LAND NORTH EAST OF FORDHAM ROAD, SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

CHER NO.3613

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NGR: TL 6014 7249	Report No. 4017
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1465
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No. 3360
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Project dates (fieldwork)	*February 2012*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*3360*	Site code	*AS 1465*
Type of project	*Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Former allotments*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Early Iron Age pits and post holes. Romano-British pits, ditches and a cobbled surface.*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Early Iron Age and Roman assemblages*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*East Cambridgeshire*	*Soham*
HER for area	*Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.*2500m²*		
NGR	*TL 6014 7249*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.5 – 9m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*Hopkins Homes Ltd*		
Full title	*Land North East of Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Authors	*Stephen Quinn BSc* *Andrew Peachey, BA, AIFA*		
Report no.	*4017*		
Date (of report)	*February 2012*		

LAND NORTH EAST OF FORDHAM ROAD, SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north east of Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6014 7249). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd, and was undertaken in advance of a proposed new residential development with open space. The evaluation was required as a condition of outline consent for the development (East Cambs DC Ref. 10/00373/OUM).

Archaeological features were identified in all eight trial trenches of the current evaluation. Two principal phases were recorded: early Iron Age and Roman. It is possible that the early Iron Age features were present throughout the length of the site but were truncated by later (Roman) features. The early Iron Age features principally comprise pits. A post hole (F1045 (Tr.1)) and cobbled surface (F1119 (Tr.8) early Iron Age or earlier) were also recorded. The early Iron Age features were generally small and shallow (less than 0.20m deep. The associated finds comprise pottery (2-16 sherds), animal bone, struck flint and burnt flint. Pit F1113 (Tr.7) also contained a bone comb (SF1) and a bone pendant (SF3).

The majority of the Roman features were contained in Trenches 6, 7 and 8. The features extended across three phases of Roman activity: Late 1st – early 2nd century; mid 2nd – 3rd century; and 4th century. The Roman features comprised pits, ditches and gullies. Some of the inter-cutting linear ditches and gullies present in Trenches 6 and 7 adhered to a north-east/south-west alignment which corresponds to the Roman ditched field system recorded in the trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HER CB14632). The archaeological investigations to the west of the site also recorded a continuation of enclosure ditches with associated pits (Murray and Hounsell 2001). A cobbled surface (L1105 (Tr.6)) was also recorded, and it overlay a Roman ditch dated to the early 2nd century (F1111 (TR.6)). A similar surface or trackway was recorded during the trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HER CB14632). Relatively few post-medieval and modern features were recorded, and the archaeological remains have suffered little modern disturbance.

The early Iron Age and Roman archaeology is a continuation of the archaeological evidence revealed during a trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HERCB14631).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north east of Fordham Road,

Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6014 7249; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd, and was undertaken in advance of a proposed new residential development with open space. The evaluation was required as a condition of outline consent for the development (East Cambs DC Ref. 10/00373/OUM).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET; dated 29th June 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 20th June 2011). The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located at the south-western end of the town of Soham on the fen edge, 9km to the south-east of Ely and 20km to the north-east of Cambridge. The historic core of the town is situated *c*.1km to the north-west of the site, and Fordham Road follows a south-easterly course from the High Street/Sand Street to the village of Fordham *c*.3km to the south-east of the evaluation site. The evaluation site comprises an approximately rectangular area of former allotments on the northern side of Fordham Road, with an

industrial estate to the south-east and residential development bordering the remaining sides.

3 METHODOLOGY (DESK BASED RESEARCH)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig.3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA, Shire Hall, Cambridge). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 8.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were Cambridgeshire Archives (CA, Shire Hall, Cambridge), as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

4.1.1 The town of Soham is situated on an irregular peninsular, which projects from Fordham into the fen. The peninsular arced around Soham Mere, a low-lying watery area that dominated the development of the town until it was drained in the mid 19th century. The Soham Lode which passes *c*.400m to the north-east and *c*.600m to the north-west of the evaluation site is a canalisation of the Snail river, which previously ran into the Mere. The

evaluation site is situated close to what would have been the centre of the peninsular to the east of the mere, dropping from c.9m AOD at its southern edge to *c*.5m AOD at its northern edge.

4.1.2 The underlying geology of the peninsular on which Soham is located is Gault Clay. The surrounding fen comprises peat deposits, while the area of the former Soham Mere can be identified by a deposit white shall marl.

4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background (Fig.3)

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement and activity appears to be focused to the north of Soham in the Broad Hill area, and is represented by extensive flint scatters on areas of higher ground (*c*.1.8m AOD) and sealed beneath later peat deposits. Flint artefacts of this date in the vicinity of the evaluation site are limited to sparsely distributed or isolated finds including a hammer stone, axe and blades *c*.500m to the north (HER 02097 and 07498) and scrapers and a whetstone *c*.700m to the south-east (HER04456).

4.2.2 The bulk of Bronze Age activity that has been recorded around Soham comprises funerary activity that appears to have been situated away from the peninsular on which the historic town was situated and on the mainland overlooking the fen. These monuments have included funerary mounds at Wicken and Fordham, while a burial has been recorded at Clipsall Field *c*.700m to the south-east (HER 07518). A spearhead (HER 07605a) and Beaker pottery (HER 07493) have also been recorded in the Clipsall Field and Down Field areas to the east and west. However archaeological investigations adjacent and close to the evaluation site have indicated the presence of Bronze Age settlement on the peninsular. A trial trench evaluation adjacent to the east of the site recorded two rectangular ditched enclosures associated with post-built buildings and pits that contained fine decorated (bossed) and coarse plain ware pottery that dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age (Connor 2001; HER CB14631). The post-built structures appear to be focused in the southern part of the excavated area, and the enclosures in the north, but this interpretation is partially obscured by subsequent truncation of prehistoric features by Roman activity. An archaeological evaluation *c*.650m to the west also recovered a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint that may indicate Bronze Age activity (HER MCB17961).

4.2.3 The Iron Age landscape around Soham is dominated by the hilltop settlement at Henney, on the periphery of Stuntney and Ely, significantly to the north-west of the evaluation site. Iron Age finds in the vicinity of the evaluation site are limited to an area adjacent to Soham Lode *c*.700m to the north-east, where field-walking, metal detecting and dredging have recovered very sparse Iron Age coins (HER 04456b and 07602) and pottery (HER 07560 and 07503).

Roman

4.2.4 During the Roman period Soham formed part of a complex and intensively settled landscape on the edge of the supposed Imperial estate of the fens. A significant component of this local landscape was a villa at East Fen Drove to the north-east of the evaluation site, as well as a settlement at Fordey Farm to the north-west of Soham. Archaeological investigations on land adjacent to the east and west of the evaluation site have recorded significant evidence for Roman activity and settlement, while the Clipsall Field and Down Field areas to the east and north have produced high quantities of Roman finds.

4.2.5 The trial trench evaluation of land adjacent to the east of the evaluation site (Connor 2001; HER CB14632) recorded a Roman ditched field system that may be associated with the villa identified on East Fen Drove. The field system included a metalled surface, possibly a track way. Finds included locally-produced pottery, well-preserved animal bone and a small number of metal objects including copper alloy brooches. A separate archaeological investigation adjacent to the west of the evaluation site (Murray and Hounsell 2001; HER CB14630) recorded a continuation of enclosure ditches with associated pits, containing low to moderate quantities of finds including 2nd century AD pottery and a spindle whorl. The evaluation site may be expected to contain interlinking ditches and associated features that will further expand the plan of the enclosures revealed by the previous investigations. A Roman denarius coin found during metal detecting *c.*300m to the west of the evaluation site (HER MCB16684) may also be associated with this area of settlement and activity.

4.2.6 The intensity and relative wealth of Roman settlement in the vicinity of the evaluation site is supported by the numerous finds of coins, brooches, metalwork and pottery from the Clipsall Field area c.500m to the east (HER 04456a, 05568, 07560a, 07580, 07584, 07593, 07594, 07602 and 07605) and the Down Field area c.500m to the south (HER 07502, 07603, 07604, 07682, MCB17389 and MCB18080).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.2.7 The first evidence for settlement and activity within Soham dates from the Anglo-Saxon period and includes four pagan cemeteries. One of these cemeteries is located *c.*100m to the west of the evaluation site on Newmarket Road (HER 07027). It comprised an inhumation cemetery recorded in the 1850s-60s that produced a small collection of brooches, spearheads and pottery vessels. The character of Anglo-Saxon Soham remains uncertain and is primarily based on foundation stories of a church by St. Felix of Burgundy in the 630s. However, archaeological evidence close to the evaluation site is limited to sparse metalwork finds close to the town centre to the north-west (HER 02086), Clipsall Field to the north-east (HER 04456d) and Down Field to the south-east (HER 07585 and 07603).

4.2.8 At the time of the Domesday Survey, Soham comprised three manors, the closest of which to the evaluation site was Netherhall Manor *c.*450m to the north-west (HER MCB19369). Evidence for medieval settlement close to the evaluation site is limited to an area *c.*800m to the north-east closer to the core of the town (HER MCB18201, MCB18185 and MCB16314); however one of the key features of medieval Soham is the intact survival of the open field system surrounding the urban core of the town. The system used is that of the Midlands, with three fields and common lands. The commons were confirmed by a Decree of the Court of the Exchequer in 1686, and today Soham still has three commons, at Angle Common, East Fen and Qua Fen; it also has the South and North Horse Fens. In the absence of a Lord (or Lady) of the Manor, these are administered by the Town Council. The evaluation site is located between the East fen and South Horse Fen. A key component of the medieval agricultural landscape would have been windmills, one of which was situated on the opposite side of Fordham Road to the evaluation site on Mill Croft (HER 07497), while a second windmill was situated *c.*400m to the north-west (HER 07105). During this period, or possibly the Saxon period, it is presumed the River Snail was canalized and the Soham Lode created but there is no dating evidence to confirm this.

Post-Medieval

4.2.9 The first attempts to drain the fenland surrounding Soham were made by Vermuyden in *c.*1664, but due to the presence of the mere and sluice collapses were never successful. It was not until the advent of steam pumps in the mid 19th century that drainage could be achieved and maintained. In 1879 the railway arrived in Soham, providing much needed stimulus for the development of the town, and significant post-medieval components of the urban core remain extant or have been investigated by archaeologists (Appendix 1). Post-medieval activity close to the evaluation site is limited to the presence of a cemetery (HER12186) and two mortuary chapels: Anglican (HER MCB17213) and non-conformist (HER MCB17233) on the opposite side of Fordham Road that suggest the area was on the fringes of the post-medieval town.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

A 17th century map (19th century tracing) of the Manors of Soham and Fordham (Fig.4)

4.3.1 On the 17th century map the evaluation site is within a large plot titled 'The Cote Piece' within the Windmill Croft. The plot is occupied by a Mr Thomas Stockton and largely surrounded by elongated agricultural plots also within Windmill Croft. Although still primarily rural land to the east of the town of Soham, houses are visible principally to the west of the site along Brooke Street and Musket Way (later Fordham Road).

Tithe Map of the Parish of Soham, 1845 (Fig.5)

4.3.2 The 1845 Tithe map depicts the evaluation site as within the same agricultural plot (No.2108) as was depicted on the 17th century manorial map. A windmill is recorded on the opposite side of Butchers Causeway (later Fordham Road) to the evaluation site. Residential development along Brook Street has continued and a series of properties have been constructed adjacent to the northern edge of the evaluation site, while houses have also been constructed to the west on Butchers Causeway (later Fordham Road).

Ordnance Survey map, 1886, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.16, XXXI.13, XXXV.4 & XXXVI.1 (Fig.6)

4.3.3 The 1886 1st edition Ordnance Survey map continues to depict the evaluation site as within the same large agricultural plot as was depicted in the 17th century. A windmill is still shown on the opposite side of Kings Parade (later Fordham Road) to the evaluation site, while a short distance to the east Soham Cemetery with two Mortuary Chapels has been established on a site, where it is noted that human remains and Anglo-Saxon beads were found in the 1850s-60s. Small scale residential development continues along Brook Street and Kings Parade, including cottages to the south of the evaluation site.

Ordnance Survey map, 1903, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.SE, XXXVI.NW, XXXI.SW & XXXV.NE (Fig.7)

4.3.4 The evaluation site remains depicted within the previous agricultural plat on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map as on previous maps, although the site is now bisected by a path or track between Brook Street and Kings Parade (later Fordham Road). The establishment of this track and several parallel examples coincides with the beginning of the infill of land between the two roads, including the construction of the Red House and the establishment of a wooded area to the north-west of the evaluation site.

Ordnance Survey map, 1950, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.SE, XXXVI.NW, XXXI.SW & XXXV.NE (Fig.8)

4.3.5 The 1950 Ordnance Survey map labels the evaluation site as within a plot of 'Allotment Gardens' that effectively demonstrates this plot has remained un-developed and in use for continual small scale cultivation since at least the 17th century. The principal changes in the surrounding landscape comprise the windmill on the opposite side of Fordham Road going out of use, and the infill of plots to the north-west with woodland (orchard) or residential dwellings.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)

5.1 Eight trenches (Figs. 1 & 2) were excavated representing a 5% sample of the site. Each trench measured 40m x 1.60m. Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 7 were moved slightly due to their proximity to overhead power lines.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated by a 180 wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Spoil heaps were scanned for finds and metal detected using a C.Scope CS1220R.

5.3 Three one-metre square test pits were excavated by hand at the end of three trenches to characterise the artefact content of the ploughsoil.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 & 9, DPs 2 & 5

Sample Section 1A; north-west end, north-east facing. *0.00m = 8.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark blackish grey, loose clay silt with moderate small sub-angular / rounded flints and occasional ceramic building material fragments.
0.26 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, loose clay silt with moderate small sub-angular / rounded flints and stones.
0.57 – 0.65m	L1002	Subsoil. Light whitish grey, chalky clay silt with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small angular flints.
0.65m+	L1004	Natural. Greyish white, clay chalk.

Sample Section 1B; south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00m = 7.91m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.51 – 0.71m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.71m+	L1004	Natural. As above.

Description: Pit F1015 and Post Hole F1045 contained early Iron Age pottery. Ditch F1057 and Pit F1041 contained Roman pottery. Pit F1013 contained no finds.

Pit F1013 was oval in plan (0.60m x 0.35m x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded flints. No finds were present.

Pit F1015 was oval in plan (0.72x 0.48x 0.10m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid grey brown, firm clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained early Iron Age pottery (17g) and animal bone (16g).

Pit F1041 was circular in plan (1.60m+ x 1.80mx 0.29m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1059, was a light yellow grey, compact, chalky silt with frequent small chalk nodules. No finds were present. The upper fill, L1042, was a dark grey brown, friable clay silt with occasional small chalk nodules. Two sherds of Roman pottery (6g) were present.

Post Hole F1045 was circular in plan (0.38m x 0.33m x 0.07m). It had steep sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid grey brown, compact, clay silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (6g), struck flint (<1g) and animal bone (1g).

Ditch F1057 was linear in plan (9m+ x 1.10m x 0.42m), aligned approximately east / west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1058, was a light brownish grey, compact, clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints and frequent small chalk nodules. It contained Roman pottery (26g), animal bone (1g) and struck flint (13g).

Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 9, DP 14.

Sample Section 2A; north-east end, north-west facing. 0.00m = 8.04m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.56m	L1002	2nd Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.56m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 2B; south-west end, north-west facing. 0.00m = 8.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.18 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.36m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.36m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained four pits: F1005, F1007, F1009 and F1011. The majority were undated but Pit F1007 contained early Iron Age pottery.

Pit F1005 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.78m x 0.38m + x 0.19m). It had moderately steep sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid

yellow grey, friable, silty clay with moderate chalk flecks. It contained animal bone (11g) and struck flint (7g).

Pit F1007 was sub-circular in plan (1.40m x 0.44m x 0.18m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a light yellow grey, compact, clay silt with occasional small rounded chalk nodules. It contained early Iron Age pottery.

Pit F1009 was sub-circular in plan (0.98m x 0.60m x 0.07m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a light yellow grey, friable, clay silt with moderate chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Pit F1011 was sub-circular in plan (1.60m x 0.44m x 0.16m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a light yellow grey, compact, clay silt with moderate chalk flecks. No finds were present.

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 9, DPs 1, 3 & 15.

Sample Section 3A; north-west end, north-east facing. *0.00m = 8.59m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.47m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 3B; south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00m = 8.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.44m	L1002	2nd Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained pits clustered at the north-western end of the trench. Pits F1017, F1021, F1023, F1025 and F1043 contained early Iron Age pottery. Pits F1019, F1029, F1031 and F1033 were undated. Gullies F1053 and F1055 were recorded, and they were also undated.

Gully F1053 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 0.35m x 0.04m), aligned northeast / southwest. It had shallow, steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded flints. It contained struck flint (14g).

Gully F1055 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 0.20m x 0.05m), aligned northeast / southwest. It had shallow, moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a mid brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded flints. It contained a struck flint (2g).

Pit F1017 was oval in plan (1.05m x 0.60m x 0.11m). It had gently sloping sides with a concave uneven base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded flints. It

contained early Iron Age pottery (90g), animal bone (154g) and struck flint (6g).

Pit F1019 was oval in plan (0.97m x 0.45m x 0.07m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional small rounded flints. No finds were present. F1019 was cut by Pit F1021.

Pit F1021 was circular in plan (0.55m x 0.40m x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1022, was a dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (34g) and animal bone (128g). F1021 cut Pit F1019.

Pit F1023 was oval in plan (1.05m x 0.35m x 0.07m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (10g), animal bone (3g) and struck flint (6g).

Pit F1025 was oval in plan (0.60m x 0.35m x 0.11m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional small rounded flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (9g), animal bone (1g) and struck flint (16g).

Pit F1029 was oval in plan (0.54m x 0.28m x 0.03m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained animal bone (5g) and struck flint (2g).

Pit F1031 was oval in plan (0.38m x 0.22m x 0.02m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1033 was oval in plan (0.65m x 0.35m x 0.03m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained animal bone (1g).

Pit F1043 was circular in plan (1.48m x 0.95m x 0.20m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate small rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks. It contained early Iron Age pottery (91g), animal bone (48g), struck flint (10g) and burnt flint (<1g).

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 10.

Sample Section 4A; north-east end, north-west facing. 0.00m = 8.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 4B; south-west end, north-west facing. 0.00m = 8.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.22 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.43m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Two pits (F1035 and F1037) and a post hole (F1039) were present in Trench 4. Post Hole F1039 contained early Iron Age pottery.

Pit F1035 was oval in plan (1.10m x 0.60m + x 0.08m). It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid orange brown, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, and occasional small rounded flints. It contained burnt animal bone (2g).

Pit F1037 was oval in plan (0.49m x 0.36m + x 0.05m). It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid grey brown, moderately compact, clayey silt. No finds were present.

Post Hole F1039 was circular in plan (0.31m x 0.28m x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1040, was a dark grey brown, moderately compact, clayey silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (7g) and struck flint (2g).

Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 10.

Sample Section 5A; north-west end, north-east facing. 0.00m = 8.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.41m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 5B; south-east end, north-east facing. 0.00m = 8.72m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.39m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained Hollow F1027, located towards the centre of the trench. It contained post-medieval pottery.

Hollow F1027 was irregularly-shaped in plan (3.57m x 1.60m+ x 0.24m). It had irregular sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid grey brown, loose clay silt with moderate medium-sized flints. It contained post-medieval pottery (8g) and a residual struck flint (1g).

Trench 6 Figs. 2 & 11, DPs 4, 7- 8 & 10-12.

Sample Section 6A; north-east end, south-east facing. 0.00m = 8.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.45m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 6B; south-west end, north-west facing. 0.00m = 8.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.45 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained numerous Roman features. A possible re-cut ditch (F1049 & F1051) and a large pit F1047 were located at the north-east end of the trench. Inter-cutting linear and curvilinear ditches and gullies were present in the centre of the trench (Ditches F1065, F1067 & F1072, and Gully G1089), and they *contained large quantities of Roman pottery and animal bone*. *At the south-western end of the trench a cobbled flint surface (L1105) overlay a Roman ditch (F1111). Pit F1091 and Gully F1087 were undated. Pit F1060 was post-medieval.*

Pit F1047 was oval in plan (1.60m+ x 2.78m x 1.30m). It had steep sides and an irregular base. It contained four fills. The basal fill, L1062, was a dark blackish grey, loose, sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small flints. Roman pottery (93g) and struck flint (4g) were present. Above L1062, 1063 was a light whitish grey, firm, silty chalk. No finds were present. Above L1063, L1048 was a dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Roman pottery (101g), animal bone (10762g) and burnt flint (53g). The upper fill, L1064, was a mid grey brown, firm clay silt with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. It contained Roman (3rd century) pottery (224g), animal bone (1704g) and a glass fragment (6g).

Pit F1060 was oval in plan (0.40m x 0.20m x 0.07m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1061, was a dark blackish brown, loose, clay silt. It contained animal bone (185g) and post-medieval pottery (11g). F1060 cut Ditch F1072.

Pit F1091 was an irregular shape in plan (2.65m x 0.95m x 0.13m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1092, was a mid yellow brown, firm, sandy silt. It contained animal bone (77g).

Gully F1087 was linear in plan (0.85+ x 0.58x 0.12m), aligned northwest / southeast. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1088, was a mid brown grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks. No finds were present. F1087 was cut by Roman Gully F1089.

