now occupying the Fordham Road frontage (located outside the southwest limit of the evaluation site).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The initial aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any surviving remains within the site boundaries.
- 3.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aimed to fulfil the following objectives:
- to identify the date, approximate form, and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
 - to determine the likely extent, localised depth, and quality of preservation across the site;
 - to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses;
 - to establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
 - to establish the suitability of the area for development.
- 3.1.3 In the case of discovery of archaeological remains with potential to contribute to regional research objectives, the evaluation results were to be reviewed in relation to research questions and topics identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 Twenty-four trenches to an agreed plan were intended for investigation, to provide a 5% sample of the 2.85ha site area (ASE 2015, Figure 1). However, various modifications were undertaken in response to site-specific conditions and constraints (see Figure 2 for actual trench locations). Trenches 20 and 21 were dropped from the scheme because they were located within an environmentally sensitive area. This was agreed upon consultation with Bovis Homes and CHET as the area will be a green space within the future development and not affected by intrusive groundworks. For the same reason, Trench 14 was shifted approximately 3m southwest. Trench 2 was shortened by approximately 1m at the north end to prevent damage to adjacent residential fencing.
- 3.2.2 Machining of the trenches was conducted under close supervision by a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless bucket in stages to reveal the stratigraphy. Topsoil and subsoil were removed and kept separately next to the trenches, and excavation was halted at the natural geology of chalk or else the top of any archaeological remains located.
- 3.2.3 Hand sorting of topsoil and subsoil samples was carried out at each end of the trenches and finds were labelled with the appropriate context.
- 3.2.4 The majority of archaeological features were hand excavated; either 50% of discrete features or 1m segments of larger features were excavated. Wherever possible, segments were located across intercutting features to determine the relationships.
- 3.2.5 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection, and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA

(Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct, by-laws and guidelines (CifA 2014a, 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

- 3.2.6 All trenches were recorded regardless of the presence/absence of archaeological features. This included a record of soil stratigraphy at each end and in the middle and a post-excavation photograph.
- 3.2.7 Due to the density and complexity of archaeology remains in Trenches 9, 16, and 24, it was agreed with the CHET monitoring officer that some of their component features were not sample excavated. All such features were planned and received basic recording in anticipation of being investigated during future archaeological works.
- 3.2.8 All features were digitally photographed and planned using GPS with the exception of the intercutting features in Trenches 9, 16, and 24, which were hand planned at 1:20 scale at the request of the CHET monitoring officer.
- 3.2.9 Where present, finds were retrieved from all excavated deposits and identified by context number to a specific deposit. These have been processed according to ASE and CifA guidelines (ASE 2011 and CifA 2014c). All pottery and other finds where appropriate were marked with the site code and appropriate context number.
- 3.2.10 Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (a minimum 40 litres or 100% of context) were collected for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 Subject to the landowner's permission, Archaeology South-East will arrange with the Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection, currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	79
Section/Plan sheets	9
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	113
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	22

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity)	2 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	3 samples
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Twenty-two trenches were excavated measuring 30m in length and 2.2m width, with Trench 24 widened 0.5m on either side at the southwest end to provide stepping. Trench 2 was shortened by 1.0m to avoid damage to adjacent residential fencing. Mechanical excavation of the trenches reached depths that varied from 0.42m to 1.60m, with trenches stepped in order to safely reach the lower depths where necessary. Trench locations are presented in Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 The existing ground surface consisted of agricultural land and former orchard across the whole site. Mechanical excavation removed an overburden comprising modern topsoil and an underlying subsoil to reach the natural chalk deposits.
- 4.1.3 The depth of the sediments was fairly uniform across the site with the exception of Trench 24. The topsoil generally measured c.0.18-0.40m in thickness, with the underlying subsoil measuring between c.0.20-0.50m thick. A significantly thicker deposit of subsoil was encountered within Trench 24, ranging from 0.68-1.40m, possibly the result of more recent dumping or levelling of this south-eastern area for access.
- 4.1.4 The subsoil was not securely dated by finds, but is likely to have accumulated mostly during the post-medieval phase. Sampling undertaken at each end of the trenches recovered artefacts of varying ages, but primarily from the medieval to modern periods. This is unsurprising as historically the site was used for fruit tree cultivation and had the remains of derelict farm buildings still present. Several likely residual Roman pot sherds were retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil in trench 6 and the subsoil from trench 14. All archaeological remains were located below the subsoil.
- 4.1.5 The underlying geological deposit was revealed beneath the subsoil. It comprised greyish white chalk, consistent with the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. All archaeological features were cut into this natural geology and visibility was very good once a clean scrape of the chalk was exposed.
- 4.1.6 There was a high incidence of tree holes located throughout all trenches, which is not unexpected since historically the site was occupied by orchards for at least 25 years. All of these features were very obvious from various factors. The fill of the tree holes contained orange/greyish brown silt, similar to subsoil, with frequent rooting and no finds. Additionally, they were all cut through subsoil and were irregular in shape and depth. Consequently, they were determined to be at least post-medieval, if not modern. Tree hole locations were recorded in the field on the appropriate trench sheets, but have been omitted from the report figures for the sake of clarity.
- 4.1.7 Prehistoric finds and features were encountered in trenches 3, 7, and 9 with residual prehistoric remains noted in features in trenches 6 and 24. Roman material was collected in trenches 6, 9, 16, and 24 with medieval and post-medieval finds and features located within trenches 1, 13, and 16. Other undated features were located in trenches 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 16, and 17. The results from these 11 trenches are presented below, with the results from the remaining 'negative' trenches summarised in appendix 1.
- 4.1.8 The prehistoric archaeological remains comprise pottery and struck flint primarily from the Iron Age, with six flint-tempered sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

date from pit [7/005]. The Roman remains dominate the recovered artefact assemblage and include medium to large assemblages of early Roman (AD 50-80) pottery from ditch [16/006] and pit [24/005]. Additional finds include medieval and post-medieval pottery, glass, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe and ironwork.

4.1.9 Specialist analysis of the finds is presented in section 5. Environmental samples from the possible buried soils were also collected, the specialist analysis of which is presented in section 6.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.22m AOD (top) 7.49m AOD (base)

Heights at SW end of trench = 8.33m AOD (top) 7.73m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[1/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.30-0.40
[1/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.20-0.40
[1/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[1/004]	Fill	Single fill of gully [1/005] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1+ x 0.80 x 0.20
[1/005]	Cut	Gully segment.	1+ x 0.80 x 0.20
[1/006]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1/007] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1+ x 1.20 x 0.28
[1/007]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.20 x 0.28
[1/008]	Fill	Single fill of gully [1/009] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1+ x 0.60 x 0.20
[1/009]	Cut	Gully segment.	1+ x 0.60 x 0.20
[1/010]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1/011] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1+ x 1.30 x 0.28
[1/011]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.30 x 0.28
[1/012]	Fill	Single fill of pit [1/013] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt and gravel.	0.60+ x 1.40 x 0.28
[1/013]	Cut	Oval pit.	0.60+ x 1.40 x 0.28

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the site on relatively level ground and orientated northeast-southwest. The trench became slightly shallower towards the southwest end where the natural geology rises up. It contained four parallel linear features [1/005], [1/007], [1/009], and [1/011] and a pit [1/013].

4.2.2 Gully [1/005] ran across the trench in the southwest portion, orientated northwest-southeast. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [1/004] is likely to represent natural silting during the gully's use. [1/005] contained several sherds of medieval pottery and was probably part of a field drainage system.

4.2.3 Ditch [1/011] was located at the northeast end of the trench, running northwest-southeast with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [1/010] contained one piece of Roman or later CBM and appeared to have been formed through natural silting during the ditch's use.

4.2.4 The remaining features in the trench, ditch [1/007], gully [1/009], and pit [1/013] contained no finds and are therefore undated. Ditch [1/007] is similar in profile to [1/011] with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Gully [1/009] had shallow sides and a concave base. Both features had fills that appeared to be formed through natural silting while open. Pit [1/013] had moderate to shallow sides with a concave base. Its fill [1/012] was similar in colour and composition to the other features in this trench.

4.2.5 During topsoil [1/001] and subsoil [1/002] sampling, one piece of Roman or later CBM was recovered from the topsoil.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

Heights at NE end of trench = 7.94m AOD (top) 7.12m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 8.12m AOD (top) 7.61m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[3/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.35
[3/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.24-0.40
[3/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[3/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [3/005] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.90 x 0.45 x 0.05
[3/005]	Cut	Elongated oval pit.	0.90 x 0.45 x 0.05
[3/006]	Fill	Single fill of pit [3/007] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1.0 x 0.75 x 0.15
[3/007]	Cut	Oval pit.	1.0 x 0.75 x 0.15
[3/008]	Fill	Single fill of pit [3/009] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.70 x 0.55 x 0.12
[3/009]	Cut	Oval pit.	0.70 x 0.55 x 0.12

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the western portion of the site on relatively level ground and orientated northeast-southwest. The trench was slightly deeper towards the northeast end where the natural geology is lower. It contained three pits [3/005], [3/007], and [3/009]. Additionally, several naturally occurring depressions were investigated and determined to be tree holes.

4.3.2 Pit [3/005] was located adjacent to the north trench edge in the northeast portion of the trench. It was an elongated oval shape with shallow, gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill [3/004] contained a piece of struck flint, which gives a possible prehistoric date.

4.3.3 Pit [3/007] was also located in the same area of the trench as [3/005] and consisted of an oval shape with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [3/006] with one piece of probable Iron Age pottery and a single piece of struck flint.

4.3.4 The final feature of the trench, pit [3/009], was located immediately southeast of pit [3/007]. Its single fill [3/008] was similar in nature to [3/004] and [3/006], but it contained no finds. The pit consisted of moderately steep sides and a concave base.

4.3.5 Soil sampling yielded undiagnostic iron pieces from the topsoil [3/001] and one piece of medieval pottery from the subsoil [3/002].

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

Heights at NE end of trench = 7.59m AOD (top) 6.91m AOD (base)

Heights at SW end of trench = 7.46m AOD (top) 6.85m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[5/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.30-0.35
[5/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.30-0.35
[5/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[5/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [5/005] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.60+ x 1.05 x 0.30
[5/005]	Cut	Oval pit.	0.60+ x 1.05 x 0.30

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 5 was located in the northwest corner of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. The trench was slightly shallower at the northeast end where the natural chalk rises. It contained one archaeological feature, pit [5/005], and three areas of natural disturbance.

4.4.2 Pit [5/005] consisted of an oval shape with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [5/004], similar in colour and composition to those pits in Trench 3. The pit is undated as no finds were recovered.

4.4.3 Soil sampling recovered two pieces of modern pottery from the topsoil [5/001] and modern pottery and CBM from the subsoil [5/002].

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 6)

Heights at NW end of trench = 7.96m AOD (top) 6.99m AOD (base)

Heights at SE end of trench = 8.12m AOD (top) 7.33m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[6/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.35-0.40
[6/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.40-0.44
[6/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[6/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [6/005] – mid-light brown, compact sandy silt.	1.17 x 0.34+ x 0.52
[6/005]	Cut	Oval pit.	1.17 x 0.34+ x 0.52
[6/006]	Fill	Single fill of posthole [6/007] – mid-light brown, compact sandy silt.	0.40 x 0.28 x 0.06
[6/007]	Cut	Oval posthole.	0.40 x 0.28 x 0.06

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 6 was located at the central northeast end of the site and was orientated northwest-southeast. It contained one pit [6/005] and one posthole [6/007], along

with three shallow, sub-rectangular features that appeared to be modern test pits.

- 4.5.2 Pit [6/005] was located in the central portion of the trench. The majority of the feature was located outside the limit of excavation with only the southwest portion visible within the trench. It had an oval shape with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill [6/004] appeared to be backfill and contained three pieces of medieval pottery and one piece of probable Iron Age pottery, which is presumed to be residual.
- 4.5.3 Posthole [6/007] was an isolated feature located near the southeast end of the trench. It consisted of an oval shape with shallow sides and a flat base. Its single fill [6/006] was similar in colour and composition to fill [6/004], but contained one sherd of early Roman pottery.
- 4.5.4 During soil sampling, one sherd of Roman pot and a modern concrete fragment was recovered from the topsoil [6/001]. The subsoil [6/002] yielded one Roman and one medieval pottery sherd.

4.6 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

Heights at N end of trench = 7.67m AOD (top) 7.00m AOD (base)
Heights at S end of trench = 7.91m AOD (top) 7.30m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[7/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.50
[7/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.20-0.30
[7/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[7/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [7/005] – mid greyish brown, loose sandy silt.	0.70+ x 0.82 x 0.16
[7/005]	Cut	Circular pit.	0.70+ x 0.82 x 0.16

Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 7 was located in the northwest portion of the site and orientated north-south. Natural geology was located slightly deeper at the north end of the trench. It contained a single pit [7/005] and three other irregular features determined to be tree holes.
- 4.6.2 Pit [7/005] was located near the south end of the trench with the west edge located beyond the limit of excavation. It consisted of a circular shape with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. The single fill [7/004] contained pottery, animal bone, and struck flint and appeared to be backfill. This feature is the earliest dated on site, with the pottery being from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
- 4.6.3 Two modern pottery sherds and an unmarked 18th-20th century clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil [7/001] during soil sampling.

4.7 Trench 8 (Figure 8)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.08m AOD (top) 7.53m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 8.24m AOD (top) 7.78m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[8/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.23-0.25
[8/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.18-0.25
[8/003]	Fill	Single fill of pit [8/004] – mid brown, soft-friable silt.	2.2 x 0.50+ x 0.22
[8/004]	Cut	Oval pit.	2.2 x 0.50+ x 0.22
[8/005]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 8 was located in the central portion of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. Its depth increased from the southwest to the northeast end. It contained a single pit [8/004] and four other irregular features, determined to be tree holes.

4.7.2 Pit [8/004] was found in the southwest half of the trench and half of the feature was located beyond the limit of excavation. It had an oval shape with gradual sides and a flat base. Its single fill [8/003] contained no artefacts and was generally sterile, which may indicate the natural silting of this feature.

4.7.3 Soil sampling recovered pottery, CBM, slag, and fired clay from the topsoil [8/001], all modern with one possible piece of medieval pottery.

