

44 The Butts, Soham, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2008

Client: Construct Reason Ltd

OA East Report No: 1046

OASIS No: 45877

NGR: TL 5969 7245

44 The Butts, Soham, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Nick Gilmour MA PIFA

With contributions by Barry Bishop BA

Editor: Richard Mortimer MIFA

Illustrator: Caoimhín Ó Coileáin BA

Report Date: December 2008

Report Number: 1046

Site Name: 44 The Butts, Soham

HER Event No: e.g. CHER 12345

Date of Works: July 2008

Client Name: Construct Reason Ltd

Planning Ref: 07/01333/FUM

Grid Ref: TL 5969 7245

Site Code: SOHBUT08

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Prepared by: Nick Gilmour
Position: Supervisor
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Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Project Manager
Date: Date 19-12-08
Signed:



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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

Between 15th and 18th July 2008, eight trenches were excavated on land behind 44 The Butts, Soham in advance of a small housing development. No significant archaeological features were identified. However, a small assemblage of struck and burnt flint was recovered from the subsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of 44 The Butts, as well as land behind Nos 46, 40, 38, 36 and 34 The Butts, Soham.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Planning Application 07/01333/FUM), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on an area of 2nd Terrace Gravel Deposits overlying the Lower Chalk at c. 6m OD on a slight southwest-facing slope, at the crest of which runs the Fordham-Soham road.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Lying above the fen edge on the south side of Soham, the area is known, chiefly from find spot evidence, to contain prehistoric to Romano-British activity. Occasional early prehistoric finds have been made in the area, e.g. unlocated Neolithic finds (HER 07087), unlocated Mesolithic axes (HER07098) and later prehistoric features were uncovered during work at St Andrews House in the centre of the town (ECB15776 – Atkins 2004).
- 1.3.2 Excavations in the vicinity of the development site have demonstrated something of the intensity of occupation in the discovery of Bronze Age and Iron Age field systems connected to settlement (postholes of buildings and associated pits) (CHER Numbers CB14631, CB14632, ECB455). This occupation continued into the Roman period with the expansion of the field systems and an increase in domestic activity and population. The Fordham to Soham road runs approximately 150m to the east of the development area and is possibly the line of the Roman road that connects these villages to Ely in the northwest. The road was partially excavated at the Fordham Bypass excavations to the southeast (Mortimer 2005).
- 1.3.3 The closest archaeological intervention to the development area was a trench evaluation carried out by CAM ARC at the former allotments on Fordham Road (TL 6025 7250) some 400m due east of the subject site. This revealed extensive prehistoric

and Romano-British remains, uncovering evidence of possible Bronze Age field systems and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement. The southern part of the site, closest to the Fordham Road, showed extensive evidence for Romano-British settlement with rectangular ditched enclosures on two different alignments. The settlement may have been bounded to the north by a metalled surface, possibly a track or hollow way (or the line of the Roman Rd?). To the south of the track, feature density increased dramatically with ditches and pits of both prehistoric and Roman date.

- 1.3.4 Relatively close to The Butts (250m to the east) an Early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was found when laying out the current cemetery in the mid 19th Century (HER 07027). Seven bodies with datable grave goods were found. The location of the Saxon settlement associated with this cemetery is currently unknown. However, Early Saxon cemeteries often occupied higher ground immediately above settlement sites.
- 1.3.5 There is potential for archaeological remains on the site from all periods but perhaps with the emphasis on the later prehistoric and Romano-British.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank David Wyatt of Construct Reason Ltd. who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Ross Lilley and Nick Gilmour carried out the excavation and Louise Bush surveyed the trenches. The evaluation was monitored for CAPCA by Kasia Gdaniec.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 In the event that archaeological remains are present the evaluation will seek to consider appropriate methodologies and suitable resourcing levels for excavation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that at least 5 % of the total development area should be subject to trial trenching.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 Subsoil was inspected for artefact retrieval, including the excavation of 1m square test pits prior to re-machining of trenches.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Conditions on site were generally good, with occasional light showers.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A total of 7 trenches were excavated across the site. The trenches were machined slowly and finds were collected from the subsoil as it was taken down in layers. In places one meter square test pits were hand dug through part of the subsoil prior to machining to the geological horizon. Only Trench 1 contained any sub-surface archaeological features
- 3.1.2 The topsoil and subsoil remained similar across the site. The topsoil was a dark brownish grey silty organic sand with occasional gravel and the subsoil was a mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel. Sections were drawn of the soil profile in every trench and two representative sections are shown here (sections 11 and 16, fig.2).