Gully F1089 was linear in plan (3.00m+ x 0.45m x 0.27m), aligned north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1090, was a mid brown grey, friable, clay silt. It contained Roman pottery (8g), animal bone (38g) and struck flint (2g). F1089 cut Gully F1087 and was cut by Ditches F1067 and F1065.

Ditch F1049 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 1.93m x 0.61m) aligned northwest / southeast. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1050 was a mid brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks. It contained Roman (late 1st - early 2nd century) pottery (162g) and animal bone (46g). It was re-cut by Ditch F1051.

Ditch F1051 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 1.80m x 0.61m), aligned northwest / southeast. It had moderately steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1052 was a dark brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks. It contained Roman pottery (15g) and animal bone (244g). F1051 was a re-cut of Ditch F1049.

Ditch F1072 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 2.52m x 0.71m), aligned northwest / southeast. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1073 was a dark grey brown, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional small flints. It contained Roman (early 2nd century) pottery (91g), CBM (5g) and animal bone (881g).

Ditch F1065 was linear in plan (3.75m+ x 1.65m x 0.55m), aligned east / west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1066 was a mid grey brown, firm, clay sandy silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. It contained Roman (mid 2nd - early 3rd century) pottery (198g) and animal bone (828g). F1065 cut Gully F1089 and Ditch F1067.

Ditch F1067 was curvilinear in plan (4.90+ x 1.60+ x 0.52m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1093 was a dark brownish grey, loose, clay silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained Roman (2nd century) pottery (154g), struck flint (8g) and animal bone (312g). F1067 cut Gully F1089 and was cut by Ditch F1065.

Layer L1106 was irregularly-shaped in plan (0.47m+ x 1.60m+ x 0.14m). It was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained Roman (late 2nd - mid 3rd century) pottery (346g), animal bone (175g) and an iron fragment (6g). It overlay Cobbled Flint Surface L1105.

Cobbled Surface L1105 was linear in plan (5.0m+ x 1.50m+ x 0.10m). It was a compact flint stone layer. Roman (3rd century) pottery (291g), animal bone

(909g), oyster shell (1g) and Fe fragments (36g) were present on the surface. L1105 lay below L1106, and overlay Ditch F1111.

Ditch F1111 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.78x 0.24m), aligned northwest /southeast. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1112 was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent small angular flints and occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. It contained Roman (early 2nd century) pottery (45g), iron fragments (6g) and animal bone (153g). It was overlain by Cobbled Surface L1105.

Trench 7 Figs. 2 & 12, DPs 6, 9 & 17.

Sample Section 7A; north-west end, south-west facing. 0.00m = 9.09m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 7B; south-east end, south-west facing. 0.00m = 8.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained two early Iron Age pits (F1113 and F1102). The trench also contained Roman inter-cutting linear ditches and gullies: F1076, F1079, F1094, F1096 and F1100. Roman Pits F1068, F1074, F1085 and F1109 were also present. These features contained large assemblages of Roman pottery and animal bone. Two post-medieval or modern pits (F1070 & F1098) cut the Roman features. Gully F1081 and Pit F1083 were undated.

Pit F1085 was circular in plan (0.66m+ x 1.70m x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1086, was a mid grey brown, loose, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small angular flints. It contained Roman (mid 2nd – 4th century) pottery (531g), struck flint (3g), animal bone (519g) and CBM (326g). F1085 was cut by post-medieval Pit F1070.

Pit F1070 was irregularly shaped in plan (2.30mx 1.60m+ x 0.20m). It had irregular sides with an irregular base. Its fill, L1071, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate small angular flints. It contained post-medieval pottery (100g), animal bone (31g) and CBM (223g). F1070 cut Pit F1085.

Pit F1068 was oval in plan (1.10m+ x 0.54m x 0.10m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1069, was a dark blackish brown, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small

angular flints. It contained Roman (late 2nd – 3rd century) pottery (91g), animal bone (42g), struck flint (37g) and burnt flint (7g).

Gully F1081 was linear in plan (0.60m+ x 0.96m x 0.32m), aligned north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1082, was a mid orange brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flints. No finds were present. F1081 was cut by Roman Pit F1074.

Pit F1074 was oval in plan (1.60m+ x 1.63m+ x 0.29m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1075, was a dark orange brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained Roman (late 2nd - mid 3rd century) pottery (105g), animal bone (332g) and oyster shell (21g). Cuts gully F1081. F1074 was cut by Ditch F1079.

Ditch F1076 was linear in plan (1.75m+ x 1.34m x 0.69m), aligned northeast / southwest. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1077, was a mid yellowish grey, compact, clay silt with moderate small chalk nodules. It contained Roman (early 2nd century) pottery (154g) and animal bone (7g). The upper fill, L1078, was a dark brown grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate small angular flints and occasional small chalk flecks. It contained Roman (4th century) pottery (338g), struck flint (2g) and animal bone (65g). F1076 was cut by Roman Ditch F1079.

Ditch F1079 was linear in plan (1.65m+ x 1.54m x 0.30m), aligned approximately north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1080, was a dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small flints. It contained Roman (late 2nd - 3rd century) pottery (938g), struck flint (15g), animal bone (588g), CBM (189g) and oyster shell (12g). F1079 cut F1074, F1076 and F1083.

Pit F1083 was irregularly shaped in plan (0.60m+ x 1.04m x 0.45m). It had moderately steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1084, was a mid bluish grey, moderately compact, silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints. No finds were present. F1083 was cut by Ditch F1079.

Ditch F1096 was linear in plan (1.50m x 2.00m x 0.75m), aligned approximately northeast / southwest. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1097, was a dark grey brown, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional small angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (10g) and animal bone (132g).

Pit F1109 was irregularly shaped in plan (2.30m x 1.60m+ x 0.20m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1110, was a mid grey brown, moderately compact, clay silt with frequent small sub-angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Roman pottery (293g) and animal bone (6g).

Gully F1094 was linear in plan (2.18m+ x 0.74m x 0.60m), aligned north / south. It had steep sides and a narrow base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1095, was a mid blue grey, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional

sub-rounded chalk nodules. No finds were present. The upper fill, L1104, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (120g) and animal bone (1160g). F1094 cut Iron Age Pit F1113.

Pit F1113 was oval in plan (2.20+ x 1.80+ x 1.10m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1114, was a dark blackish grey, loose, sandy silt with occasional small flints. It contained early Iron Age pottery (320g), animal bone (325g), burnt animal bone (18g), an antler comb (34g; SF1) and a bone pendant (2g; SF3) (Worked Bone Report below). The upper fill, L1115, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. It contained early Iron Age pottery (343g), animal bone (131g) and a struck flint (17g). F1113 was cut by Roman Gully F1094.

Pit F1098 was oval in plan (0.78+ x 0.23+ x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1099, was a dark brown grey, loose, sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained a sherd of modern pottery (3g) and animal bone (65g). F1098 cut Roman Ditch F1100.

Ditch F1100 was linear in plan (2.02x 0.97x 0.28m), aligned east / west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1101 was a dark brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Roman pottery (16g) and animal bone (54g). F1100 was cut by modern Pit F1098.

Pit F1102 was oval in plan (1.40x 0.92+ x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1103, was a dark brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained early Iron Age pottery (69g) and animal bone (385g).

Trench 8 Figs. 2 & 13, DPs 13 & 16.

Sample Section 8A; north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00m = 9.09m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Sample Section 8B; south-west end, south-east facing. *0.00m = 9.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.50 – 0.90m	L1003	Buried Topsoil. Dark blackish grey, friable clay silt with occasional small angular flints (only present in Tr. 8).
0.90m+	L1004	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

Description: A cobbled flint surface L1119 was truncated by early Iron Age pits F1120 and F1122. Pit F1126 and Gully F1116 were Roman. Ditch F1107 was post-medieval, and Pits F1124 and F1128 were undated

Ditch F1107 was linear in plan (1.50m x 0.80m x 0.15m), aligned east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1108, was a dark brown grey, firm, clay silt with moderate sub-angular flints. It contained post-medieval pottery (13g) and animal bone (193g).

Pit F1126 was oval in plan (1.60m x 0.94m+ x 0.31m). It had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1127, was a mid orange brown, firm, clay silt with occasional large angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (69g) and animal bone (15g). F1126 was cut by Pit F1128.

Pit F1128 was oval in plan (0.72m+ x 0.75m+ x 0.25m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1129, was a dark orange brown, moderately compact, clay silt with occasional large angular flints. No finds were present. F1128 cut Pit F1126.

Gully F1116 was linear in plan (2.20m+ x 0.44m+ x 0.18m), aligned east / west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1117, was a mid grey brown, compact, clay silt with occasional sub-rounded flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Roman (4th century) pottery (13g), animal bone (39g) and CBM (178g).

Pit F1120 was oval in plan (0.44m+ x 0.64m x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1121, was a dark orange brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained early Iron Age pottery (38g), animal bone (27g) and burnt flint (98g). F1120 was cut by Pit F1122.

Pit F1122 was oval in plan (1.60m x 1.30m+ x 0.52m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1123, was a dark grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional chalk flecks. It contained early Iron Age pottery (980g), animal bone (273g) and burnt animal bone (2g). It cut cobbled surface L1119 and Pit F1120. F1122 was cut by Pit F1124.

Pit F1124 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.54mx 0.43m, depth unknown). Its fill, L1125, was a mid brown grey, firm, clay silt with occasional small flints. No finds present. F1124 cut Cobbled Surface L1119 and Pit F1122.

Cobbled Surface L1119 was linear in plan (4.54m+ x 1.40m+ x 0.04m). It was a compact flint cobble layer. Roman pottery (12g) was recovered from its surface, and L1119 was below L1003 which contained Roman pottery. L1119 was cut by Iron Age Pit F1122 and undated Pit F1124.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Despite the snow and wintry conditions it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features on site.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark blackish grey clay silt with moderate small sub-angular / rounded flints and occasional ceramic building material fragments (0.18 – 0.38m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, loose, clay silt with moderate small sub-angular / rounded flints and stones. Below L1001 was Subsoil L1002 (Trs. 1 – 6), a light white grey, chalky clay silt with frequent chalk nodules and occasional small angular flints (0.05 – 0.20m thick).

8.2 Buried Topsoil L1003 was present below Subsoil L1001 (Tr. 8), a dark blackish grey, friable clay silt with occasional small angular flints (0.40m thick). At the base of the sequence in all the trenches was the natural geology, L1004, a greyish white, chalky gault clay (0.32 - 0.90m beneath the ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	1013	Pit	Undated
	1015	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1041	Pit	Roman
	1045	Post Hole	Early Iron Age
	1057	Ditch	Roman
2	1005	Pit	Undated
	1007	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1009	Pit	Undated
	1011	Pit	Undated
3	1017	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1019	Pit	Undated
	1021	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1023	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1025	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1031	Pit	Undated
	1033	Pit	Undated
	1043	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1053	Gully	Undated
	1055	Gully	Undated
4	1035	Pit	Roman
	1037	Pit	Roman
	1039	Post Hole	Early Iron Age
5	1027	Hollow	Post-medieval
6	1047	Pit	Roman
	1049	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – early 2nd C)
	1051	Re-cut	Roman
	1065	Ditch	Roman (mid 2nd – early 3rd C)
	1067	Ditch	Roman (2nd C)
	1072	Ditch	Roman (early 2nd C)
	1087	Gully	Undated

	1089	Gully	Roman
	1091	Pit	Undated
	1105	Cobbled Surface	Roman (3rd C)
	1111	Ditch	Roman (early 2nd C)
7	1068	Pit	Roman (late 2nd – 3rd C)
	1070	Pit	Post-med or modern
	1074	Pit	Roman (late 2nd – mid 3rd C)
	1076	Ditch	Roman (4th C)
	1079	Ditch	Roman (late 2nd – 3rd C)
	1081	Gully	Undated
	1083	Pit	Undated
	1085	Pit	Roman (mid 2nd – 4th C)
	1094	Ditch	Roman
	1096	Ditch	Roman
	1098	Pit	Post-med or modern
	1100	Ditch	Roman
	1102	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1109	Pit	Roman
	1113	Pit	Early Iron Age
8	1107	Ditch	Post-medieval
	1116	Gully	Roman (4th C)
	1119	Cobbled Surface	Early Iron Age or earlier
	1120	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1122	Pit	Early Iron Age
	1124	Pit	Undated
	1126	Pit	Roman
	1128	Pit	Undated

9.1 Archaeological features were identified in all eight trial trenches. Two principal phases were recorded: early Iron Age and Roman (Fig.14).

9.2 The early Iron Age features principally occurred at the northern end of the site (Trs. 1 - 4) but were also present in Trench 8 (Pits F1120 & F1122) the most southerly of the trenches. It is possible that the early Iron Age features were present throughout the length of the site but were truncated by later (Roman) features. The early Iron Age features principally comprise pits: F1015 (Tr.1), F1007 (Tr.2), F1017, F1021, F1023, F1025 & F1043 (Tr.3), F1102 & F1113 (Tr.7) and F1120 & F1122 (Tr.8). A post hole (F1045 (Tr.1)) and cobbled surface (F1119 (Tr.8) early Iron Age or earlier) were also recorded. The cobbled surface or trackway comprised a layer of stones and flint. The early Iron Age features were generally small and shallow (less than 0.20m deep. The finds comprise pottery (2-16 sherds), animal bone, struck flint and burnt flint. Pit F1113 (Tr.7) also contained a bone comb (SF1) and worked bone (SF3) (Worked Bone report below).

9.3 The early Iron Age pottery is characterised by plain bowls in fine flint-tempered fabrics contained in pits (Pottery Report below). Significant concentrations contained in Pits F1113 (64 sherds) and F1122 (70 sherds). The bulk of the pottery from Pit F1123 appears to belong to a bowl with an upright, tall rim and a slack, angular shoulder comparable to vessels from

Linton (Fell 1953, 35: fig.3.3) and Fengate (Hawkes & Fell 1943: vessels O3 & U3). The evaluation recovered 31 pieces of struck flint (140g) and 12 fragments (224g) of burnt flint (Struck Flint report below). Two blades probably of earlier Neolithic origin are present as residual material. The remainder of the assemblage comprises of a range of debitage flakes, of which a low proportion could potentially be of Iron Age origin contemporary with the early Iron Age pits. The struck and burnt flint appears sparsely distributed across the site, occurring as isolated fragments in features with no concentrations present. Two pieces of worked bone/antler were derived from early Iron Age Pit F1113 (SF1 & 3; Worked Bone report below). SF1 is an antler comb formed from a single piece of (probably) red deer antler beam. The style is typical of those designated a Iron Age 'weaving' combs and many similar examples are found at sites such as Danebury (Sellwood 1984). SF3 is a small strip of worked bone with a perforation at one end. The use of the object is unknown but it possibly formed a simple pendent; there is no decoration present. The animal bone assemblage suggests that the site has the potential to enlighten on a number of aspects of Iron Age and Roman agricultural economies (Animal Bone report below). Particular points of interest are the changes in economy taking place between the Iron Age and Roman periods; from the analysis of the larger assemblages such as that from Roman Pit F1047 it may also be possible to detect more subtle changes throughout the Roman period. The apparent small size of the Iron Age cattle and how this may change over time is also of interest as is the large deposit of cattle bones from Pit F1047 and the activity associated with their deposition. Both the early Iron Age and Roman deposits from the evaluation offer the potential for detailed recovery of a range of environmental archaeological materials (Environmental Samples Report below). The rich deposit from early Iron Age Pit F1122 shows that features from this period of occupation have excellent potential to produce large, analytically viable assemblages of carbonised cereals and associated weed taxa. The more intensive use and processing of cereals in the Roman period is attested by the higher concentrations and more frequent occurrence of cereal remains in the deposits. Together with the longevity of Roman occupation at the site, this means that it would be possible to examine the development of the arable economy during the Romano-British period.

9.4 The majority of the Roman features were contained in Trenches 6, 7 and 8. Roman features were also recorded in Trenches 1 (Pit F1041 & Ditch F1057) and 4 (Pits F1035 and F1037). The features extended across three phases of Roman activity: Late 1st – early 2nd century (Pit F1049 (Tr.6), Ditch F1072 (Tr.6) and Ditch F1111 (Tr.6)); mid 2nd – 3rd century (Ditch F1065 (Tr.6), Pit F1074 (Tr.7), Ditch F1079 (Tr.7), Pit F1085 (Tr.7), and Cobbled Surface L1105 (Tr.6)); and 4th century (Ditch F1076 (Tr.7) and Gully F1116 (Tr.8). Some features were just dated to the Roman period.

9.5 The Roman features comprised pits, ditches and gullies. Some of the inter-cutting linear ditches and gullies present in Trenches 6 and 7 adhered to a north-east/south-west alignment which corresponds to the Roman ditched field system recorded in the trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HER CB14632). The archaeological investigations to the west

of the site also recorded a continuation of enclosure ditches with associated pits (Murray and Hounsell 2001). A cobbled surface (L1105 (Tr.6)) was also recorded. It overlay a Roman ditch dated to the early 2nd century (F1111 (TR.6)). A similar surface or trackway was recorded during the trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HER CB14632). The pottery and bone assemblages were sometimes quite large, for example, Pit F1047 (Tr.6) produced 10762g of animal bone. CBM was found, but not in large quantities. Fe fragments (F1111 (Tr.6)), sparse oyster shell (F1074 (Tr.7)) and a glass fragment (F1126 (Tr.8)) were also found.

9.6 The Roman pottery represents several phases of activity spanning the early 2nd to 4th centuries AD and includes central and east Gaulish samian ware, and amphorae from the south of France (Pottery Report below). The Roman pottery represents probable continuous Roman activity in the immediate vicinity between the early 2nd and 4th centuries AD. In addition to the sherds Roman pottery in this assemblage, the trial trench evaluation adjacent to this site recovered a further sherds of similar composition and date range (Sealey 2001, 40). Therefore the form and fabric types present, notably the imported Samian ware, amphorae and Romano-British fine wares suggest domestic occupation and consumption of relatively substantial or high status in the close vicinity of the site, which would be consistent with the presence of a villa c.1km to the east (Hall 1996, 76) and with areas of dense activity closer to the site (Casa Hatton 2001: fig.1) that may be related to the villa estate or associated satellite settlement.

9.7 The evaluation recovered 10 fragments (922g) of Romano-British CBM in a highly fragmented and slightly abraded condition (CBM Report below). The Romano-British CBM includes fragments of tegula roof tile and probable bessalis brick that may have formed part of a structure in the local area, although the low quantities present in this assemblage suggest it was a significant distance form the site. This very limited group of Romano-British CBM is consistent with the very low quantities of CBM recovered from a trial-trench evaluation adjacent to the west of the site (Sealey 2001, 40). Therefore it appears that despite the Roman activity indicated by artefactual evidence (i.e. pottery) on both sites; this occupation was not in the immediate vicinity of a Roman building that incorporated a ceramic roof, hypocaust or bonding courses and may have been re-deposited by contemporary or post-Roman agricultural processes.

9.8 Undated features were found in Trenches 1 (Pit F1013), 2 (Pits F1005, F1009 & F1011), 6 (Gully F1087 & Pit F1091), 7 (Gully F1081 & Pit F1083) and 8 (Pits F1124 & F1128). It is tempting to assign those in Trench 3 to the early Iron Age but there is an overlap with the early Iron Age and Roman features. Relatively few post-medieval and modern features were recorded (Hollow F1027 (Tr.5), Pits F1070 and F1098 (Tr.7)) and the archaeological remains have suffered little modern disturbance.

9.9 The early Iron Age and Roman archaeology is directly related to the archaeological evidence revealed during a trial trench evaluation to the east of the site (Connor 2001; HERCB14631).

9.10 The evidence for early Iron Age occupation adds to the corpus of information regarding this period in the county and indicates that the site has the potential to contribute information to the achievement of several important research subjects identified for the region (see Medlycott 2011). Further work here, and the characterisation of the settlement activity present, will contribute to the study of settlement types of this date in the region (Medlycott 2011, 31). In particular, this site may contribute to studies of social organisation and settlement form and function in the early and middle Iron Age; an area in which key projects have already provided information (Medlycott 2001, 29). Further work will add to the faunal and environmental assemblages from this site helping to further characterise the agricultural economies practices by the inhabitants of this site in the early Iron Age (see Medlycott 2011, 31). Artefact studies are identified as an important research subject for the Iron Age (Medlycott 2011, 30) and the worked bone artefacts and the early Iron Age flint assemblage have the potential to make a significant contribution to this area. The role of flint-working in the eastern region is poorly understood (Medlycott 2011, 30) and all too often flint assemblages from Iron Age contexts are incorrectly dismissed as wholly residual (see Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey and Young 1999; Humphrey 2003). Further work on this assemblage, and any further material that be recovered, may contribute to an understanding of Iron Age flint-working in Cambridgeshire.

9.11 The Roman evidence recorded at this site, being related as it is to the field system identified by Connor (2001) associated with the villa on East Fen Drove, has the potential to contribute information to the study of rural settlements in the region (Medlycott 2011, 47). In particular, it can contribute to questions regarding the form of farms and farming settlements and can contribute to studies regarding settlement variation in terms of density, location and type (Medlycott 2011, 47). The stratigraphic evidence, in conjunction with the faunal assemblage and evidence form environmental sampling may contribute to answering questions regarding the relationships between field/enclosure size and the agricultural regimes that were practised. As part of the wider environment, the site will contribute data to the study of the Roman period landscape.