4.8 Trench 9 (Figure 9)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.80m AOD (top) 8.03m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 9.31m AOD (top) 8.52m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[9/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.25-0.34
[9/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.33
[9/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[9/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [9/005] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1.0+ x 0.83 x 0.10
[9/005]	Cut	East-west ditch, segment.	1.0+ x 0.83 x 0.10
[9/006]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [9/007] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1.0+ x 1.20 x 0.20
[9/007]	Cut	Northeast-southwest ditch, segment.	1.0+ x 1.20 x 0.20
[9/008]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [9/011] – mottled light orange brown/greyish brown, moderately loose sandy silt.	1.15 x 0.70+ x 0.24
[9/009]	Fill	Middle fill of pit [9/011] – densely packed shell and bone fragments.	1.15 x 0.70+ x 0.43
[9/010]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [9/011] – mid-light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1.15 x 0.70+ x 0.49
[9/011]	Cut	Irregular oval pit.	1.15 x 0.70+ x 0.49

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[9/012]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [9/014] – mottled light and dark greyish brown, moderately loose sandy silt.	1.10 x 0.90+ x 0.11
[9/013]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [9/014] – densely packed shell and bone fragments.	1.10 x 0.90+ x 0.23
[9/014]	Cut	Irregular oval pit.	1.10 x 0.90+ x 0.23
[9/015]	Fill	Single fill of depression [9/016] – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt.	
[9/016]	Cut	Oval depression.	
[9/017]	Fill	Single fill of pit [9/018] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.80 x 1.0 x 0.22
[9/018]	Cut	Oval pit.	0.80 x 1.0 x 0.22
[9/019]	Fill	Single fill of pit [9/020] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.65 x 0.60 x 0.20
[9/020]	Cut	Oval pit.	0.65 x 0.60 x 0.20
[9/021]	Fill	Single fill of pit [9/022] – mottled light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	2.0 x 1.80 x 0.42
[9/022]	Cut	Oval pit.	2.0 x 1.80 x 0.42
[9/023]	Fill	Single fill of pit [9/024] – mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	1.20 x 0.45+ x 0.15
[9/024]	Cut	Oval pit.	1.20 x 0.45+ x 0.15
[9/025]	Fill	Fill of pit [9/026] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.80 x 0.85
[9/026]	Cut	Oval pit – unexcavated.	0.80 x 0.85
[9/027]	Fill	Fill of pit [9/028] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.45 x 0.40
[9/028]	Cut	Oval pit – unexcavated.	0.45 x 0.40
[9/029]	Fill	Fill of pit [9/030] – light greyish brown, compact sandy silt.	0.50 x 0.40
[9/030]	Cut	Oval pit – unexcavated.	0.50 x 0.40

Table 9: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 9 was the most southwest trench on the site, closest to Fordham Road. It was orientated northeast-southwest and increased in depth towards the northeast end. It was a relatively densely packed trench with twelve features, including two ditches [9/005] and [9/007], one likely natural depression [9/016], and nine pits [9/011], [9/014], [9/018], [9/020], [9/022], [9/024], [9/026], [9/028], and [9/030].

4.8.2 Ditch segment [9/005] was located in the southwest portion of the trench and was orientated east-west. It consisted of shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill [9/004] contained no finds and appears to be due to natural silting processes during the ditch's use.

4.8.3 Also found in the southwest portion of the trench was ditch segment [9/007]. It was orientated northeast-southwest and consisted of moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its edges were truncated by more recent pits [9/011] and [9/014]. The ditch's single fill [9/006] contained a significant amount of pottery, animal bone, and struck flint. The pottery is securely dated to the early Roman period with the flint pieces being likely residual/intrusive.

4.8.4 The two pits [9/011] and [9/014] that were cut into ditch [9/007] were similar in nature, with irregularly oval shapes, steep sides, and flat bases. They were seemingly

located below the subsoil [9/002], which originally suggested older origins – but may simply have been carefully capped with redeposited subsoil. Pit [9/011] contained three fills [9/008] [9/009] [9/010], with the middle fill [9/009] containing a significant amount of animal bone and egg shell, two pieces of Roman pottery, and Roman or later CBM. Pit [9/014] had two fills, with the lower one [9/013] containing similar bone and shell fragments along with two pieces of Roman pottery, one of which appears to be an over-fired waster sherd. The bones and egg shell recovered from these contexts were clearly modern, being in a very good state of preservation with the bones still waxy and some traces of decayed feathers amongst them. These pits almost certainly constitute the *ad hoc* disposal of diseased animal carcasses (chicken). For this reason, bulk sample <3> from fill [9/009] was discarded without analysis. The Roman finds from these pits are therefore regarded as being residual.

- 4.8.5 A larger pit [9/022] was located in the northeast portion of the trench. It consisted of an oval shaped cut, with moderately steep sides, and an irregular, concave base. Its single fill [9/021] contained probable Iron Age pottery, animal bone, and struck flint. This pit was cut by two smaller pits [9/018] and [9/020].
- 4.8.6 Pit [9/018] was not originally seen in plan, but appeared to cut pit [9/022] in section, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [9/017] was sterile and contained no artefacts. Pit [9/020] was cut into the northeast edge of pit [9/022]. It was initially thought to be a part of the larger pit and was therefore fully excavated. It had an oval shape with shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill [9/019] contained probable Iron Age pottery, struck flint, and animal bone.
- 4.8.7 A small, circular pit [9/024] was located southwest of pit [9/022], cut on its southeast side by the limit of excavation. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill [9/023] contained a single sherd of probable Iron Age pottery.
- 4.8.8 A small, irregular feature [9/016] was investigated, but determined to be natural in origin, likely a tree hole. Its fill [9/015] contained one sherd of probable Iron Age pottery near the surface and was very similar in colour and composition to the subsoil [9/002].
- 4.8.9 Three additional pits [9/026], [9/028], and [9/030] were located in the northeast portion of the trench, but were not excavated. They were all oval in shape with diameters ranging from 0.45m to 0.85m. No finds were evident on the surfaces of their fills.

4.9 Trench 13 (Figure 10)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.36m AOD (top) 7.53m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 8.16m AOD (top) 7.45m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[13/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.30-0.34
[13/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.24-0.33
[13/003]	Fill	Single fill of pit [13/004] – mid brown, soft-friable silt.	1.0 x 0.55+ x 0.17
[13/004]	Cut	Rectangular pit.	1.0 x 0.55+ x 0.17
[13/005]	Fill	Single fill of posthole [13/006] – dark brown, firm silt.	0.17 x 0.17 x 0.28

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[13/006]	Cut	Circular posthole.	0.17 x 0.17 x 0.28
[13/007]	Fill	Single fill of posthole [13/008] – dark brown, firm silt.	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.14
[13/008]	Cut	Circular posthole.	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.14
[13/009]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	

Table 10: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 13 was located at the northeast end of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. It was slightly shallower at the southwest end as the natural chalk rises. It contained three archaeological features, a pit [13/004] and two postholes [13/006] [13/008], in addition to two probable geotechnical pits with regular rectangular shapes, and four irregularly shaped features, likely tree holes. One of the geotechnical pits was investigated; it was filled with subsoil [13/002] up to c.0.40m deep, with rooting and no artefacts.

4.9.2 Pit [13/004] was similar in shape to the geotechnical pits; rectangular with rounded corners, concave sides, and a flat base. It was located in the northeast half of the trench with half of the feature located beyond the limit of excavation. Three pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from its single fill [13/003].

4.9.3 Two circular postholes [13/006], [13/008] were located at the northeast end of the trench. Both features had steep sides and slightly concave bases. Their fills, [13/005] and [13/007], were the same in colour and composition and neither yielded any artefacts. Posthole [13/008] appeared to be cutting a tree hole, which may indicate that these features were relatively modern.

4.10 Trench 16 (Figure 11)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.56m AOD (top) 7.79m AOD (base)

Heights at SW end of trench = 8.74m AOD (top) 8.25m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[16/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.23-0.28
[16/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.40
[16/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[16/004]	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [16/006] – mid-dark grey, compact silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.92 x 0.85
[16/005]	Fill	Middle fill of ditch [16/006] – mid-light grey, compact silty clay.	1.0+ x 3.05 x 0.65
[16/006]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 3.05 x 0.85
[16/007]	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [16/006] – dark brown, loose silty clay.	1.0+ x 1.10 x 0.31
[16/009]	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [16/011] – dark brown, compact silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.75+ x 0.30
[16/010]	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [16/011] – light yellowish grey, compact silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.55+ x 0.54
[16/011]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 0.75+ x 0.54
[16/012]	Fill	Single fill of gully [16/013] – mid-dark brown, loose	1.0+ x 0.45+ x 0.30

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
		silty clay.	
[16/013]	Cut	Gully segment.	1.0+ x 0.45+ x 0.30
[16/014]	Cut	Oval pit – unexcavated.	1.46 x 0.38
[16/015]	Fill	Fill of pit [16/014] – mid brownish grey, firm clay silt.	1.46 x 0.38
[16/016]	Cut	Gully – unexcavated.	1.0+ x 0.52
[16/017]	Fill	Fill of gully [16/016] – mid brownish grey, firm clay silt.	1.0+ x 0.52
[16/018]	Cut	Gully – unexcavated.	1.0+ x 0.48
[16/019]	Fill	Fill of gully [16/018] – mid brownish grey, firm clay silt.	1.0+ x 0.48
[16/020]	Cut	Circular pit - unexcavated.	1.10 x 0.88
[16/021]	Fill	Fill of pit [16/020] – mid brownish grey, firm clay silt.	1.10 x 0.88

Table 11: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 16 was located in the south part of the site, near to Fordham Road, and orientated northeast-southwest. It was a fairly busy trench with seven archaeological features concentrated in the northeast end. These comprised two ditches [16/006] and [16/011], three gullies [16/013], [16/016], [16/018], and two pits [16/014], [16/020]; the latter four were not excavated. Feature [16/008] was initially recorded as a separate gully, but upon further review, the fill [16/007] was determined to be part of ditch [16/006].

4.10.2 A large northwest-southeast running ditch [16/006] was located in the northeast portion of the trench. It had stepped, steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills: the lower fill [16/004] yielded a small diagnostic group of early Roman pottery; the middle fill [16/005] contained a large diagnostic group of early Roman pottery including several waster sherds, animal bone, and residual struck flint; and the upper fill [16/007] contained a small diagnostic group of early Roman pottery. It is possible the ditch functioned as a field boundary or enclosure. The presence of waster sherds accords with the discovery of a kiln in the nearby field. Bulk soil sample <4> was taken from fill [16/005], yielding additional Roman pottery and struck flint as well as plant macrofossils and animal bones. The ditch was cut by two linear features, [16/011] and [16/013].

4.10.3 Gully [16/011] was located in the northeast half of the trench, appearing to cut the southwest edge of ditch [16/006]. It was orientated northeast-southwest along the northeast side of the trench before disappearing beyond the limit of excavation. The feature consisted of moderately steep, stepped sides and a concave base (visible only on the northwest side). It contained two sterile fills, [16/009] and [16/010].

4.10.4 At the northeast edge, and along the upper fill of ditch [16/006], gully [16/013] was located. Only the northwest side was visible in plan with the fill appearing within section 19 (Figure 11). It was orientated northeast-southwest and, as exposed, consisted of a concave side and a flat base. Its single fill [16/012] contained early medieval pottery, animal bone, and an undiagnostic ironwork fragment.

4.10.5 Four additional archaeological features were located in the northeast portion of the trench and were not excavated. These consisted of two north-south running gullies, [16/016] and [16/018], and two probable pits, [16/014] and [16/020]. All contained similar fills of colour and composition.

4.11 Trench 17 (Figure 12)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.67m AOD (top) 8.18m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 8.45m AOD (top) 7.89m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[17/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.28-0.31
[17/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.25-0.35
[17/003]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	
[17/004]	Cut	Gully segment.	1.0+ x 0.90 x 0.14
[17/005]	Fill	Single fill of gully [17/004] - light greyish brown, compact silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.90 x 0.14
[17/006]	Cut	Elongated oval pit.	1.60 x 0.50 x 0.15
[17/007]	Fill	Single fill of pit [17/006] – light greyish brown, firm silty clay, mottled with poorly fired clay.	1.60 x 0.50 x 0.15

Table 12: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 17 was located in the southeast portion of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. The depth of the natural geology increased slightly from southwest to northeast. Two archaeological features were located in the trench, gully [17/004] and pit [17/006].

4.11.2 The gully [17/004] ran northwest-southeast across the southwest portion of the trench. It consisted of shallow sides and a concave base, with a single, sterile fill [17/005]. It was likely used for drainage and the fill appeared to be accumulated during the gully's use.

4.11.3 Pit [17/006] was located southwest of the gully and was distinguished by the presence of poorly fired clay around the edge. It had an elongated oval shape, moderately steep sides, and a concave base. Its single fill [17/007] contained no other finds, other than the crumbled clay at the edge that could not be recovered. It was similar in colour and composition to that of the gully.

4.12 Trench 24 (Figure 13)

Heights at NE end of trench = 8.66m AOD (top) 8.35m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 8.56m AOD (top) 6.97m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[24/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.20-0.27
[24/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with rare small flint stones.	30 x 2.2 x 0.30-1.40
[24/003]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [24/005] – dark brownish grey, compact clay silt.	2.50 x 1.22+ x 0.20
[24/004]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [24/005] – light grey, very firm clay silt.	2.50 x 0.90 x 0.46
[24/005]	Cut	Irregular oval pit.	2.50 x 1.22+ x 0.46
[24/006]	Fill	Single fill of pit [24/007] – dark brown, soft clay silt.	0.65+ x 0.60+ x 0.20
[24/007]	Cut	Circular pit.	0.65+ x 0.60+ x 0.20

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[24/008]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [24/010] – mid brownish grey, compact clay silt.	0.56+ x 0.19
[24/009]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [24/010] – light grey, firm clay silt.	2.14 x 0.93+ x 0.47
[24/010]	Cut	Oval pit.	2.14 x 0.93+ x 0.47
[24/011]	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/012] – light greenish grey, compact silty clay.	
[24/012]	Cut	Ditch – unexcavated.	1.0+
[24/013]	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/014] – mid brownish grey, compact silty clay.	
[24/014]	Cut	Ditch – unexcavated.	1.0+
[24/015]	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/016] – mid brownish grey, compact silty clay.	
[24/016]	Cut	Ditch – unexcavated.	1.0+
[24/017]	Fill	Fill of ditch [24/018] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay.	
[24/018]	Cut	Ditch – unexcavated.	1.0+
[24/019]	Natural	Greyish white chalk with rare small-medium flint stones.	

Table 13: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 24 was located in the southeast corner of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. The natural geology was significantly deeper at the southwest end; the trench was widened and stepped to reach the appropriate depths. The trench depth gradually became shallower towards the northeast end. The trench was densely packed with archaeological features. Three pits, [24/005] [24/007] [24/010], located at the southwest end were excavated. Four additional linear features, [24/012] [24/014] [24/016] [24/018], were located in the remainder of the trench and were not excavated.
- 4.12.2 A large, irregular oval pit [24/005] was located in the southwest end with the southeast side located beyond the limit of excavation. It consisted of moderately steep, stepped sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, with the upper fill [24/003] containing a small diagnostic group of early Roman pottery and animal bones, and the lower fill [24/004] containing further animal bone. The presence of animal butchery waste and charcoal may indicate that this was a refuse pit. Bulk soil sample <1> was collected from fill [24/003], yielding additional Roman pottery, fired clay, struck flint, and a piece of sandstone that appeared to be subject to significant heating.
- 4.12.3 A small, circular pit [24/007] was located in the southwest corner of the trench, extending west beyond the limits of excavation. It was characterised by moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [24/006] appeared to be backfill and contained animal bone and a single piece of Roman pottery.
- 4.12.4 Pit [24/010] was a moderately sized, oval feature with the northwest half located beyond the limit of excavation. It consisted of moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; the upper one [24/008] void of artefacts, but containing a frequent amount of charcoal, and the lower one [24/009] containing two sherds of early Roman pottery and half of a puddingstone rotary quern (Registered Find No. 1) which is broadly consistent with the Early Roman date of the rest of the artefacts. Bulk sample <2> was retrieved from fill [24/008] and yielded additional pottery, animal bones, and macro plant remains.

