ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF PADDOCK STREET, SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (ECB4737)

Work Undertaken For
Cloughmore Homes Ltd

May 2016

Report Compiled by
Andy Failes

Planning Application No: 15/00748/FUM
National Grid Reference: TL 5952 7305
HER Event No: ECB 4737
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-254221

A.P.S. Report No. **40/16**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation
On Land off Paddock Street,
Soham,
Cambridgeshire
(ECB4737)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Staff	Andy Failes
Post-excavation Analyst	Andy Failes

Checked by Senior Manager	Approved by Team Leader
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Date: 8/6/16	Date: 9/6/16

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken prior to a residential development on land off Paddock Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area. Evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation had been found nearby. A Saxon spearhead and evidence for Late Saxon and medieval settlement had also been found in the vicinity along with post-medieval remains, including ditches and quarries.

The evaluation revealed three ditches and an irregular feature that may have been a pit. Only one of the ditches contained dating evidence and is likely to be modern.

Finds comprised several fragments of animal bone, some oyster shells and a modern flower pot.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (CIfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

An archaeological evaluation was required as a condition of planning permission (application 15/00748/FUM) in advance of a residential development on land off Paddock Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Cloughmore Homes Limited to undertake this work which was carried out between 25th and 27th May 2016, in accordance with a specification prepared by APS and approved by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Soham lies 9km southeast of Ely and 20km northeast of Cambridge in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire (Fig 1). The site is just east of the southern part of the town centre on the west side of Paddock Street and is centred on National Grid Reference TL 5952 7305 (Fig 2).

Soham lies on a peninsula of high ground running northwest into the fen from Fordham. This is formed of two arcs either side of the low embayment of Soham Mere with the town sited on the northernmost. This peninsula is mostly formed of Gault Clay with Lower Greensand at the northwest (Hall 1996, 72). The site lies at approximately 5m OD on a slight slope down to the south, toward the Brook Dam watercourse which flows through the area about 60m south of the site. A drift geology of alluvium associated with this watercourse is likely to be present in the area of the investigation site.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Areas of high ground forming peninsulas and islands within the fens are known to have attracted settlement since prehistoric times. A great concentration of settlement remains, most probably representing continuous occupation from the Neolithic to the Romano-British period, has been mapped on the Soham Peninsula and the south eastern fens (Malim 2005).

Soham is referred to as *Saegham* in *c*.995, *Saham* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and *Seham* in 1260 (Ekwall 1989). The name is derived from the Old English *Sae-ham*, meaning 'the ham (settlement) by the lake' (Reaney 1943). Held by the King, the principal manor in Soham was reported at Domesday to consist of land for 14 ploughs as well as substantial fisheries and meadows, and 2 mills, and was valued at £25 per year. Smaller manors at Soham were held by the Abbots of Ely and St Edmund valued at 30s and 45s per annum respectively and Adestan, whose estate valued at 60s, included fishing rights within Soham Mere (Williams and Martin 2002).

The unenclosed field systems around Soham are one of the most remarkable survivals of medieval fields anywhere in Britain (Hall 1996). The royal manor at Soham was granted to Queen Margaret of France on her marriage to King Edward I in 1299 (Conybeare 1897) and after this the royal holdings passed to the Duchy of Lancaster for the remainder of the medieval period. The town suffered during the Black Death of 1349 when 34 tenements were left vacant by the death of their occupants (Taylor 1973). By the early 15th century the town was an established trade centre and inland port with early documents revealing that Soham was connected to the Wash via the navigable West River or Old River Ouse, and to Cambridge via the Cam. The main axis of settlement seems to have been the High Street and Churchgate Street (Martin 1999).