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APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CCC HER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
Neolithic		
02097	TL 60 73	Flint artifacts (Neolithic), East Fen, Soham. 1, A flint hammer stone found in 1975 at East Fen.2, Also found in 1975 a grey flint axe of lozenge shape, length 15cm, width 7,6cm at butt end.
07498	TL 609 719	Flint blades, Soham. 1. 2 Blades (late).
04456	TL 609 729	Flint artefacts, a brooch, whetstones and human remains, Green Hills, Soham. 1. Four round scrapers, perforated whetstone, several f lakes, some secondary marked, 2 pressure flaked scrapers (not seen). 1 complete cow or sheep bell. Said to be many human bones on this site. 2. One perforated whetstone (DN 295, PN 8), 1 notched whetstone (DN247, PN 4), 1 waisted whetstone (DN 248, PN 5), 1 grooved whetstone DN 249, PN 3)2 bronze brooch fragments. See also RN 04456a for BA ring ditch RN 04456b for Iron Age finds RN 04456c for Roman finds RN 04456d for AS finds
Bronze Age		
07493	TL 604 716	Bronze Age pottery, Down Field, Soham. Beaker and BA sherds found in Down Field, Soham. See also RN 07492 - may be same find
07518	TL 61 72	Bronze Age burial, Clipsall Field, Soham. O1, BA urn containing a cremation together with a bronze pin, and accompanying an inhumation, were found in Clipsall Field, Soham. O2, Clipsall Field (as published) was under crop at the time of field investigation. Perambulation was not possible and an AP investigation proved negative. Area slopes down very gradually to the NW. R3, BA urn containing a cremation and a bronze pin, and accompanying an inhumation, found in Clipsall Field. The urn has a heavily moulded rim or collar, hollow neck and defined shoulders. See also RN 07519 f or BA pottery, possibly from same site.
07605a	TL 608 728	Bronze Age spearhead tip, Green Hills. R1, BA bronze spearhead tip, PN 10, DN 2.
CB14631	TL 6018 7245	Later prehistoric remains, Fordham Road Allotments, Soham. 1. An evaluation revealed that the site was probably settled during prehistoric (later Bronze Age-earlier Iron Age) and Roman periods. Evidence for prehistoric settlement comprises at least two rectangular ditched enclosures associated with evidence for timber buildings and rubbish pits. A small quantity of pottery was recovered. Rectangular ditched enclosures on two distinct alignments were found in the more southerly trenches, and continued to the north. This area was probably bounded on its north side by a metalled surf ace (track/hollow way), possibly Roman. Connor, A. 2001. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and field systems: an Archaeological evaluation at Fordham Road Allotments, Soham. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A188

MCB17961	TL 5969 7245	Worked and burnt flint, The Butts, Soham. 1. Evaluation revealed no features of archaeological significance, with the exception of post medieval pits and stakeholes. A small assemblage of struck and burnt flint, characteristic of material dating to the late 2nd or 1st millennium BC, was recovered from the subsoil. A single abraded sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered.
Iron Age		
04456b	TL 609 729	Iron Age coins, Green Hills. S1, Gold Iron Age coin (Trinovantian), first from this area, (recorded by Fitzwilliam Museum). R1, Icenian Iron Age silver coin. See also RN 04456 f or cross references to other periods.
07560	TL 607 726	Iron Age pottery, Soham. R1, Iron Age pottery from pits. O2, Field under crop. The owner states that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leaney, has made a number of random perambulations of this field and has removed some finds. For further information contact Mrs Leaney at Sunny Arches, Oldfields Road, Uttoxeter, Staff s. No visible indications of archaeological features on AP's. R2, See RN 07560a for Roman pottery, tile.
07602	TL 608 729	Iron Age stater, Soham allotments. S1, One Icenian silver stater, cp Mack 413. One silver Iron Age stater. See RN 07602a for Roman finds on this site.
07503	TL 608 727	Late Iron Age pottery, Soham. S1, 18 sherds pottery , probably all late Iron Age found in dredgings from river
Roman		
04456c	TL 609 729	Roman metalwork finds, Green Hills. S1, 5 Roman coins (going to Fitzwilliam Museum), 7 fibulae (mostly complete), Roman coarseware and Samian. R1, Bronze Roman Colchester derivative fibula, bronze Roman Langton Downbrooch. S2, 12 fibulae, dating to the late C1 BC and C1 AD were found.
05668	TL 607 728	Roman bronze objects, Green Hills. S1, Roman bronze objects. 1 harness mount with snakes head, 1? harness fitting, 2 pennanular objects, (all photographed and drawn for publication), 4 rings, 1 fibula. R1, Harness fitting for martingale with ?horses head in triangle(Ro) (DN 19); Bronze Roman Colchester type brooch (DN 271).
05668a	TL 607 728	Green Hills. R1, Roman bronze harness mount (DN 3); 2 bronze rings (DN4 - 5); 6 bronze rings (DN 21 - 26). See also RN 05668 for Roman artefacts
07502	TL 609 719	Roman coins, Soham. Ro coins, Clipsall 2, 6 C4.See also RN 07502a for Medieval coins
07560a	TL 607 726	Roman pottery and flue tiles, Soham. R1, C4 Roman pottery from pits; also flue tile with graffiti.S1, C4 Roman pottery and flue tile with graffiti inscription near stoke-hole. Found by Smith (Littleport) 1972. Two fields E - Paddock Street Farm (exact site?) - Mr. Day of Soham.O1, Field under crop. The owner states that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leaney, has made a number of random perambulations of this field and has removed some finds. For further information contact Mrs Leaney at Sunny Arches, Oldfield Road, Uttoxeter, Staff s. No visible indications of archaeological features on AP's (R2).See also RN 07560 for Iron Age pottery
07580	TL 608 731	Roman long brooch, Soham. S1, Long fibula.
07584	TL 607 727	Roman bronze object, Soham. S1, Bronze object
07593	TL 607 726	Roman find, Soham. Ro find (original card missing).

07594	TL 605 729	Roman pottery and querns, Soham. S1, Roman pottery, including Samian, querns.
07602a	TL 608 729	Roman metalwork finds, Soham allotments. 1. 25 fibulae fragments, 1 pair tweezers, 12 coins, 3 thimbles.1 fibula, 2 fibula catches, 1 gilded bronze fragment (all found on ring ditch cropmark). On R1, Roman bronze hairpins DN 287 - PN 37Ro Colchester derivative brooches DN 9 - PN 98Ro bronze brooch fragment DN 10 - PN 191Ro bronze unclassified plate brooch DN 234 - PN 179Nauheim derivative brooches DN 235 - PN 126Hod Hill brooch DN 236 - PN 151Ro bronze brooch fragment DN 237 - PN 136Ro Colchester derivative brooch DN 268 - PN 1072 more of above DN 269, 270 - PN 99, 954 Nauheim derivative brooches DN 273 – PN 1255 DN 274 - PN 127 DN 275 - PN 128 DN 276 – PN 130Unclassified Roman bow brooch DN 277 - PN 159Ro bronze tweezers DN 278 - PN 31Ro bronze implement DN 279 - PN 189Gilt chip carved fragment DN 284See RN 07602 for Iron Age stater.
07603a	TL 603 717	Bronze Roman finger rings, Soham. S1, Bronze knob - top of Roman sceptre? R1, 3 bronze Roman finger rings (DN 100, 101, 102) (PN 5, 52, 49). See also RN 07603 f or AS tag end and cross refs.
07604	TL 604 716	Roman to Late Saxon brooch, Downfield. S1, Fragment of Anglo Saxon brooch drawn for publication. R1, Roman bronze brooch (DN 16, PN 155).
07605	TL 608 728	Roman metalwork finds, Green Hills. 1. Early Roman bronze basin handle (PN 20, DN 1). Bronze bracelet fragment, (DN 20). Bronze Roman Colchester type brooch (DN 9,PN 98). Bronze fibula, (DN 10, PN 191). 9, Photographed and drawn for publication.
07682	TL 609 719	Roman coins and pottery, Soham. S1, 8 Roman coins (being identified by T Volk). Much Roman grey ware, 1 sherd colour coated, 1 sherd samian.S2, 1 fragment of fibula, 1? Roman key. See also RN 07682a for Post Medieval finds. RN 07682b for U finds.
CB14630	TL 6006 7245	Roman remains, 49 and 49A Fordham Road, Soham. 1. An evaluation revealed a considerable number of archaeological features of Romano British date (generally 2nd C), including enclosure ditches and pits. Murray, J. and Hounsell, D. 2001. 49 & 49A Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 0854
CB14632	TL 6018 7244	Roman remains, Fordham Road Allotments, Soham. 1. An evaluation revealed that the site was probably settled during prehistoric (later Bronze Age-earlier Iron Age) and Roman periods. Rectangular ditched enclosures on two distinct alignments were found in the more southerly trenches, and continued to the north. This area was probably bounded on its north side by a metalled surface (track/hollow way), possibly Roman. Roman features include possible evidence for buildings, and finds of ceramic building materials including Roman tiles suggest Roman buildings are located nearby. Pottery, metal and faunal remains were found. Connor, A. 2001. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and field systems: an Archaeological evaluation at Fordham Road Allotments, Soham. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report A188
MCB16684	TL 598 722	Roman denarius, Soham. 1. Denarius of Allectus found by metal detecting. Dated AD293 - 296. Reverse has VIRTVS

		AVG and image of a galley . Found on allotment site
MCB17389	TL 6030 7170	Metal detecting finds, Soham. 1. Metal detecting finds reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology , consisting of 7 Romano-British coins, 1 Post-medieval jetton, and fragments of a Romano-British finger ring, an Early Saxon small-long brooch, Mid-Late Saxon stylus and a possible post-medieval furniture fitting.
MCB18080	TL 6052 7201	Roman coin finds, Soham. 1. Eight 4th century Roman coins were found by metal detectorist, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
MCB18184	TL 59448 73175	Roman pitting, Soham. 1. Evidence for Roman pitting was recorded during excavation towards the northeastern area of the Parish Hall site, Soham. Sherds of pottery found in the fills of these pits were of Roman date and lacked significant abrasion, suggesting in situ deposition.
MCB18200	TL 59614 73120	Roman ditches, Paddock Street, Soham. 1. An archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for Roman occupation of the area. The majority of the features excavated were found to the northern end of the site, where the alluvium layers into which they were cut was found to be deepest. One ditch was securely dated to the Roman period by the pottery contained within its fills. A series of early medieval features were also recorded on the site (see MCB18201).
Saxon and Medieval		
02086	TL 594 731	Saxon socketed spearhead and blade, High St, Soham. AS socketed spearhead with a leaf shaped blade found in High Street area of Soham. Donor E Morrell.
04456d	TL 609 729	Saxon brooch, Green Hills. R1, Early AS long brooch. (DN 206, PN 196)
07027	TL 5998 7239	Saxon cemetery, Newmarket Road, Soham. 1. The cemetery in this parish is entirely an inhumation one, so far as is known. It is situated in the modern cemetery to the south east of the town and finds are recorded for the y ears 1856, 1865 and 1867. There is a small collection from the site in the British Museum, acquired in 1873; this includes 6 fibulae of common types, 2 being "horned"; girdle hangers, beads and spearheads (see 6 in OS map 35, NE; and Soc Antiq Proc 2 S, v p 496). 2. Meaney grid ref TL/599-/723-, Soham B, Newmarket Road (Modern Cemetery). 3. Several inhumations with pots, brooches and weapons found at various dates (one in 1930) in the new cemetery on the Soham-Newmarket road and also under the neighbouring houses on site marked on OS.
07585	TL 604 717	Saxon spearhead, Soham. O1, AS spearhead found in Dawn (Down?) field
07603	TL 603 717	Bronze Saxon tag-end, Soham. S1, Bronze AS tag-end with silver panel with niello inlay , depicting 2 winged beasts. Silver rivets, one of which survives. R1, AS bronze/silver strap-end, DN 99
MCB19369	TL 5979 7280	Netherhall Manor. 1. A recently restored manor with a courtyard to the E, within a 1 acre walled garden (see MCB 19370). 2. Two C11 manors in Soham were, by the C13 combined into one, probably called Netherhall Manor, owned by the Lord of Soham.
07502a	TL 609 719	Medieval coins, Soham. Medieval coins. 3 Rose Farthing, 1 Farthing token. See also RN 07502 f or Roman coins
07105	TL 599 729	Windmill, Mill Croft, Soham. Wind mill, depicted in Mill

		Croft.
07497	TL 601 723	Site of windmill, Mill Croft, Soham. R1, Depicted in mill croft on 1841 tithe map.
07964	TL 61 72	Clipsall. S1, Medieval silv er coin.
MCB18201	TL 59602 73124	Medieval features, Paddock Street, Soham. 1. An archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for medieval occupation of the area. The majority of the features excavated were found to the northern end of the site, where the alluvium layers into which they were cut was found to be deepest. A series of ditches, possible forming part of an enclosure, pits and several post holes were recorded and securely dated to the early medieval period. Two large pits found towards the centre of the site may have been used for the process of 'retting' in which bundles of f lax and hemp were soaked so as to harvest the long bast fibres without damaging them. No evidence of domestic settlement of any period was found on the site, although the environmental and faunal assemblage indicates that it was nearby in the medieval period which ties in with documentary evidence for the expansion of Soham in the 12th century . One ditch of Roman date was also recorded at the northern end of the site (see MCB18200).
MCB18185	TL 59419 73155	Medieval settlement features, Soham. Evidence for Medieval settlement remains was recorded during excavation towards the southwestern area of the Parish Hall site, Soham including a ditch, several pits and a metalled surf ace to the southwest. The ditch was aligned in an eastwest direction, perpendicular to the High Street and also defined the boundary of the metalled surf ace and pits. It is thought the remains of a building and its associated boundaries as depicted in 16th century cartographic evidence may be present within the footprint of the Hall. Evidence of post medieval clunch quarrying and associated truncation suggests that no further archaeological remains survive in the eastern portion of the site.
MCB16314	TL 59481 73017	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Brook Dam Lane, Soham. 1. An evaluation was carried out revealing a pit, tentatively dated to the medieval period, a ditch containing post-medieval pottery and a Victorian rubbish pit.
Post-medieval		
MCB17349	TL 5940 7304	Post-Medieval quarrying activity, High Street, Soham. 1. A desk-based assessment demonstrated that the site lies within the medieval and post-medieval core of Soham, with considerable potential for backyard activities. Subsequent evaluation revealed a number of post-medieval and modern remains typical of backyard activity, comprising several post holes, pits, two dog burials and a shallow gully. A partially quarried outcrop of sandstone was located in the southern sector of the site, and silt deposits overlying the outcrop may represent the silting up of a large quarry pit. The finds assemblage dated the quarrying activity to the early post-medieval period, and was consistent with domestic refuse.
DCB1410	TL 59859 72909	Causeway Cottage and Causeway House. House, early C16, now two dwellings, with original plan of open- hall with a cross-passage, service end to left hand and parlour to right hand. In C17 a floor and small hearth and stack were inserted into the open-hall and the house was converted

		into one of lobby-entry plan. At about the same time, a service wing was added at the rear. Timber framed, plaster rendered with a pantiled roof of steep pitch and an internal stack. Two storeys, and an attic to parlour end. Three C19 casements and a small casement to a closet opposite the stack. Three windows at ground floor and two doorways, one opposite the stack and the other opening on to the original cross-passage and now with an early C19 doorcase. Interior. Early C16 plan of open-hall with cross passage, the screen having been removed, and floored service end. The opposing rear entry is still in use. The joists to the ceiling in the service end are laid flat and are unmoulded and original internal partition walls are exposed to reveal close studding of substantial scantling. The wall between the service end and the hall has an original doorway, now blocked, with an arched head. The tie beams are cambered and are arch braced. The roof is of clasped side purlin construction and is possibly later. The ceiling in the bedroom over the former open-hall is supported on clamps pegged to the wall frame and indicating that the ceiling was inserted in C17. In early C18, a staircase was inserted in the service end of the original house. Closed string with turned balusters, square newels and moulded rails. The C17 service wing at the rear is also timber framed, plaster rendered, but the gable end wall is brick.
DCB689	TL 59413 73118	48 High Street. Two cottages, now one, forming an L-plan. The front range was an open-hall, C16, into which the floor and hearth were inserted in C17. In c.1840 the facade was cased in gault brick. Timber framed, plaster rendered with plain tile roof and tall early C18 red and gault brick stack to the side of the ridge. Three bays and now with lobby-entry plan. Three dormers and three recessed hung sashes with glazing bars. c.1840 doorcase of fluted pilasters with plain entablature and dentil cornice. The rear, originally a separate cottage, is C17 and also timber framed and plaster rendered. Plain tile roof with ridge stack. Three bay plan. Interior. Front range has inserted ceiling to the centre bay and small, off-centre inglenook with breadoven. The staircase is at the side of the stack and is early C19. Rear range has abutting inglenook hearths with a breadoven.
07603b	TL 603 717	Post-medieval metalwork, Soham. S1, Assorted Post Medieval metal fragments. See also RN 07603 - AS tag end and cross ref s.
07682a	TL 609 719	Bronze objects, Soham. S1, Assorted bronze objects, mostly Post Medieval but difficult to be sure: 3 thimbles, 1 hollow bronze bead, 2 fragments of bronze vase. S2, Further finds - Post Medieval metal work (3 thimbles, 2 bells, shoe buckles, decorative fragments, lumps of lead) See also RN 07682 f or Roman finds. RN 07682b f or U finds.
DCB654	TL 59699 72717	39 & 41 Sand Street. Cottage, now two dwellings. Early C17 with the facade remodelled and roof raised at the front in early C19. Timber framed, roughcast rendered, on brick sill with rebuilt gable end also of brick. Pantiled roof with C17 gault brick ridge stack and later end stack. Two storeys. Four early C19 hung sashes of sixteen panes in open boxing. Four similar windows at ground floor and two doorways, each with early C19 flat hood on shaped brackets.
DCB1286	TL 59437	Red Lion Public House. Inn, late C17 or early C18,

	72982	extended and altered in C19. Initials T.C. in wrought iron to gable end. Local narrow, red and yellow brick with grey gault brick to C19 alterations and additions. Thatched roof of combed wheat reed with end parapets and side ridge and end stacks. Original L-plan, now extended to right hand. One storey and attics. Three gabled and two hipped dormers, all C19. Two doorways and five casements. Included for group value.
DCB686	TL 59388 73097	Manor House. House, c.1730. Narrow, grey gault brick, Flemish bond to front wall and English bond to side and rear walls. Only slightly altered and added to in C19. Parapetted, hipped roof of plain tiles with two ridge stacks. Double pile plan with opposing front and rear entries. Two storeys and attics with band between storeys and another at eaves height, now removed. Three dormers. Symmetrical elevation in five bays. Segmental arches to four recessed hung sashes of twelve panes each with original glazing bars, and a round-headed arch to a similar central hung sash. Central pedimented doorway with doorcase of fluted pilasters and Doric entablature and frieze. Round-headed arch to doorway. Door of six raised and fielded panels with a fanlight with radial glazing bars. Early C19 cast iron railings with honeysuckle motif and acorn finials to piers. Interior. Much of the original detail is intact. One ground floor room has raised and fielded panelling in two heights with a fine cornice of dentil and other ornament. Equally fine are the shouldered fireplace surround with a carved pulvinated frieze and above a shouldered and ramped overmantel with rosettes to the corners. This room also has a pedimented door with a shouldered surround. The dining room is lined with raised and fielded panelling but the cornice is less richly ornamented, and the pulvinated frieze to the fireplace is unmoulded. The door- ways have shouldered surrounds and the doorway to the second wing has a swan's neck pediment. The hall and landing have round-headed arches with panelled archivolts and keyblocks. The hall floor is paved with stone and there is raised and fielded panelling below the dado. The open-well staircase is of two flights and landing. Open-string with turned balusters with moulded and swept rail, fluted newels with curtail and scroll tread brackets.
DCB1282	TL 59470 72955	No. 6 High Street. House, c.1830. Gault brick with low pitch hipped, slate roof and end stacks. Double pile plan with service and workshop range at rear. Two storeys. Symmetrical elevation of three recessed hung sashes each of sixteen panes. Central doorway with wood doorcase of fluted pilasters with plain entablature. Included for group value.
07495	TL 6080 7175	Downfields Windmill/Pollards Mill, Soham. S1, Tower Mill, Derelict in poor condition. Octagonal brick tower (tarred) with batter starting half way up. 2 white patent sails, white ogee cap, gear inside. Large, 4 or 5 storey . Built 1720, was a smock mill: rebuilt as tower mill in 1890, to be restored in 1975. (1973) R2. Downfields Windmill, also known as Pollards Mill, was a smock Mill first erected circa 1726, raised on a brick base in 1860, and rebuilt as a tower-mill after a storm in 1890. The need to re-use the machinery and other parts may well

		explain the odd profile adopted - an octagonal tower almost vertical for two floors and then tapering more sharply. The wind shaft is cast iron, other gearing is timber, but the main shaft has a cast-iron extension. The sails drive the three pairs of stones and a dresser. The ogee cap is metal sheeted and it has two patent sails and a fantail at present. It is a working mill and produces flour which can be purchased direct from the millers. R3. Five storey tower mill rebuilt in 1888. Incorporates an eighteenth-century smock mill. Worked by sail and engine until 1958, then disused. Restored 1981. Two sails. Working order R4. Windmill originally built in 1726, raised in 1860 and much rebuilt following storm in 1889. Machinery substantially complete, but condition deteriorating. In need of general repairs, and reinstatement of sails and other missing parts of the structure.
DCB1437	TL 60807 71752	Downfield Windmill. Tower windmill originally a timber framed smock windmill built 1726 raised in 1860 and much rebuilt following a storm in 1889. Restored 1975 and now a working mill. Brick, tarred. Four storeys with capping rebuilt in metal sheeting but in original ogee shape. Renewed fantail and two sails. Most of the interior is of the C19, but there is some timber reused from the 1726 mill including part of the main shaft.
07496	TL 608 718	Smock mill, Soham. S1, Smock mill. Derelict in bad condition without cap or sail and octagonal grey brick one storey base, metal sheeting covering most of 2 storey vertically boarded upper part, f lat roof: small. Standing in scrapyard about 150yds N of 'Downfield Mill'.
CB15264	TL 59528 72961	Post-Medieval ditches, Brook Dam Lane, Soham. 1. Drainage ditches of post-medieval and modern date were recording during an evaluation. Some residual Medieval material was found, but no evidence of occupation on the site. No widespread deposits of alluvium were recorded, suggesting that the Brook Dam is likely to be an artificial cut, dating from post-Saxon times.
DCB1411	TL 59361 72977	Nos. 2 and 2A Clay Street. House, late C18. Yellow gault brick with steeply pitched, red pantiled roof with end parapets on kneelers and end stacks. Initials G.F. in wrought iron to gable end. Two storeys with band between storeys. Two C20 windows in original openings on either side of blocked central window. Segmental arches to two original hung sashes of twelve panes each on either side of central doorway with moulded architrave and flat hood. Late C18 or early C19 door of two raised and fielded, two flush panels and two small glazed panels.
MCB17131	TL 5940 7298	Baptist Church, Soham. 1. Originally built registered in 1783, the chapel was rebuilt in 1837, it stood N. of Clay Street. It is a plain grey brick building of two-stories, with slated roof and corner pilasters. From the c.1825 the Baptists ran a Sunday school, still kept up in the 1970s. It celebrated a '215th' anniv ersary in 1967.
DCB1435	TL 59658 72685	The Hall. House, c.1820. Gault brick with hipped, slate roof and boarded eaves. End stacks. Double pile plan. Two storeys. Three recessed hung sashes of sixteen panes each. Central Doric portico with entablature and cornice. Four panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Lower service wing to left hand.

