

Archaeological Excavations at 4 White Hart Lane Soham



**Post-Excavation Assessment
& Updated Project Design**



October 2016

**Client: Coastal Development Ltd
on behalf of R. Mulvany**

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Archaeological Excavations at 4 White Hart Lane, Soham

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

From the 6th to the 20th of June 2016 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological excavation on the proposed site of new houses at White Hart Lane, Soham, Cambridgeshire. Iron Age features included the remains of a possible structure, fence lines, pits and a ditch. The presence of Roman features on the site suggested a continuity of activity into this period. Ditches possibly belonging to the Late Saxon phase were also uncovered and as these were perpendicular to those dating to the Iron Age it is thought that a reorganisation of the local landscape occurred at some point during the 1st millennium AD. Medieval ditches, pits and post holes were also found.

A further reorganisation of the landscape appears to have taken place during the post-medieval period with ditches respecting the current road layout in the site's immediate vicinity.

Overall the stratigraphical, artefactual, environmental and osteological data recovered from this site (on its own) has a limited potential to address research themes. It has greater value when considered in conjunction with adjacent excavation at the old Church Hall site, High Street (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at White Hart Lane, Soham (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The following section is taken from Connor (2016).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the site at White Hart Lane Soham comprises West Melbury Marly chalk formation bedrock geology, no superficial deposits are recorded for the site or immediate environs although further afield there are sand and gravel river terrace deposits (BGS 2016).
- 1.2.3 Soham is located on a raised "island" with low lying Fen to the east, west and north. The site lies at approximately 8.6m OD, and is relatively level, although there is a "sunken garden" in the centre of the site that is probably a Victorian feature.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 Most of the following section is taken from Connor (2016).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 There are a number of prehistoric findspots in Soham, including unlocated Mesolithic tranchet axes (CHER 07098), unlocated Neolithic finds (CHER 07087) and a Neolithic Axe (CHER 11019). At Fordham Road evidence for prehistoric settlement has been found (CHER 14631).
- 1.3.3 Residual Neolithic and Bronze Age finds were recovered from the old Church Hall site, High Street (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012), immediately to the south of the current site.

Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.4 Human skeletal remains along with Roman pottery were found at 9 White Hart Lane (CHER 06971). It is possible that the pottery is residual and the remains belong to the putative Saxon burial ground in this area, alternatively they may indicate a Roman burial ground also exists here.
- 1.3.5 Close by a considerable number of features of Romano-British date were found (mainly 2nd century), including enclosure ditches and pits (CHER 14630). Excavation of the adjacent old Church Hall site (ECB 3587) revealed evidence for a late Iron Age to early Roman (c. 50 BC – AD 70/80) ditched enclosure associated with rubbish pits, possible structural features and evidence of high-status occupation (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012). Activity appears to have shifted away from the site between the late 1st and late 3rd centuries AD, after which features and layers containing later Roman pottery indicate a further period of occupation in the 4th and possibly early 5th centuries. Evaluation of the subject site showed that the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement continues here.

- 1.3.6 Excavation by Archaeological Solutions at the old Church Hall site, uncovered part of a ditched enclosure of Late Iron Age date, along with rubbish pits and a possible post-built structure (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012). The site produced over 500 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery as well as a small number of residual Neolithic/Bronze Age sherds. The site was predominantly 1st century AD but was re-occupied in the Late Roman period, specifically the 4th century. Roman quarrying was also discovered during evaluation at the same site (CHER MCB18184).
- 1.3.7 Iron Age features uncovered during work at St Andrews House (CHER 15776) included two east to west orientated ditches, a number of pits and some possible post holes.
- 1.3.8 A number of ditches were found south of Paddock Street, at least one of which was securely dated as Roman (CHER MCB18200). More convincing Roman settlement features were found at Fordham Road including possible evidence for buildings, and finds of ceramic building material, mainly Roman tile (CHER 14631, MCB19583).
- 1.3.9 The evaluation at the 4 White Hart Lane (Orzechowski 2015) uncovered evidence for Iron Age activity, in the form of pits and a gully, along with a Late Roman ditch.

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.10 The modern town of Soham is Early Saxon in origin. The name is derived from the Old English Soegan Hamm or 'swampy' settlement referring to its position on a peninsula in Soham Mere (Reaney 1943). Twelfth century documentary sources refer to the foundation in the 7th century AD of a monastery by St Felix, first bishop of the East Angles, who was buried in Soham. The monastery was destroyed during the Danish invasions of East Anglia (late 9th century) along with many other religious foundations in the area, never to be re-established (Salzman 1948). The exact location of the monastery is unknown, although it is possible that the Parish church of St Andrew's (late 12th century) was founded on the site of its Saxon predecessor. At 11 White Hart Lane (opposite the subject site) a small assemblage of human and animal bone was recovered during construction of a garden shed (CHER 11789). The human bone was not all from one individual and is thought to have been displaced, possibly from the cemetery of St Felix's Anglo Saxon Abbey, dating to the 7th-9th centuries. A number of burials were also recovered along White Hart Lane in the Victorian period and are recorded on the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. It is thought the monastery cemetery lies in this area, although some of the burials may be Roman in date. Excavation of the adjacent Church Hall site (ECB 3587) found a pit of this date alongside residual pottery and Ipswich ware found in later features.
- 1.3.11 The sub-circular pattern of roads around the centre of the village may suggest a religious precinct (Oosthuizen 2000).
- 1.3.12 In addition to St Felix, funerary remains from several cemeteries attest Early Saxon occupation at Soham. Burials were discovered in the church graveyard (TL 5998 7239) where grave goods and stray finds included brooches, several beads and spearheads (Fox 1923). At the Soham/Fordham Waterworks, lay another cemetery where excavations conducted in the 1930s (Lethbridge 1933) located some 23 furnished inhumations, and 2 cremations assigned to the 6th-7th century.
- 1.3.13 Evidence of Late Saxon and early medieval activity was found the old Church Hall site (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012) and this took the form of boundary ditches and rubbish pits.