4.12.5 Four unexcavated linear features were located in the northeast of the trench. Ditches [24/012] and [24/016] appeared to run northwest-southeast, with the latter possibly being cut by ditch [24/014] which ran generally north-south from the southeast trench edge. Ditch [24/018], aligned generally east-west, was located the furthest northeast in the trench.

4.13 Archaeologically Negative Trenches

4.13.1 Trenches 2, 4, 10-12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, and 23 were all established not to contain archaeological features or deposits. Their detailed measurements are presented in Appendix 1 and photographs in Figures 14 and 15. Stratigraphically, all the of the trenches were quite similar with the exposed sequence comprising modern topsoil varying in thickness from 0.16m to 0.34m over subsoil ranging from 0.22m to 0.50m in thickness.

4.13.2 As expected from a site containing orchards in the past, a significant amount of naturally occurring tree holes were found throughout these trenches. They were distinguished from archaeological features by their irregular shape, an orange brown clay silt fill similar to the subsoil, and being cut through the subsoil rather than lying below it.

4.13.3 One small potential pit was investigated in Trench 23. It was square in shape with rounded corners, very shallow, and contained no artefacts. It was determined to likely be modern in origin, probably related to geotechnical test pitting.

4.13.4 Soil sampling of the topsoil and subsoil yielded a variety of artefacts from the negative trenches, including: Roman pottery [14/002]; medieval pottery [2/002], [11/001], [12/001], [12/002], [23/002]; post-medieval pottery and CMB [4/001], [19/001], [22/001], [22/002], [23/001]; late 18th-early 20th century clay tobacco pipe mouthpieces [23/001], [23/002]; and modern pottery, glass, CBM, and iron door fragments [2/001], [14/001], [15/001], [18/001].

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight (Appendix 2) and were bagged by material and context. In addition, a quern stone was assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <1>; wt 4698g). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). None of the finds require further conservation.

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of ten pieces of stuck flint weighing 67g and one fragment of burnt unworked flint were recovered during the course of the evaluation at the site. The small assemblage comprises seven flakes, a blade-like flake, a fragmentary core and a side-and-end scraper (Table 14). The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

Category	Flakes	Blade-like flake	Core fragment	Modified piece	Total
All	7	1	1	1	10

Table 14: Quantification of the flintwork

5.2.2 Overall, the flintwork displays very light edge modification. Nonetheless, the majority of the artefacts are broken (8 pieces). No concentration to their distribution can be discerned. Dating cannot be confidently attempted on this small assemblage and only a broad prehistoric date can be given.

5.3 Prehistoric and/or Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A modest assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery totalling 628 sherds, weighing 2894g, was recovered during the evaluation, mostly belonging to the early Roman period. The assemblage is summarised, by context, in Table 15.

5.3.2 Almost certainly the earliest pottery from the site comprises a small group (six sherds, weighing 46g) from fill [7/004] of pit [7/005]. All of the sherds are flint-tempered and most are relatively fine well-sorted fabrics with non-sandy matrixes although one example is slightly sandier and possibly contains some glauconite. The group contains a substantial rim sherd from a bipartite fine ware bowl as well as another large shoulder sherd from another fine ware vessel. It is probable that this material belongs to the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition (c.1150-800BC), although it could perhaps be as late as the Early Iron Age (c.600-400BC).

A number of other contexts, including [9/015], [9/019], [9/021], [9/023] and [3/006] also contained small numbers of later prehistoric flint-tempered bodysherds, all associated with sandy glauconitic matrixes, suggesting that they may be slightly later than the group from [7/004]. In general, in eastern England, flint tempering tends to become rapidly much less common during the course of the Middle Iron Age, so although these contexts cannot be dated with certainty, they most likely to belong to the period, c.800-300BC.

Context	Count/ weight (g)	Dating/comments
3/006	1/6	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); undiagnostic bodysherd
6/001	1/4	Roman; occurs with modern concrete fragment
6/002 NW	1/6	Roman; occurs with medieval pottery
6/004	4/20	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); occurs with medieval pottery
6/006	1/6	AD50-80; single undiagnostic potsherd
7/004	6/46	Prehistoric (LBA/EIA); small pot group including one diagnostic rim
9/006	31/292	AD50-80; medium sized diagnostic pot group
9/009	2/44	Roman; undiagnostic bodysherds
9/013	2/22	Roman; undiagnostic bodysherds
9/015	1/4	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); undiagnostic bodysherd
9/019	3/12	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); undiagnostic bodysherds
9/021	6/82	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); undiagnostic bodysherds
9/023	1/10	Prehistoric (probably IA) ; undiagnostic bodysherd
12/001 NW	1/7	Prehistoric (probably earlier IA); occurs with probable post-Roman material
14/002	1/4	Roman; undiagnostic bodysherd
16/004	12/96	AD50-80; small diagnostic pot group
16/005	500/3418	AD50-80; very large diagnostic pot group; a few waster sherds which could indicate proximity to a kiln
16/007	29/102	AD50-80; small/medium diagnostic pot group
24/003	28/736	AD50-80; small/medium diagnostic pot group
24/007	1/6	Roman; undiagnostic bodysherd
24/008		AD50-80; two small sherds from sample <2>

Table 15: Summary of prehistoric and Roman pottery by context

5.3.3 The majority of the retrieved pottery belongs to the early Roman period. It includes a very large group (>500 sherds) from ditch [16/006] (mostly from middle fill [16/005] although a small but similarly-dated assemblage came from the lower [16/004] and upper [16/007] fills). Small to medium groups of c.10-30 sherds were also noted in fill [9/006] of ditch [9/007] and fill [24/003] of pit [24/005]. Although the pottery is reasonably fragmented, the large size of some of the individual assemblages probably indicates proximity to an area of settlement. Some other contexts contained only a few bodysherds which could only be broadly dated to the Roman period, although there is no clear evidence that these are of later date than the more diagnostic assemblages described above. The sherds from [6/001] and [14/002] are very abraded, and likely to be residual. One of the sherds of Romano-British material from [9/009] is quite large (41g) and is in very good condition. However, its pit context is judged to be modern (4.8.4), suggesting that it derives from a Roman period feature in close proximity.

The assemblage is dominated by well-fired, often well-burnished, sandy black-surfaced wares. These are typical of the 1st century AD in Cambridgeshire and probably mostly represent early post-conquest fabrics. All of the larger groups contained a few sherds of oxidised or white-slipped fabrics confirming that they were probably sealed after c.AD50 although, since some of the groups came from upper fills of ditches, they could represent the disuse of features initially established in the Late Iron Age. A few shelly fabrics were also noted, probably from Fenland sources.

The forms are all fairly typical of the period prior to c.AD70/80, being dominated by Aylesford-Swarling-related types. Particularly well-represented are cordoned necked jars and good quality imitations of butt-beakers, sometimes with rouletted or finely

impressed decoration. The assemblage also includes examples of locally-produced Gallo-Belgic style platters.

A few probable waster sherds were noted in the group from [16/005]; two undiagnostic conjoining waster sherds were also noted in fill [9/013] of pit [9/014], which lacked any other pottery or datable finds. These sherds are characterised by extremely over-fired matrixes often with bubbles having formed within the vessel wall. It is also notable that the fabrics in the assemblage as a whole are quite homogenous in terms of inclusions/surface finish, suggesting that many could come from a single kiln source. Whilst we would probably expect more abundant evidence of production waste in the immediate vicinity of a kiln, these sherds do suggest that pottery manufacture was taking place somewhere nearby. No kilns have so far been uncovered in the locale of the site although similar early Roman production evidence has been noted in the Cambridge area at sites like Addenbrooke's and Greenhouse Farm (Gibson and Lucas 2002; Evans et al 2008).

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised thirty-one sherds with a total weight of 198g. It consisted of a mixture of medieval, post-medieval, and modern wares. The following types were noted:

- EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, 12th–14th century. 9 sherds, 37g
- ELY: Ely Ware, mid 12th-14th century (Spoerry 2008). 4 sherds, 18g.
- HED: Hedingham Ware, late 12th-14th century (Walker 2012). 4 sherds, 27g.
- GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th-19th century (Brears 1969). 4 sherds, 65g.
- LMT: Late Medieval Ware, 1400-1550 (eg. Anderson *et. al* 1996). 3 sherds, 24g
- MOD: Modern Wares, 19th-20th century. 7 sherds, 27g.

5.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 16. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. Most of the fabric types are well-known in the region.

5.4.3 The bulk of the GRE is much abraded and is likely to be residual. The medieval sherds are mainly very small, and the product of secondary deposition. It is possible some are residual.

5.4.4 Overall, most the sherds are quite small, and all the stratified material appears to be the product of secondary deposition.

Context	EMW		ELY		HED		LMT		GRE		MOD		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1/004			1	3									M12thC
2/001											2	12	MOD
2/002			1	8	1	3							L12thC
3/002			1	3									M12thC
4/001									1	48			17thC
5/001											2	2	MOD
5/002											1	5	MOD
6/002	1	2											12thC

6/004	3	14											12thC
7/001							2	21			1	3	MOD
8/001	1	1											12thC
11/001					1	10							L12thC
12/001							1	3					15thC
12/002					1	12							L12thC
13/003	2	10	1	4									M12thC
14/001											1	5	MOD
16/012	2	10											12thC
19/001									1	12			17thC
22/001									1	1			17thC
22/002									1	4			17thC
23/002					1	2							L12thC
Total	9	37	4	18	4	27	3	24	4	65	7	27	

Table 16: Post-Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A total of twenty-three fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1163g were collected from fourteen evaluation contexts, much of this from topsoil. All of this material was highly fragmentary, suggesting scattered refuse debris rather than a deposit associated with a standing structure. The diversity of fabric types (see Table 17), including at least one modern heat-compressed brick fabric (B4), is also indicative of refuse.

Fabric code	Description
T1	Pale pinky-cream clay with sparse cream streaking and sparse fine-medium oxide speckle.
T2	Dense orange fabric with moderate coarse calcareous deposits and medium hard white deposits. Sparse fine and medium quartz.
T3	Micaceous fabric with very coarse dark red Fe-rich inclusions.
B1	Cream marbled orange fabric with sparse calcareous deposits up to 6mm. Sparse round Fe-rich deposits.
B2	Brick version of T1; moderate marbling and deposits of darker orange or pink clay.
B3	Sandy fabric with common rounded quartz.
B4	Heat-compressed brick fabric with coarse cream inclusions.
F1	Fine cream fabric with fine medium quartz.
F2	Dense fabric with common fine and medium quartz.

Table 17: CBM fabrics

5.5.2 The roofing tile was too fragmentary to reach any diagnostic conclusions, though a likely post-medieval date may be offered. The brick pieces, although all broken, appeared fairly modern; the B4 brick fragment from [11/001] is definitively 20th century. An unidentifiable fragment of CBM was recovered from [8/001], which also looked very modern, as was the piece of concrete from [6/001]. A breakdown of

CBM by form, including those pieces that were too fragmentary in some cases for either fabric or original form to be determined ('spall'), is shown in Table 18. No pieces of diagnostically Roman date were identified in this assemblage.

Form	No. of pieces	% of total
Tile	8	35
Brick	6	26
Spall	6	26
Concrete	1	4
Unknown	2	9
Total	23	100%

Table 18: CBM forms

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Three clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were recovered from three different contexts, including topsoil and subsoil. Included is a plain, undecorated and unmarked, stem fragment from [7/001] and two mouthpieces from [23/001] and [23/002]. The latter two are crudely cut examples. All three fragments can be broadly dated between c.1750 and 1910.

5.7 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage totalling three fragments of glass was recovered from the topsoil in three different trenches. Included is a green glass wine or beer bottle fragment dating to the mid 19th to early 20th century from [23/001]. A green glass wine bottle body shard of similar date was found in [18/001]. Finally, [15/001] comprises a clear glass vessel fragment which has been melted and is now undiagnostic of form. It is of mid 19th- to mid 20th-century date.

5.8 Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.8.1 The metal finds from the excavations at Soham are all iron and can be split into two groups; undiagnostic fragments from contexts [3/001] and [16/012] and modern door furnishings from context [15/001]. The undiagnostic fragments are all of iron plate and in very poor condition. The door fittings include two items, a large, modern style rectangular hinge with four screws still attached and a door closing mechanism/spring. This mechanism is in the best condition of all the metal finds and has a coating of black paint. It is incomplete.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Stone was recovered from just three different contexts during the archaeological work. Subsoil [19/002] produced a 24g fragment of coal shale, almost certainly coming in with coal for fuel. The environmental residue from 1st century pit fill [24/003] contained a 134g fragment of non-calcareous fine grey sandstone, apparently from a cobble that had been subjected to significant heating. The final piece of stone consists of a large fragment from a puddingstone rotary quern recovered from the lower fill (context [24/009] of 1st century pit (wt 4656g). The piece is from a typical beehive-shaped upper stone measuring 130mm tall with central perforation of 85mm diameter (top/hopper), tapering to 34mm (base). Although parts of the worn grinding face are present the outside edge has been broken away precluding the measurement of the stones original diameter. The quern is very much in keeping with the Early Roman date for the pit.

5.10 Slag by Luke Barber

5.10.1 Just two contexts had slag samples collected from them. Topsoil [12/001] yielded a 4g fragment of black aerated clinker from coal burning. Topsoil [8/001] yielded a 12g fragment of black aerated fuel ash slag with some vitrification. The type is almost certainly waste from post-medieval coal-burning.

5.11 Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.11.1 Sixteen pieces of fired clay weighing a total of 80g were collected from two contexts, [16/005] and [24/003]. The fourteen fragments from pit fill [24/003] were all extracted from bulk soil sample <1>. All fragments were in the same pale, potentially 'gault' clay, and baked hard. Although three fragments of clay have flat or slightly curved surfaces, the fired clay is otherwise undiagnostic.

5.12 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.12.1 A small animal bone assemblage containing c.400 fragments was recovered during the evaluation. The majority of the bones were hand-collected with a small quantity retrieved from whole-earth samples. The bones were found alongside Late Iron-Age/Early Roman pottery in pit and ditch fills.

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible, the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. The separation of sheep/goat cranial fragments was made with reference to Hillson (1996). Mandibles were recorded according to the system outlined by Grant (1982); the assemblage does not contain any measurable bones.