An Iron Age ditch, perhaps part of an enclosure, has been identified about 200m to the west. At that same location a Late Saxon enclosure ditch and pits were revealed, together with medieval quarries and wells, and post-medieval pits (MCB19935). A Roman ditch, perhaps part of a field system, has been identified to the northeast. Medieval remains including ditches, pits and postholes were also identified, with some of the pits possibly for flax retting (Atkins 2004) (MCB18200/1). Iron Age and Roman enclosed settlement associated with pits and postholes has been identified about 100m to the north. Evidence of Late Saxon and medieval settlement, and post-medieval quarrying, was also recorded (Rees 2009)(MCB18184/5). A Saxon spearhead was found to the northwest (CHER 02086).

Investigations just southwest of the present site revealed medieval and post-medieval remains (MCB16314) while post-medieval and modern ditches (MCB15264) have been revealed to the south (Peachey 2009).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives were to:

- Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
- Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
- Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the spatial arrangement

of the archaeological features present within the site

- Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

- Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

4. METHODS

The evaluation comprised two trenches measuring 25m and 20m long by 1.8m wide (Fig 3). Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was plotted using a survey grade differential GPS.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 1
The natural deposit encountered at the base of Trench 1 comprised soft, slightly plastic, mid orange sandy clay (105) with greyish brown mottles, containing frequent gravel and small angular flints.

Ditch [104] cut through the natural, oriented on a northwest to southeast alignment. The ditch measured 2.44m wide by 0.38m deep and extended in length through the width of the trench, with irregular, steep to moderately steep sides, breaking gradually to a slightly concave base (Figs 4 & 5, Section 7; Plate 5). The primary fill of this feature comprised very soft mid to dark grey sandy clay (103), up to 0.14m thick. This was overlain by 0.32m thick, soft, very dark greyish brown organic sandy clay (102), with occasional angular pebbles. A large fragment of modern plant pot was recovered from this fill.

Ditch [104] was sealed by a layer of firm, slightly plastic, dark greyish brown sandy clay (101), up to 0.45m thick, containing moderate angular pebbles. This possible buried soil extended throughout the trench.

Layer (101) was overlain by a 0.38m thick layer of topsoil, consisting of loose to friable dark grey silty sand (100), containing frequent roots, small angular pebbles, and occasional brick fragments.

Trench 2
The natural in Trench 2 was the same as

that in Trench 1, consisting of soft, slightly plastic, mid orange sandy clay (203) with greyish brown mottles, containing frequent gravel and small angular flints.

A number of possible features were identified in this trench but upon investigation were found to be natural in origin (Fig 4), probably the result of tree roots.

Towards the southeastern end of the trench the natural was truncated by an irregular shaped cut [205], only partially revealed, with rounded corners, measuring at least 0.59m wide by at least 1.74m long by 0.29m deep with vertical to undercut sides, breaking gradually to a fairly flat to slightly concave base (Figs 4 & 5, Section 1; Plate 6). The fill of this feature consisted of soft, slightly plastic, mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay (204), with frequent small angular flint pebbles.

Towards the centre of the trench was a narrow ditch cut [206] oriented on a north-south alignment, measuring at least 5.40m long by 0.52m wide by 0.18m deep with one steep side and a moderately steep side breaking sharply to a flat base (Fig 5, Sections 2-3 & 6; Plate 8). The ditch was filled with firm to slightly plastic mid grey sandy clay (207) with frequent angular gravel. Animal remains, including cattle bones, horse bones, and oyster shells were recovered from this context. An environmental sample from the deposit contained more oyster shells but no artefacts and, as undated, was not examined further.

Ditch [206] intersected with narrow ditch [210] near the centre of the trench and was truncated by it. Ditch [210] was oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 0.34m wide by 0.15m deep with moderately steep straight sides breaking gradually to a tapered concave point (Fig 5, Sections 5 & 6; Plate 8). The fill of this ditch comprised firm to plastic mid grey and orange mottled sandy clay (211), with occasional angular gravel.

The features in this trench were overlain by a layer of soft and slightly plastic mid to dark greyish yellowish brown sandy clay (202), 0.20m to 0.50m thick, with moderate small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles (Fig 5, Sections 3 & 4; Plate 9).