DCB653	TL 59571 72792	No.18 Sand Street. House, late C18, extended at rear in c.1830. Brick, painted with steeply pitched, slate roof, originally thatched with end parapets and end stacks. Two storeys and attic with band at eaves height and between storeys. Two dormers. Five mid C19 flush frame hung sashes of twelve panes each. Central doorway with flat hood on console brackets. Panelled reveals. c.1830 rear range, gault brick with low pitch, hipped slate roof. Two storeys.
12188	TL 593 729	"The Moat", Soham. 1. "The Moat" with gardens
12187	TL 595 732	"The Place", Soham. "The Place" - designed grounds - possibly related to the vicarage?
12186	TL 600 723	Cemetery, Soham. Cemetery and mortuary chapel (19th-20th century). Now built up.
DCB1434	TL 59467 72880	No.2 Sand Street. Lodge built c.1825 in cottage ornee style. Brick, painted with thatched roof now covered in corrugated iron, with octagonal ridge stack. Deep eaves carried on wood posts with rustic bracing, forming a loggia. Main range with service wing to rear and small vestibule to front. One storey. Pointed arches to four casements on either side of doorway.
DCB652	TL 59401 72992	Baptist Chapel. Non-conformist chapel, c.1832. Yellow gault brick with low pitched hipped, slate roof and deep overhang at eaves. Front elevation in two stages flanked by pilaster strips and divided by a band between stages. Gauged brick arches to three hung sashes with vertical glazing bars. A similar window at ground floor is flanked by two doorways, each with doorcase of reeded pilasters with boss enrichments at corners, and panelled reveals. Three cast iron wall monuments to gable end. Original cast iron railings to forecourt. The interior is galleried.
MCB17213/ DCB1129	TL 5996 7235	Cemetery Chapel, Soham. 1. An Anglican burial chapel c.1855. The fabric is of knapped f lint and stone dressings with a roof of slate having ornamental crestings. The nave and sanctuary are both under one roof; the entrance porch projects from ritual northwest and vestry from the south to form a T plan. The chapel is in a Gothic Revival sty le. There is a subordered entrance in the west elevation with a pair of two-light Decorated windows above. Carved corbel between support and attached rib that terminates in an uncarved block. A three-light Decorated window to the ritual east with tracery head; two-light windows with trefoil heads to nave. Setback buttresses at corners and marking bay s. Each gable end has stone coping and a gable cross. The chapel has plank doors and metal hinges of original designs. It forms a pair with the Nonconformist chapel to the north.
MCB17233/ DCB1128	TL 5993 7237	Non-conformist Cemetery Chapel, Soham. 1. Nonconformist burial chapel. On the north side of primary access road, c.1855. The fabric is of knapped flint and stone dressings, with roofs of slate retaining original ornamental cresting. The nave and sanctuary are of three continuous bays with south porch and vestry projecting from the returns to form a T-plan. The chapel is in the Gothic Revival style. East wheel window. There is a decorated tracery light over the west entrance. There is a carved stop to the gable f ace and over the south porch entrance in vesica piscis. Coping to gable ends terminated by gable crosses. Plank doors and iron hinges

		of original designs. The interior is plain plastered, devoid of original fittings but retaining an exposed rafter roof ; the bays are marked by doubled rafters linked by a carved fascia. There are passing braces to each rafter pair. The chapel forms a pair with the Anglican chapel to the south.
MCB19370	TL 5978 7280	Netherhall Manor Walled Garden. 1. 1 acre walled garden surrounding Manor House (see MCB 19369). Includes part of a larger orchard to the W, which has now been developed for housing. Formal beds.
DCB685	TL 59446 72966	War Memorial of stone. Figure of a standing infantry man with head bowed and hands resting on rifle. Leaded lettering in recessed panels to sides of base and to plinth.
Undated		
07682b	TL 609 719	Axe and metal objects, Soham. S2, 1 decorative bronze strip, small iron ? axe (6cmlong), bronze object shaped like axe (3,5cm long) (not votive axe) date ?See also RN 07682 for Roman finds. RN 07682a for Post Medieval finds.
09041	TL 609 729	Ring ditches, Green Hills, Soham. 1. Three ring ditches, enclosure, linear features. One ring ditch has a central pit. 2. Two ring ditches. (R Palmer). Additional note: Two barrows showing as light mounds within ring ditches at c TL/6090/7293 and c TL/6094/7293. Sketched.(R Palmer 16/01/1989). 3. An AP assessment was undertaken along the route of the Ely to Isleham water pipeline. A pair of ring ditches were mapped at TL60917293 and TL60957293. 4. Records the presence of 2 ring ditches and linear features at this location.
09042	TL 609 721	Irregular enclosures, Soham. 1. Four small irregular enclosures.
09043	TL 609 725	Earthworks, Soham. S1, Disturbed ground, including banks, ponds and a mound.
09044	TL 605 733	Ring ditches, Soham. 1. Two ring ditches.
MCB19457	TL 5947 7319	Human remains, Soham. 1. Human remains were reportedly found at this site in 1840.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Scale	Location
17th C	Manors of Soham and Fordham (19th century tracing (ref. 107/P10)	-	CA
1845	Tithe Map of the Parish of Soham (ref. P142/27/1&2)	-	CA
1886	Ordnance Survey map, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.16, XXXI.13, XXXV.4 & XXXVI.1	25": 1 mile	CA
1903	Ordnance Survey map, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.SE, XXXVI.NW, XXXI.SW & XXXV.NE	6": 1 mile	CA
1950	Ordnance Survey map, Cambridgeshire Sheets XXX.SE, XXXVI.NW, XXXI.SW & XXXV.NE	6": 1 mile	CA

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1465, Land NE of Fordham Rd, Soham, TT
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Str. Flint	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			TP1A TP4B TP8A	Topsoil	Post-Medieval Modern Post-Medieval	(3) 9g (4) 16g (14) 41g		10		Fe. Frag - 36g Slag - <1g Glass - (1) 3g B. Flint - 45g
1001			TP1A TP4B	Subsoil	Medieval (12th-14th C)	(1) 6g	(1) 12g			
1003			8	Layer	Roman	(2) 14g				
1005	1006		2	Pit			(1) 7g		11	
1015	1016		1	Pit	EIA	(5) 17g			16	
1017	1018		3	Pit	EIA	(16) 90g	(2) 6g		154	
1021	1022		3	Pit	EIA	(8) 34g			128	
1023	1024		3	Pit	EIA	(3) 10g	(3) 6g		3	
1025	1026		3	Pit	EIA	(2) 9g	(2) 16g		1	
1027	1028		5	Spread/Depression	Post-Medieval	(1) 8g	(1) 1g			
1029	1030		3	Pit			(1) 2g		5	
1033	1034		3	Pit					1	
1035	1036		4	Pit					B. Bone - 2g	
1039	1040		4	Posthole	EIA	(2) 7g	(1) 2g			
1041	1042		1	Pit	Roman	(2) 6g				
1043	1044		3	Pit	EIA	(10) 91g	(3) 10g		48	B. Flint - <1g
1045	1046		1	Posthole	EIA	(2) 6g	(1) <1g		<1	
1047	1048		6	Pit	Roman	(13) 101g			10762	B. Flint - 53g

	1062 1064				Roman M1-M3rd C AD	(2) 93 (9) 224g	(1) 4g		B. Bone - 59g 1704	Glass - (1) 6g
1049	1050		6	Ditch	L1-E2nd C AD	(12) 162g			46	
1051	1052		6	Ditch	Roman	(1) 15g			244	
1053	1054		3	Gully			(2) 14g			
1055	1056		3	Gully			(1) 2g			
1057	1058		1	Ditch	Roman	(6) 26g	(2) 13g		1	
1060	1061		6	Pit	Post-Medieval	(2) 11g			185	W. Stone - 249g
1065	1066		6	Ditch	M2-E3rd C AD	(16) 198g			828	
1067	1093	A B	6	Pit	2nd C AD	(17) 154g	(2) 8g		312 59	
1068	1069		7	Pit	L2-3rd C AD	(3) 91g	(1) 37g		42	B. Flint - 7g
1070	1071		7	Pit	Post-Medieval	(6) 100g		223	31	
1072	1073		6	Ditch	E2nd C AD	(11) 91g		5	881	
1074	1075		7	Pit	L2-M3rd C AD	(4) 105g			332	Oyster Shell - 21g
1076	1077 1078		7	Ditch	E2nd C AD 4th C AD	(6) 154g (26) 388g	 (2) 2g		7 65	 W. Stone - 1607g
1079	1080		7	Ditch	L2-3rd C AD	(33) 938g	(2) 15g	189	588	Oyster Shell - 12g
1085	1086		7	Pit	M2-4th C AD	(10) 531g	(2) 3g	326	519	W. Stone - 2188g
1089	1090	A B	6	Gully	Roman Roman	(1) 6g (1) 2g	(1) 2g		27 11	
1091	1092		6	Pit					77	
1094	1104		7	Gully	Roman	(25) 120g			1160	
1096	1097		7	Ditch	Roman	(1) 10g			132	

1098	1099		7	Pit	Modern	(1) 3g			65	
1100	1101		7	Ditch	Roman	(2) 16g			54	
1102	1103		7	Pit	EIA	(7) 69g			385	
1105			6	Cobble Stone Layer	3rd C AD	(38) 291g	(4) 17g	1	909	Fe. Frags. - 36g Oyster Shell - 1g
1106			6	Layer above L1105	L2-M3rd C AD	(14) 346g			175	Fe. Frag - 6g
1107	1108		8	Ditch	Post-Medieval	(3) 13g			193	
1009	1110		7	Pit	Roman	(14) 293g			6	
1111	1112		6	Ditch	E2nd C AD	(8) 45g			153	Fe. Frags. - 6g
1113	1114		7	Pit	EIA	(18) 320g			325 B. Bone - 18g	**SF1** Bone Comb - 34g **SF3** Worked Bone - 2g
	1115				EIA	(46) 343g	(1) 17g		131	
1116	1117		8	Gully	4th C AD	(9) 13g		178	39	
1119			8	Layer (Compacted Natural)	Roman	(4) 12g				
1120	1121		8	Pit	EIA	(3) 38g			27	B. Flint - 98g
1122	1123		8	Pit	EIA	(70) 980g			273 B. Bone - 2g	?Mortar - 3g
1126	1127		8	Pit	Roman	(5) 69			15	

APPENDIX 4
SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 517 sherds (6642g) including significant components of early Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery; with sparse medieval, post-medieval and modern sherds also present (Table 1). The early Iron Age pottery is characterised by plain bowls in fine flint-tempered fabrics contained in pits. The Roman pottery represents several phases of activity spanning the early 2nd to 4th centuries AD and includes central and east Gaulish samian ware, and amphorae from the south of France.

Pottery Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Early Iron Age	222	2181
Roman	274	4374
Medieval/post-medieval/modern	21	87
Total	*517*	*6642*

Table 1: Quantification of according to period of fabric

The pottery from all periods was recovered in a slightly abraded, well-preserved condition and included a relatively moderate proportion of diagnostic material.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and fully described in the report. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and Study Group for Roman Pottery. Samian ware forms reference Webster (1996). All data will be entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Fabrics

<u>Prehistoric (Hand-made, bonfire-fired fabrics)</u>

F1 Flint-tempered (coarse) ware 1. Dark grey to pale red-brown surfaces fading to a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.5-5mm). Moderately hard with a highly abrasive feel. Bronxe Age to Iron Age

F2 Flint-tempered (fine) ware 2. Mottled orange-brown to black surfaces fading to a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse calcined flint (generally 0.5-2mm, occasionally larger and sparse poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm). Early Iron Age

Q1 Sand-tempered ware. Dark red-brown to black surfaces fading to a very dark grey/black core. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted sand (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and occasional organics/voids and flint (0.5-5mm, occasionally larger). Iron Age

Roman

Samian ware	
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
TRI SA	Trier samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 45)
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 43)
Fine ware	
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
COL CC2	Colchester (late) colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133)
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)
UNS WS1	Un-sourced white-slipped ware, possibly a product of the Harston kilns (Pullinger & Young 1981, 5; Lucas 1994, 48). Pale red to cream slipped surfaces, over an orange-red core. Inclusions comprise sparse, poorly sorted quartz (0.1-0.3mm) and sparse red iron-rich grains (<1mm).
Coarse ware	
BB2	Black-burnished ware 2, probably with an Essex (Colchester) origin (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
HOR OX1	Horningsea oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans 1991, 35): generally with a pale orange/grey core and darker orange-red surfaces, and inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse limestone and grog/ironstone (generally <2mm) and occasional flint (0.5-5mm)
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware 1 (wheel-made). Black surfaces fading to a mid-dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm, sparse grains to 1mm), sparse fine mica and sparse red/black iron-rich grains (<0.5mm).
BSW2	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware 2 (wheel-made). Black surfaces fading to a mid-dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common-abundant fine quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and common fine mica.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1 (wheel-made). Mid to dark grey throughout. Inclusions comprise common-abundant quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica with occasional flint and iron-rich grains (<2.5mm).
GRS2	Sandy grey ware 2. Mid grey, except where surfaces are highly burnished/slipped when it is dark grey. Inclusions comprise sparse-common, poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse black iron rich grains and cream clay pellets (generally <1mm). Probably produced locally in the Soham/Cambridge region or possibly at Hadham (Tomber & Dore 1998, 152; Lucas 1994, 49).
ROB SH	Roman shell-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), potentially sourced from Harrold, Beds or the Lower Nene Valley, Cambs.
Mortaria	
LNV WH (M)	Lower Nene Valley white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)
Amphora	
GAL AM 1/2	Gaulish amphorae 1/2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 93-95), probably imported as a container for wine from Gallia Narbonensis (south France)

Discussion

The Early Iron Age Pottery

The early Iron Age pottery comprises a total of 192 sherds (2014g) that are likely *in situ* material in pit and post holes, including significant concentrations contained in Pits F1113 and F1122. These sherds are almost entirely

comprised of fine flint-tempered fabric F2, with very occasional sherds of coarse flint-tempered fabric F3 also present.

Pit F1122 (L1123), containing 70 sherds (980g) of fabric F2, included fragments from two plain bowls. The bulk of the pottery appears to belong to a bowl with an upright, tall rim and a slack, angular shoulder comparable to vessels from Linton (Fell 1953, 35: fig.3.3) and Fengate (Hawkes & Fell 1943: vessels O3 & U3), while sparse sherds from a thin-walled bowl with a polished (interior and exterior) flaring rim are also present. A small fragment of a similar flaring rim in fabric F2 was also contained in Pit F1015 (L1016). Pit F1113 (L1114 & L1115), containing a total of 64 sherds (663g) of fabric F2, included fragments from a bowl with a slightly inturned, tall rim and a polished exterior that is comparable to vessels from Linton (Fell 1953, 35: fig.3.2 & 6) and Fengate (Hawkes & Fell 1943: vessels O1, O2, R9 & U3).

The remaining sparse sherds of potentially *in situ* early Iron Age pottery were contained in Pits F1017, F1021, F1023, F1025, F1043, F1102, F1120, Post Holes F1039 and F1045. Sparse, non-diagnostic body sherds of fabrics F1, F2 and Q1 were also contained as residual material in Roman and post-medieval features.

All of the early Iron Age vessels in this assemblage comprise plain coarse ware bowls with decoration limited to polishing/burnishing, which can be categorised within West Harling Class VI (Clarke & Fell 1953, 15). This type of vessel was previously recorded during a trial-trench evaluation adjacent to the west of this site (Sealey 2001, 40) and is relatively common in early Iron Age assemblages from East Anglia, including at Trumpington, Cambridge (Brudenell 2007, 27), although in contrast the Trumpington assemblage also includes decorated vessels.

The Roman Pottery

The 274 sherds (4374g) of Roman pottery (Table 2) do not represent a chronologically homogenous group of pottery, but represent probable continuous Roman activity in the immediate vicinity between the early 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The earliest Roman features: Ditches F1049, F1072 and F1111 can be dated by fabric and form types to the early 2nd century AD, while the latest: Ditch F1076 and Gully F1116 contained pottery indicative of a 4th century AD date. Situated chronologically between these pottery groups, the fabric and form types contained in Pits F1047, F1067, F1068, F1074 and F1085, Ditches F1065 and F1079, Layers L1105 and L1106 suggest a date in the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, generally between the mid/late 2nd and mid 3rd centuries AD. These features typically contain relatively low quantities of Roman pottery: *c*.5-30 sherds (100-300g), with the highest quantity comprising 35 sherds (911g) contained in Ditch F1079 (L1080). Due to the relatively limited size of these pottery groups, the Roman pottery is discussed below by fabric type, which also incorporated the remaining coarse wares contained in features that can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LMV SA	1	2	0.00
LEZ SA2	6	59	0.00
TRI SA	1	38	0.07
RHZ SA	1	38	0.05
LNV CC	5	13	0.00
COL CC2	2	4	0.00
HAD OX	9	13	0.00
UNS WS1	1	2	0.00
BB2	9	278	0.30
HOR OX1	17	813	0.20
BSW1	43	655	0.15
BSW2	1	48	0.00
GRS1	133	1336	0.60
GRS2	33	655	0.20
ROB SH	8	267	0.30
LNV WH (M)	3	23	0.00
GAL AM1/2	1	130	0.00
Total	*274*	*4374*	*1.87*

Table 2: Quantification of Roman fabric types

The imported fabric types in the assemblage comprise a total of 9 sherds (137g) of Samian ware and a single body sherd (130g) of amphora. The central Gaulish Samian ware (LMV SA, LEZ SA2) is very limited in diagnostic sherds but includes a very small LMV SA fragment, in Ditch F1072 (L1073), of a flange with applied trailed leaf decoration probably from an early 2nd century AD Dr.36/Curle 11 dish. Pit F1067 (L1093) also contained a LEZ SA2 footring of a Dr.30/37 mould-decorated bowl that is probable also of 2nd century date. The east Gaulish Samian ware (TRI SA, RHZ SA) occurs as larger fragments and includes a RHZ SA Dr.32 dish in Pit F1074 (L1075) and a TRI SA Dr.45 mortaria in Layer L1106. The TRI SA mortaria is of intrinsic interest as it exhibits the edge of degenerate lion spout, a post-firing cross inscribed to the left of the spout, and a heavily worn interior (with no slip remaining beneath the interior wall). Both east Gaulish vessel types date between the late 2nd and mid 3rd centuries AD. The single fragment of amphora contained in Pit F1047 (L1064) comprises a body sherd of GAL AM1/2, probably part of a wine amphorae from Gallia Narbonensis (south of France) that, similar to the Samian ware was probably imported by the mid 3rd century AD.