5.12.3 The majority of the assemblage is in a moderate condition showing some signs of surface erosion and with few complete bones remaining. Of the c.400 fragments recovered, 203 have been identified to taxa. The species represented include cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, horse, pig, field vole and anuran (i.e. frog/toad) (Table 19). The majority of the bones from the samples were highly fragmented, poorly preserved and unidentifiable. Amongst the identifiable specimens were small mammal long-bones, a mandible that probably derives from a water vole and two fragments of anuran bone which were recovered from samples <2> and <4>.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	37
Sheep/Goat	26
Sheep	1
Pig	3
Horse	1
Large Mammal	119
Medium Mammal	9
Small Mammal	4
Field/Water Vole	1
Anuran	2

Table 19: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) counts

5.12.4 The assemblage is dominated by cattle and large-mammal bones. The relatively high number of specimens categorised as large-mammal is due to the presence of a relatively high frequency of vertebrae and ribs, which cannot be identified to species though they are likely to derive from either cattle or horse. In general, the assemblage is dominated by non-meat producing elements and skeletal extremities suggesting that the area was used as a dumping ground for primary butchery waste. High concentrations of non-meat producing elements were recovered from ditch fill [16/005] and pit fill [24/003], though canid gnawing on a number of specimens suggests that these contexts were not the primary areas of deposition. The distinction between sheep and goat bones was only possible for a single cranial element which was identified as sheep using the criteria outlined by Hillson (1996).

5.12.5 Given the relatively large number of bones recovered from the archaeological evaluation it is likely that any future work will produce a substantial animal bone assemblage. This assemblage should be retained and included in the analysis of any future work.

N.B All bones from sample <3>, context [9/009] and context [9/013] have been discarded. These were identified as domestic fowl and included eggs, juveniles, and adult specimens thought to be modern. It is likely that these represent modern, pathological, culled birds.

5.13 Marine Shell by Susan Chandler

A total of 16 pieces of marine shell was recovered from context [16/007]. These are all *Ostrae Edulis*, the common European Oyster. The collection includes five upper and six lower shells, along with five fragments. They are all free from the common parasites found on oysters.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

During archaeological investigation at the site, four bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Sample <3> was found to contain large quantities of relatively fresh chicken bones and eggs (some of which were intact). It was not considered further as it is clearly of comparatively modern origin. The remaining three samples were retrieved from the fills of two pits [24/005], [24/010] and a ditch [16/006] that were all spot-dated to the Early Roman period. The following report summarises their contents and discusses the contribution that the environmental remains can give in regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Methodology

The samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 20). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 21). A 100ml sub-sample was taken from the flot of sample <4> and assessed. Macro plant remains have been identified through comparison with reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004) and modern comparative material. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

The flots of all three samples contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative material, such as twigs, rootlets and seeds, which are indicative of low level disturbance and are likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action.

Charred plant macrofossils were recorded from all the flots and included caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), as well as some badly preserved caryopses which were recorded as wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* spp.). No chaff fragments were seen, hindering further identification of the cereals. Seeds of wild plants were also recorded and included docks (*Rumex* sp.), possible bromes (*Bromus* sp.), indeterminate large grasses (Poaceae), goosefoots/oraches (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* spp.) and sedge family (Cyperaceae).

Charcoal was present in such a low quantity to not warrant identification work. The fragments generally displayed a poor state of preservation, with signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, likely due to fluctuations in ground water. The lack of evidence for *in situ* burning and the fact that sample <4> comes from a ditch, indicating that this deposit might have accumulated through time, hinder the potential of the charcoal to provide information on fuel selection, woodland management and vegetation environment. Therefore no identification work was carried out on the charcoal.

6.4 Discussion

The environmental samples from Soham demonstrate that there is potential in the deposits for the preservation of charred plant macrofossils and charcoal. Therefore, any future fieldwork activity at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits. If any future fieldwork and sampling is undertaken at the site, the macrobotanical remains from samples <1> and <4> should be integrated into the report.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
1	24/003	Pit	40	40	*	2	*	<2			***	172	*	<2	*	<2					*	<2				Stone */134 - Flint */18 - F.Clay **/64 - Pot */8 - Metal */<2 - Magnetised Material **/2
2	24/008	Pit	40	40			*	<2			**	6							*	<2	*	<2			Stone */34 - Pot */20 - Magnetised Material **/2	
4	16/004	Ditch	40	40	**	6	**	<2	*	<2	**	22	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2			***	8	Flint */18 - Pot */8 - Magnetised Material **/4	

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Table 20: Environmental Sample Residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	24/003	5	75	75	40	20	*	**	***	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> spp.	+ / ++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. Poaceae (large)	++	**
2	24/008	2	35	35	50	30	*		**	*	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> spp.	+ / ++	**	<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> spp., Poaceae (large)	++	**
4	16/004	15	150	100	40	40	*		**	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> spp.	+ / ++	**	<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> spp., Cyperaceae, cf <i>Bromus</i> sp.	+ / +	** *

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Table 21: Environmental Sample Flot quantification

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The natural geological deposit was encountered at a range of heights between 8.52m AOD (southwest end of trench 9) and 6.85m (southwest end of trench 5). Archaeological remains were encountered at this level, in the form of negative features cut into the natural deposit, in addition to finds recovered from sealing deposits of topsoil and subsoil. The evaluated area of the development site is located on relatively level ground with a very gentle slope from the southeast to the northwest of the site. Topsoil and subsoil was relatively uniform across the site in thickness (0.42-0.84m combined) and composition, with the exception of the southwest end of Trench 24, which had a significantly greater thickness (c.1.40m) of subsoil overlying the natural geology.
- 7.1.2 The on-site soil sampling exercise recovered artefacts primarily dating from medieval to modern within both the topsoil and the subsoil. The majority of finds recovered comprised ceramics and building material, with few pieces of iron, glass, and clay tobacco pipe. This supports the general impression that the subsoil/topsoil layers were likely deposited in the post-medieval period. Exceptions were found within trenches 6, 12, and 14, where topsoil and subsoil both contained Iron Age and Roman pottery that was likely residual.
- 7.1.3 All archaeological remains dated to before the post-medieval period were located beneath the subsoil, ranging in depths between 0.42m (trench 3) and 1.60m (trench 24). The post-medieval and modern artefacts were all recovered from the subsoil and topsoil layers. Naturally occurring depressions, mostly consisting of tree holes, and geological test pits were noted to have been cut through the overburden layers, confirming their modern origins.
- 7.1.4 The distribution of archaeological remains is focused primarily in the south/south-east portion of the site within trenches 1, 9, 16, 17, and 24. A lower density of features are scattered throughout the north-western portion of the site within trenches 3, 5-8, and 13. No archaeological remains were located in the northeast and central portions of the site.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The archaeological remains appear to be largely unaffected by modern disturbances across the site as they have been sealed below not insignificant amounts of topsoil and subsoil. Modern topsoil overburden typically measured 0.18-0.40m in thickness with an additional 0.20-0.50m of subsoil below that. All the features were found below the subsoil, cut into natural geology
- 7.2.2 However, the high frequency of tree holes in all trenches may indicate further truncation and disturbance from historical arboreal usage than recorded in trenches 9 and 13. Floralturbation may also help explain the amount of residual/intrusive artefacts present within features on the site. Additionally, it appears that geotechnical and environmental investigations have taken place on site, with apparent evidence of presumed test-pitting visible in trenches 6,

13 and 23. Lastly, it is suspected that pits [9/011] and [9/014] are modern in nature, used for the disposal of diseased animal carcasses. These have truncated earlier features, including ditch [9/007], though their overall impact is minor.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 The prehistoric features comprised of several pits, scattered across the site with two located in the northwest of the site ([3/007], [7/005]) and two in the south area ([9/020], [9/024]). It is unlikely that these features are all contemporary, as pit [7/005] contained earlier remains than the other three. The function of the pits is not completely apparent; however, they are likely related to a nearby settlement, perhaps as outlying activity to the enclosure site located to the southeast.
- 7.3.2 Residual prehistoric finds were found in pits [24/007] and [6/005], two natural depressions ([9/016], [9/022]), and in ditch [9/007]. This may indicate that the prehistoric activity has been truncated by overlapping Roman features.

Roman

- 7.3.3 The majority of features located on site represented the early Roman/Roman periods in date. With the exception of posthole [6/007], all remains were concentrated in the southern portion of the site and were likely contemporary in use as part of the enclosure system and agricultural processing site located in the adjacent field.
- 7.3.4 The large pottery assemblage and butchery waste found in pit [24/005] suggests its use as a household refuse pit. More pottery, animal bone, and quern stone found in nearby pits [24/007] and [24/010] also points to domestic activity happening in the area. Ditch [16/006] was likely part of an enclosure system, possibly marking the northwest extent of the nearby rural settlement or its outlying field system. The large assemblage of pottery and animal bones recovered from its fills makes it probable that it was intentionally backfilled. Ditch [9/007] also may be a part of this field system; its smaller size indicates probable drainage use. The isolated nature of posthole [6/007] does not provide much information on its function; although, additional ones could be present outside of the excavated trenches. It is evident that Roman features also occur beyond the posited enclosure boundary, though these appear to be of lower density and may suggest outlying activity beyond it.
- 7.3.5 This concentration of Roman remains is unsurprising in the area since adjacent archaeological investigations revealed significant features relating to a probable Roman farm estate and trackway (see Section 2.5-7). The lack of structural remains may suggest that these pits constitute outlying activity related to rural settlement, with ditch [9/007 / 16/006] potentially indicating the furthest extent of this occupation.

Medieval

- 7.3.6 Several features were located that date to the medieval period, including gullies [1/005] and [16/013] and pit [13/004]. The latter may have been residual, as the feature itself appeared quite modern. The gullies suggest a possible field drainage system in the area; however, due to the low density and scattered distribution of these features, little information regarding the medieval use of the area can be gathered from these remains.

Undated

- 7.3.7 Thirteen excavated features were without dating evidence. These include: ditches [1/007], [9/005], and [16/011]; gullies [1/009] and [17/004]; pits [1/013], [3/009], [5/005], [8/004], [9/018], and [17/006]; and postholes [13/006] and [13/008].
- 7.3.8 The undated linear features are likely further part of various field systems suspected to extend across this area, since they almost all occurred within the vicinity of the identifiably Roman and medieval ditches and gullies. Similarly, pits [3/009] and [9/018] contained fill alike in colour and composition to their dated counterparts. The postholes may be more modern in nature as one of them [13/008] was cut through a tree hole.

7.4 Comparison with adjacent 2012 evaluation and 2012/13 excavation site results

- 7.4.1 The adjacent 2012 evaluation was limited to the western side of the development site it investigated and provided only partial insights into the nature, complexity and significance of the below-ground archaeological remains present. However, this was closest to the current evaluation area and a close correlation between the two results is apparent. A similar range of feature types and dates, apparent density and general distribution was recorded; particularly the fact that a higher density of remains is present across the south-western end of both sites.
- 7.4.2 The results of the 2012/13 excavation focussed on that part of the development area containing the higher incidence of remains but also showed that this disparity between northeast and southwest was probably consistent across the whole site. It also demonstrated that the apparent density, complexity and diversity of remains were all in fact much greater across the south-west of the site than suggested by the evaluation results.
- 7.4.3 The current evaluation, providing a representative sample of the full development area, clearly reflects a similar distribution of remains as indicated by both the evaluation and excavation results for the adjacent site. It is judged that the multi-phase ditch complex, that marks the boundary between the southwest enclosed landscape and the north-east open landscape, extends into and across the current development area and is represented by the ditch remains recorded in Trenches 1, 16, 17 and 24. Although not encountered in Trench 10 or the northern part of Trench 17, some outlying and interrupted elements of the boundary could also exist slightly further north.

7.4.4 It is predicted that the greater density of remains present within this site are concentrated to the southwest of Trenches 2, 11, 15 and 23 and that they are of similar nature, date, range and density/complexity to those recorded in the adjacent site (Figure 2). The majority of the site, to the northeast of Trench 10, is likely to contain a low density of remains, also similar to that of the adjacent site.

7.5 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.5.1 All archaeological remains found within the development area are located below a minimum of 0.42m collective thickness of topsoil and subsoil overburden. Although extensive details of the planned activities on site are not known, it is clear that any construction work (such as topsoil stripping, groundworks, foundations excavation, and plant vehicle movement) is likely to have an adverse effect on heritage assets on this site.

7.6 Consideration of research aims

7.6.1 The evaluation has achieved its primary aim of determining the presence and location of archaeological remains. An indication of their extent, date, character, condition and significance has also been obtained.

7.6.2 A significant amount of artefacts were recovered during the evaluation to provide sufficient dating evidence for most of the site. The majority of the features were dated from the Early Iron Age and Early Roman phases, with scattered areas of medieval remains.

7.6.3 The dating/phasing of the subsoil is less secure with a range of artefacts being recovered through soil sampling. However, all of the earlier archaeological remains were sealed by it and the majority of finds recovered from this layer consisted of post-medieval and modern building material and pottery. Thus, it is likely that the subsoil was deposited during the post-medieval period or later. The increase in thickness towards the southeast area of the site possibly indicates deliberate infilling during the modern period to level the ground for the orchards and associated buildings. It is likely that the few Roman and medieval artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil came from modern disturbances of underlying deposits.

7.6.4 Environmental samples taken during the evaluation have demonstrated the potential for recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal, which should be taken into consideration during any further archaeological works.

7.6.5 Combined with the adjacent Prehistoric and Roman enclosure/settlement remains located previously (Quinn and Peachey 2012; Newton and Quinn 2015), this site has considerable potential to address a range of research objectives concerning landscape development, agricultural production and consumption and rural settlement and economy of relevance to the study of both the Soham fen peninsular and the wider region.

7.7 Conclusions

7.7.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence/survival of below-ground archaeological remains within the site. These are concentrated across its

south and southwest end. This distribution of remains corresponds closely with that recorded by evaluation and open area excavation of the adjacent site carried out in 2012-13. By extrapolation, the perceived low density and complexity of remains present in the north-eastern two-thirds of the site is likely to be reasonably accurate. However, the recorded higher incidence of remains across the south-western end of the site is likely to be of even greater density and complexity than is evident from the evaluation results obtained.

- 7.7.2 The evaluation remains are clearly components of a north-westward continuation of the same 'site', or landscape palimpsest, previously recorded to the south-east. They represent multi-phase landscape development and use spanning the Bronze Age to Modern periods and appear to principally define two distinct areas and densities of later Prehistoric to Roman land use activity, i.e. more intense agricultural and processing activity within enclosures to the south-west and a seemingly low intensity of indistinct activity on unenclosed land to the north-east.
- 7.7.4 Given that significant archaeological remains are demonstrated to be present, that relate to previously excavated remains to the south-east, and with which they have enhanced group value, it is likely that the implementation of a mitigation strategy for the preservation of the resource (which might include further archaeological fieldwork and reporting on the south-western part of the site) will be required by the local planning authority.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Bovis Homes Ltd. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Gemma Stewart of CHET for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Samara King and managed by Niall Oahey. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Lukasz Miciak who produced the figures for this report; and Jim Stevenson and Mark Atkinson who project managed the post-excavation process. Archaeological Solutions is thanked for providing the report on its adjacent 2012 excavation.