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Three small pits and two stake holes were excavated, each of which contained finds of post-medieval date, or a fill indicative of a similar date. They were all circular or sub-circular in plan, with diameters between 0.40m and 0.12m and depths between 0.36m and 0.04m. They were all filled with a dark brownish grey silty organic sand with occasional gravel, that was similar to the topsoil.

3.3 The Test pits

- 3.3.1 A total of six test pits, each one meter square, were excavated through areas of subsoil. This was to enable analysis of the density of artefacts and to recover samples of the artefacts from the subsoil. The finds from the test pits are listed in the table below, they do not include test pits 26, 28 and 29, from which no finds were recovered.

Context	Finds
17	Oyster shell
23	Burnt flint
24	Post medieval pot, 3 struck flints

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 The majority of the finds from the site came from the subsoil. Although there was post-medieval building material, and occasional oyster shells found throughout this subsoil.
- 3.4.2 The small number of worked and burnt flints recovered from the subsoil is indicative of background prehistoric activity.
- 3.4.3 The only piece of pottery that was not post-medieval was recovered from subsoil in Trench 2. This was an abraded Roman-British body sherd in a hard gritty grey fabric.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 There was a, perhaps surprising, lack of pre-modern archaeological features revealed on the site, although it is possible that any shallow features present had been removed by medieval ploughing. The sparse finds assemblage recovered from the subsoil would seem to suggest a general lack of activity in the area in all periods. However, the small number of struck and burnt flints recovered from the subsoil, do show limited prehistoric activity in the area (Appendix D).
- 4.1.2 The depth of subsoil suggests that it represents a medieval plough soil, although there was no evidence of ridge and furrow. The paucity of medieval finds from this suggest that it was not heavily manured, perhaps due to the distance of the site from settlement.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 This evaluation has shown that this site was outside of any area of Roman or Medieval settlement around Soham. However, it has confirmed prehistoric activity in the area. As well as this, Medieval ploughing has been shown to have taken place here.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

- A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).
- A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.
- A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.
- A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained six post-medieval features. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)		0.86
				Width (m)		2.10
				Length (m)		37.70
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	Burnt flint, flint, lava quern	-
4	Layer	-	0.38	Modern rubble layer		Modern
5	Fill	0.25	0.06	Possible pit 6	Pottery	Post-Medieval
6	Cut	0.25	0.06	Possible pit	-	Post-Medieval
7	Fill	0.10	0.04	Possible pit 8	-	Post Medieval?
8	Cut	0.10	0.04	Possible pit	-	Post-Medieval?
9	Fill	0.40	0.09	Possible pit 10	Oyster shell	Post-Medieval?
10	Cut	0.40	0.09	Possible pit		Post-Medieval?
11	Fill	0.30	0.36	Pit 12	Brick, oyster shell	Post-Medieval
12	Cut	0.30	0.36	Pit	-	Post-Medieval
13	Fill	0.12	0.22	Possible post hole 14	-	Post-Medieval?
14	Cut	0.12	0.22	Possible post hole	-	Post-medieval?
15	Fill	0.18	0.17	Possible post hole 16	-	Post-Medieval?
16	Cut	0.18	0.17	Possible post hole	-	Post-Medieval?
24	Test pit	1	0.10	Subsoil	Struck flint, Post-med pot	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		east-west
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)		0.76
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		20
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
17	Test pit	1	0.10	Subsoil	Oyster shell	-
19	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	Burnt flint, Roman Pot	-

Trench 3

General description	Orientation	East-west
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.	Avg. depth (m)	0.80
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	15