Romano-British fine wares (LNV CC, COL CC2, HAD OX and UNS WS) account for a total of 17 sherds (32g) of the assemblage and appear limited to beakers and a single bowl. The single bowl comprises nine cross-joining small body sherds (13g) of HAD OX contained in Gully F1116 (L1117) that would have formed part of a highly burnished 4th century AD vessel. The remaining Romano-British fine wares comprise body sherds of beakers including a LNV CC indented beaker with barbotine scale decoration in Ditch F1065 (L1066) and a COL CC2 roughcast beaker in Ditch F1079 (L1080) that could both have been produced in the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

The early 2nd century AD vessels in this assemblage include a GRS1 beaker, a HOR OX1 jar, BSW1 and GRS2 bowl-jars. 3rd and 4th century coarse ware vessels include BB2 dishes and ROB SH jars, although numerous GRS1 and

GRS2 everted bead rims could belong to jars from anywhere in the Roman period.

The GRS1 vessels include a body sherd from a beaker with a panel of barbotine dot decoration in Ditch F1111 (L1112) of early 2nd century date that was probably produced in Suffolk (i.e. West 1990, 78-9: type 202). Also probably of an early Roman date are fragments of a GRS1 pedestal base in Ditch F1066 (L1067) that is comparable to an example from Castle Hill, Cambridge (Hull 1999: vessel 153). The BSW1 and GRS2 early 2nd century AD bowl jars, with single and double shoulder cordons respectively, are also comparable to vessels recorded at Castle Hill, Cambridge (Hull & Pullinger 1999: vessel 414 & 561). Ditch F1076 (L1077) contained a HOR OX jar with rilled decoration that is a characteristic form type in early 2nd century AD kiln deposits at Waterbeach (Peachey 2011: fig.9.21-26 & fig.11.74-75).

The BB2 vessels in the assemblage are limited to highly burnished plain dishes, including bead rim dishes in Pit F1068 (L1069) and Ditch F1079 (L1080), and a bead and flange rim dish contained in Ditch F1076 (L1078). The former type was common in the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD (Symonds & Wade 1999: Cam.37/38B), and in the late 3rd to 4th centuries was superseded by the latter type (Symonds & Wade 1999: Cam.305B). Also increasingly common in the later Roman period, particularly the 4th century WD, were ROB SH bead rim jars such as those contained in Ditch F1079 (L1080) and Later L1106, however these types were produced from the mid/late 2nd century AD. The ROB SH jars are comparable to examples from Wimpole (Lucas 1994, 53: vessel 47), and both exhibit traces of soot on their rim and exterior surfaces that suggest they were used as cooking pots. Further domestic preparation of food is suggested by the presence of small fragments from the reeded-rim of a LNV WH (M) mortaria in Layer L1005 that probably dates from the 3rd century AD.

In addition to the 274 sherds (4374g) of Roman pottery in this assemblage, the trial trench evaluation adjacent to this site recovered a further 440 sherds (5200g) of similar composition and date range (Sealey 2001, 40). Therefore the form and fabric types present, notably the imported samian ware, amphorae and Romano-British fine wares suggest domestic occupation and consumption of relatively substantial or high status in the close vicinity of the site, which would be consistent with the presence of a villa c.1km to the east (Hall 1996, 76) and with areas of dense activity closer to the site (Casa Hatton 2001: fig.1) that may be related to the villa estate or associated satellite settlement.

The post-Roman pottery

A single body sherd (6g) of medieval (12th-14th century) Grimston ware with an external green lead glaze was recovered from Subsoil L1001 (TP 4B).

Small body sherds of post-medieval red earthen wares (glazed and un-glazed) were contained in Pits F1060, F1070, Ditch F1107 and Spread F1027, and probably date to the 17th to 19th centuries. Further sherds of post-

medieval red-earthen ware were recovered from Topsoil L1000 in association with 19th century English stone ware.

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The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered 10 fragments (922g) of Romano-British CBM in a highly fragmented and slightly abraded condition. The Romano-British CBM includes fragments of tegula roof tile and probable bessalis brick that may have formed part of a structure in the local area, although the low quantities present in this assemblage suggest it was a significant distance form the site.

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Roman CBM forms were identified using the conventions defined by Brodribb (1987).

Romano-British CBM Fabrics

The CBM occurred in a single fabric:

Fabric 1	Oxidised orange surfaces with a contrasting reduced mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common, poorly sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse iron rich grains and flint (0.1-2mm, occasionally to 5mm).

Discussion

Pit F1085 (L1086) contained the highest concentration of CBM, limited to three fragments (326g) but including fragments of both flanged tegula roof tile and 40mm brick, probably bessalis type. Further fragment of tegula roof tile were contained in Pit F1070 (L1071) and Ditch F1079 (L1080), while further fragments of probable bessalis brick were contained in Gully F1116 (L1117). Gully F1072 (L1073) and Layer L1105 also contained very small, non-diagnostic fragments of Romano-British CBM.

This very limited group of Romano-British CBM is consistent with the very low quantities of CBM recovered from a trial-trench evaluation adjacent to the west of the site (Sealey 2001, 40). Therefore it appears that despite the Roman activity indicated by artefactual evidence (i.e. pottery) on both sites; this occupation was not in the immediate vicinity of a Roman building that incorporated a ceramic roof, hypocaust or bonding courses and may have been re-deposited by contemporary or post-Roman agricultural processes.

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The Struck Flint
Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered 31 pieces of struck flint (140g) and 12 fragments (224g) of burnt flint. The assemblage does not include any re-touched implements, but two blades probably of earlier Neolithic origin are present as residual material. The remainder of the assemblage comprises of a range of debitage flakes, of which a low proportion could potentially be of Iron Age origin contemporary with the early Iron Age pits. The struck and burnt flint appears sparsely distributed across the site, occurring as isolated fragments in features with no concentrations present. The preservation of the struck flint varies with the bulk un-patinated, but a moderate proportion appearing slightly abraded and rolled suggesting a significant degree of re-deposition

Context Date (based on pottery)	Struck Flint		Burnt Flint	
	F	W	F	W
Early Iron Age	10	51	4	105
Roman	15	53	5	72
Post-medieval	1	1	0	0
Un-dated	4	23	1	2
Un-stratified	1	12	2	45
Total	31	140	12	224

Table 3: Quantification of struck and burnt flint by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams) in dated contexts

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting

parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Commentary

A heavily patinated snapped blade was contained in early Iron Age Post Hole F1039 (L1040), while a further blade was contained in Roman Pit F1047 (L1062). Both blades are probably of earlier Neolithic origin, although similar blade technology was also used in the Mesolithic period.

The debitage flakes in the assemblage comprise tertiary and un-corticated flakes, including several chips. They are generally slightly irregular to irregular in character and frequently exhibit hinged terminations and the pronounced bulbs of percussion typical of hard-hammer struck flakes. These characteristics are typical of flint technology utilised from the later Neolithic to the Bronze Age, and possibly later. Notably, tertiary flakes of debitage contained in early Iron Age Pits F1025 (L1026) and F1113 (L1115) exhibit such obtuse striking angles and thick, irregular profiles that they may have been produced in the Iron Age (Humphrey 2003, 20). The remaining debitage flakes are relatively unremarkable and inconclusive but are probably the by-product of flint reduction from the later Neolithic onwards that has been re-deposited in the area.

The burnt flint in the assemblage comprises very low quantities of small fragments that exhibit no evidence of being worked before or after firing, or of being used as pot boilers, and it remains unclear whether they are the product of deliberate human action or not.

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The Worked Bone

Dr Julia E. Cussans

Two pieces of worked bone/antler were small found and are described below, both of these derived from Iron Age pit fill L1114, F1113. A further three pieces of bone were noted as worked or possibly worked as part of the animal bone scan and are briefly described in the animal bone section (Cussans this volume).

SF1 is an antler comb formed from a single piece of (probably) red deer antler beam. The style is typical of those designated a Iron Age 'weaving' combs and many similar examples are found at sites such as Danebury (Sellwood 1984). The total length of the comb is c. 130mm and its greatest breadth (at the top of the teeth) c. 35mm. The comb has a total of eight teeth (c. 37mm in length), the middle four of which have broken off. The remaining teeth show signs of polishing but no grooving and have blunt, squared off ends that are almost circular in cross section at the tip. The shaft or handle of the comb gradually narrows to c. 18mm just below the butt and then widens out abruptly to c. 23mm across the butt. The carving at this point is somewhat rough and unsymmetrical. A bevelled perforation has been made in the shaft c. 40mm from the butt end. In comparison with the Danebury examples this is unusual as none of these seem to have perforations in the shaft/handle. The Danebury combs either have no perforation or it is placed within the butt (Sellwood 1984). At the toothed end the comb is concave-convex in cross-section; there is no decoration apparent.

SF3 is a small strip of worked bone with a perforation at one end measuring *c*.55mm long and c. 10mm wide. The bevelled perforation is located centrally *c*.6mm from one end. The object appears to be made from a piece of medium mammal (sheep/dog sized) long bone shaft, being naturally convex on one side and carved flat on the other. The flat side shows many striations from having been carved and it appears that an attempt at forming a perforation was first made from this side but abandoned – possibly as it was slightly off centre. The end furthest from the perforation appears to be broken. The use of the object is unknown but it possibly formed a simple pendent; there is no decoration present.

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The Animal Bone
Dr Julia E. Cussans

A total of 871 bones were identified from 47 contexts, the majority coming from early Iron Age (EIA) and Roman deposits. EIA bones came from ten pits and one post hole, Roman bones came from a mix of ditches, gully and pits as well as from a cobble layer (F1105) and the layer directly above this (F1106). A few post-medieval bones came from one ditch and two pits, a single unidentified bone came from a modern pit (not included on Table 4) and a very small number of bones came from six undated pits. Bone preservation was generally rated as good with a small number of contexts being rated as poor and only one as excellent. In the main the bones are fairly abraded and canid gnawing is fairly common; a small number of burnt bones were present. The main exception to these conditions was the bone from L1048 – the fill of Roman Pit F1047, these bones were noted as having a particularly fresh and unabraded condition; this deposit will be discussed in more detail below.

The species present in each period are quantified in Table 4. Identified domestic mammals account for only about one quarter of the assemblage, a large proportion being made up of bone assigned as large terrestrial mammal (LTM – cattle or horse sized) and medium terrestrial mammal (MTM – sheep or pig sized). The largest assemblage comes from the Roman period features with the EIA having a much smaller assemblage and only a few bones belonging to the post-medieval period. Species present are cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and probable chicken. In terms of species abundance there is a distinct change between the Iron Age and Roman deposits. In the Iron Age sheep/goat are the dominant species and MTM bones (the majority likely deriving from sheep/goat) are more common than LTM bones, this pattern is reversed in the Roman assemblage with cattle and LTM bones vastly dominating. This shift in emphasis from sheep to cattle husbandry between the Iron Age and Roman periods is well documented for England.

	EIA		Roman		Post med	Undated	Total
	NISP	**% dom.**	**NISP**	**% dom.**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**NISP**
Cattle	5	17.2%	135	70.3%	1	3	**144**
Sheep/Goat	19	65.5%	31	16.1%	2	0	**52**
Pig	1	3.4%	3	1.6%	0	0	**4**
Horse	4	13.8%	21	10.9%	1	0	**26**
Dog	0	0.0%	2	1.0%	0	0	**2**
Total id. dom.	*29*		*192*		*4*	*3*	***228***
LTM	40		422		2	4	**468**
MTM	59		31		1	2	**93**
Bird	1		0		80	0	**81**
Total	**129**		**645**		**87**	**9**	**870**

Table 4: Quantification of animal bones from AS1465. NISP – number of identified specimens, % dom. – percentage of total identified domestic mammals, EIA – Early Iron Age.

An additional difference between these two assemblages is the type of bones present in the unidentified (i.e. LTM & MTM) remains. The MTM bones from the early Iron Age are mostly long bone shaft fragments which are indicative of marrow cracking and intensive carcass processing, possibly indicating a marginal subsistence economy. On the other hand this behaviour is not observed in the Roman period – the LTM bones that make up a large proportion of the assemblage are mostly ribs and vertebrae that do not show signs of intensive processing. Butchery marks were fairly common throughout the assemblage, cattle and pigs were most commonly butchered with fewer marks being observed on sheep/goat and horse bones; a piece of dog skull had a possible chop into the occipital region (L1048, F1047).

A number of pathologies were noted for cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse for both Iron Age and Roman deposits. Genetic anomalies included a cattle third molar with a reduced 3rd cusp form L1117, Roman Gully F1116 and a double mental foramen on a sheep/goat mandible from L1123, F1122 – an Iron Age pit. A horse astragalus and calcaneus (L1066, Roman Ditch F1065) showed signs of some sort of trauma or disease through significant extra bone growth and surface pitting resulting in the two bones having become partly fused together. Interestingly the articular surfaces (which could be viewed due to the fused areas having broken apart during excavation) showed no signs of eburnation or other articular surface damage. A Pig metatarsal (L1104, Roman Gully F1094) which was deformed at the distal end may have been indicative of a traumatic injury.

A small number of bone fragments had signs of working; these were in addition to the bone artefacts discussed in the worked bone section (Cussans, this volume). A horse ilium blade (L1022, from EIA Pit F1021) had punch marks on one side, some small and some large, all roughly diamond-shaped and present in two patches. Another horse bone – a distal tibia (L1080, Roman Ditch F1079) had had a hole drilled or gouged through the articular surface and some modifications around the sides of the articulation. An LTM bone fragment (L1115, EIA pit F1113) was also possibly worked having, some cut marks, two particularly straight edges and a smoothed appearance.

A few other bones and contexts were of particular interest. A cattle radius from L1114 (EIA Pit F1113) was noted as being particularly small; this is perhaps not surprising given its Iron Age context. A sheep skull from L1064 (Roman Pit F1047) was noted as having particularly large horncores and seems likely to belong to a ram, suggesting the presence of a breeding population at the site. A partially articulated large mammal (cattle or horse) skeleton from L1104 (Roman Gully F1094) consisted of a number of thoracic vertebrae and ribs, no signs of butchery were noted and all of the epiphyses were unfused indicating that the animal was not fully mature. The chicken bones from post-medieval Pit F1060 (L1061) were of interest as they appeared to derive from a single animal and where the bones were broken (modern breaks) medullary bone could be observed indicating that the bones belonged to an egg-laying female.

The final context of particular interest was L1048 (noted for is excellent preservation, above) from Roman Pit F1047. This was by far the largest bone group from this assemblage containing nearly 300 bone fragments and being vastly dominated by cattle and LTM remains. With the exception of a single neonate or foetal mandible the cattle bones all appeared to derive from prime meat aged animals, but interestingly no butchery marks were observed. From the mandibles (including the neonate/foetal one) a minimum of four individuals were present (although by no means complete). The LTM bones (the majority presumably belonging to cattle) were principally ribs and vertebrae and also showed little sign of butchery or breakage. A small number of sheep/goat, horse and dog bones were also present in this assemblage; the dog bones were noted as having come from a small animal. Given the fresh appearance of these bones it seems likely that they would have been swiftly deposited and if so the large amount of meat (from 3 prime meat aged animals) created with a short space of time raises questions of possible feasting or communal processing activity.

Over all this is an interesting assemblage with the potential to enlighten on a number of aspects of Iron Age and Roman agricultural economies. Particular points of interest are the changes in economy taking place between the Iron Age and Roman periods; a larger assemblage may also be able to detect more subtle changes throughout the Roman period. The apparent small size of the Iron Age cattle and how this may change over time is also of interest as is the large deposit of cattle bones from L1048 and the activity associated with their deposition.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Dr John R Summers

Introduction

During trial trench evaluation 51 bulk soil samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. Samples of up to 20 litres were taken and processed by water flotation.

This report presents the results from the assessment of the environmental samples and discusses the significance and potential of the remains in relation to future investigations at the site.

Methodology

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were rapidly scanned under a low power stereo microscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant).

In samples containing larger quantities of charcoal, a small sub-sample of larger charcoal fragments (>2mm) were fractured in order to produce a transverse section for the assessment of variation in the assemblage (ring-porous, diffuse-porous and *Quercus* sp.). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions are detailed in Table 5. Nomenclature for cereals follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) and that of other herbaceous taxa follows Stace (1997). Nomenclature for mollusca is based on Kerney and Cameron (1979).

Carbonised plant macrofossils

In total, 47% of the samples contained carbonised plant macrofossils. Most of these (78%) were from the Roman occupation of the site. The majority of the remains identified were cereal grains, with both wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) present. Both glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) and free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum* type) were identified, the latter only occurring in Roman assemblages. No diagnostic glume wheat chaff was present from either period to determine whether spelt (*T. spelta*) or emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat dominated.

Most of the identifiable barley grains from the Iron Age and Roman deposits were of a hulled variety (*H. vulgare*). No asymmetric grains were noted, which may indicate the cultivation of two-row barley, although more detailed analysis would be required to confirm this. A single naked barley grain (*H. vulgare* var. *nudum*) was identified in late 2nd – 3rd century pit fill L1069 (F1068). This may represent a separate naked barley crop but could also simply be present as a weed contaminant or genetic variability in the hulled barley crop.

In addition to the cereal remains, a small range of wild taxa were present. Many of these, such as dock (Rumex sp.), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia*/Lathyrus sp.) and rye brome (*Bromus secalinus* type) are likely to represent weeds of arable fields. Vetches and brome grass can also be eaten and may at certain times have been used as grain additives or even deliberately cultivated as crops (cf. Campbell 2000, 48-50).

Charcoal

Samples from the trial excavation contained only small concentrations of charcoal. Samples from early 2nd century ditch fill L1073 (F1072) and 4th century gully fill L1117 (F1116) were the only ones to produce more than a few fragments. Evidence of potential woodworm activity and varied wood types may indicate the opportunistic use of varied fuel wood sources. However, more detailed analysis of a greater number of samples would be necessary to make any detailed comments. Further excavation may produce more analytically viable assemblages of charcoal.

Molluscs

Mollusc shells were present in the majority of samples. A number of these, particularly the ubiquitous shells of *Ceciloides acicula* and *Vallonia* sp. were considered to represent modern contamination. Some other shells appeared very glossy and may also have been modern, including a number identified to family level as Helicidae.

Where ancient molluscs were considered to be present, the assemblages were relatively limited. Most specimens were identified as Helicidae, a family of terrestrial gastropods typical of open country habitats. As already noted, some of these may have been intrusive, although many were clearly more degraded and more ancient.

The more varied assemblages that are likely to represent ancient snail communities were from Roman pits and ditches. Most taxa reflect open habitats (e.g. *Cochlicopa* sp., *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia* sp. and Helicidae), with a smaller number of taxa with a preference for wooded/shaded habitats (e.g. *Oxychilus* sp., *Cepaea hortensis* and Zonitidae). The mollusca probably entered the features from surrounding surfaces and most likely reflect an open grassland landscape around the Roman pits and ditches.

Contaminants

Modern roots, seeds and molluscs were present in the majority of samples. Roots and molluscs were frequently common or abundant. The modern molluscs were predominantly of the species *Ceciloides acicula*, a burrowing snail. Such burrowing organisms and extensive root action could have caused disturbance of shallower deposits. Such bioturbation can have a significant effect on the movement of small remains, such as carbonised seeds and chaff, in archaeological deposits (cf. Armour-Chelu and Andrews 1994). This should be kept in mind when interpreting the data from this and any future excavations at the site. Earthworm activity, as evidenced by egg capsules, was limited.

Discussion

Early Iron Age

The early Iron Age assemblages indicate that both glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) and hulled barley (*H. vulgare*) were cultivated at this time. The variety of wheat is indeterminate. During the British Iron Age, both varieties were commonly cultivated (e.g. Campbell and Straker 2003, 21-25). A mixed arable economy concentrating on these two cereals is most likely during the early Iron Age at this site.

A rich assemblage of plant remains was present in pit fill L1123 (F1122). This sample contained common wheat and barley grains, along with a few arable weeds (*Lithospermum arvense*, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. and *Bromus secalinus* type). These were the only non-cereal seeds from this period. The assemblage was associated with an almost complete ceramic vessel (Pottery Report above) and could represent midden material or a deliberate deposit associated with the vessel. At present the former seems more likely since the concentration of material was not sufficient to indicate the deposition of a large, pure assemblage of carbonised cereal.

Roman

Although Roman activity at the site spans the 1st to 4th centuries AD, the finer-grained comparison of variation within this period is not viable using only assessment data.

Wheat appears to be the most common cereal, with glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) dominating. It is likely that the majority of this was spelt wheat (*T. spelta*), as is common elsewhere (e.g. Stevens 2009; Campbell 2008). In addition to glume wheat, a number of grains comparable to free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum* type) were also identified. The presence of free-threshing wheat on Roman sites is variable (e.g. Campbell 2008) and can range from pure deposits (e.g. de Moulins 1995, 90) to total absence (e.g. Stevens 2009). Its status as a crop at the Fordham Road site can only be determined through further work.

Barley was also common and is likely to also represent an important crop. This was predominantly of hulled barley (*H. vulgare*), with the significance of the single naked grain from L1069 remaining indeterminate.

Assemblages of arable weeds were limited. Only a few taxa were noted, including dock (Rumex sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). Sample 23 of 1st – 3rd century pit fill 1064 (F1048) contained a range of taxa which may be more characteristic of wetland and grassland habitats. These included buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), clover type (*Trifolium* sp. type) and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*). Such taxa could have been gathered with hay, although their association with a number of cereal grains could also indicate their presence as arable weeds.