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HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire CB7 5AH	
Parish: Soham, Cambridgeshire	District: East Cambridgeshire
NGR: TL 6006 7257	Site Code: ECB4556
Type of Work: Trial trench evaluation	Site Director/Group: S. King, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 26 th – 30 th October 2015	Site Area: 8.5ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: County Archive Facility	Funding source: client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Unknown	Related HER Nos: n/a
Final Report: ASE report 2015413	OASIS No: archaeol6- 231515
Periods Represented: LBA/EIA, IA, ROMAN, MEDIEVAL, POST-MEDIEVAL	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on Land to the Rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development. The site consisted of disused agricultural fields and former orchards with derelict farm buildings located in the south portion. Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 5% of an 8.5ha area.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological remains were located in eleven of the evaluation trenches with the highest density being within the south-westernmost trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Prehistoric artefacts, mainly consisting of probable Iron Age pottery and a few pieces of struck flint, were recovered from six pits scattered across the site with earlier (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) pottery found in one pit in the northwest area of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The highest concentration of features and associated finds were dated to the early Roman period (AD 50-80) and comprised two ditches, three pits, and one posthole. The presence of a puddingstone rotary quern and butchered bone, along with plant macrofossils found within environmental samples, suggest that food processing and consumption were taking place, possibly indicating a nearby settlement.</i></p> <p><i>The medieval period was lightly represented by two gullies and a pit, all containing pottery dating to the 12th century. This may suggest continued use of the area for agricultural production.</i></p> <p><i>Primarily post-medieval and modern artefacts were recovered from topsoil and subsoil sampling, with all older features sealed by the subsoil.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: n/a	
Author of Summary: Samara King	Date of Summary: November 2015

OASIS Form

OASIS ID	archaeol6-231515
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the Rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	<p>Twenty-two evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 5% of an 8.5ha area, in advance of a proposed housing development. The site consisted of disused agricultural fields and former orchards with derelict farm buildings located in the south portion.</p> <p>Archaeological remains were located in eleven of the evaluation trenches with the highest density being within the three most southern trenches. Prehistoric artefacts, mainly consisting of probable Iron Age pottery and a few pieces of struck flint, were recovered from six pits scattered across the site with earlier (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) pottery found in one pit in the northwest area of the site.</p> <p>The highest concentration of features and associated finds were dated to the early Roman period (AD 50-80) and comprised two ditches, three pits, and one posthole. The presence of a puddingstone rotary quern and butchered bone, along with plant macrofossils found within environmental samples, suggest that food processing and consumption were taking place, possibly indicating a nearby settlement.</p> <p>The medieval period was lightly represented by two gullies and a pit, all containing pottery dating to the 12th century. This may suggest continued use of the area for agricultural production.</p>
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2015 End: 30-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	ECB4556 - HER event no.; 11/00995/OUM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation; Vacant Lad 3 – Despoiled land (contaminated, derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument types	PITS Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Modern, Uncertain DITCHES Roman, Uncertain POSTHOLE Roman, Uncertain GULLIES Medieval, Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric BUTCHERED BONE Roman PUDDINGSTONE ROTARY QUERN Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Country	England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOHAM Land to the Rear of 23-49 Fordham Road
Postcode	CB7 5AH
Study area	8.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6006 7257 52.327419938014 0.349087089253 52 19 38 N 000 20 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.85m Max: 8.52m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Samara King
Type of funding body	Developer
Name of funding body	Bovis Homes Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical/Digital/Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archive Facility
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the Rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire
Author	King, S.
Other details	ASE rep. 2015413
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham, Essex
Description	Approximately 70 page report, including figures and appendices (paper and PDF).
URL	http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/

Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
2	NNE end: 7.87 (top) 7.28 (base) SSW end: 8.29 (top) 7.57 (base)	2/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	29 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.38
		2/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	29 x 2.2 x 0.30-0.38
		2/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
4	NW end: 7.52 (top) 7.04 (base) SE end: 7.91 (top) 7.18 (base)	4/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.18-0.22
		4/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.29-0.40
		4/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
10	NW end: 8.54 (top) 8.03 (base) SE end: 8.57 (top) 7.91 (base)	10/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.18-0.26
		10/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.24-0.50
		10/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
11	NE end: 8.50 (top) 7.88 (base) SW end: 8.62 (top) 8.03 (base)	11/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.34
		11/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.28-0.34
		11/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
12	NW end: 8.31 (top) 7.78 (base) SE end: 8.45 (top) 7.85 (base)	12/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.20-0.31
		12/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.24-0.28
		12/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
14	NE end: 8.09 (top)	14/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.21-0.26
		14/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.22-0.32

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
	7.61 (base) SW end: 8.21 (top) 7.54 (base)	14/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
15	NE end: 8.51 (top) 8.02 (base) SW end: 8.64 (top) 7.90 (base)	15/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.16-0.28
		15/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.26-0.38
		15/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
18	NE end: 8.28 (top) 7.81 (base) SW end: 8.59 (top) 8.13 (base)	18/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.20-0.22
		18/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.25-0.36
		18/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
19	NW end: 8.34 (top) 7.68 (base) SE end: 8.30 (top) 7.72 (base)	19/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.25-0.32
		19/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.23-0.40
		19/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
22	NE end: 8.38 (top) 7.89 (base) SW end: 8.63 (top) 8.06 (base)	22/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.18-0.27
		22/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.28-0.30
		22/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	
23	NW end: 8.70 (top) 8.09 (base) SE end: 8.75 (top) 8.20 (base)	23/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.18-0.26
		23/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt	30 x 2.2 x 0.28-0.41
		23/003		Natural – greyish white chalk	

Appendix 2: Quantification of the finds

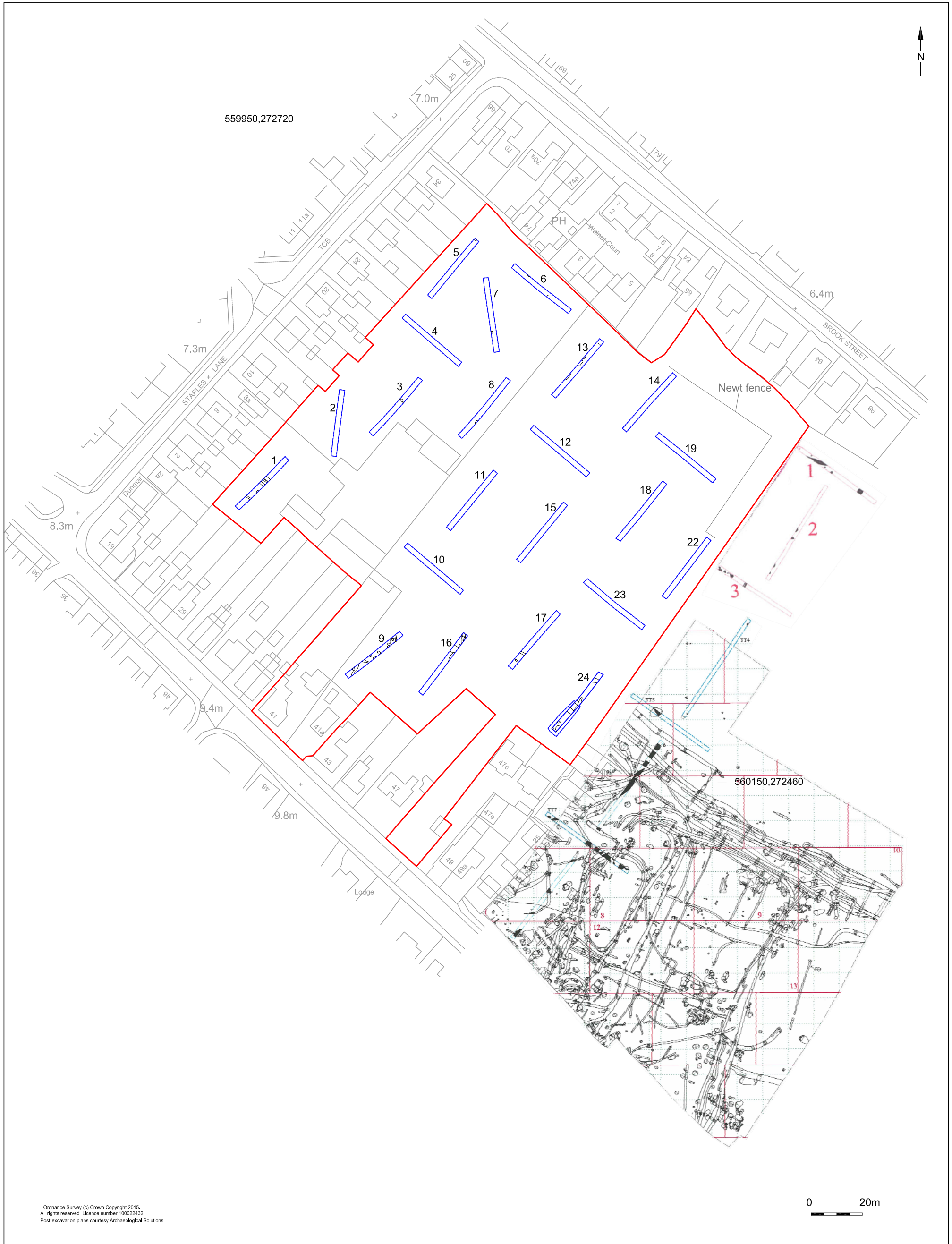
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1/001			1	4																		
1/004	2	4																				
1/010			1	6																		
2/001	1	2																				
2/001	1	8	1	22																		
2/002	2	10																				
3/001													3	12								
3/002	1	4																				
3/004									1	2												
3/006	1	6							1	<2												
4/001	1	48																				
5/001	2	2																				
5/002	1	4																				
5/002			1	28																		
6/001	1	4	1	70																		
6/002	2	8																				
6/002					1	38																
6/004	4	20																				
6/006	1	6																				
7/001	1	4													1	2						
7/001	2	20																				
7/004	6	46			2	2			1	2												
8/001	1	2															1	2				

Cntxt	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
8/001			2	20																	1	12
8/002	1	4																				
9/006	31	292			11	218			3	48												
9/009	2	44	1	22																		
9/013	2	22			106	134																
9/015	1	4																				
9/015	1	4																				
9/019	3	12			2	136			1	6												
9/021	6	82			29	310			2	24												
9/021					5	170																
9/023	1	10																				
10/001			1	14	1	12																
11/001	1	10	1	<2																		
11/001			1	12													1	244				
12/001	1	8	2	44																		
12/001	1	2			1	<2															2	4
12/002	1	12																				
13/001	1	8																				
13/003	3	14																				
14/001	1	4																				
14/002	1	4																				
15/001													2	346					1	6		
16/004	12	96																				
16/005	241	2150			4	10			2	10							2	18				
16/005	97	262			4	6			1	2												

Cntxt	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	
16/005	162	1006					11	12	1	2													
16/007	29	102			35	222	15	156									1	6					
16/012	2	10			2	38																	
16/012													1	20									
18/001																			1	6			
19/001	2	16	2	166							1	12					1	454					
19/001			2	52													1	26					
19/002																	1	24					
22/001	1	2																					
22/002	1	4	2	14																			
23/001															1	<2			1	24			
23/001	1	2													1	<2							
23/002					11	96																	
24/003					4	156																	
24/003					15	986																	
24/003					13	448																	
24/003	28	736			1	12																	
24/003					14	392																	
24/003					22	512																	
24/003					25	1010																	
24/004					17	186																	
24/006					1	240																	
24/007	1	6																					
Total	664	5122	19	474	326	5334	26	168	13	96	1	12	6	378	3	2	8	774	3	36	3	16	

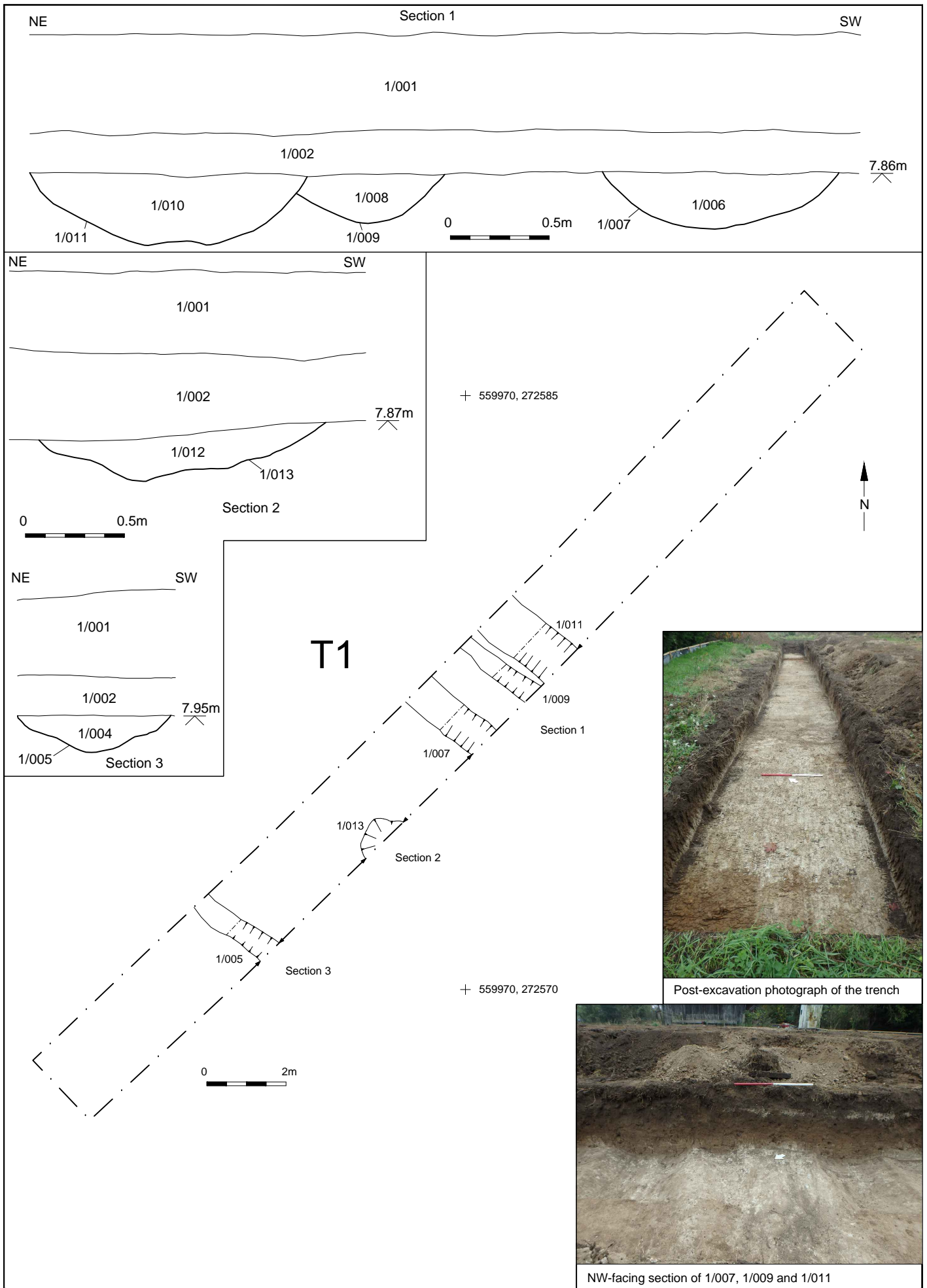


© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Location of the site and the CHER entries mentioned in the report	
Report No: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		