At the southeastern end of the trench, layer (202) was overlain by a deposit of firm, very dark greyish brown clayey silty sand (201), up to 0.29m thick, with occasional brick fragments, white pottery fragments and flecks of mortar (Fig 5, Section 4; Plate 9). This deposit containing modern material was only present in the southeastern end of the trench.

In the southeastern end of the trench, deposit (201) was overlain by a layer of loose to friable dark grey silty sand (200), up to 0.52m thick, containing frequent roots and small angular pebbles, and occasional brick fragments (Fig 5, Sections 3 & 4; Plate 9).

6. DISCUSSION

The sandy clays at the base of Trenches 1 and 2 represent naturally deposited glacial till.

The ditch in Trench 1 contained a large fragment of a modern plant pot in its upper fill suggesting it was backfilled relatively recently. However, it is not on an alignment with any of the surrounding features recorded on the maps dating back to the 1890s and it is possible that the ditch was originally cut prior to this date. Alternatively, it could be an early modern garden feature.

Trench 2 contained three undated features;

two ditches and an irregular feature, possibly a pit. Ditch [206] was aligned NNW-SSE, runs parallel to the western boundary of the site and may represent a sub-division of the plot. The ditch was cut by a narrow ditch or gully on a northwest-southeast alignment. The remaining two features are difficult to interpret given the lack of artefactual evidence.

In Trench 1, the ditch [104], which contained modern pot, was overlain by deposit (101) which probably represents a modern buried topsoil. In Trench 2 the features were sealed by a similar deposit (201), albeit slightly more yellow in colour. It is likely this is also a buried soil or subsoil.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Two archaeological trial trenches were excavated on land off Paddock Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire. The site lies in an area where evidence of occupation from the Iron Age, Roman, late Saxon and medieval periods has been identified, together with post-medieval remains.

The evaluation revealed one ditch likely to be modern together with two ditches and a possible pit that were undated.

Artefacts retrieved included several fragments of animal bone, some oyster shells and a modern flower pot (not retained).

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Michael Cloughmore Homes Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Andrew Failes
Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Mary Nugent
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Andrew Failes
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey, Andrew Failes
Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

CHER Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

MCB Monument Cambridgeshire (CHER code)