The mollusca indicate that the site was open and un-wooded during the Roman period, as one would expect for a settlement or agricultural site. The charcoal suggests that fuel wood gathering may have been relatively opportunistic at this time, incorporating the use of dead wood, such as fallen trees and branches. However, further work would be needed to confirm and add detail to such an interpretation.

Statement of potential

Both the early Iron Age and Roman deposits from the site at Fordham Road offer the potential for detailed recovery of a range of environmental archaeological materials. The rich deposit from early Iron Age pit fill L1123 (F1122) shows that features from this period of occupation have excellent potential to produce large, analytically viable assemblages of carbonised cereals and associated weed taxa.

The more intensive use and processing of cereals in the Roman period is attested by the higher concentrations and more frequent occurrence of cereal remains in the deposits. Together with the longevity of Roman occupation at the site, this means that it would be possible to examine the development of the arable economy during the Romano-British period. This can be related to other archaeobotanical and cultural studies from the region (e.g. Stevens 2009; Murphy 2003; Summers forthcoming), and add further detail to our understanding of Romano-British agriculture, subsistence and economy in the east of England.

There are an increasing number of archaeobotanical datasets from Cambridgeshire and the east of England (e.g. Stevens 2009; Ballantyne 2006; Murphy 2003; Summers forthcoming). Further excavation at the present site at Fordham Road, Soham, has the potential to further develop our understanding of prehistoric and Roman economies in the region and provide results that will contribute to further research and understanding.

Any charcoal recovered will have the ability to provide details about locally available fuel wood resources and decisions made in the selection of fuels by the site's inhabitants. If further excavation were to take place it is likely that a greater number of analytically viable charcoal assemblages would be recovered.

The range of mollusc taxa was limited. However, preservation was good and they have the potential for providing quite fine-grained detail regarding conditions on the site. So far, the mollusca have shown that the site is likely to have been quite open in the Roman period, with a greater range of open ground taxa present over shade-loving species. Further examination of these remains from any future excavations would enable one to see whether such conditions extended across the entire site.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals				Non-cereal taxa			Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Comments	Potential - CPR	Potential - Charcoal
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Hazelnut shell	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules			
AS1465	1	1006	1005	Pit	-	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		X	X	-	-	-		D	D
AS1466	2	1056	1035	Pit	-	20	X	-	Frag (X)	6	X	*Vicia/Latyrus* sp. (1)	-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	X	X	-	Indet. carb. organic	C	D
AS1467	3	1038	1037	Pit	-	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	XX	X	-	-	Indet. carb. organic	D	D
AS1470	6	1014	1013	Pit	-	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XXX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1473	9	1020	1019	Pit	-	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1477	13	1030	1029	Pit	-	5	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1478	14	1034	1033	Pit	-	5	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	-	-	-		D	D
AS1481	17	1054	1053	Gully	-	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XXX	XX	-	-		D	D
AS1482	18	1056	1055	Gully	-	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		X	X	-	-	-		D	D
AS1494	30	1092	1091	Pit	-	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	X	-		D	D
AS1499	35	1093 A	1067	Ditch	2nd C AD	20	X	-	NFI (1)	6	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XX	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1465	51	1105	-	Cobble Stone Layer	3rd C AD	16	X	-	E/S (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		-		XXX	XX	X	-	-		C	D
AS1495	31	1078	1076	Ditch	4th C AD	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	XX	-	X	-		D	D
AS1511	47	1117	1116	Gully	4th C AD	20	X	-	Hord tail grain (2), E/S (2), Trit (1), NFI (2)	5	X	*Rumex* sp. (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous (X), Ring porous (X)	X	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	X	X	-	Woodworm attacked charcoal	C	C
AS1501	37	1073	1072	Ditch	E2nd C AD	20	XXX	X	HB (XX), E/S (XXX), BW (X). E/S GB (X)	5	X	*Bromus* sp. (X)	-	XX	Ring porous	X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	-	-		A	C
AS1509	45	1112	1111	Ditch	E2nd C AD	20	X	-	E/S (2)	5	X	Large Poaceae (1)	-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	-	X	-		C	D

AS1468	4	1040	1039	Posthole	EIA	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		X	X	-	-	-	Indet. carb. organic	D	D
AS1471	7	1016	1015	Pit	EIA	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	XX	X	-	X		D	D
AS1472	8	1018	1017	Pit	EIA	20	X	-	Trit (1)	5	-		-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XXX	X	-	-		C	D
AS1474	10	1022	1021	Pit	EIA	10	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	X	X	-	-		D	D
AS1475	11	1024	1023	Pit	EIA	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XXX	XX	X	X	-		D	D
AS1476	12	1026	1025	Pit	EIA	10	X	-	E/S (1)	5	-		-	-		X	Helicidae	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	Small mammal bone	C	D
AS1480	16	1044	1043	Pit	EIA	20	-	-		-	-		-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1484	20	1046	1045	Posthole	EIA	5	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		X	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1505	41	1103	1102	Pit	EIA	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XXX	XX	X	X	-		D	D
AS1512	48	1121	1120	Pit	EIA	20	X	-	HB (3), Hord (1), NFI (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XX	XX	-	-	-		C	D
AS1513	49	1123	1122	Pit	EIA	20	XX	-	HB (XX), E/S (XX)	5	X	*Lithospermum arvemse* (X), *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (X), *Bromus secalinus* type (X)	-	X		-		XX	XX	-	X	X		B	D
AS1488	24	1050	1049	Ditch	L1st-E2nd C AD	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	-	-	Indet. carb. organic	D	D
AS1491	27	1069	1068	Pit	L2nd-3rd C AD	20	X	-	NB (1), NFI (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		XX	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	-	-		C	D
AS1496	32	1080	1079	Ditch	L2nd-3rd C AD	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	X	-	X	X		D	D
AS1502	38	1080	1079	Ditch	L2nd-3rd C AD	0.3	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	-	X	-	-		D	D
AS1497	33	1075	1074	Pit	L2nd-M3rd C AD	20	X	-	E/S (1), NFI (1)	5	-		-	X		XX	*Oxychilus* sp. (X), Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XXX	XX	-	X	-		C	D

AS1508	44	1106	-	Layer above L1105	L2nd-M3rd C AD	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		XX	X	-	-	-		D	D
AS1487	23	1064	1047	Pit	M1st-M3rd C AD	20	XX	X	E/S (5), NFI (2), Frags (X). Culm (1)	5	XX	*Ranunculus* sp. (X), *Trifolium* sp. type (XX), *Eleocharis palustris* (X), Cyperaceae (X)	-	X		XXX	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), *Oxychilus* sp. (X), *Vallonia* sp. (X), Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XX	XX	XX	-	-	Mineralised nodules (2)	B	D
AS1493	29	1086	1085	Pit	M2nd-4th C AD	20	X	-	HB (2), E/S (1)	5	-		-	-		X	*Vertigo pygmaea* (X), Helicidae (X)	XXX	XXX	XX	X	-	Indet. carb. organic	C	D
AS1490	26	1066	1065	Ditch	M2nd-E3rd C AD	20	X	-	E/S (2)	4	-		-	-		XX	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), *Oxychilus* sp. (X)	XX	XX	X	-	-		C	D
AS1469	5	1028	1027	Depression/Spread	Post-medieval	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		XX	Helicidae (X), *Pupilla muscorum* (X)	XXX	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1492	28	1071	1070	Pit	Post-medieval	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		XX	Helicidae (XX)	XXX	XXX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1500	36	1061	1060	Pit	Post-medieval	10	X	-	NFI (1)	5	-		-	-		-		X	X	X	-	-		D	D
AS1506	42	1108	1107	Ditch	Post-medieval	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	X	-		D	D
AS1479	15	1042	1041	Pit	Roman	20	X	-	BW (2), Trit (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		XX	Helicidae (XX)	XXX	XX	X	-	-		C	D
AS1483	19	1058	1057	Ditch	Roman	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	X	XX	X	-	-		D	D
AS1485	21	1062	1047	Pit	Roman	3	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		XX	Helicidae (XX)	XX	XX	-	-	-		C	D
AS1486	22	1048	1047	Pit	Roman	20	XX	X	HB (1), E/S (4), BW (1), NFI (1), Frags (X). E/S GB (1)	5	X	Small Fabaceae (2), *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (1)	-	X		XXX	*Cepaea hortensis* (X), *Oxychilus* sp. (X), *Cochlicopa* sp. (X), Helicidae	XX	XX	X	X	-		B	D

																	(X), Zonitidae (X)								
AS1489	25	1052	1051	Ditch	Roman	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		XX	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), *Oxychilus* sp. (X), Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XX	XX	X	-	-	Small mammal bone	D	D
AS1498	34	1090 A	1089	Gully	Roman	20	X	-	NFI (2)	6	-		-	X		X	Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XXX	XXX	-	-	-		D	D
AS1503	39	1097	1096	Ditch	Roman	20	X	-	E/S (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	X		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	-	-	-		C	D
AS1504	40	1101	1100	Ditch	Roman	20	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (2), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		XX	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), *Oxychilus* sp. (X), *Vallonia* sp. (X), Helicidae (X)	XXX	XXX	X	-	X		C	D
AS1507	43	1110	1109	Pit	Roman	20	-	-		-	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	XX	-	X		D	D
AS1510	46	1104	1094	Gully	Roman	20	X	-	E/S (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	-		X	Helicidae (X), Zonitidae (X)	XX	XXX	X	X	-		C	D
AS1514	50	1127	1126	Pit	Roman	20	X	-	HB (3), Hord (1), Frags (X)	5	-		-	X		X	*Pupilla muscorum* (X), Helicidae (X)	XXX	XX	X	X	X		C	D

Table 5: Data from the assessment of environmental samples from trial excavations on land NE of Fordham Road, Soham. Abbreviations: HB (hulled barley, *H. vulgare*); NB (naked barley, *H. vulgare* var. *nudum*); Hord (barley, *Hordeum* sp.); E/S (emmer/spelt (*T. dicoccum/spelta*); BW (bread wheat type, *T. aestivum* type); Trit (wheat, *Triticum* sp.); NFI (indeterminate cereal grain); Frags (cereal grain fragments); GB (glume base).

1

Trench 3. Pits F1017, F1019 and F1021. Looking south- west.

2

Trench 1. Pit F1041. Looking north-east.

3

Trench 3. Post-excavation. Looking south-east.

4

Trench 6. Ditches F1065 and F1067, and Gullies F1087 and F1089. Looking north-east.

5

Trench 1. Ditch F1057. Looking north-west.

6

Trench 7. Pit F1113 and Gully F1094. Looking north.

7
Trench 6 mid-excavation Pit F1047.

8
Trench 6. Pit F1047. Looking north-west.

9
Trench 7 post-excavation. Looking north-west.

10
Trench 6 post-excavation. Looking south-west.

11
Trench 6. Mid-excavation Cobbled Surface L1105. Looking south-west.

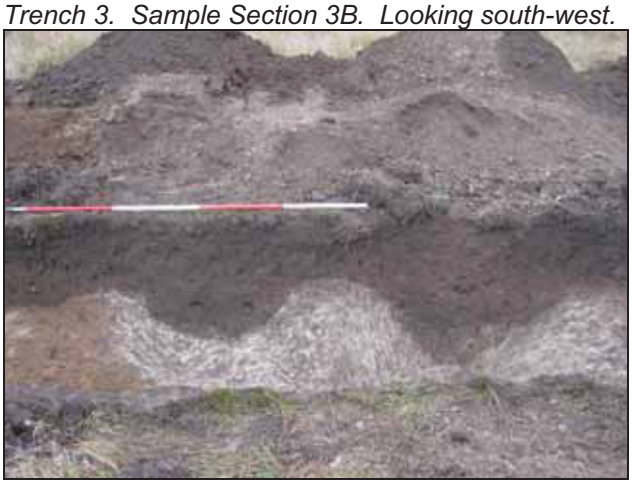
12
Trench 6. Ditches F1049 and F1051. Looking north-west.

13
Trench 8. Cobbled Surface L1119 and Pits F1120, F1122, F1124. Looking north-east. .

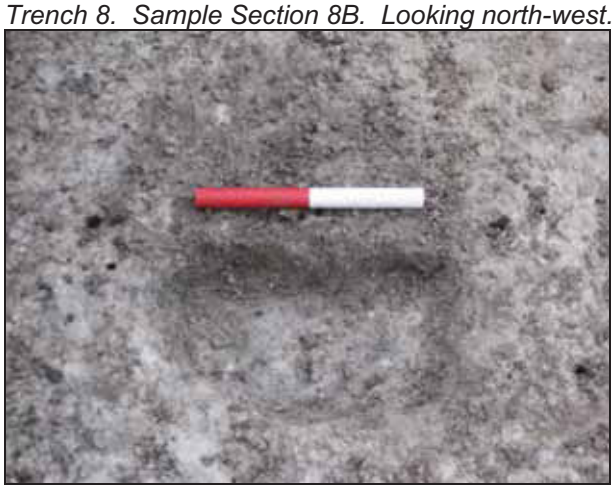
14
Trench 2 post-excavation. Looking north-east.

15
Trench 3. Sample Section 3B. Looking south-west.

16
Trench 8. Sample Section 8B. Looking north-west.



17
Trench 7. Gully F1081, Pits F1074 and F1083, and Ditch F1079. Looking south-west.



18
Trench 4. Post Hole F1039. Looking north-east.

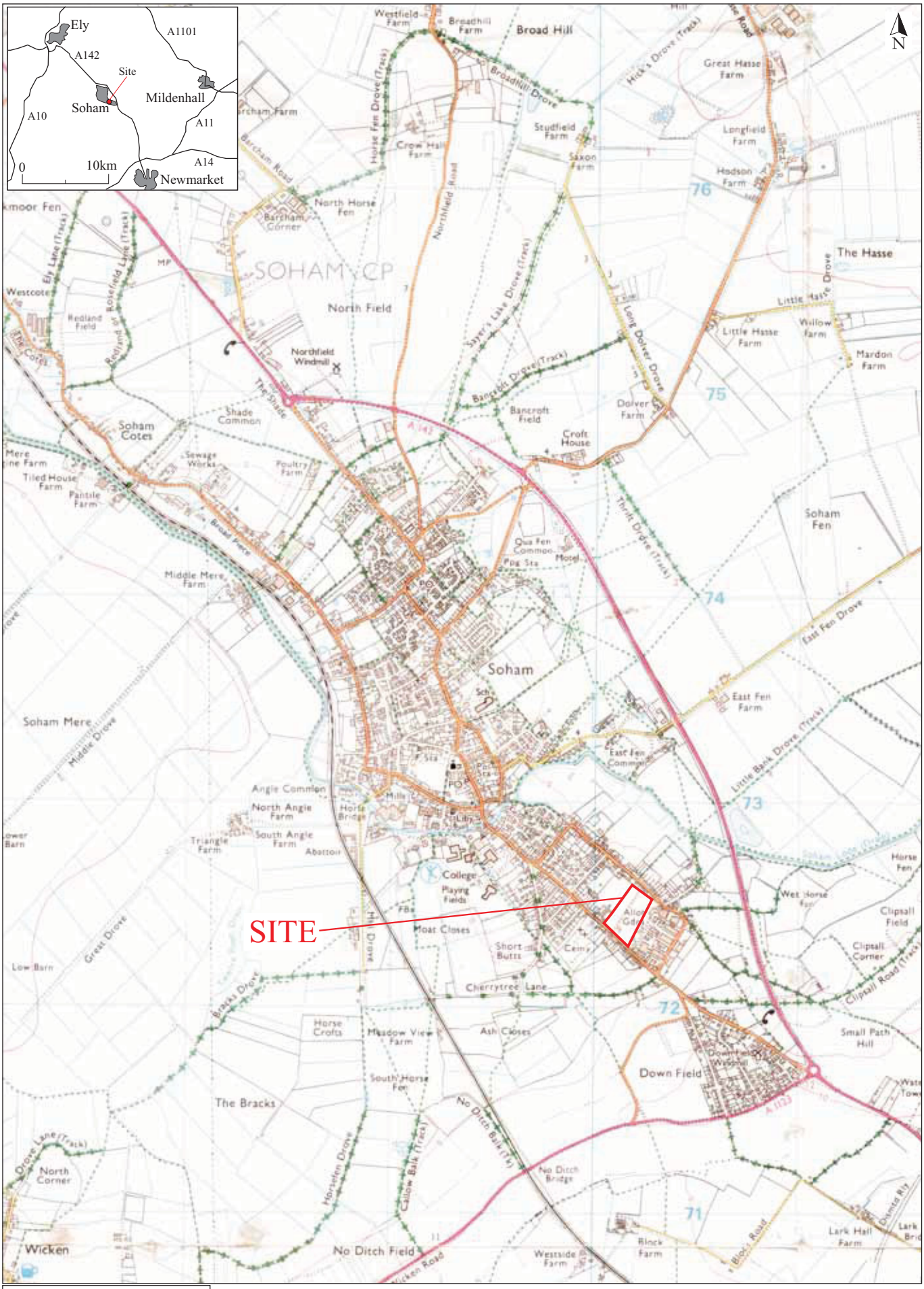


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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

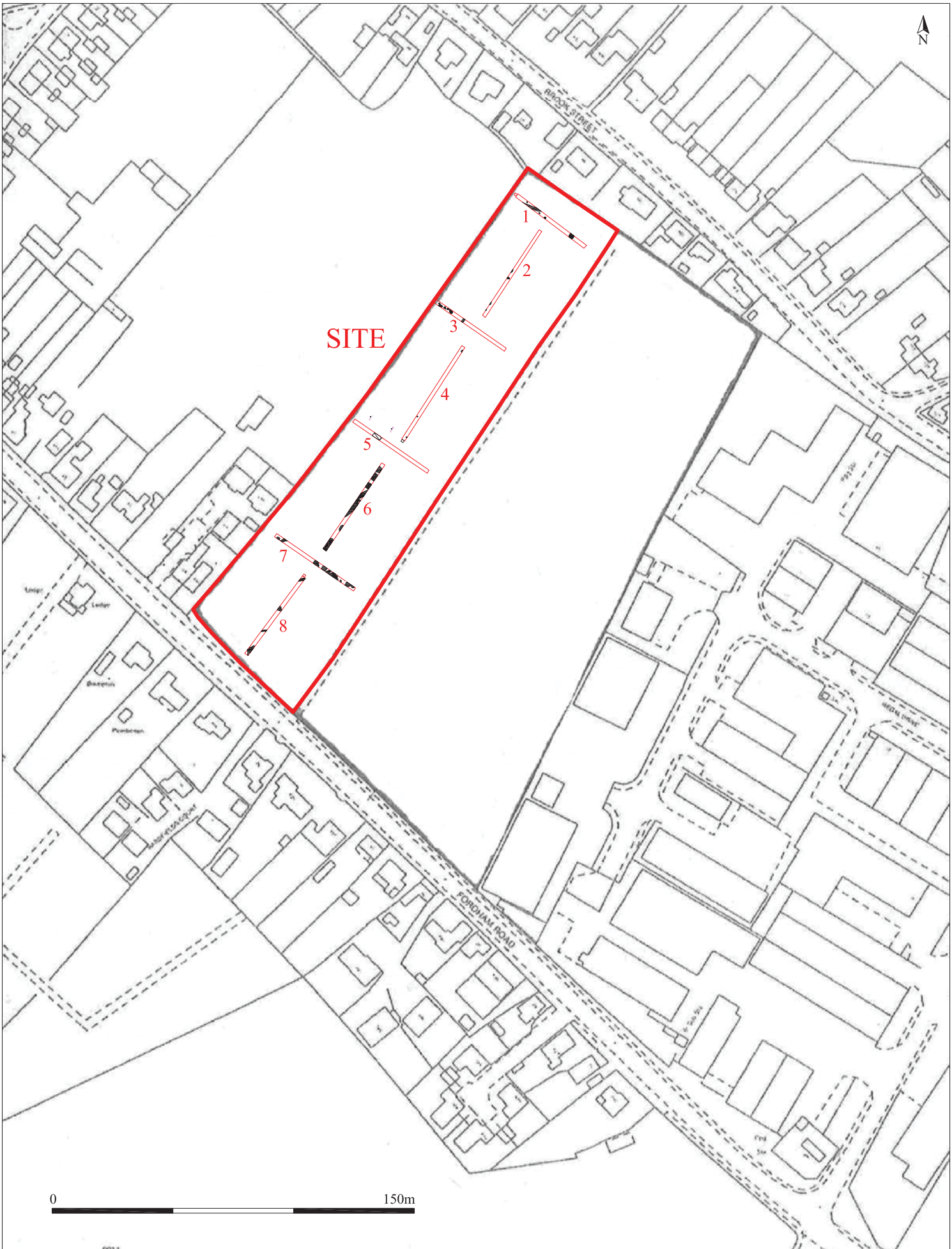

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2000 at A4

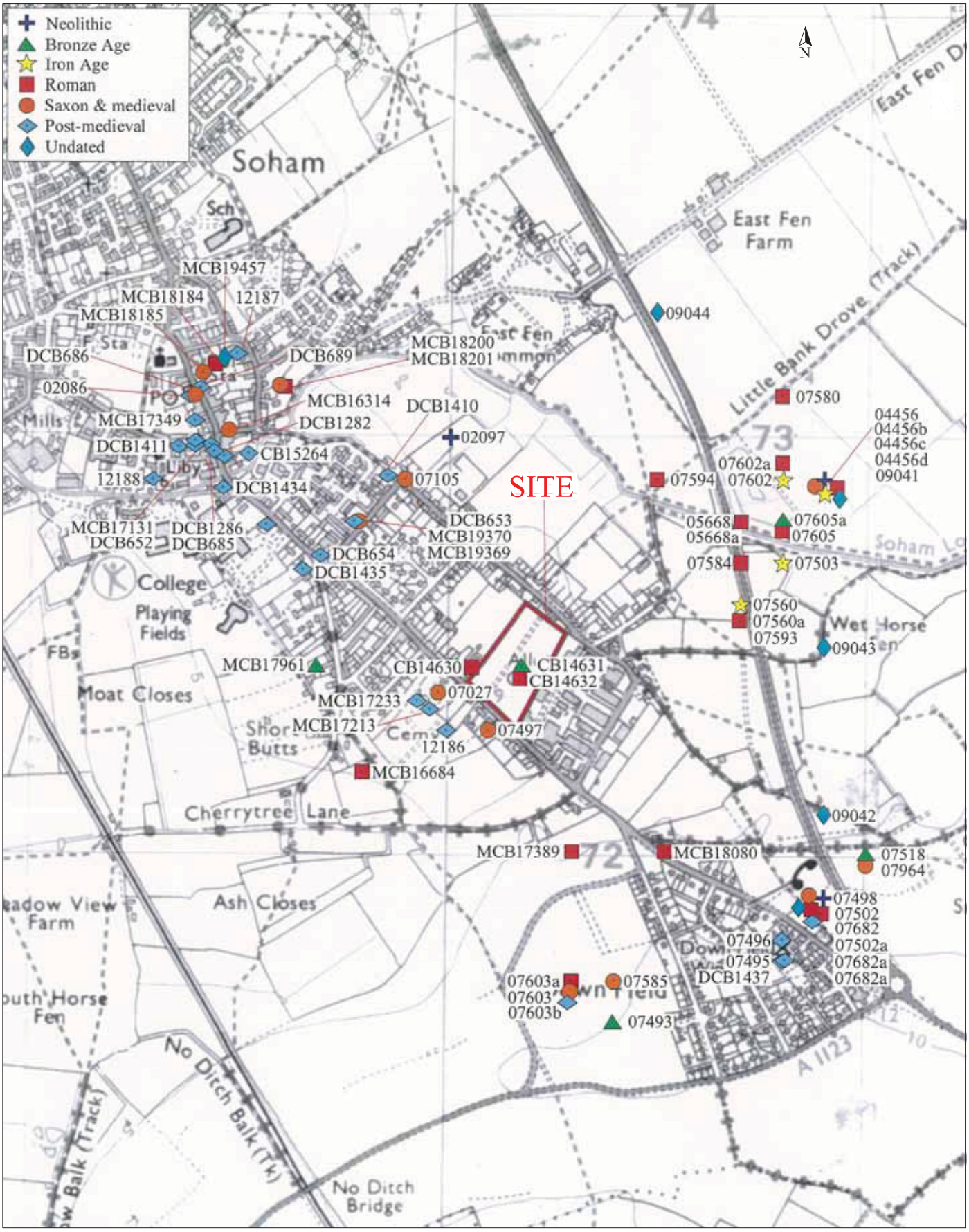

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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4