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
20	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	Struck flint, Burnt flint, Post-Med. Pot	-
29	Test pit	1	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	east-west
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.	Avg. depth (m)	0.70
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	8.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	Struck flint	-
30	Test pit	1	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	north-south
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.	Avg. depth (m)	0.76
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	7.4

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
23	Test Pit	1	0.15	Subsoil	Burnt flint	-
27	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	north-south
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	east-west
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
22	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	Flint	-
28	Test Pit	1		Subsoil	-	-
Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	east-west
No sub-surface archaeological features. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	25.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

25	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	Bone, flint	-
26	Test pit	1	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Flint

Introduction

C.1.1 The archaeological investigations at the site recovered eleven struck flints and just under 0.4kg of burnt stone fragments (Table 1). This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required to enable the material to achieve its full research potential.

C.1.2 All of the lithic material was recovered from sub-soil horizons and presumably represents material incorporated from an original surface scatter or from disturbed shallow features

Quantification

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Core	Retouched	Condition	Suggested date	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
01		1			SA	MBA+		
01	1				SA	UD		
01		1			SA	UD		
03							1	17
03		1			A	BA		
19							3	107
20			1		SA	MBA+	3	130
21			1		SA	MBA+		
22		1			SA	BA	2	119
23							1	3
24	1	1			SA	?BA		
25				1	A	BA		
25		1			A	UD		

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context (NB SA = slightly abraded, A = Abraded, SH =sharp: BA = Bronze Age, MBA+ = Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, UD = undateable)

Burnt Flint

C.1.3 Burnt stone weighing a total of 376g was recovered from five separate contexts. Where identifiable, it consisted of fragmented nodular flint similar to that used for the struck assemblage (see below). It had been variably but mostly fairly intensively burnt to the degree that it all had become 'fire crazed' but the fragments varied in colour from dark brown/grey to white. It was consistent with having been heated to a high temperature such as from having been in a hearth or oven. Once removed from the ground, burnt flint is undateable but its presence does confirm the use of fire at the site.

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

- C.1.4 All of the struck pieces were made from a translucent black/dark brown fine-grained flint, which had a variably weathered, but often thick and rough, cortex. It would have potentially been of good knapping quality but contained frequent thermal flaws which had hampered flake production on several occasions. The raw materials would have been obtained from glacio-fluvial deposits, easily available in the locality, with comparable types being commonly used in the area from the Mesolithic through to Late Bronze Age (eg Edmonds *et al.* 1995; Mortimer and Connor forthcoming)

Condition

- C.1.5 All of the material showed some evidence of post-depositional chipping and abrasion (edge rounding) and in some cases this was quite heavy. It would be consistent with the material having spent some time within an active burial matrix and supports the suggestion that the material was originally deposited as a surface scatter.

Technology/Typology

- C.1.6 The assemblage principally consisted of flakes with two cores and one retouched implement also present. The flakes were variable but tended to be thick and short and with unmodified, wide and obtuse striking platforms. Hard hammer percussion was used throughout and dorsal surfaces often retained substantial proportions of cortex or exhibited multi-directional flake scars. They were comparable to Martingell's (1990) 'squat' flakes and typical of later prehistoric industries.
- C.1.7 The only certain retouched piece was the flake from context [25]. This was thick, partially cortical and had been struck from a keeled striking platform. It had rather crudely executed steep, straight but slightly denticulated, scalar retouch along both lateral margins and its distal end. It was not a 'formal' type but was probably used in a similar manner to a denticulated scraper. The flake from context [03] may also have been lightly retouched along one edge but its generally chipped condition precluded positive identification of deliberate modification.
- C.1.8 The core from context [20] consisted of a thermally fractured angular chunk weighing 57g that had been hit, seemingly randomly, leaving two conchoidal flake scars and a series of incipient cones of percussion (Hertzian cones). The core from context [21] was similar to that from context [20] but weighed 72g and had been more convincingly worked. They both represented raw materials that had been opportunistically struck with the intent of producing irregularly shaped thick flakes and, although not refitting, complemented the flakes that were recovered.