Figure 1 - General location map

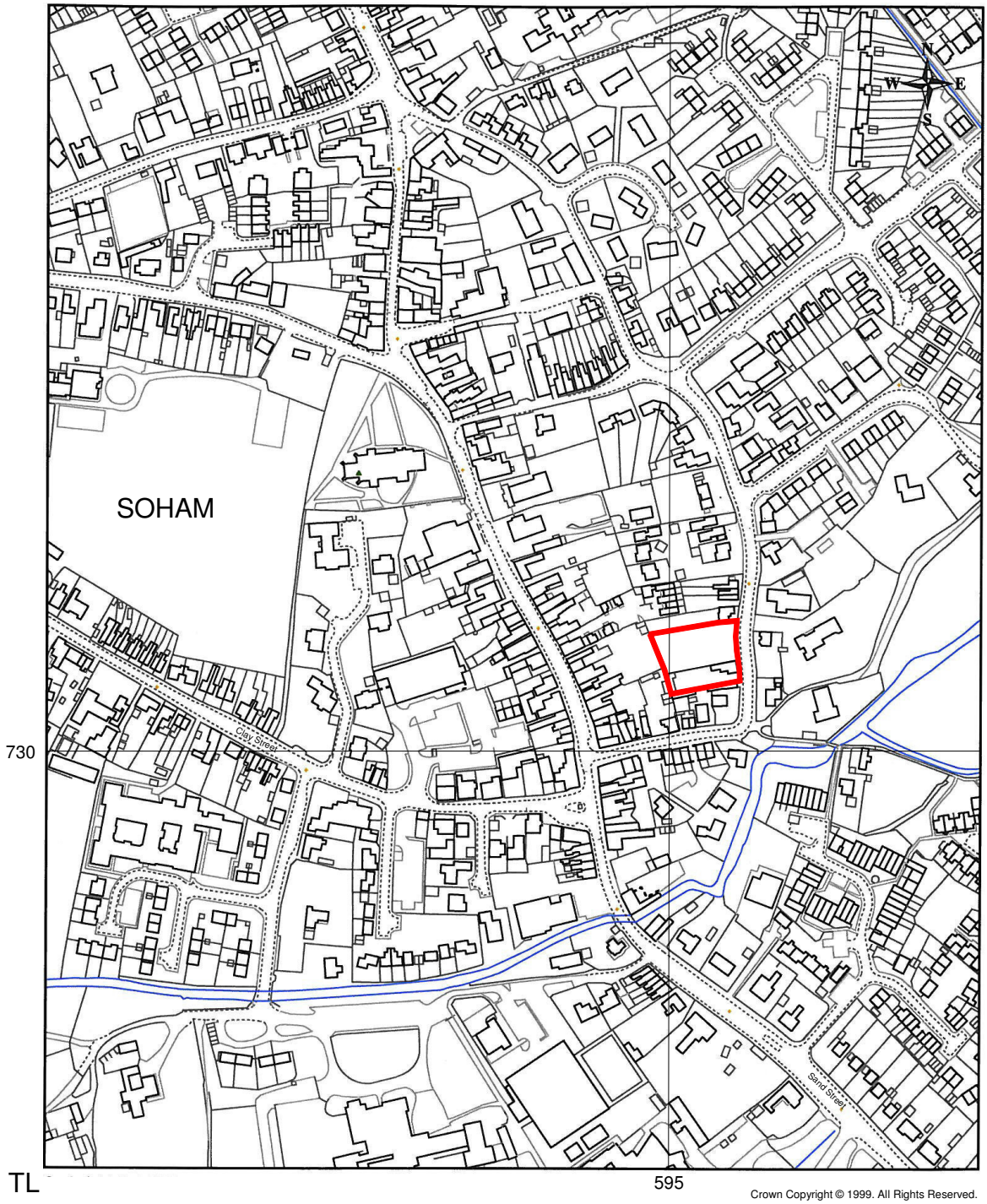
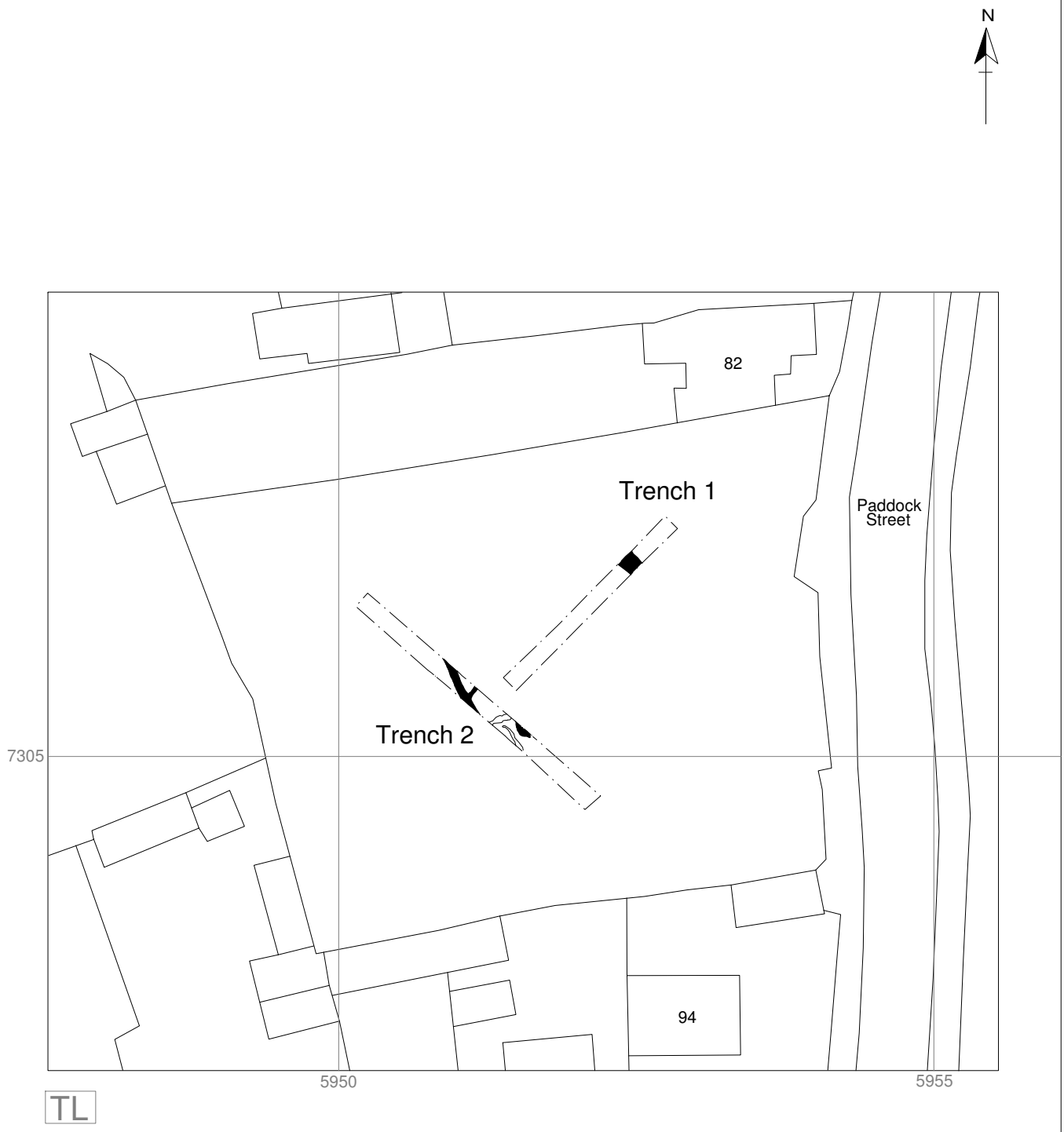