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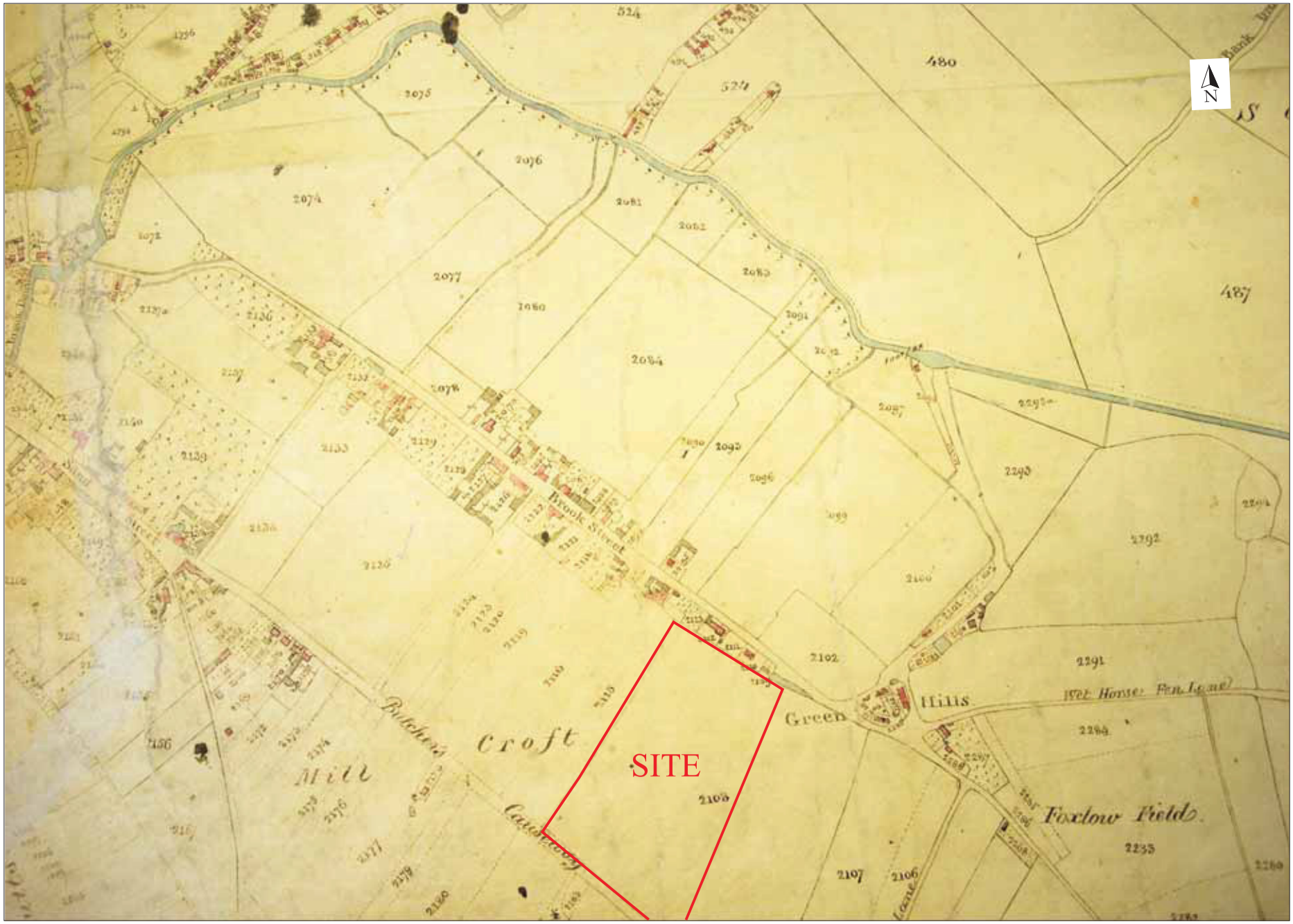
Fig. 4 Manorial map, 17th century
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1845
Not to scale

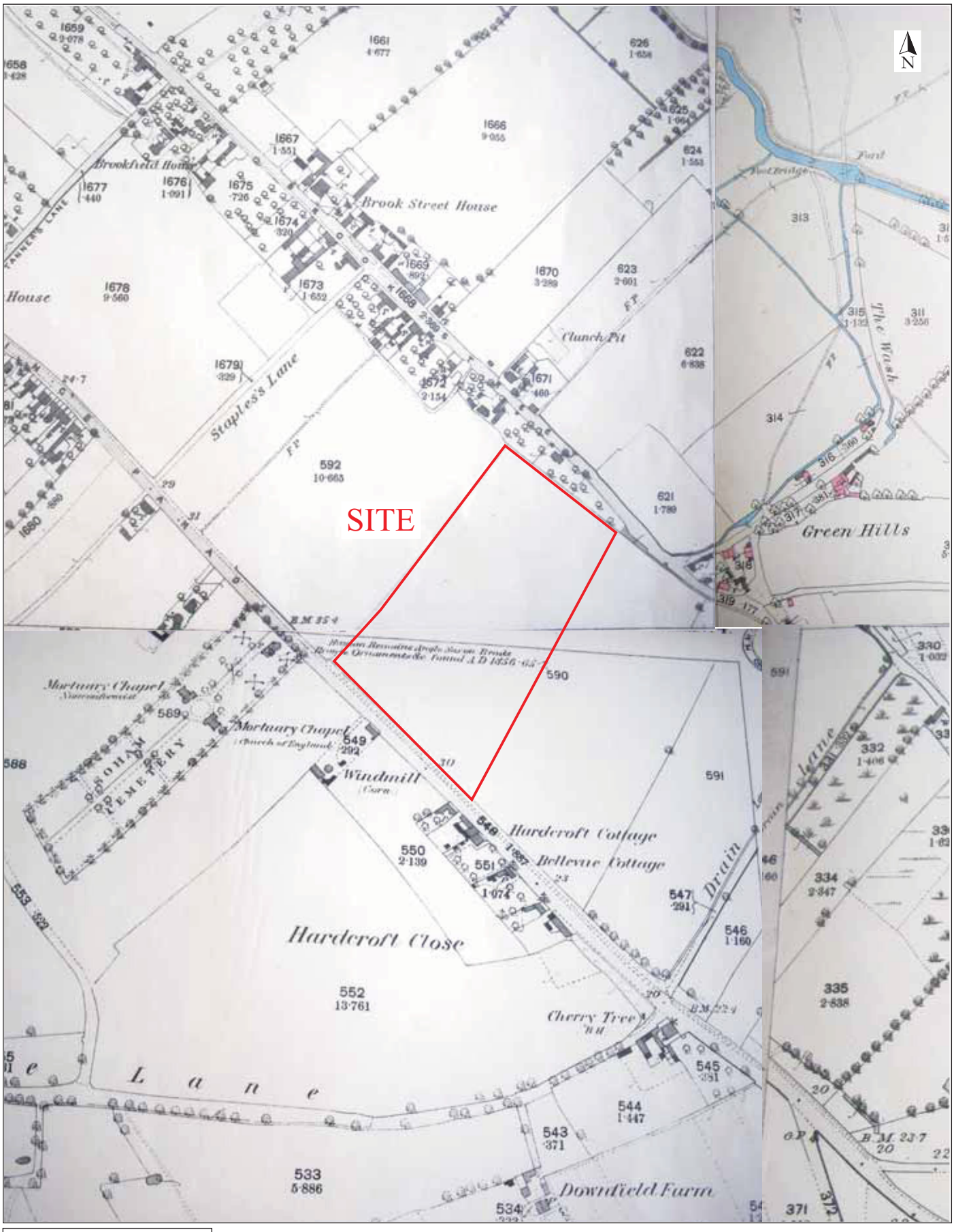


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Fig. 6 OS map, 1886

Not to scale

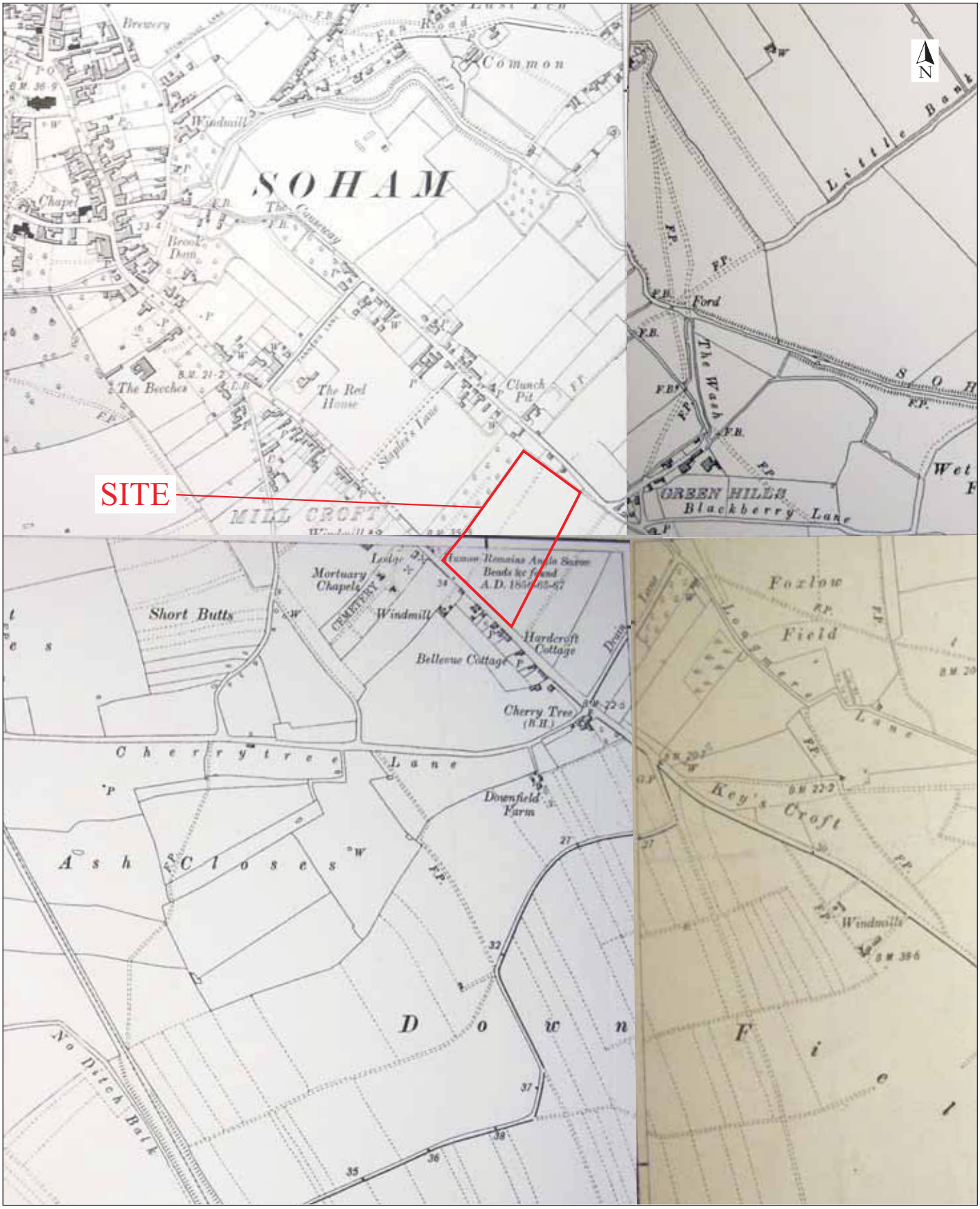

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Fig. 7 OS map, 1903

Not to scale

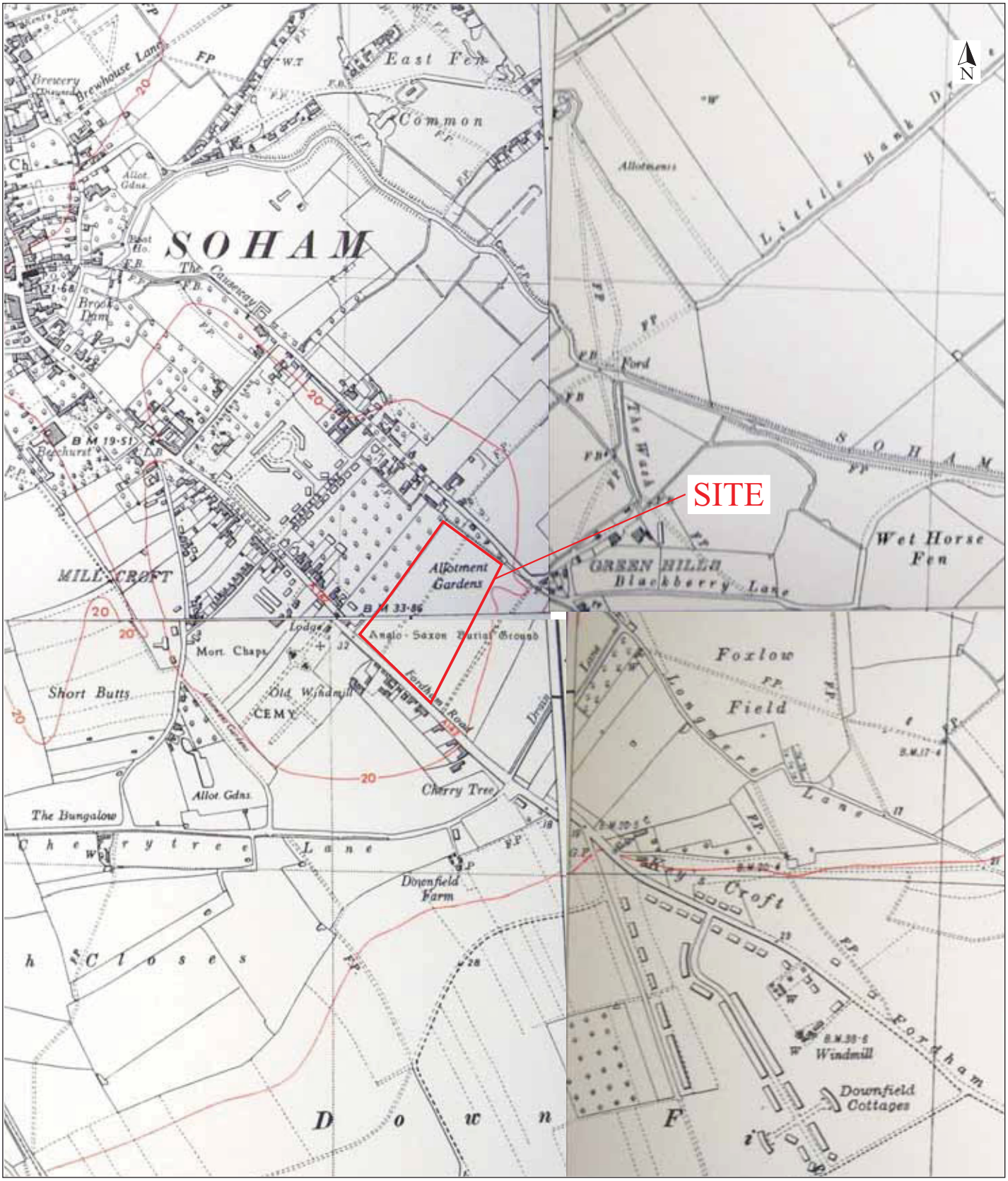

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Fig. 8 OS map, 1950

Not to scale

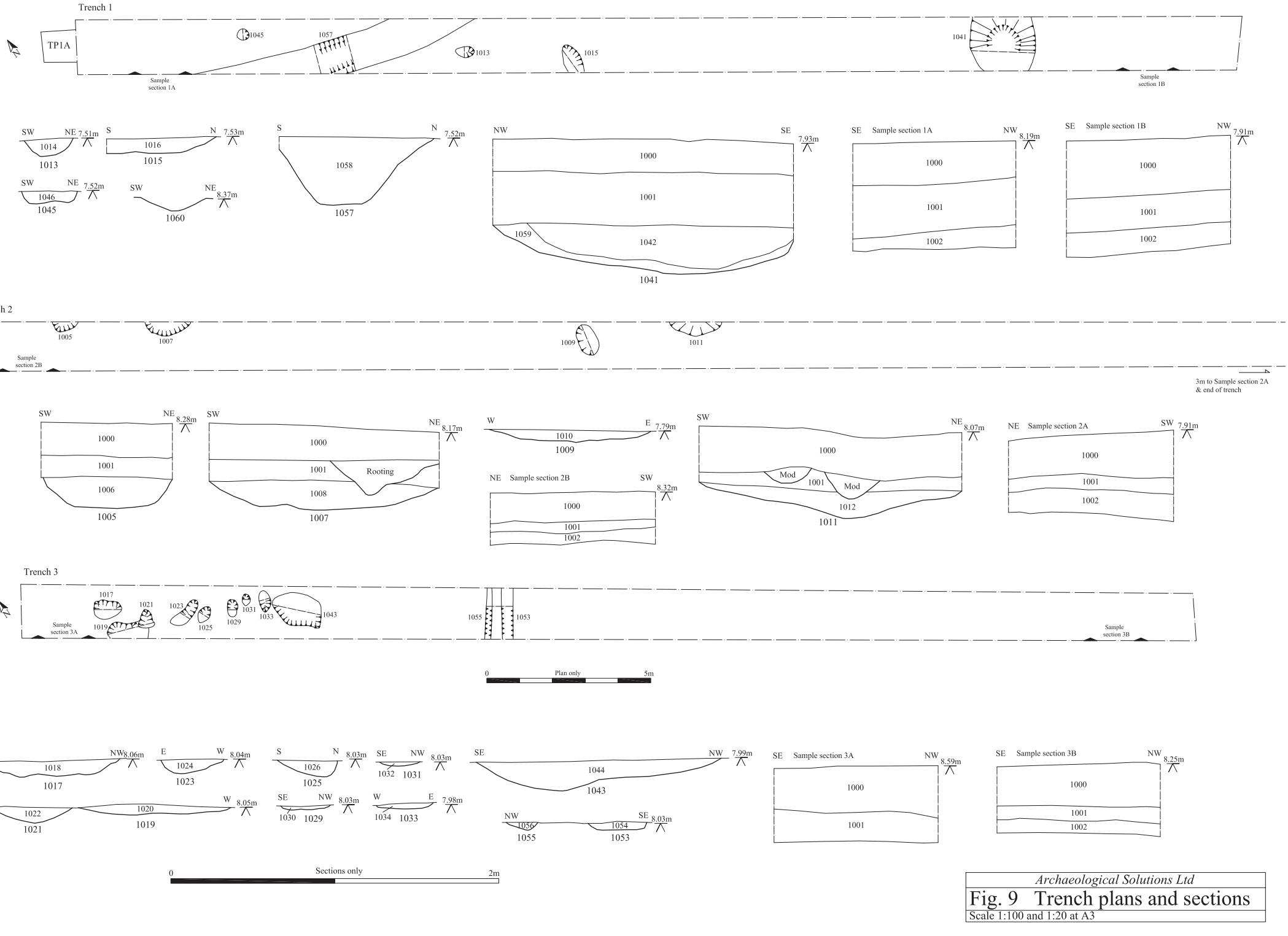

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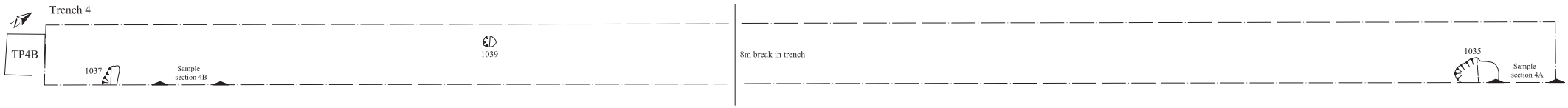
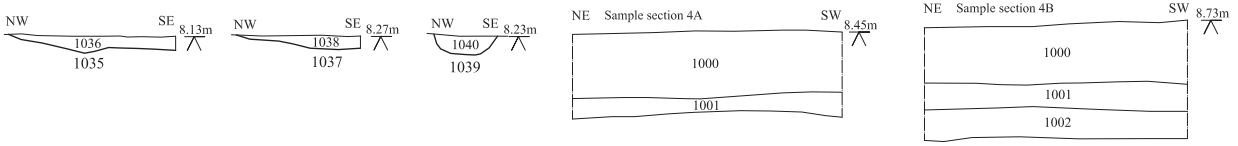
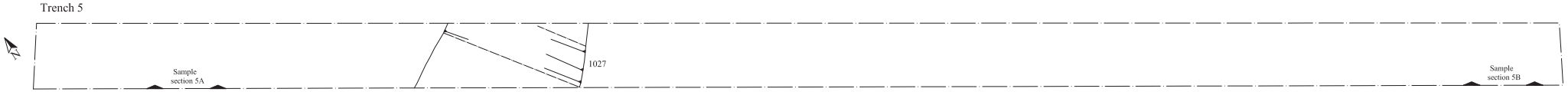
Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3