Discussion of the Struck Flint

- C.1.9 The flakes, cores and the retouched implement form a relatively technologically homogeneous assemblage typical of later second or first millennium BC industries. Despite the wealth of flintwork from all periods having been found in the vicinity, nothing that could confidently be attributed to earlier periods was identified, although the presence of some earlier pieces cannot be explicitly ruled out. The assemblage would be typical of later prehistoric flintworking, which is usually considered to be opportunistically undertaken, and, consequently, struck flint from these periods is usually found in small quantities scattered amongst the settlements and field-systems. Although no sub-surface features were identified, both the struck flint and the burnt

stone would indicate that the site was part of an extensive later prehistoric settlement system.

Significance

- C.1.10 The struck flint, and to a lesser extent the burnt flint, indicate prehistoric activity at the site, although the assemblages were too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of that occupation. They do have the potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric landscape use in the area, and comparable burnt stone and struck flints have been recovered in the vicinity, at Eye Hill and Cloverfield Drive in Soham and, to the south, at the Landwade Road and Fordham by-pass sites, for example (Edmonds *et al.* 1999; Mortimer forthcoming; Mortimer and Connor forthcoming). Taken together, sites such as these indicate a persistent, if so far unquantified, later prehistoric occupation along the Fen margins in this part of Cambridgeshire.

Recommendations

- C.1.11 Due to the size of the burnt and struck flint assemblages, no further analytical work is recommended. They do have potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area and therefore they should therefore be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY




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- Martingell, H. 1990 The East Anglian Peculiar? The 'Squat' Flake. *Lithics* 11, 40-43.
- Mortimer, R. (forthcoming) *Excavations at Soham, Cambridgeshire*.
- Mortimer, R. and Connor, A. (forthcoming) *Prehistoric and Roman occupation from Fordham Bypass, Cambridgeshire*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers.

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM


OASIS NUMBER: oxfordar3-45877			
PROJECT DETAILS			
Project dates (<i>fieldwork</i>)		Start: 15-07-08	End: 10-07-08
Previous work (<i>by us</i>)		no	Future work
			no
PROJECT LOCATION			
County: Cambridgeshire		District: East Cambridgeshire	Parish: Soham
HER: <i>Cambridgeshire</i>			
HER Event Number: ECB 2945			
Site area (sq.m or ha): 5100 sq. m			
PROJECT ORIGINATORS			
Organisation:		OA East	
Project brief originator		Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and countryside advice team	
Project design originator		Richard Mortimer	
Director/supervisor		Nick Gilmour	
Project manager		Richard Mortimer	
Name AND type of sponsor or funding body		Construct Reason Ltd. Housing development	
PROJECT ARCHIVE			
Notes on completing this section: This section of the form must be completely carefully and accurately to detail what is in your archive.			
Location: Cambridge County Store		Accession ID: SOHBUT08	
Physical Archive			
Contents (<i>Please 'Y' all that apply</i>):			
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Worked Stone/Lithics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Human Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital Archive			
Contents: <i>Relating to digital illustrations/specialist reports/other digital information relating to these categories (Please 'Y' all that apply).</i>			
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Stratigraphic	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Human Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Worked Stone/Lithics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Digital Media: <i>The media in which any of the above information is present. Raster Images are digital photographs, Vector Images are those produced by CAD/illustrator (Please 'Y' all that apply).</i>			
Databases	<input type="checkbox"/>	GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vector Images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Raster Images	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paper Archive			
Contents: <i>This may include physical illustrations/specialist reports/any other information relating to these categories (Please 'Y' all that apply).</i>			
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Human Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Worked Stone/Lithics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Paper Media: <i>The media in which any of the above information is present (Please 'Y' all that apply):</i>			
Aerial Photo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Context Sheet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notebook/Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	Photograph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Microfilm	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Section	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Archive Notes: The archive is currently held at OA East, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB23 8SQ, and will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: .SOHBUT08			