Medieval

- 1.3.14 The manor of Soham was given to Ely Abbey shortly after the refoundation of the latter in the 10th century (Conybeare 1906). Evidence for occupation during the Saxo-Norman period has emerged through excavations. At 9-13 Pratt Street an archaeological evaluation revealed shallow gullies, a post hole and a large pit containing 11th or 12th century Thetford Ware (CHER 11932). Evaluation trenches at the rear of No. 38 Station Road produced evidence of ditches dating from the 10th to 12th centuries (CHER 11985). Evaluations at Weatheralls Primary School revealed early medieval field systems containing 10th to 13th century pottery, predominantly St Neots and Thetford type ware (CHER 07099).
- 1.3.15 The remains from Weatheralls Primary School (and from High Street/Clay Street) represent a major phase of development and prosperity that is attested by the construction of St Andrew's Church in the late 12th century. Soham is also thought to have held an unchartered market before the 12th century (Ridout 2000). Evaluations in the town centre at St Andrew's House (CHER 15776) produced medieval (12th to 16th century) pits, ditches and post hole structures. A small evaluation at Ten Bell Lane produced one late medieval quarry pit and some undated ditches (CHER MCB16279).
- 1.3.16 A medieval plot boundary, on a perpendicular alignment to the street frontage, was uncovered on the old Church Hall site (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012). The plots contained evidence of back yard activity in the form of pits, post holes and the remains of building foundation slots.

Cartographic Evidence

- 1.3.17 The earliest map on which the site appears is that of Palmer's drawn in 1656. This depicts the development area as being in the north-western part of an open plot of land with a building to its west.
- 1.3.18 The 1887 1st edition OS Map shows the site as being an orchard plot as do all editions up to the 1950s.
- 1.3.19 The 1st edition map shows the location of human remains found to the east and north-east of the site in the mid 19th century.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Coastal Developments on behalf of R. Mulvany funded the project. Thanks also to Ms Mulvany for providing site accommodation. The project was monitored by Gemma Stewart of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team. The site was managed by Aileen Connor and supervised by Michael Webster. Fieldwork was carried out by the author, Matt Brooks, Dave Browne, Ro Davies, Jack Easen, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and Joanna Nastaszyc. The specialist contributors were as follows; Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery and worked stone), Alice Lyons (Roman Pottery), Sue Anderson (medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay), Chris Howard-Davis (small finds), Anthony Haskins (flint), Zoë Uí Choileáin (human skeletal remains), Lexi Scard (Shell), Rachel Fosberry (environmental samples) and Vida Rajkovača (faunal evidence). Site machining was carried out by Lattenbury Services.

2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 This report concerns the excavation carried out at 4 White Hart Lane Soham. This fieldwork was carried out by Oxford Archaeology (East).
- 2.1.2 The site has been phased based on stratigraphic and chronological data available. Chronology is largely based on ceramic dates (pottery and building materials). Four phases have been allocated which are used throughout the assessment and these are as follows:
- Phase 1 – Iron Age
 - Phase 2 – Roman
 - Phase 3 – Late Saxon to medieval
 - Phase 4 – Post-medieval

3 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Objectives

- 3.1.1 The regional research objectives (Connor 2016) with reference to Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medleycott (2011) were as follows:
- *To contribute to the study of Iron Age material culture*
 - *To contribute to study an understanding of the Bronze Age/Iron Age Transition*

3.2 Local Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 The local research objectives (Connor 2016) with reference to Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medleycott (2011) were as follows:
- *To investigate the diet and economy of the inhabitants of the Early Iron Age settlement through study of the artefactual and ecofactual remains*
 - *To investigate the extent of Roman activity on the site and how it relates to the adjacent Church Hall excavation and the wider romanisation of the area*

3.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

- 3.3.1 To fully record and examine the features and finds from the site.

4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

4.1 Iron Age (Phase 1)

Fig. 3

- 4.1.1 Both Early and Later Iron Age pottery was recovered from features on the site. Most of the Early Iron Age pottery was found with later material, but three features contained only Early Iron Age pottery (post holes **51** and **291**, gully **95**).
- 4.1.2 The partial remains of a structure were uncovered in the southern part of the site. This consisted of an arc of post holes (from north to south **97**, **69**, **71**, **112**, **108**, **106**) which may have formed the western side of a curving structure. In addition, two further post holes (**114** and **116**) were found to the west of this arc and these were possibly associated with this structure. Of these features, post holes **97**, **106**, **108** and **116** contained sherds of pottery dating to the Iron Age.
- 4.1.3 A further six post holes (**12**, **16**, **49**, **51**, **100** and **102**) were uncovered in the southern part of the site that were possibly associated with the arc of post holes outlined in 4.1.2.
- 4.1.4 At least three east to west orientated lines of post holes were discovered in the western part of the site. The northernmost of these alignments consisted of seven post holes (from west to east; **293**, **291**, **192**, **224**, **248**, **190** and **188**). Of these, three (**188**, **248** and **291**) contained sherds of Iron Age pottery. Post holes **273**, **286**, **202**, **177**, **181** and **183** formed the central alignment. Iron Age pottery was recovered from post holes **202** and **273**. The southernmost of these alignments was formed of seven post holes (**270**, **22**, **39**, **37**, **26**, **89** and **87**). It is probable that these post holes formed fences of some sort, possibly associated with the structure to the south. Other post holes and pits (**117**, **198**, **210**, **212**, **223**, **236**, **238**, **268**, **284** and **288**) which were uncovered in this general vicinity are probably in some way connected with these alignments. Post hole **117** may be equivalent to post hole 1014, found during the site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015). Pit or post hole **198** was remarkable for the quantity of large joining sherds of three later Iron Age pottery vessels found in it. North to south aligned probable beam-slot **41** and east to west aligned gully **95** are also probably associated with these alignments. The location of gully **95** coincides with that of pit 1033 found during the site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015) and these two features may, therefore, be equivalent. This feature was either misidentified as being discrete in the evaluation or, possibly, pit 1033 cuts the top of gully **95**.
- 4.1.5 A north-east to south-west orientated ditch (**46=59=94=159**) bisected the site. This ditch contained sherds of Iron Age pottery and is the same feature as ditch 1005 and 1020 which was uncovered during the site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015). It was probably also the same as late Iron Age / early Roman ditch 2100 which was found on the Old Church Hall site to the south (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012).
- 4.1.6 Two sub-circular pits (**125** and **128**) were located in the north-eastern part of the site and contained sherds of Iron Age pottery.

4.2 Roman (Phase 2)

Fig. 3

- 4.2.1 The terminus of a north to south aligned ditch (**76**) was located in the southern part of the site and contained sherds of Roman pottery and a glass bead (SF16). This feature may be the return of an east to west aligned Early Roman ditch found in the north-western part of the Old Church Hall site (ditch 2019, Leonard and Woolhouse 2012).

- 4.2.2 Immediately to the north of ditch **76** was a pit (**123**) which yielded 28 sherds (145g) of Roman pottery. To the west of this pit was a post hole (**66**), which from which sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered. If the latter was intrusive then this feature may be Iron Age in date and therefore belong to the remains of the structure outlined in 4.1.2.
- 4.2.3 Sub-square post-pit **274**, from which a sherd of Roman pottery were recovered, was uncovered in the western part of the site. This fill contained a post-pipe **276**.
- 4.2.4 A possible pit **144** was excavated in the north-eastern edge of the site and was found to contain sherds of Roman pottery.