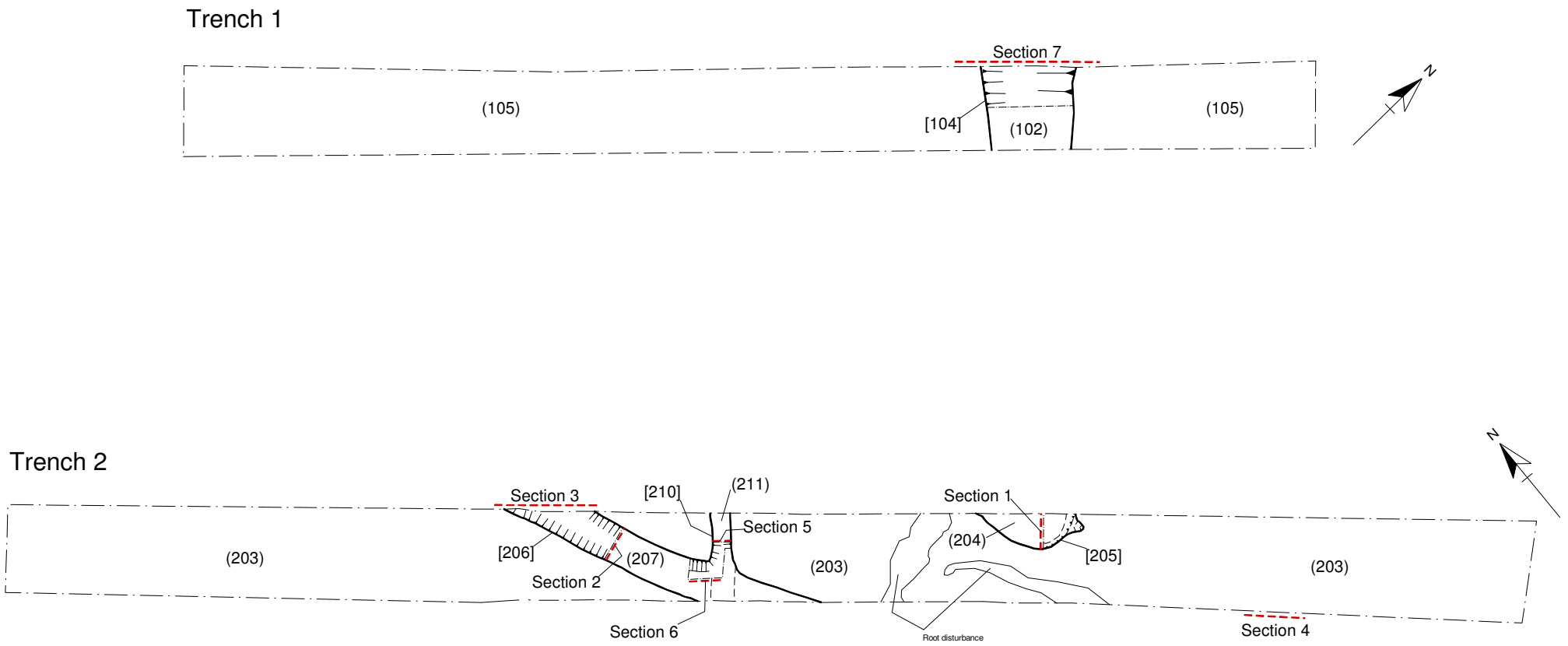