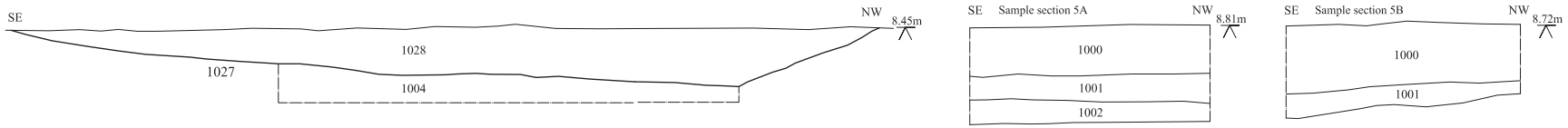


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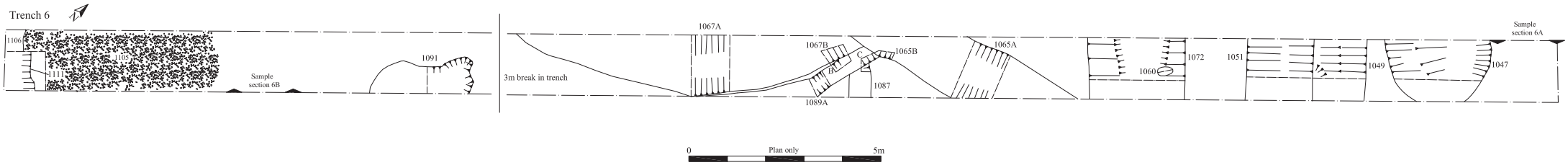
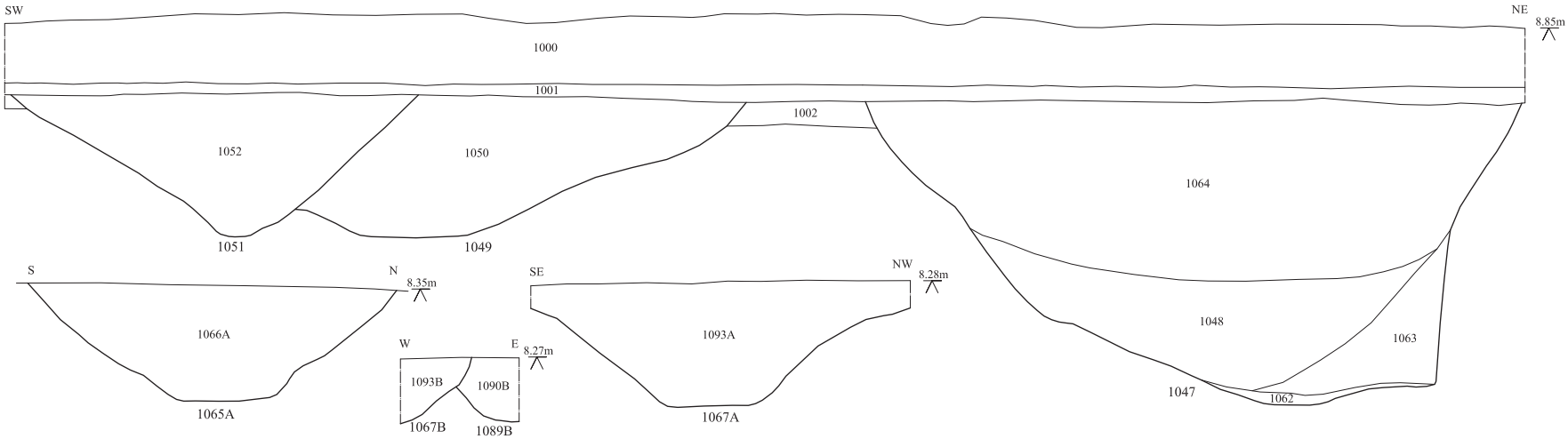
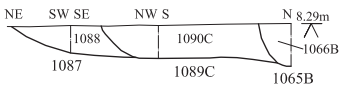
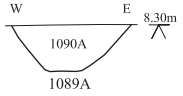
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

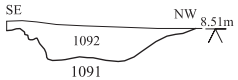
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

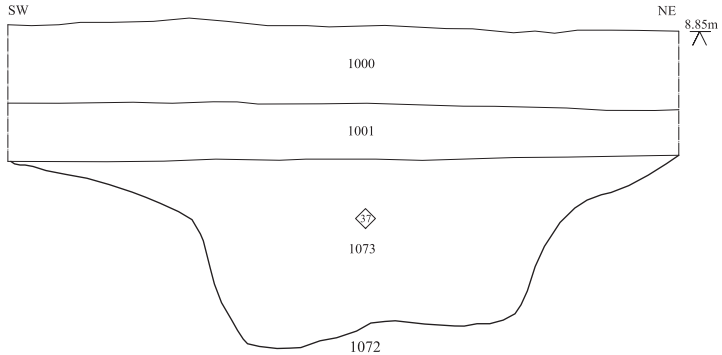












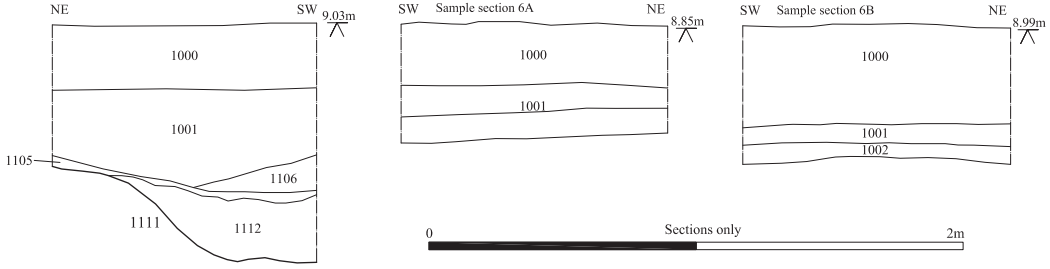


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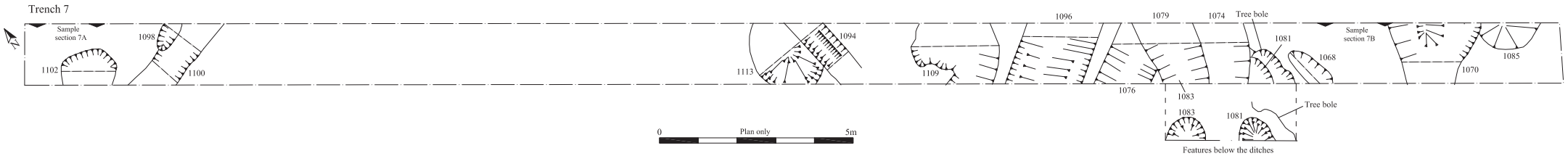
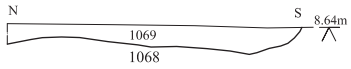
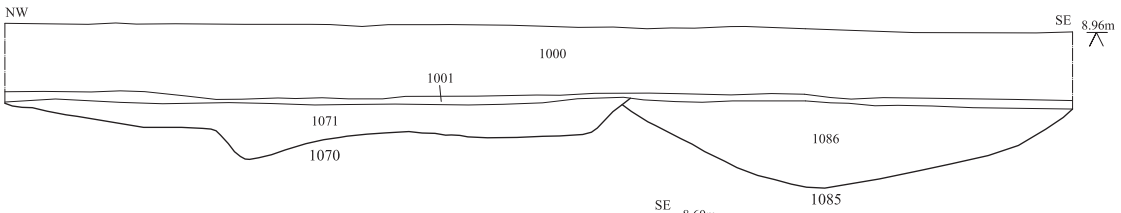
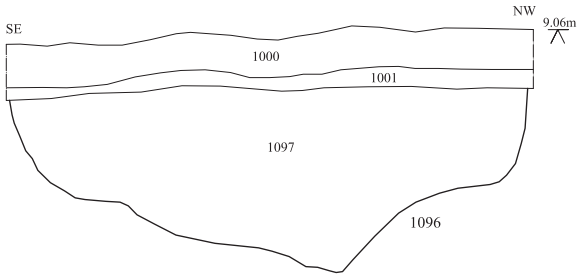
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

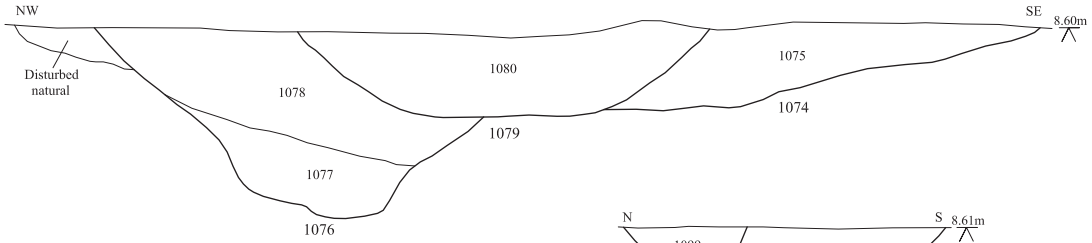
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

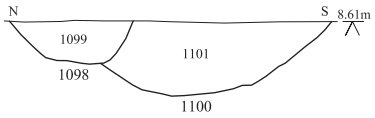


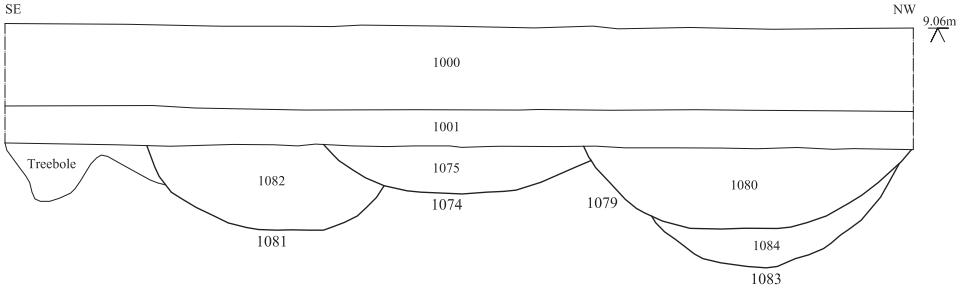


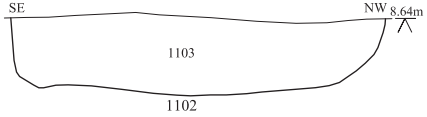


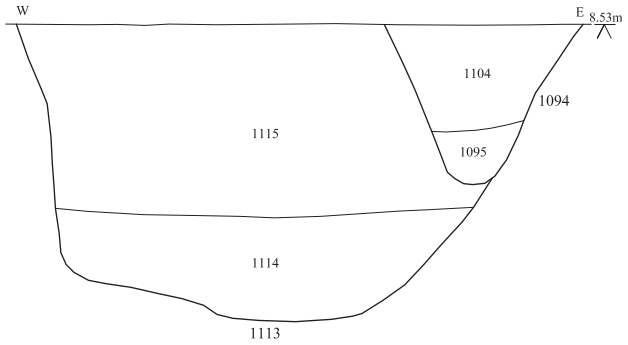


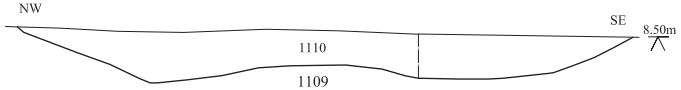


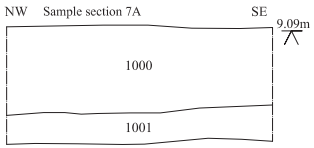












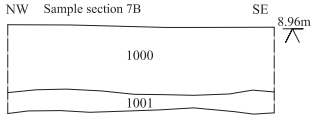


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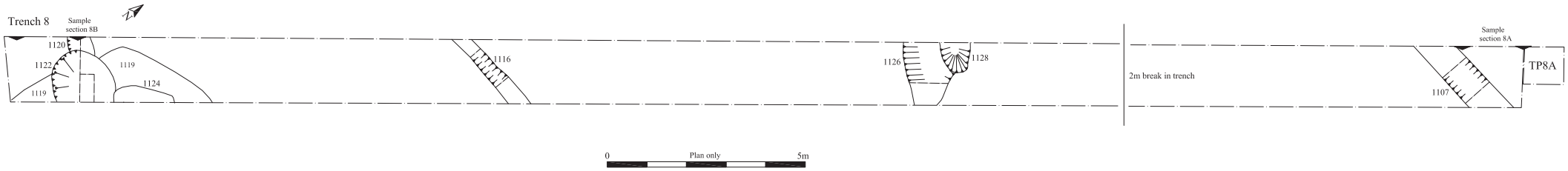
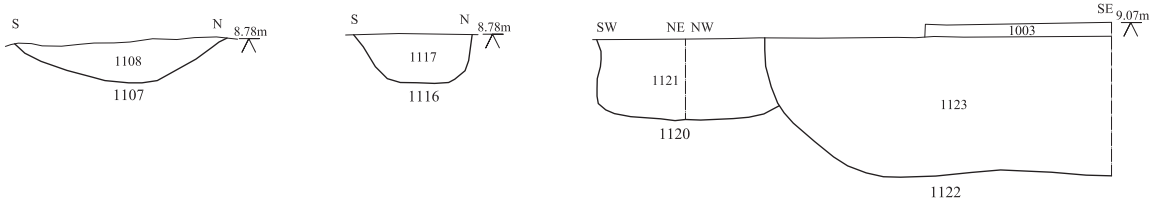
Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3





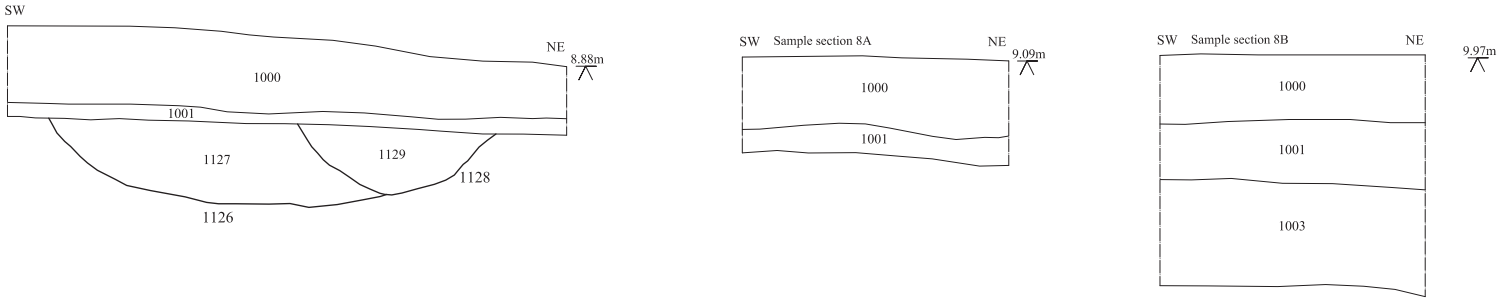


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Fig. 13 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

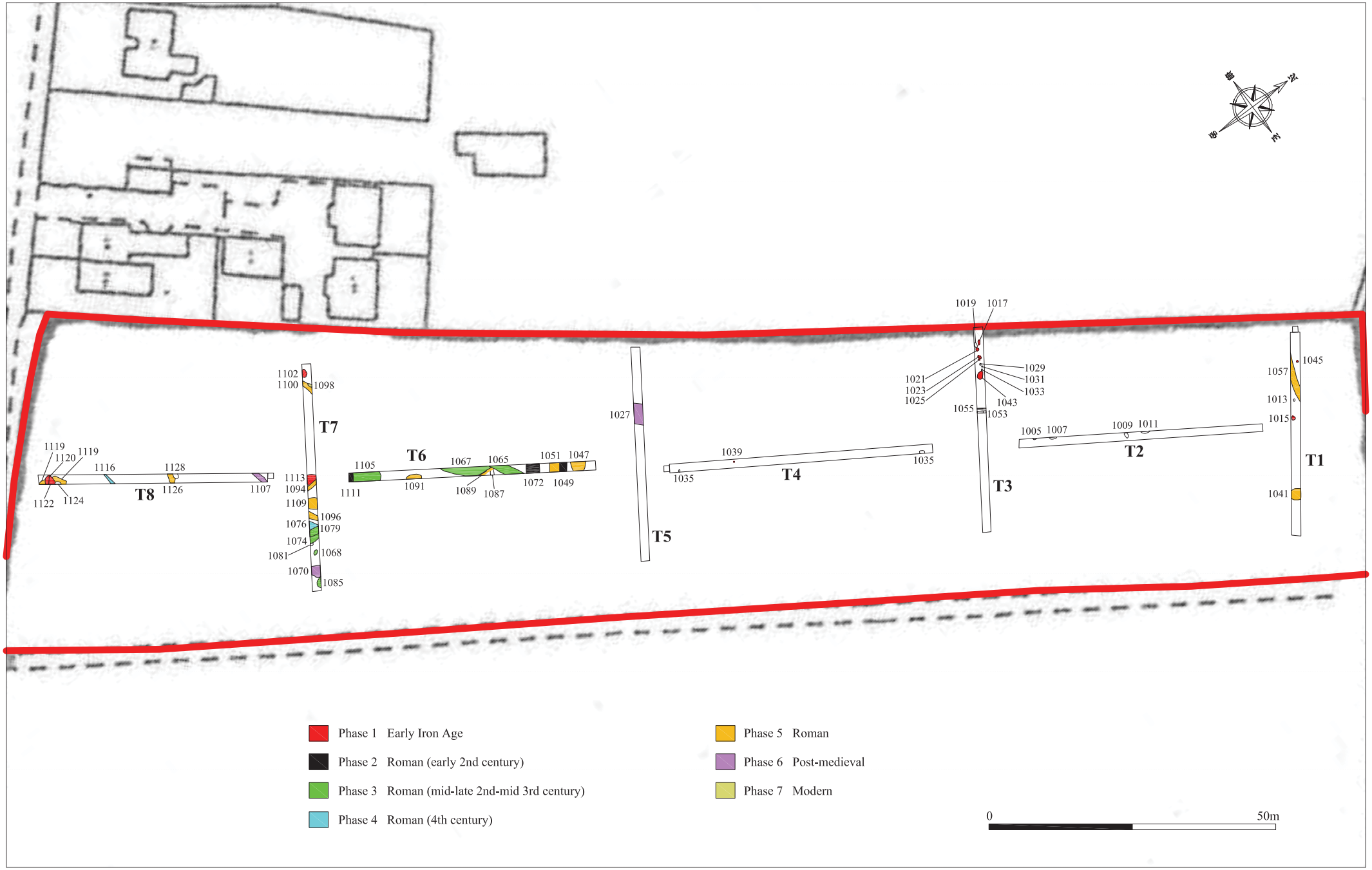

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Fig. 14 Phase plan

Scale 1:600 at A3