4.3 Late Saxon to Medieval (Phase 3)

Fig. 3

- 4.3.1 Three north-west to south-east orientated ditches (**24=254=258=261**, **30=173=242** and **126=139=157**) were aligned across the site at approximately five metres apart. Ditches **24=254=258=261** and **30=173=242** were the same features as ditches 1018 and 1007 respectively which was uncovered during this site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015). It is likely that gully **4**, which was on the same alignment as these ditches, was associated with them. Whilst these ditches contained Iron Age and Roman pottery, it is possible that this material is residual since they were on the same alignment to similar features belonging to the Late Saxon period which were found on the Old Church Hall site (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012).
- 4.3.2 A sub-circular post hole (**10**) was located in the southern part of the site and yielded a fragment (421g) of ceramic building material (CBM) which possibly dated to the 14th to 16th century. A further post hole (**104**) was uncovered in the south-eastern part of the site and was found to contain a sherd (2g) of Medieval Ely ware. Also in this part of the site was a pit (**65**) which held a very small fragment (1g) of possibly medieval CBM.
- 4.3.3 In the eastern part of the site was a large sub-circular pit **143** which contained 12 sherds (143g) of medieval pottery of various fabrics along with 13 fragments (1020g) of medieval CBM. A further pit (**296**), which contained medieval CBM (10 fragments, 69g), was found in the western part of the site.
- 4.3.4 An east to west aligned ditch (**215**), the fill of which contained two sherds (14g) of Medieval Ely ware, was uncovered in the north-western part of the site. A parallel ditch **130=146=153** (possibly continuing as **245**) was located in the north-eastern part of the site and contained a small chip (1g) of medieval CBM. These ditches are likely to be the remains of a roadside ditch associated with the precursor of White Hart Lane to the north.
- 4.3.5 Pit **252** and pit **296**, both in the north-western part of the site, have been assigned to the medieval period for reasons of stratigraphy.

4.4 Post-medieval (Phase 4)

Fig. 3

- 4.4.1 The remains of a possible well (**6**), which cut the subsoil, was located in the southern part of the site. The fill of this feature contained a single sherd (10g) of Glazed Red Earthenware, which may have in fact been a fragment of glazed ridge tile.
- 4.4.2 A substantial sub-circular pit (**18=137**) was uncovered in the eastern part of the site and contained 13 sherds (153g) of medieval pottery of various fabrics and eight fragments

(479g) of medieval CBM. However, this pit also contained a sherd of post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and a fragment of post-medieval CBM. If these later finds are intrusive then this feature may date to the medieval period.

- 4.4.3 Post holes **151** (equivalent to feature 1003 found during the site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015)) and **299**, which contained post-medieval pottery, were found in the northern part of the site, as where two north to south aligned probable cultivation features **175** and **256**. The latter were perpendicular to the road and may have been associated with the site's history as an orchard. The same may be true for shallow rounded features **14** and **85** which are likely to be pits for fruit tree cultivation, similar to those found at Weatheralls Primary School, Soham (Philips *et al* 2012).

4.5 Undated (Phase 0)

Fig. 3

- 4.5.1 A small number of features are undated and unphased. Pit 1009 which was uncovered during the site's evaluation (Orzechowski 2015) was found during the excavation to be a natural variation in the natural soils and was not observed beyond the edges of the evaluation trench. Evaluation features 1014, 1016 and 1033 were undated post holes found in evaluation.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

Quantity of records

- 5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto an MS Access Database. Quantities of records are laid out in Table 1 below.

Type	Quantity
Context registers	8
Context numbers	299
Plan registers	1
Section registers	3
Sample registers	3
Plans	11
Sections	97
Black and white films	3
Digital photographs	83

Table 1: Quantity of records

Range and Variety

- 5.1.2 Pits, post holes, ditches, a gully, a probable beam-slot and a possible well were found on the site. These features contained finds dating to the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Condition

- 5.1.3 All written records are black ink on paper, they are completed and in good condition. All drawn records are pencil on film, they are complete and in good condition. All digital records including photographs are located in project folder (SOHWHL16) on OAE Server and are backed up daily onto OA Central Server and weekly onto external hard drive.

Statement of Research Potential

- 5.1.4 The site has the potential to contribute to the study of the settlement history of its immediate vicinity. This will especially be the case when the results from it are more fully integrated with those from the old Church Hall site to the south and other sites in the village.
- 5.1.5 The assemblage of prehistoric pottery includes an interesting Later Iron Age component, particularly the three partially complete vessels in post hole **198**. The earlier Iron Age and Roman elements of the assemblage, though utilitarian, contribute towards understanding the chronological distribution of settlement in the area to the south of Ely.

Recommendations

- 5.1.6 An archive report with updated phasing and full feature descriptions integrated with the finds data should be produced. The archive report should make full reference to the Church Hall site located to the south of the subject site and should include detailed phase plans in relation to the Church Hall site. A distribution plot showing the location of pottery by period should also be included in the archive report.

Finds and Environmental Quantification

- 5.1.7 Table 2 shows the quantity of artefactual and environmental material from the site.

Type	Quantity
Pottery (kg)	9.705
Animal bone (no of specimens)	689
Human bone (no fragments)	3
CBM (kg)	5004
Shell (kg)	0.471
Flint (kg)	0.2
Small finds	16
Environmental Samples (no)	21

Table 2: Quantity of material

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Sarah Percival with Alice Lyons

Introduction and Methodology

- 5.2.1 A total of 862 sherds weighing 9,278g were collected representing a broad chronological range from c800BC to the 4th century AD (Table 3).