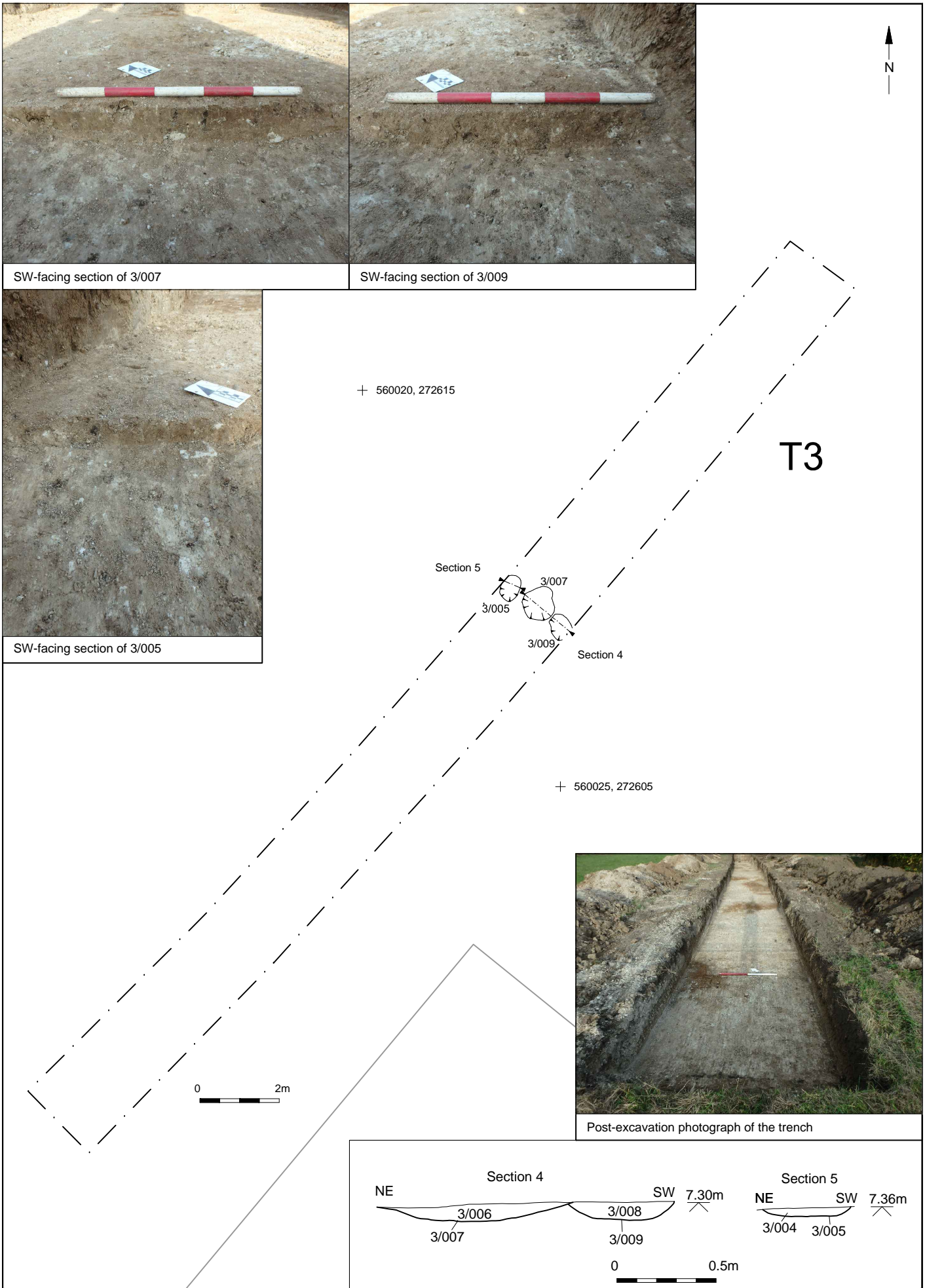


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 Post-excavation plans courtesy Archaeological Solutions

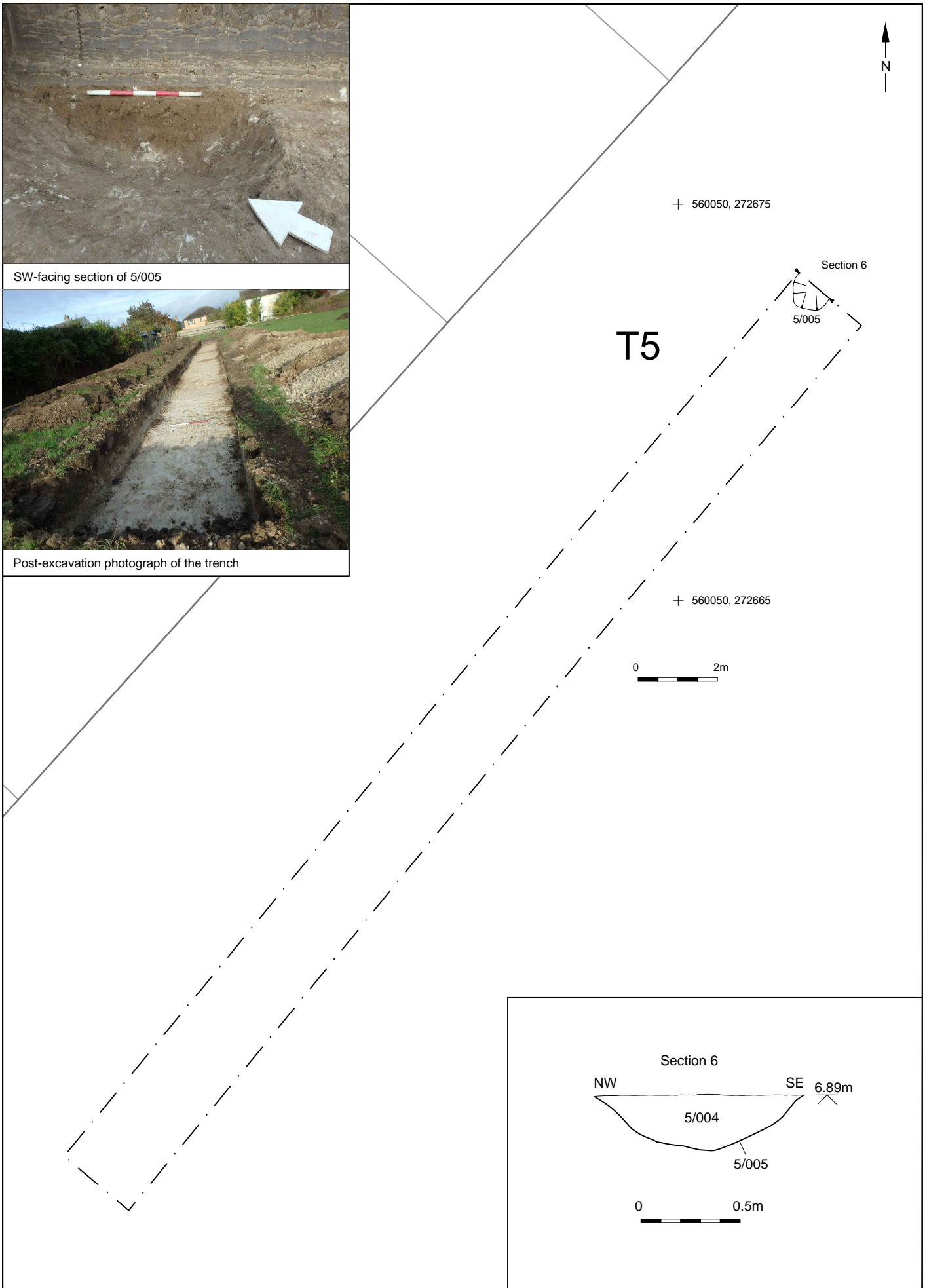
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7749	Dec 2015	Trench locations with 2012-13 investigations	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: APL		



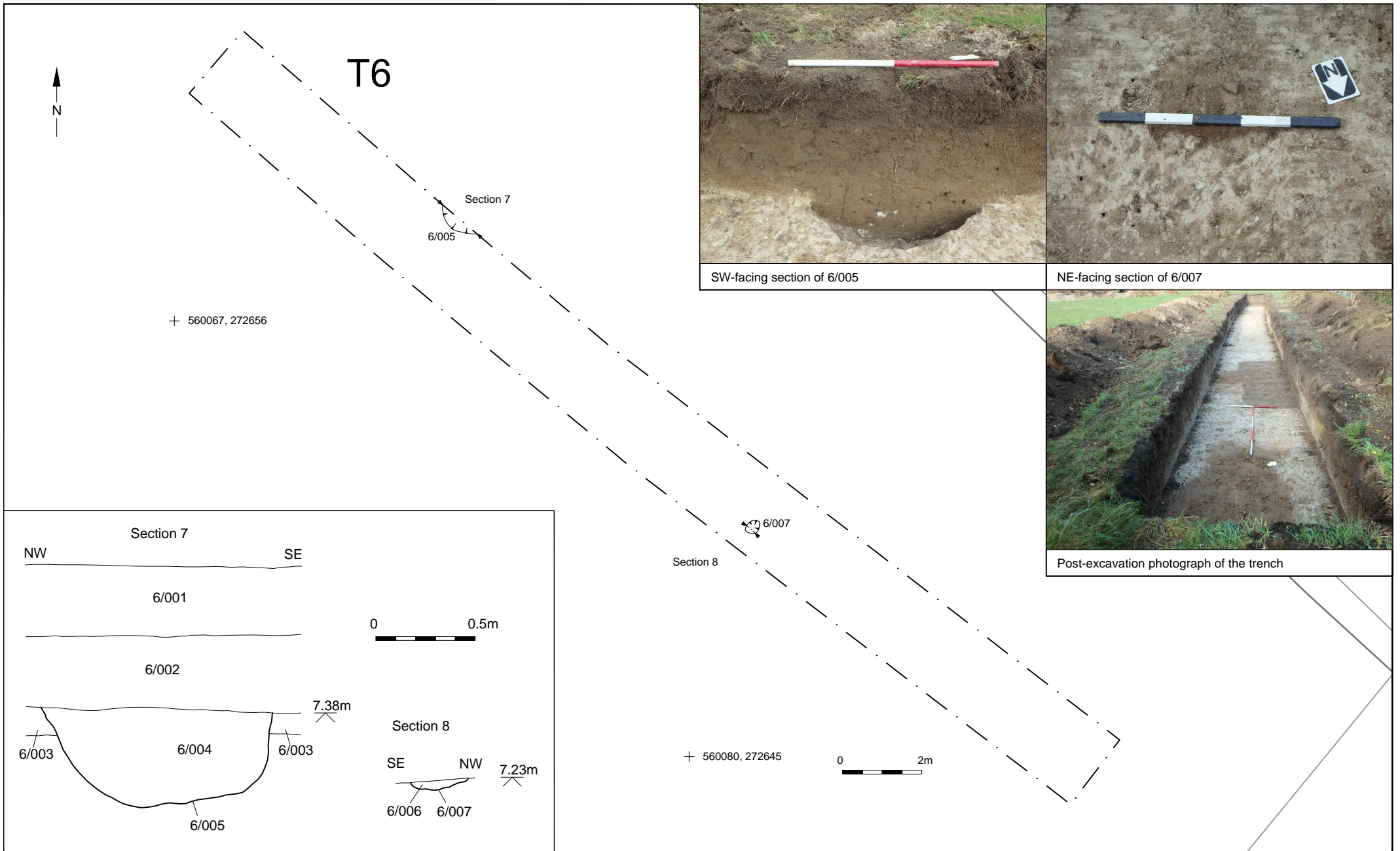
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.3
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 1 plan, section and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



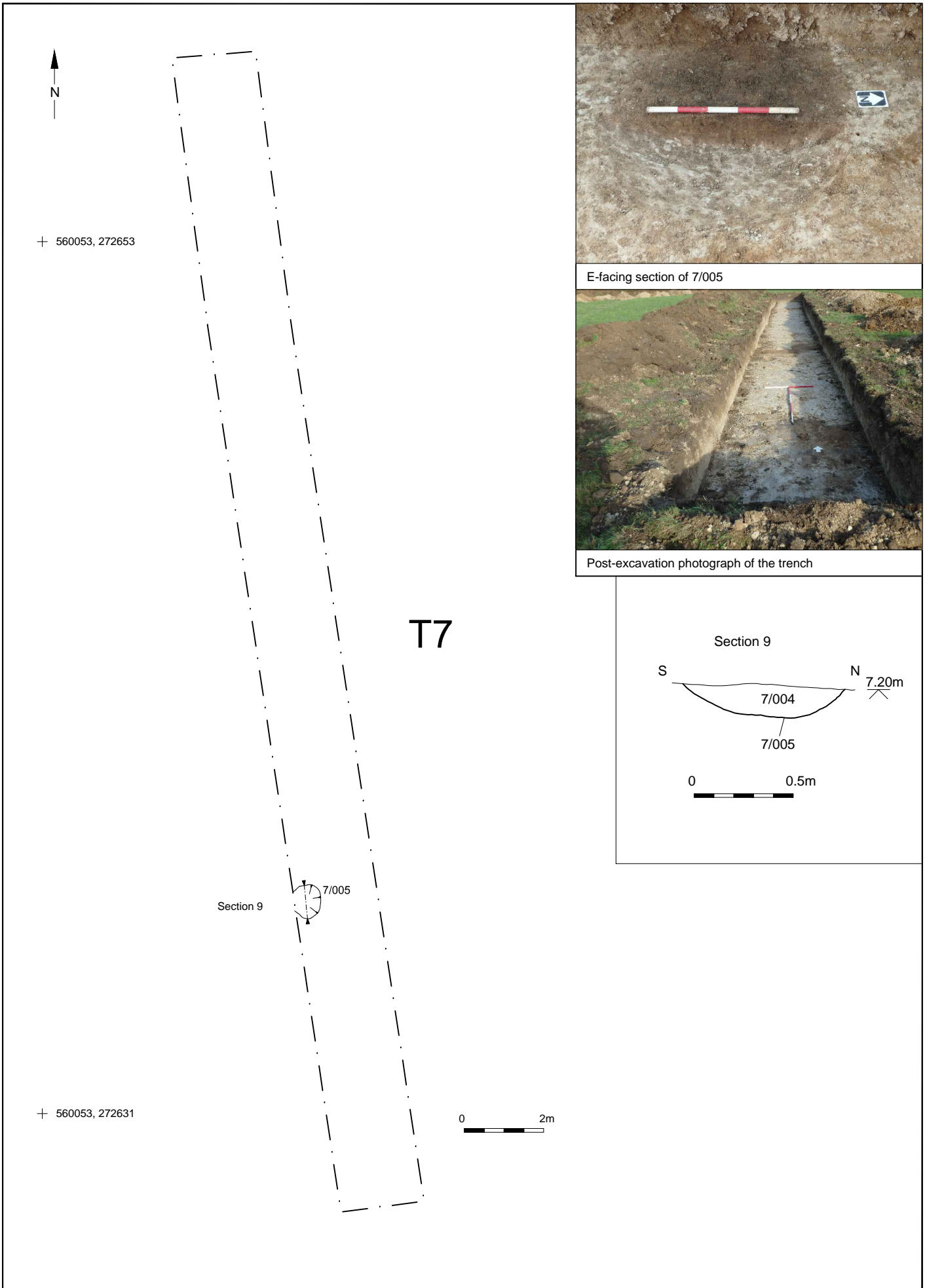
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 3 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.5
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 5 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