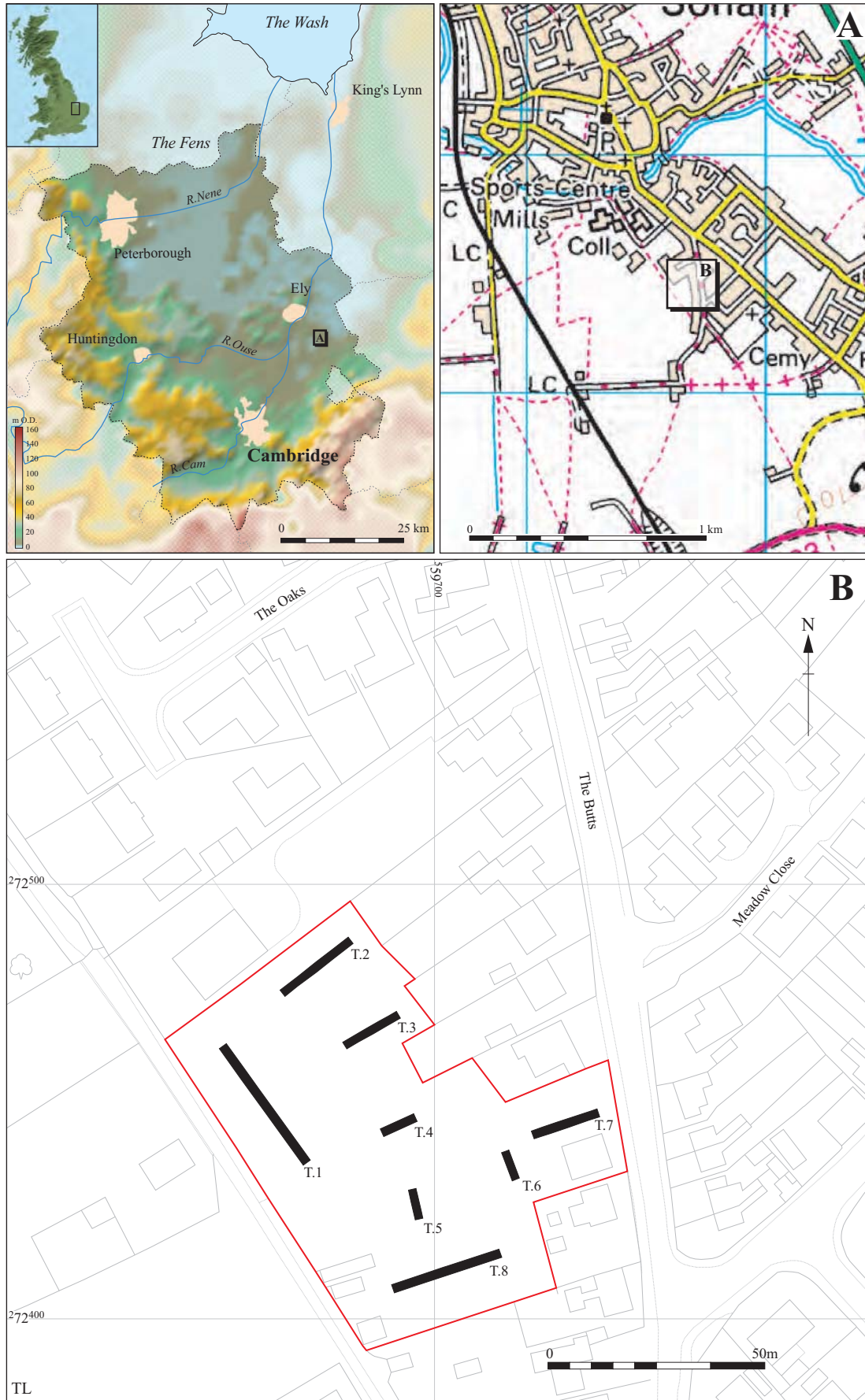
Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	- - - - -
Intrusion/Truncation
Illustrated Section	<u> S.14 </u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections

Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	- - - - -
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^
Inclusions	



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Figure 1: Location of trenches with the development area outlined (red)