Period	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range
Early Iron Age	107	833	800-350BC
Later Iron Age	582	6609	350-50BC
Late Iron Age	84	1187	100BC-AD100
Roman	88	648	C2-C4
Not closely datable	1	1	
Total	862	9278	

Table 3: Prehistoric and Roman pottery

- 5.2.2 The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 10g.
- 5.2.3 The assemblage (Table 4) was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Feature	Feature Type	Site phase	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
4	Gully	3	Early Roman	5	36
			Late Iron Age	1	1
			Later Iron Age	3	15
24	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	4	16
26	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	2	7
			Early Roman MLC1-EMC2	1	1
29	Pit	1	Earlier Iron Age	12	228
			Later Iron Age	12	381
30	Ditch	3	Early Roman	2	10
			Late Roman C3 C4	1	63
			Not closely datable	1	1
41	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	1	2
43	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	16	63
46	Ditch	1	Early Roman	1	1
			Late Iron Age	10	222
			Later Iron Age	31	200
51	Post hole	1	Earlier Iron Age	1	3
54	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	4	14
59	Ditch	1	Earlier Iron Age	4	1
			Later Iron Age	20	285
61	Pit	4	Earlier Iron Age	4	37
			Later Iron Age	9	91
62	Pit	1	Earlier Iron Age	6	31
64	Pit	3	Later Iron Age	2	7
66	Post hole	2	Late Roman C4	1	3
			Later Iron Age	5	25
76	Ditch	2	Early Roman EMC2	1	7

	Feature	Feature Type	Site phase	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
				Late Roman C4	1	46
				Later Iron Age	6	32
				Early to mid	2	51
	92	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	1	2
	94	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	1	1
	95	Gully terminus	1	Earlier Iron Age	5	10
	97	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	8
	104	Post hole	3	Later Iron Age	1	9
	106	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	5
	108	Post hole	1	Early Roman	1	1
	116	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	4
	121	Ditch	1	Early Roman C2	20	97
Early Roman C2-EC3				1	2	
Earlier Iron Age				7	100	
Later Iron Age				15	104	
Roman (E-Mid)				1	17	
	123	Pit	2	Early Roman	28	145
Late Iron Age				2	18	
Later Iron Age				39	157	
	125	Pit	1	Late Iron Age	7	30
Later Iron Age				11	205	
	0	Sub soil	4	Early Roman LC1-C2	1	13
Late Roman C4				1	21	
Late Iron Age				3	50	
Roman				1	2	
	0	Spread	4	Later Iron Age	2	9
	126	Ditch	3	Early Roman MC1AD	1	10
Later Iron Age				12	295	
	128	Pit	4	Early Roman	1	3
Later Iron Age				2	12	
	137	Pit	4	Early Roman LC1-EMC2	1	15
Late Roman C4				1	4	
Later Iron Age				7	39	
	139	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	15	163
	141	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	11	179
	144	Pit	2	Later Iron Age	2	18
	148	Post hole	2	Early Roman	2	22
Later Iron Age				2	12	
	148	Post hole	2	Early Roman	1	20
Later Iron Age				4	74	
	153	Ditch	3	Early Roman	1	4
Later Iron Age				16	89	
	155	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	5	89
	157	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	5	166
Roman C2-C3				1	7	
	166	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	4
	173	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	1	4
Later Iron Age				5	57	
	173	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	7	37
Later Iron Age				1	6	
	175	Furrow / spread?	4	Later Iron Age	1	6
	183	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	8
	188	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	1
	197	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	10	69
Later Iron Age				2	13	
Roman LC1-EMC2				1	10	
	198	Post hole / pit	1	Later Iron Age	21	329
Postpipe?				1	1498	

Feature	Feature Type	Site phase	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
202	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	2
			Early to mid-Roman	1	4
204	Pit	1	Early Roman MC1-C3	1	5
207	Ditch	1	Later Iron Age	4	17
209	Furrow	4	Later Iron Age	3	25
210	Post hole	2	Early Roman	2	2
215	Gully	3	Early Roman	1	4
			Later Iron Age	5	44
219	Ditch	2	Earlier Iron Age	7	47
			Late Iron Age	1	29
			Later Iron Age	52	341
221	Ditch	1	Iron Age	8	18
			Late Iron Age	1	10
			Later Iron Age	4	12
223	Post hole	1	Early Roman	1	4
			Later Iron Age	2	18
227	Furrow?	4	Later Iron Age	1	3
242	Ditch	3	Late Iron Age	4	76
			Later Iron Age	12	194
248	Post hole	1	Later Iron Age	1	14
250	Ditch	1	Late Iron Age	2	14
			Later Iron Age	28	116
252	Pit	3	Earlier Iron Age	35	226
			Later Iron Age	27	326
254	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	2	5
256	Ditch	3	Earlier Iron Age	7	110
			Later Iron Age	3	47
258	Ditch	3	Later Iron Age	11	78
259	Pit	4	Later Iron Age	1	8
261	Ditch	1	Early Roman MLC1-MC1	1	12
273	Post hole	1	Late Roman	1	2
			Later Iron Age	2	3
274	Pit	2	Early Roman MLC1-EMC2	1	4
280	Post hole	0	Earlier Iron Age	2	11
			Later Iron Age	1	9
288	Pit	1	Later Iron Age	1	7
291	Post hole	1	Earlier Iron Age	9	11
296	Pit	3	Later Iron Age	82	1072
			Iron Age	6	203
299	Post hole	4	Later Iron Age	3	2
Total				862	9278

Table 4: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery assemblage

Early Iron Age

- 5.2.4 The early Iron Age pottery is characterised by the use of profusely flint-tempered fabrics and include rims from three ellipsoidal vessels with flattened rims, one with fingertip decoration along the shoulder. Early Iron Age sherds were recovered from a range of features (see Table 4) including pits **29**, **61** and **62**, post hole **5** and ditches **59** and **121** in the southern part of the site and pit **252**, post hole **280** and **291** and ditches **219**, **221** and **256** in its northern part. The feature assemblages are mostly small and abraded with the exception of pits **29** and **224** which contained modest quantities of pot including all the rim sherds. In addition, the evaluation identified a large Early Iron Age assemblage of 179 pottery sherds in pit 1023.
- 5.2.5 Contemporary pot has been found locally in small quantities at several sites around Soham and extensively at excavations in the adjacent parishes of Fordham, also in

Cambridgeshire and Exning in Suffolk (Percival 2005a; Brudenell 2012). The assemblage suggests small scale occupation accompanied by pit digging.

Later Iron Age

- 5.2.6 The much larger later Iron Age assemblage includes rims from 33 vessels in a range of mostly sand-tempered fabrics. The vessels comprise handmade slack-shouldered and 'S' profile jars, bowls and storage jars with smoothed or burnished surfaces mostly undecorated though one example has fingertip impressions around the shoulder. One base sherd, from pit **296** has drilled hole through the bottom and is covered in limescale suggesting that it has been used as a steamer similar to examples found at Wardy Hill (Evans 2003, fig.83, 1 and 2). Of particular interest is a deposit of large joining sherds from post hole **198** which include the full profile of an 'S' shaped jar with applied knobs forming handles at each side and a large sherd from a large sinuous bowl. The vessels are not sufficiently complete (all less than 50%) to allow conservation and re-fitting.
- 5.2.7 The pottery is typical of later Iron Age settlement assemblages from the region and compares well to those found locally around Ely at sites such as Wardy Hill and West Fen Road (Evans 2003, Percival 2005b). The presence of dispersed sherds from utilitarian vessels such as the cooking jars and steamers is characteristic of domestic deposition found on many occupation sites and suggest the disposal of household waste which has subsequently become incorporated into the fills of cut features. The exception maybe the pots in feature **198** which appear to have been deposited semi-complete and soon after discard leaving them in a fresh and semi-complete condition upon excavation.