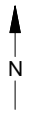
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.6
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



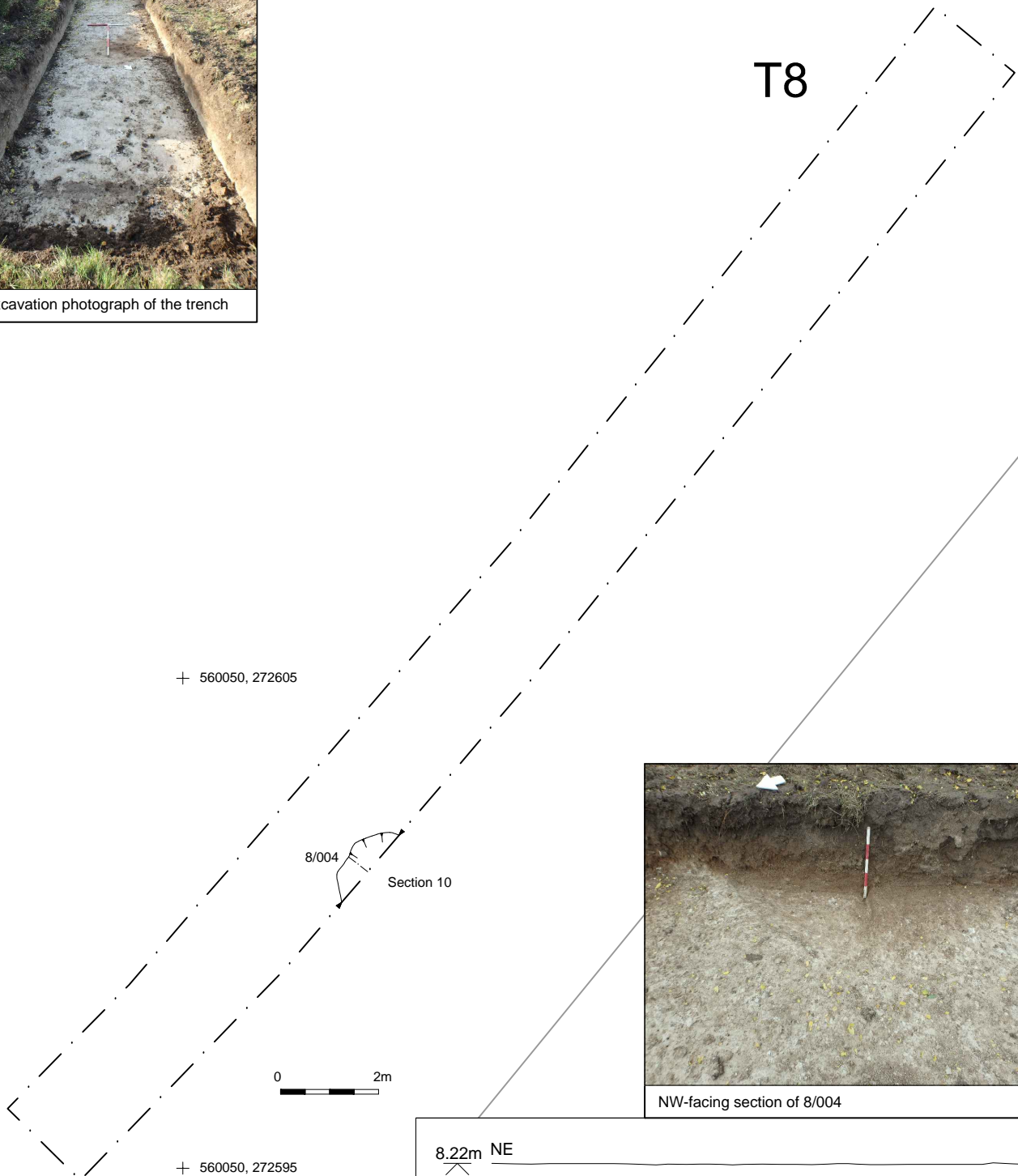
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.7
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 7 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



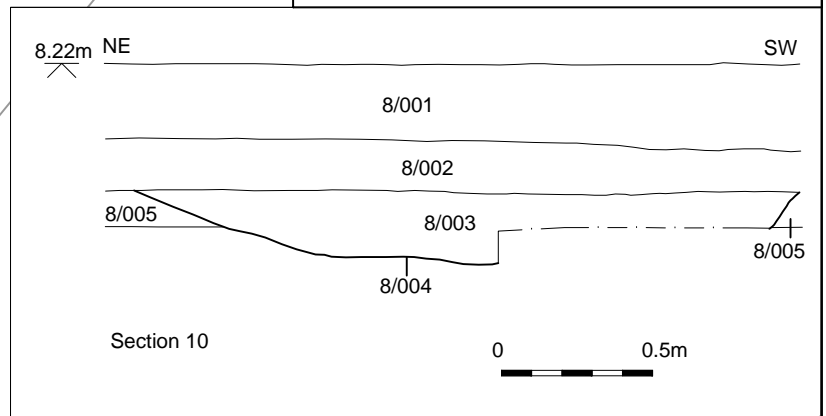
Post-excitation photograph of the trench



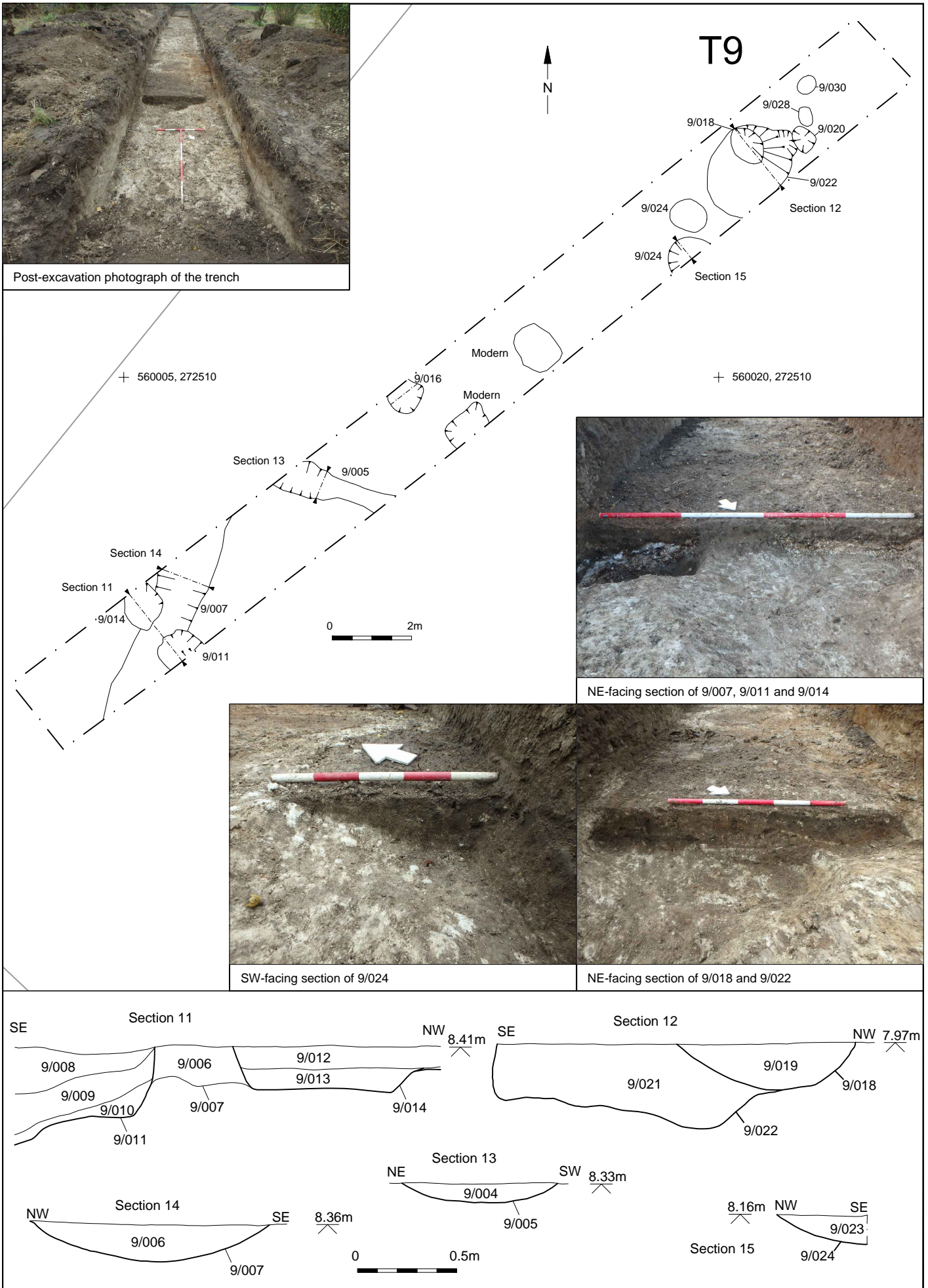
T8



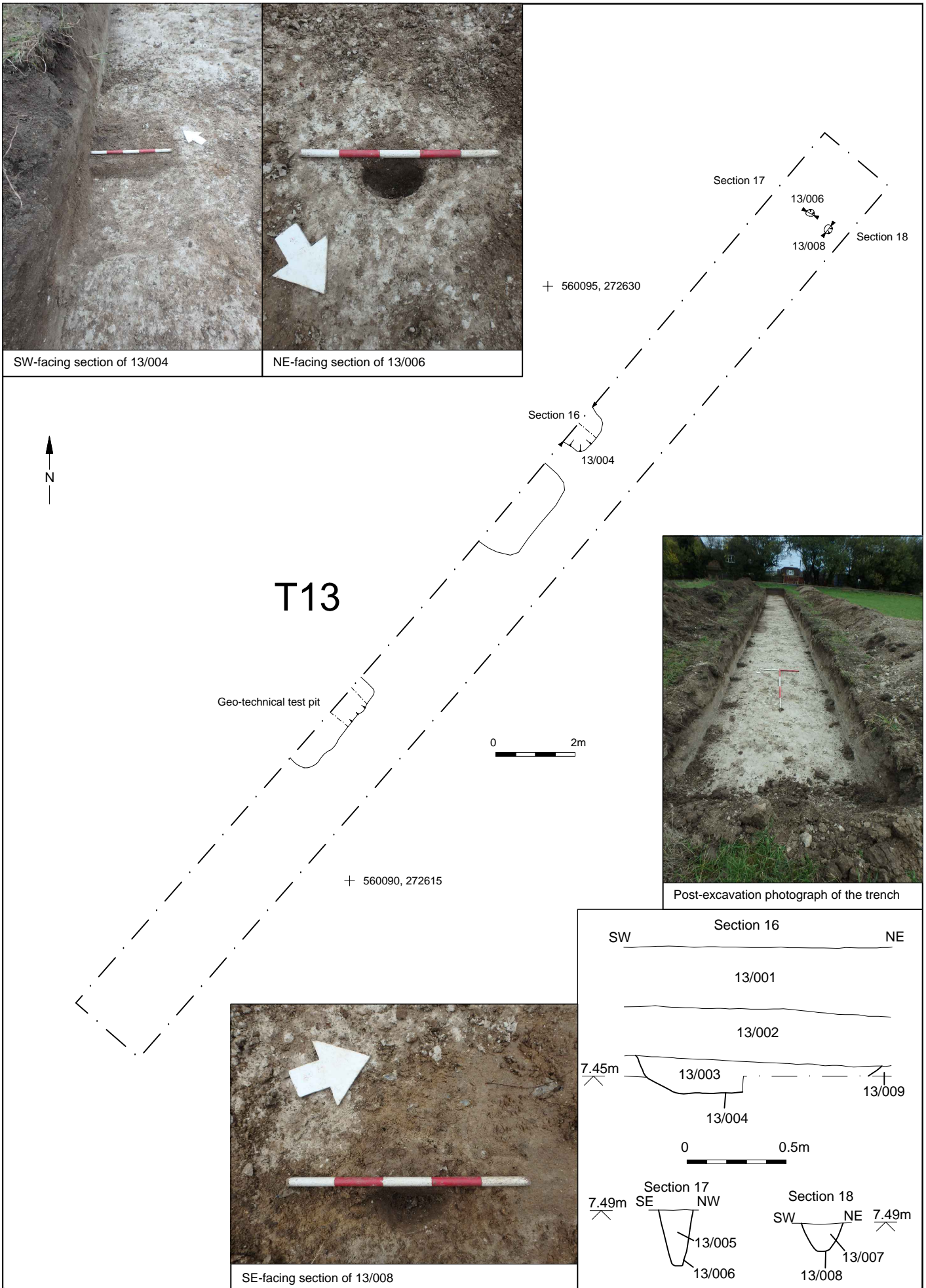
NW-facing section of 8/004



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.8
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 8 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.9
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 9 plan, sections and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.10
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 13 plan, sections and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		