Figure 2 - Site Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Soham, Paddock Street		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 40/16

Figure 3 - Trench locations



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Soham, Paddock Street		
Scale 1:100	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 40/16

Figure 4 - Trench Plans

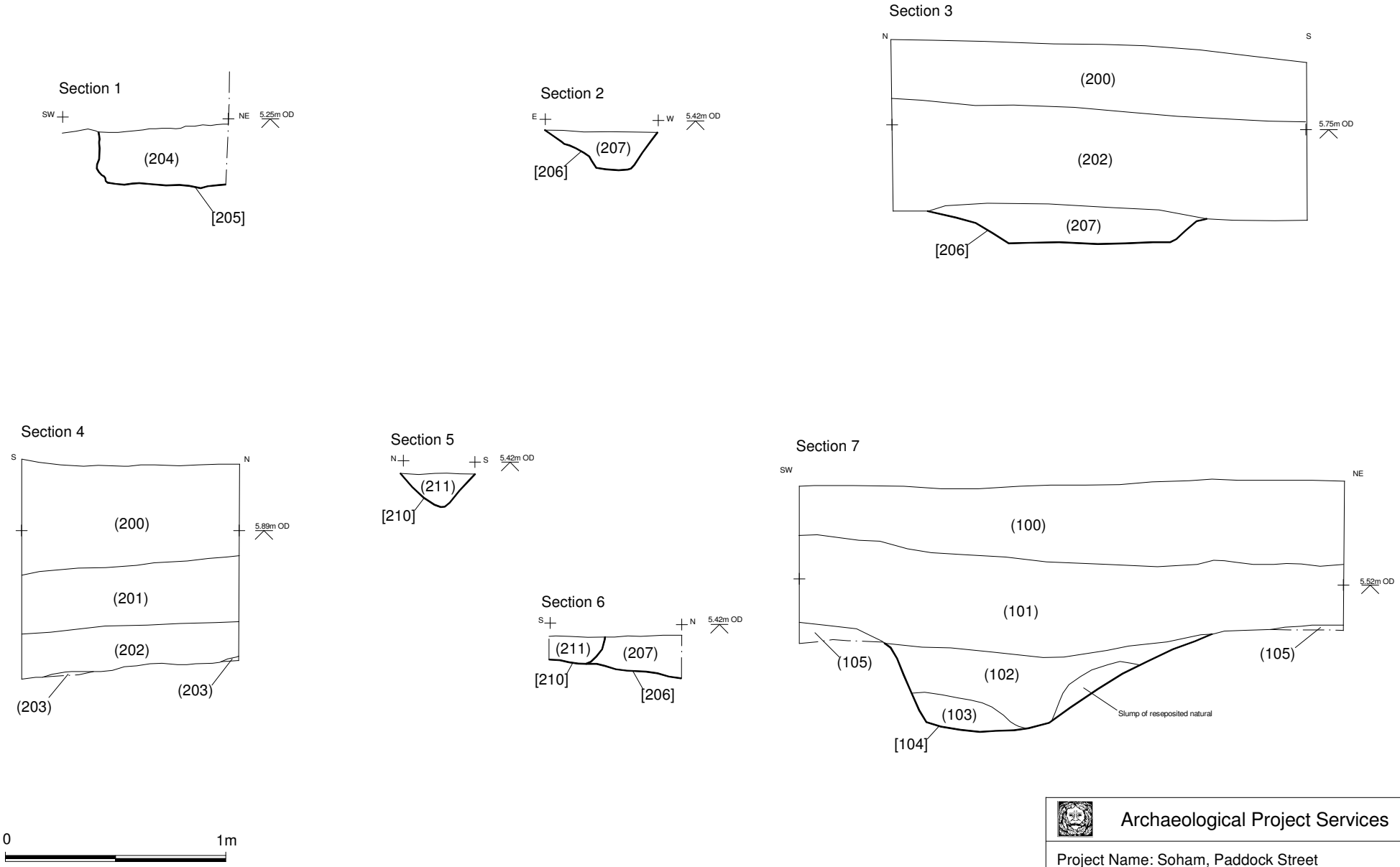


Figure 5 - Sections 1-7

Plate 1 – Site entrance looking southwest, showing overgrowth

Plate 2 – Clearing site for trenching, looking west from entrance

Plate 3 – Trench 1

Plate 4 – Trench 2

Plate 5 – Ditch [104], Section 7

Plate 6 – Feature [205], Section 1

Plate 7 – Ditch [206], Section 2

Plate 8 – Intersection of [206] and [210], Section 6

Plate 9 – Section 4, representative section, Trench 2

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

No	Trench	Description	Interpretation
100	1	Loose to friable dark grey silty sand, up to 0.38m thick, containing frequent roots and small angular pebbles, and occasional brick fragments	Topsoil
101	1	Firm, slightly plastic, dark greyish brown sandy clay, up to 0.45m thick, containing moderate angular pebbles	Possible buried soil?
102	1	Soft, very dark greyish brown organic sandy clay, 0.32m thick with occasional angular pebbles	Fill of ditch [104]
103	1	Very soft mid to dark grey sandy clay, up to 0.14m thick	Fill of ditch [104]
104	1	Linear cut oriented on a northwest to southeast alignment measuring 2.44m wide by 0.38m deep, extending in length through the width of the trench with irregular steep to moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base	Ditch cut
105	1	Soft, slightly plastic mid orange with greyish brown mottles, sandy clay containing frequent gravel and small angular flints	Natural glacial till
200	2	Loose to friable dark grey silty sand, up to 0.52m thick, containing frequent roots and small angular pebbles, and occasional brick fragments	Topsoil
201	2	Firm, very dark greyish brown clayey silty sand, 0.29m thick, with occasional brick fragments, white pottery fragments and flecks of mortar	Dumped deposit?
202	2	Soft and slightly plastic mid to dark greyish yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.20m thick, with moderate small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles	Possible buried topsoil? Possible alluvium?
203	2	Soft and slightly plastic mid orange with grey brown mottles, sandy clay with frequent gravel and frequent small angular flints	Natural glacial till
204	2	Soft, slightly plastic mid to dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small angular pebbles	Fill of [205]
205	2	Irregular shaped cut with rounded corners measuring at least 0.59m wide by at least 1.74m long by 0.29m deep with vertical to undercut steep sides breaking gradually to a fairly flat, slightly concave base	Possible pit cut? Possible terminal end of a ditch? Possible natural feature?
206	2	Linear cut oriented on a north to south alignment measuring at least 5.40m long by 0.52m wide by 0.18m deep with one steep side and a moderately steep side breaking sharply to a flat base	Ditch cut
207	2	Firm to slightly plastic mid grey sandy clay with frequent angular gravel	Fill of [206]
210	2	Possible linear cut, oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment, measuring 0.34m wide by 0.15m deep with moderately steep straight sides breaking gradually to a tapered concave point	Possible ditch cut
211	2	Firm to slightly plastic mid grey with orange mottle sandy clay, with occasional angular gravel	Fill of [210]