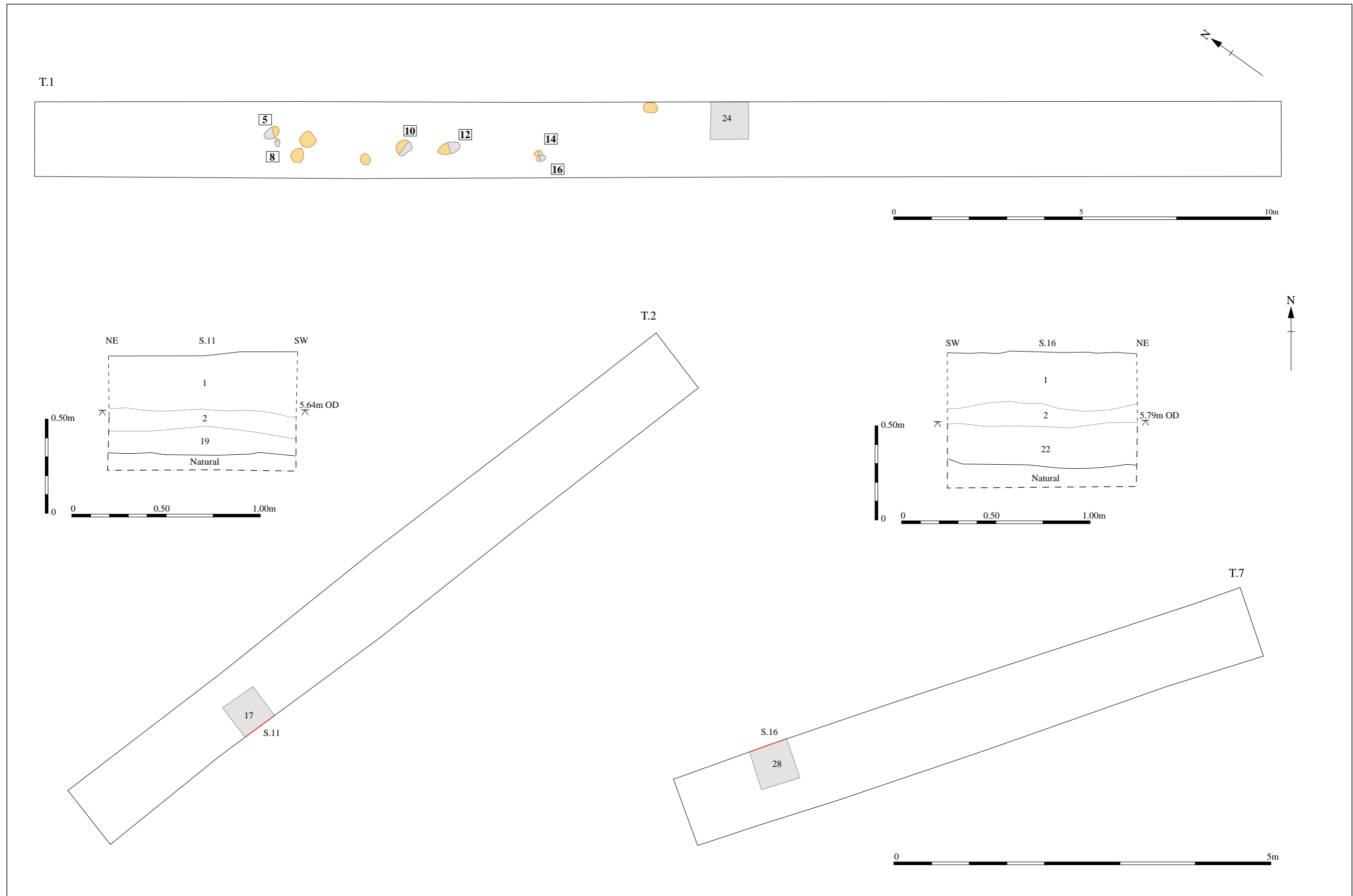


Figure 2: Trench plans and sections



Head Office/Registered Office

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Maugeio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: [oamed@oamed.fr](mailto: oamed@oamed.fr)
w: <http://oamed.fr/>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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