Late Iron Age

- 5.2.8 The late Iron Age assemblage includes handmade and wheelmade vessels which are probably broadly contemporary with the earliest of the Roman pottery found and form a continuum spanning the end of the 1st century BC and into the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. These sherds are made in grog and shell tempered fabrics as well as early greyware types, with rims from four vessels including cordoned jars and bowls, as well as sherds decorated with combed, impressed and burnished motifs. The bulk of the late Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditches, perhaps suggesting a focus of activity during the very latest Iron Age. Again the assemblage finds parallel with local assemblages such as Wardy Hill which includes several comparable cordoned vessels (Evans 2003, fig.77, 9; fig.78, 3).

Roman

- 5.2.9 This small assemblage is largely early, dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and including local wheelmade black-slipped sandy greyware cordoned jars and rilled globular jars with slashed, lid-seated rims (Thompson 1982, C5-2) as well as jars and bowls with burnished cross-hatch and body sherds from sandy oxidised ware flagons. Three small scraps of East Gaulish samian and a small abraded sherd of Spanish amphora represent the only imports found.
- 5.2.10 Gallo Belgic and other high status locally made forms, found in small quantities in the assemblage excavated at the adjacent site of the former village hall, on the High Street, are absent from this assemblage (Peachey 2012, 35). However the bulk of the assemblage compares well with pottery found at the former Village Hall site, as well as Castle Hill (Hull and Pullinger 1999, 141) and the Greenhouse Farm kilns (Gibson and Lucas 2002) Cambridge and Wardy Hill, Ely (Evans 2003), 'suggesting a date in the

early to mid 1st century AD, probably spanning the Roman conquest' (Peachey 2012, 36).

- 5.2.11 A small number of 4th century sherds include Hadham red ware body sherds, rim and body sherds from Oxfordshire red ware bowls and jars, a large, well preserved sherd from a black-slipped sandy greyware straight-sided dish with grooved rim and a large sherd from the rim of an Oxford mortaria with rose quartz grits. The presence of these sherds suggests limited, low status activity at the site until the end of the Roman period. A small assemblage of 4th century sherds were also found at the adjacent former Village Hall site, including comparable 'regionally- imported fabric and form types, notably jars, bowls and mortaria of the Hadham and Lower Nene Valley industries' (Peachey 2012, 36).

Statement of Research Potential

- 5.2.12 The assemblage includes an interesting Later Iron Age component, particularly the three partially complete vessels in post hole **198**. The earlier Iron Age and Roman elements of the assemblage, though utilitarian, contribute towards understanding the chronological distribution of settlement in the area to the south of Ely. The assemblage will be of enhanced interest if combined with any further pottery which might be collected from future archaeological interventions at the site.

Recommendations

- 5.2.13 An archive report should include full fabric and form descriptions with a discussion of the assemblages in regional and local context. Three vessels (from **198**) should be drawn and an illustration catalogue prepared. The pottery from the evaluation should be integrated into the final report. Any updated phasing arising from the stratigraphic and structural report should be incorporated into the catalogue. A distribution plot showing the location of pottery by phase should be produced.

5.3 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

- 5.3.1 Forty-one sherds (427g) of post-Roman pottery were collected from twelve contexts. Small quantities of post-medieval pottery were also recovered during the evaluation (Peachey 2015). A summary catalogue is included in Table 5.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
5	GRE	?	everted?	1	10	may be the edge of a glazed ridge tile!	1600-1800
17	LEAR			2	10		1400-1500
103	MEL			1	2		1150-1350
132	THET			1	3	or RBGW	840-1150
132	EMW			1	5	HM fs with sparse calc, may be earlier	11th-12th c.
132	MEL			3	15		1150-1350
132	SEFEN			2	11		1150-1450
132	LEAR			3	34		1400-1500
132	LEAR			2	85	reduced with red margins, v fine calc, micaceous	1400-1500

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
132	GRE	mug	upright	1	2	orange glazed	1600-1800
142	EMW			1	2	outer surface lost, burnt, could be something else	11th-12th c.
142	SCASS			1	10		1050-1225
142	GRIL			1	20		14th-15th c.
142	LEAR			5	38		1400-1500
142	LEAR			2	10	burnt	1400-1500
142	LEAR			1	57	poss LPME	1400-1500
142	LMT			1	6	reduced	1450-1600
150	SWSW			1	4		18th c.
184	LEAR			1	4		1400-1500
184	LPME	plantpot	upright	1	2		19th-20th c.
208	SWSW	tankard?		1	14		18th c.
214	MEL			2	14		1150-1350
255	UNID			1	1	no surfaces, fine cream-coloured sandy, could be CBM	
255	GRE			1	7		1600-1800
255	GRE			1	1	flake, could be roof tile?	1600-1800
255	CREA			1	2		M.-L.18th c.
260	GRE			1	1		1600-1800
298	BOND			1	57	poss attached handle or bunghole?	1430-1650

Table: 5 Catalogue of medieval and post-medieval pottery

Methodology

5.3.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Late Saxon to late medieval wares were identified based on Spoerry (2016); post-medieval to modern fabrics are based on the author's fabric series.