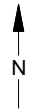


NW-facing section of 16/006, 16/011 and 16/013

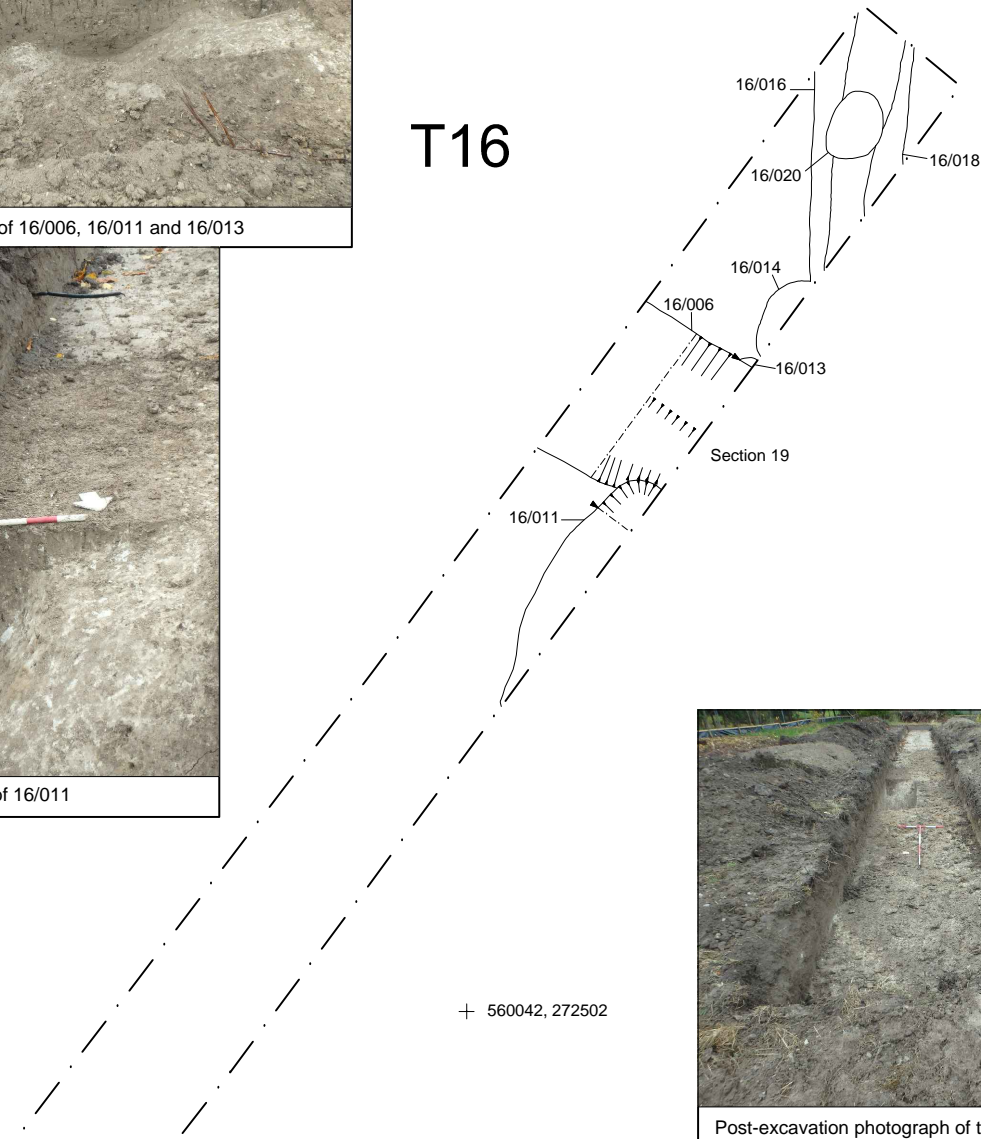


NE-facing section of 16/011

+ 560042, 272520



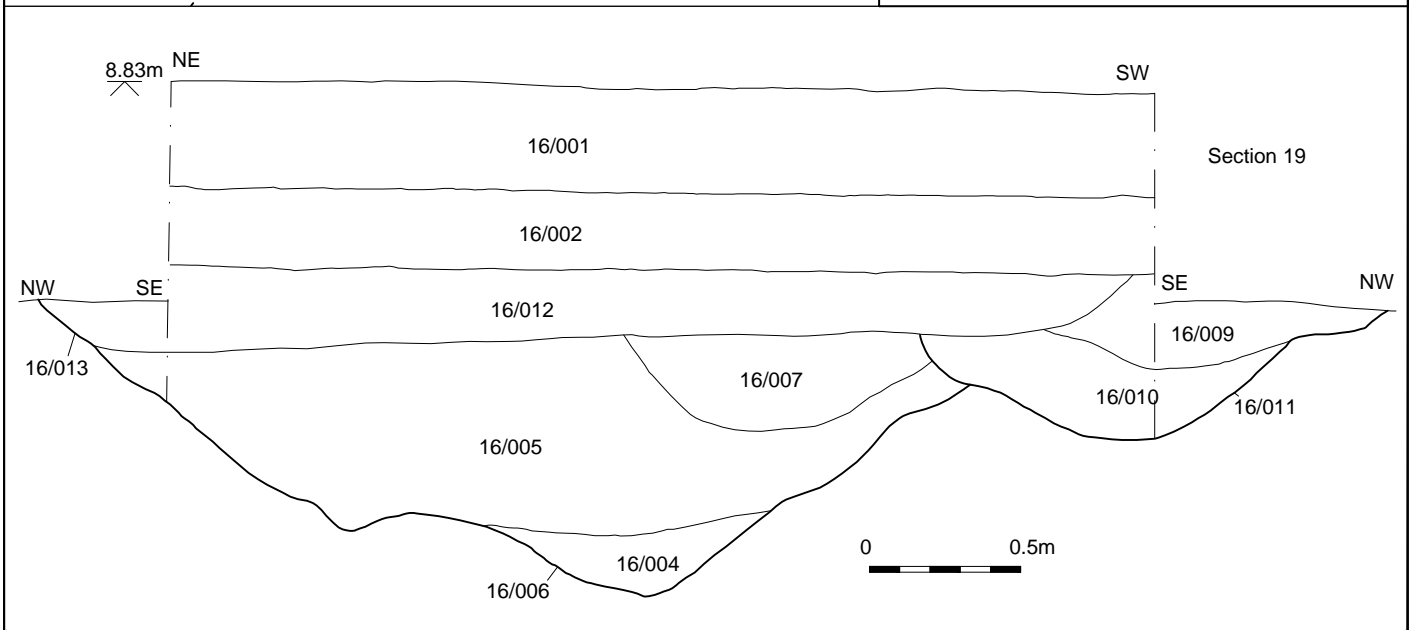
T16



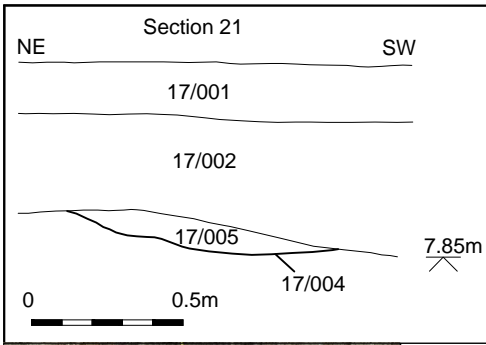
+ 560042, 272502



Post-excitation photograph of the trench



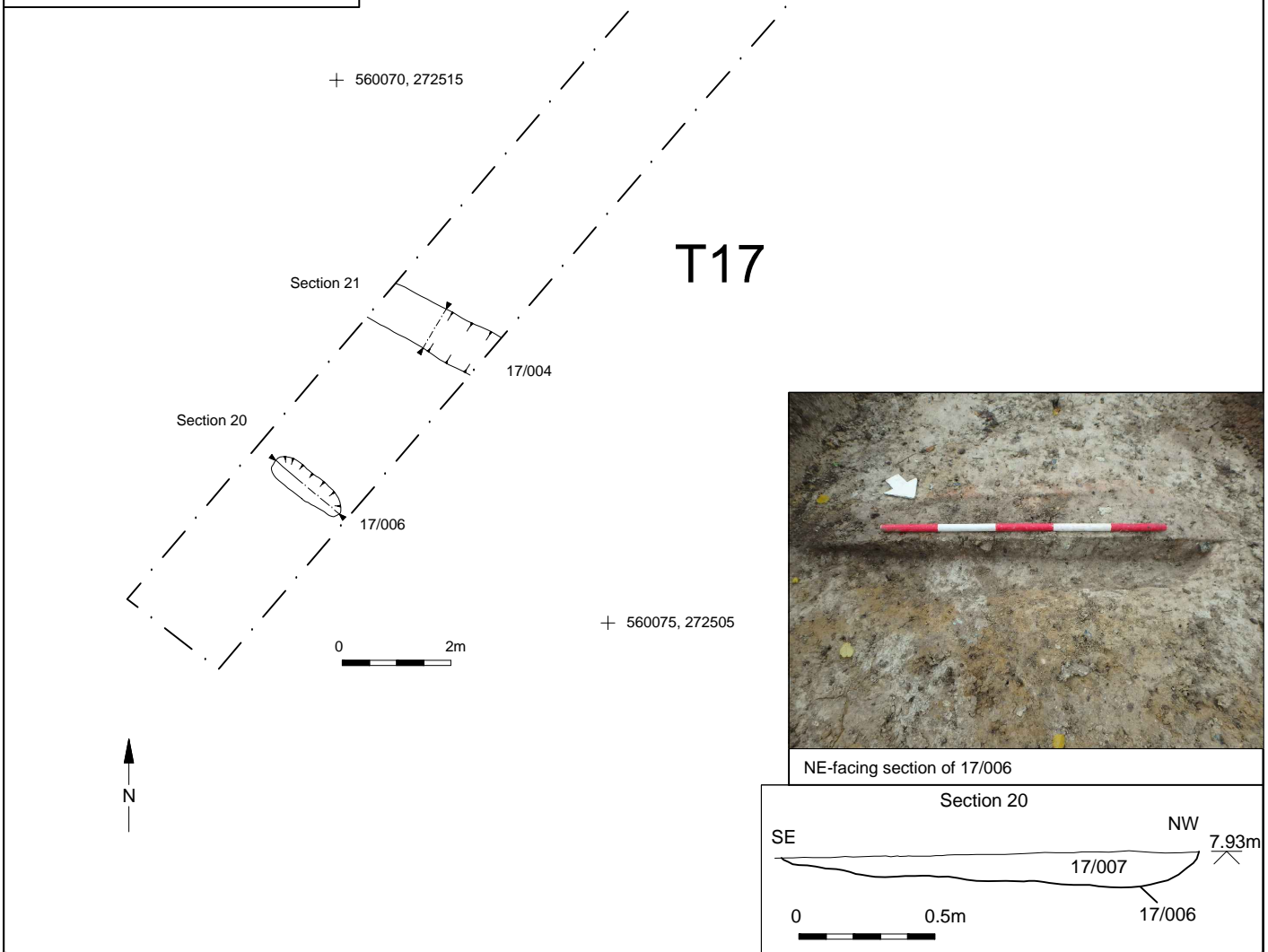
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.11
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 16 plan, section and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



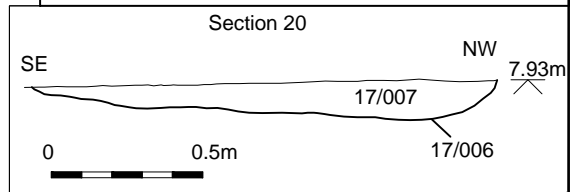
Post-excitation photograph of the trench



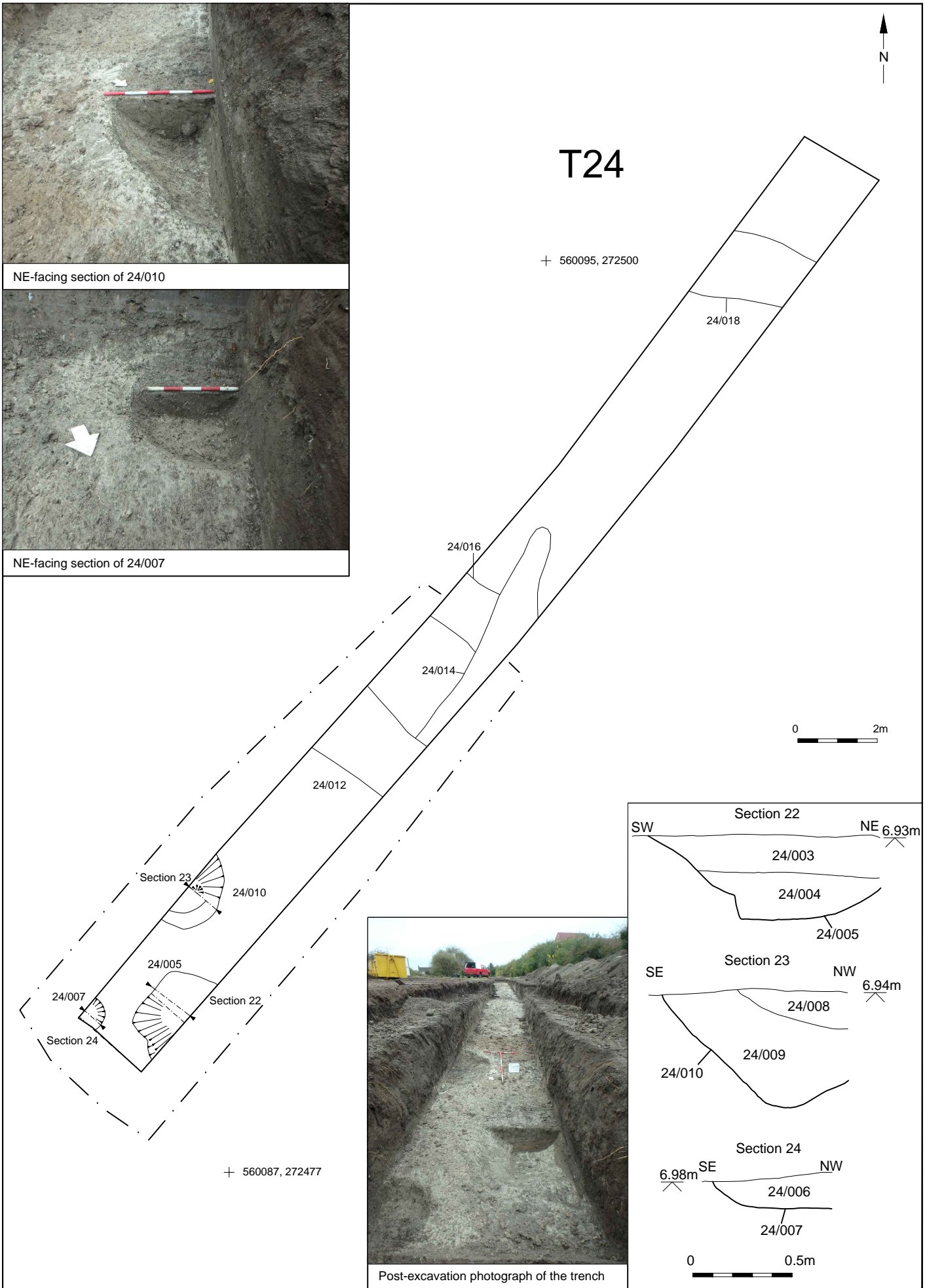
NW-facing section of 17/004



NE-facing section of 17/006



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.12
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



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Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Trench 24 plan, sections and selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		



Trench 2, looking South



Trench 4, looking South-East



Trench 10, looking South-East



Trench 11, looking South-West



Trench 12, looking South-East



Trench 14, looking North-East



Trench 15, looking South-West



Trench 18, looking North-East



Trench 19, looking North-West



Trench 22, looking North-East



Trench 23, looking North-West

© Archaeology South-East		Land to the rear of 23-49 Fordham Road, Soham	Fig.15
Project Ref: 7749	Nov 2015	Selected photographs of blank trenches	
Report Ref: 2015413	Drawn by: LM		

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