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Alex Beeby

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of two sherds from a single vessel, weighing 102 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition
The pottery is in a fresh state.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Date
1	102	LERTH	Late Earthenware	Garden Pot	2	1	102	Bases	Late 19th - 20th

Provenance
The pottery was recovered from fill (102) within ditch [104] in Trench 1.

Range
There are two sherds from a garden pot. The material is of modern date.

Potential
There is no potential for further work. The pottery does not fulfil Cambridgeshire County Council's archiving criteria for retention and long term storage, and so has been discarded.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A total of 5 (893g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from the fill of a ditch.

Methodology
The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and Grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance
The faunal remains were recovered from the fill of a ditch (207).

Condition
The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results
Table 2 Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
207	horse	mandible	R	1	663	
	cattle	humerus	R	1	176	
	large mammal	rib	-	1	29	
	oyster	shell	-	2	25	

Summary
As a small assemblage, falling below the minimum count of *c*. 300 bones required for meaningful analysis, the collection invites little comment. The remains are stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
102	Late 19th to 20th	
207	Undated	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.

Anglo-Saxon Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.

Bronze Age A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2500 and 800 BC.

Context An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g*. [004].

Cut A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded**.**

Domesday Survey A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.

Fill Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).

Iron Age A period characterised by the introduction of iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.

Layer A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut

Medieval The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

Natural Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity

Neolithic The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2500 BC.

Post hole The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.

Post-medieval The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Redeposited An artefact that is redeposited is one that has been removed in the past from its original place of deposition. Redeposition can introduce earlier artefacts into later deposits, ie. medieval or post-medieval ditch or pit digging may have invaded Roman

levels, bringing Roman artefacts to the surface. When the medieval/post-medieval features are infilled the Roman artefacts become incorporated with those deposits; these Roman artefacts are said to be redeposited. If the age differences within an assemblage are not great it is sometimes difficult to determine if an artefact is redeposited or residual (*q.v.*).

Romano-British Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Saxon Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
16	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Sample record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
3	Daily record sheets
5	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Cambridgeshire County Council
Castle Court
Shire Hall
Cambridge
CB3 0AP

CHER event no: ECB4737

APS Site code: SOPS16

OASIS record no: archaeol1-254221

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-254221

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Paddock Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken prior to a residential development on land off Paddock Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation revealed three ditches and an irregular feature that may have been a pit. Only one of the ditches contained dating evidence and is likely to be modern. Finds comprised several fragments of animal bone, some oyster shells and a modern flower pot.
Project dates	Start: 25-05-2016 End: 27-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SOPS16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4737 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	15/00748/FUM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOHAM 82-90 Paddock Street
Postcode	CB7 5JW

Study area	81 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 5951 7306 52.331982609661 0.34125496549 52 19 55 N 000 20 28 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Project Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Taylor
Project director/manager	Denise Drury
Project supervisor	Andrew Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
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