The assemblage

5.3.3 Table 6 provides a summary quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV	Eve
Theftord type wares	THET	840-1150	1	3	1	
(South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	1050-1225	1	10	1	
Early Medieval wares	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	7	2	
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	6	31	6	
SE Fenland Late Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	11	2	
Bourne D ware	BOND	1430-1650	1	57	1	
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.	1	20	1	
Late Medieval and Transitional (Norfolk/Suffolk)	LMT	M.14th-E.16th c.	1	6	1	
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	1400-1500	16	238	11	
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	1600-1800	5	21	5	0.08
Creamware	CREA	M.-L.18th c.	1	2	1	
Late post-med unglazed redwares	LPME	19th-20th c.	1	2	1	0.11
Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSW	18th c.	2	18	2	
Unidentified	UNID	-	1	1	1	
Totals			41	427	36	0.19

Table 6: Pottery quantification by fabric

- 5.3.4 One sherd of possible Late Saxon Thetford-type ware was recovered, a fragment of body in a fine sandy fabric. The early medieval period was represented by two body sherds of sandy early medieval wares and a sherd of smooth sandy ware. Coarsewares of medieval date comprised body sherds of Ely and SE Fenland wares. One Ely ware sherd was a base angle fragment with a large spot of glaze on the ?thumbed edge. Most of these sherds were abraded and residual in later contexts.
- 5.3.5 The largest group of sherds was of late medieval date. A body sherd of green-glazed late Grimston-type ware, decorated with a white slip line, was perhaps the earliest in this group. A base fragment of a possible cistern in Bourne D ware was found. The majority of sherds in this group were East Anglian redwares with thin clear glaze externally, all body and base sherds.
- 5.3.6 The early post-medieval period was represented by several fragments of post-medieval redwares (GRE), including a mug rim and an ?everted rim from a large vessel.
- 5.3.7 Four sherds were of 18th-century or later date. These comprised a body sherd and a possible tankard base fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware, a creamware body sherd and a rim fragment from a plantpot.
- 5.3.8 One fine cream-coloured earthenware was of uncertain date and has been recorded as unidentified as it may be CBM.

Pottery by context

- 5.3.9 There is no particular concentration of medieval or post-medieval pottery on the site. The largest single quantity was recovered from pit **137** (13 sherds, 155g), with another similar group in pit **143** (12 sherds, 143g), both late medieval with residual earlier pottery.

Discussion

- 5.3.10 The range of medieval and later fabrics identified in the assemblage is typical of the area, with Ely ware and SE Fenland ware being particularly common, as would be expected given their sources (SEFEN is thought to have been made in the Soham area; Spoerry 2016). Other Soham sites have also produced predominantly Ely wares and wares which appear from their description to be SEFEN (Spoerry 2016, tables 6.4–6.5; Thompson 2012). Later medieval wares were sourced from Lincolnshire, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, and probably also from as-yet-unidentified production sites in Cambridgeshire itself, as is typical for fenland sites.
- 5.3.11 The assemblage is too widely dispersed both spatially and temporally to provide any meaningful interpretation of the site, but the small quantity in comparison with the nearby High Street site (Thopson 2012) suggests that there was little activity on the site in the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods. Much of it may have been deposited with 'night soil' during manuring of open fields.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.3.12 This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The sherds should be retained as part of the archive.

5.4 Small Finds

By Chris Howard-Davis

- 5.4.1 A single small bead came from the fill (77) of ditch **76** (Sf 16). It is complete, sub-spherical and approximately pear-shaped, and appears to be an opaque yellow glass, with a patchy cream-coloured weathering layer. It does not appear to have the slight collars associated with many segmented beads as a result of their method of manufacture, but probably falls into Guido's group of small segmented beads (Guido 1978, 91). Dating for the type is uncertain, but Guido (*ibid*) suggests that they do not appear in Britain before the second century AD, and that they persist in use well into the post-Roman period.

Small glass bead. Complete. Pear-shaped bead. Opaque cream or yellow in colour.

Diam: 4mm; Ht: 3.5mm; Diam perf: 1.5mm

SOHWHL16, fill 77 (ditch 76), Sf 16, Phase 2

- 5.4.2 Two very small fragments of narrow diameter copper alloy wire (Sf 1) came from ditch 46 (fill 44). They are most likely to derive from a very slender pin of some kind, but there is nothing to suggest a date, beyond its stratigraphic context. As it lacks a head, no more precise identification can be made. There was, in addition, a fragment of copper alloy sheet (Sf 3) from pit **137** (fill 132). It is badly corroded and fragmentary, meaning that the original object cannot be determined.

Two small fragments of round-sectioned wire. Poor condition, incomplete.

L: 8mm; Diam: c 1mm

SOHWHL16, fill 44 (ditch 46), Sf 1, Phase 1

Small fragment of sheet. Poor condition, incomplete.

L: 19mm; W: 7.5mm; Th: c 1.5mm

SOHWHL16, fill 132 (ditch 137), Sf 3, Phase 4

- 5.4.3 There was, in addition, an assemblage of ironwork, comprising 13 fragments, the majority of which (Sf 4, Sf 7, Sf 9, Sf 10, Sf 12 - Sf 15), can be identified as nails. Two fragments, Sf 6 from Phase 3 gully **215** (fill 214), and Sf 11 from Phase 4 pit **143** (fill 142), both have the distinctive triangular cross-section (seen in breaks) which allows them to be identified as blades, but does not help with dating. Sf 5, from Phase 4 pit **137** (fill 134), is clearly a large padlock, but it does not appear to be of any great antiquity.

Nail, complete, fair condition. Possibly clenched at c 60mm.

L: 76mm; Diam head: 12mm

SOHWHL16, fill 214 (gully 215), Sf 7, Phase 3

Two nails, complete. Poor condition.

L: 62mm; Diam head: 13mmL: 63mm; Diam head: 15mm

SOHWHL16, fill 132 (pit 137), Sf 15, Phase 4

Nail, complete, fair condition.

L: 65mm; Diam head: 18mm

SOHWHL16, fill 132 (pit 137), Sf 4, Phase 4

Nail, incomplete. Poor condition. Shaft only.

L: 28mm

SOHWHL16, fill 65 (pit 64), Sf 12, Phase 4

Nail, incomplete. Poor condition. Shaft only.

L: 17mm

SOHWHL16, ditch 255, Sf 9, Phase 4

Nail, incomplete. Poor condition. Shaft only.

L: 72mm

SOHWHL16, fill 5 (well 6), Sf 14, Phase 4

Nail, incomplete. Poor condition. Shaft only

L: 32mm

SOHWHL16, fill 132 (pit 137), Sf 13, Phase 4

Nail, incomplete. Poor condition. Shaft only. Wood impressions preserved.

L: 42mm

SOHWHL16, fill 233 (post hole 232), Sf 10, unphased

Blade fragment. Poor condition, shattered and laminating. Probably a triangular blade.

L: 90mm; W: 22mm; Th: 4mm

SOHWHL16, fill 214 (gully 215), Sf 6, Phase 3

Two joining blade fragments. Poor condition. Probably a triangular blade.

L: 127mm; W: 21mm; Th: 4mm

SOHWHL16, fill 142 (pit 143), Sf 11, Phase 4

Padlock, complete Large square-bodied padlock with robust loop. Fair condition.

L: 94mm; W: 53mm; Th: 32mm

SOHWHL16, fill 134 (pit 137), Sf 5, Phase 4

Further Work and Methods Statement

- 5.4.4 This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The artefacts should be retained as part of the archive.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

- 5.5.1 Fifty-nine fragments (5004g) of CBM were collected from seventeen contexts. Table 7 provides a summary of the types present, and a catalogue is included in Table 8

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile?	RBT?	1	6
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval/late medieval	RTM	18	986
		RTM?	8	484
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	8	147
		RTP?	3	181
Walling	Estuarine clay (early) brick	EB	1	388
		EB?	2	906
	Later brick	LB	4	1657
		LB?	12	111
Flooring	Floor brick/floor tile	FB/FT	2	138

Table 7: CBM form quantities

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	mortar	comments	date
2	msc	RTM	1	53		reduced core, dense matrix	med
2	msc	RTM	1	59		reduced core, dense matrix	med
2	wfx	RTP	1	45	thin on base		pmed
2	fscx	RTP	2	43		orange with cream streaks, v dense	pmed
2	mscfe	LB	1	431	thin		lmed?
2	fscx	LB	1	550		white surfaces	pmed
2	wfx	LB	1	559			pmed
9	est?	EB?	1	421	msca all over	yellow with black core	14-16?
11	wfg	RTP	1	24			pmed
17	est?	EB?	1	485		burnt, slight straw impressions on base	14-16?
65	fsc	RTM?	1	1	thin		med?
99	wfx	RTP	2	6		flakes	pmed
122	ms	LB?	1	28		v dense, could be RBT, unwashed	pmed?
132	fsc	RTM?	1	4		surface reduced	med?
132	fs	RBT?	1	6		v dense	Rom?
132	fsc	RTM?	2	149		=1 tile	med/lmed
132	fsc	RTM?	2	40		=1 tile	med/lmed
132	fsc	RTM?	2	290	thin on 1	burnt or overfired	med/lmed
134	wfg	FB/FT	1	138		worn	pmed
134	est	EB	1	388		dark red with dk grey surfaces, strawed base	14-15

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	mortar	comments	date
142	msc	RTM	9	640		mainly reduced surfaces, dense	med
142	msc	RTM	1	10		overfired	med
142	fsc	RTM	2	197	1 ms	reduced core, 1 reduced surfaces	med
142	msc	RTP?	1	173		oxid	lmed/pmed
152	msc	RTM	1	1		small chip	med
174	fsc	RTM	1	8		reduced core	med
174	wfcx	LB?	1	14		flake	pmed
214	wfcx	RTP?	1	5		flake	pmed?
214	fs	RTM	2	18		reduced core	med
255	wfx	RTP	1	8			pmed
255	wfc	RTP	1	21			pmed
265	wfs	LB	1	117			pmed
278	wfc	RTP?	1	3		flake	pmed
294	ms	LB?	10	69		=1 brick? Rounded frags, could be FC	lmed?

Table 8: Catalogue of CBM

- 5.5.2 One fragment of possible Roman tile was residual in pit fill 132, and a very dense fragment from pit fill 122, identified as possible later brick, could also be Roman. Both were in fine/medium sandy fabrics and were abraded.
- 5.5.3 The majority of fragments were pieces of roof tile, many of which were in fine or medium sandy fabrics with sparse fine calcareous inclusions. Many of these had reduced cores and/or surfaces and were likely to be of medieval or late medieval date. The largest groups were recovered from pit fills 132 and 142, which also contained late medieval pottery. Some of the post-medieval tiles also had calcareous tempering, but the majority of these were in white-firing gault clay fabrics and were probably made locally.
- 5.5.4 Three 'estuarine' bricks of late medieval date were identified, one of which (pit fill 134) had straw impressions on the base. A fragment in post-hole fill 9 had probably been re-used as it was covered in post-medieval lime mortar. A burnt fragment was found in pit fill 17 (=132).
- 5.5.5 Several later bricks were in poorly mixed orange and white clays and were probably post-medieval, but a few fragments of sand-tempered red-firing bricks in subsoil 2 and pit fill 294 may be late medieval. Two fragments of a worn white-firing floor brick/tile were found in pit fill 134; these paviments were commonly used in the 18th/19th centuries.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.5.6 This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The fragments should be retained as part of the archive.

5.6 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

- 5.6.1 A fragment of fired clay (220g) in a buff-coloured fine sandy fabric with straw impressions was recovered from pit fill 132, in association with medieval and late medieval pottery. The fragment had two flattish surfaces at roughly right-angles to each other, and was relatively thick but had no wattle impressions. Its function is uncertain.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.6.2 This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The fragment should be retained as part of the archive.

5.7 Worked Stone

By Sarah Percival

- 5.7.1 A fragment of rotary quern weighing 640g was recovered from context 119, fill of ditch **121**. The fragment has a curved outer edge and is dished on both flat faces, perhaps suggesting that it had been reused as a hone. The maximum thickness on the exterior edge is 41mm thinning to 26mm on the broken edge towards the centre. The quern is made of coarse greensand and is probably of Later Iron Age to early Roman date.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.7.2 This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The fragment should be retained as part of the archive.

5.8 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of 62 struck flints was recovered from various features across the site. This report outlines the initial rapid assessment of the material.

Methodology

- 5.8.2 The recovered lithics were rapidly scanned and attributed to an arbitrary classification based on the size and form of the material. This assessment took into account typological and chronological indicators but no further detailed work was undertaken. As a result this assessment is based on a rapid scan of the material and the results could change if a more detailed study was undertaken. For the purposes of this report the burnt flint was counted but no further work was carried out on this material due to the difficulty in identifying struck and burnt material.

Quantification

Type	Sub-type	Total
Core	Fragment	1
Flake (>50mm)	Secondary	1
Flake (<50mm >25mm)	Primary	1
	Secondary	18
	Tertiary	5
Flake (<25mm >10mm)	Primary	1
	Secondary	7

Type	Sub-type	Total
	Tertiary	3
Blade (<20mm >10mm)	Tertiary	1
Angular Shatter		1
Burnt		22
Natural		1
Total		62

Table 9: Flint Quantification

Assessment

- 5.8.3 The majority of the flint is struck from a dark grey-brown semi-translucent to translucent flint with a mix of cortex forms. The thin abraded cortex, where present, is generally a light yellowish-brown to reddish-brown suggesting that the flint had been recovered from secondary sources, such as local gravels or riverine deposits.
- 5.8.4 The single small core fragment is unstructured and without evidence for platform preparation.
- 5.8.5 The range of debitage is made up of flakes, only a single blade fragment was recovered. The majority of the flakes are relatively short and squat often with hinge or step terminations. The flakes exhibit signs that would suggest hard hammer removal, although this is difficult to distinguish. There is little indication, as with the core fragment, of platform preparation prior to removal. The size and form of the material would suggest the majority of the assemblage is of later prehistoric date, either Bronze Age or potentially Iron Age.
- 5.8.6 Two of the struck flints have characteristics that are potentially Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. These include the proximal blade fragment from post hole fill (72), which is struck from an opposed platform core, and a narrow blade like flake recovered from post-medieval furrow fill (208). Both of these flints had a slight patination.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.8.7 This small assemblage has little potential to add to the research aims of the project, or in understanding the site and its development. No further work is required.

5.9 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

Introduction

- 5.9.1 Two fragments of human bone were recovered from the site. The remains were recovered from contexts (132), fill of pit **137**, and (249), fill of ditch **250**. Both fragments were of adults and no other human remains were found on site.

Methodology

- 5.9.2 The remains were assessed in accordance with national guidelines set out by Mays *et al.* (2005) and with reference to standard protocols for examining human skeletal

remains from archaeological sites (Brickley and McKinley, 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994; Cox and Mays, 2000).

Results

5.9.3 The results are summarised in Table 10 below.

Context number	element	Number of fragments	Age	Sex	Pathologies
132	femur	2	adult	-	-
249	Skull	1	adult	-	-

Table 10: Inhumation results

5.9.4 The remains consisted of two fragments of adult femur and a fragment of skull. There is no potential for accurate ageing, estimation of sex or identification of pathologies.

5.9.5 Context (249) was dated to the Early Iron Age but context (132) was the fill of a post-medieval pit. As such it is unlikely that these fragments represent the same individual.

Statement of potential and recommendations

5.9.6 There is no potential for further information to be derived from this small assemblage and further analysis is not required.

5.10 Faunal Remains

By Vida Rajkovača

Introduction

5.10.1 A relatively small assemblage was recovered, totalling some 689 assessable specimens, 231 of which were assigned to family or species level (33.5% of the assemblage). Faunal material came from a range of contexts, from Early Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. Animal bone was quantified and characterised according to the chronology of the pottery material, with several sub-sets created in order to study the assemblage (Table 11). A small quantity of bone was not possible to date and these were considered separately.

Methodology

5.10.2 The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney and Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Refitting fragments were counted as one specimen. Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident. Butchery marks were located by zone, position of the cut and direction of the

mark, multiple occurrence, depth and the implement type, and the function of the mark was assessed. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category.

- 5.10.3 A small number of bones were retrieved from sieving of the environmental bulk soil samples. Small taxa were almost absent, however, and the sieved bones did not provide a great deal of additional data on the main domestic species.
- 5.10.4 Preservation ranged from 'good' to 'quite poor', though overall the majority of bone had minimal surface modification or weathering. A small number of bones were recorded as charred or calcined, and a small number showed signs of gnawing. Although only eleven specimens showed butchery marks, the techniques were crude and the implements were larger blades or cleavers, suggesting later date.

Occurrence of species

- 5.10.5 Earlier material was scarce and poorly preserved, with only two specimen identified as cow and sheep/ goat. The overwhelming majority of bone came from Late Iron Age contexts, with two main food species being recorded in similar numbers (Table 11). This phase of occupation also showed the greatest variety of species. Animal bone from contexts containing Iron Age and later pottery material was quantified separately as it was evident that a proportion of the faunal material was intrusive, being of more recent date, mainly based on the general appearance of bone and the size of animals. Despite this, the range of species for 'mixed' contexts' did reflect that recorded for the Late Iron Age.
- 5.10.6 Overall, the assemblage is dominated by the main domestic species, and complemented by a restricted range of wild and a few bird species.

Taxon	<i>Phase 1</i>	<i>Phase 2</i>	<i>Phase 3</i>	<i>Phase 4</i>	<i>Undated</i>	TOTAL NISP
Cow	38	14	12	26		90
Sheep/ goat	41	14	22	12		89
Sheep	3	1				4
Pig	7	3	9	2		21
Horse	3	4	3	12		22
Dog	1					1
Cat	1					1
Roe deer			1			1
Vole sp.	1					1
?Hedgehog			1			1
?Mouse			3			3
Frog/ toad	1					1
Goose				1		1
Corvid			1			1
Galliformes			1	1		2
Sub-total to species	96	36	53	54		239
Cattle-sized	49	23	32	32	1	137
Sheep-sized	145	55	59	18	1	277
Rodent-sized	2					2
Mammal n.f.i.	23	2	6	7		38
Bird n.f.i.			1	1		2
Fish n.f.i.			1			1

Taxon	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Undated	TOTAL NISP
Total	315	116	152	112	2	697

Table 11. Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified; EIA-Early Iron Age, LIA-Late Iron Age, ER-Early Roman, RB-Romano-British, MED-Medieval, PM-Post-Medieval

- 5.10.7 A juvenile cattle mandible, aged to 8-18 months, recorded from context (119), shows cattle were raised locally or on site. Other example, coming from a Late Iron Age context (44) had a missing mandibular premolar P2, a trait probably indicative of restricted gene pools of local cattle. Only two sheep/ goat mandibles were possible to age to 6-12 months and 6-8 years. Pig mandible from medieval context (142) showed the animal was in its first year when it was slaughtered.
- 5.10.8 Context (132) contained larger quantity of vertebra and limb bones, mainly of cattle and horse, though it is likely majority belonged to two individuals. Butchery was rare, mostly recorded on larger domesticates, with an exception of a pig astragalus showing skinning marks (fill 218).
- 5.10.9 The reliance on domestic sources of food and the general domestic character of the assemblage fit well with known period patterns for this region. The Late Iron Age bone was typically made up of heavily processed, axially split sheep-sized elements.

Animal bone from heavy residues

- 5.10.10 In addition to the hand-recovered material, a further 323 specimens came from the processing of environmental bulk soil samples, with only 40 identified to species. For the purpose of this assessment, these were considered collectively, although they came from a range of contexts of different dates. With an exception of a small number of elements, the material was mostly made up of crumbs of unidentifiable mammalian bone. The absence of avian and fish fauna reflects the lack of these categories from the hand-recovered assemblage.

Taxon	Bone from heavy residues
Cow	3
Sheep/ goat	15
Pig	4
Frog/ toad	18
Sub-total to species	40
Cattle-sized	5
Sheep-sized	129
Rodent-sized	17
Mammal n.f.i.	132
Total	323

Table 12. Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts; recovered as heavy residues; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Research potential and recommendations

5.10.11 The bone assemblage from this site is small and on it's own is unlikely to contribute significantly to an understanding of changes in economy and animal husbandry. It is recommended that a full archive report should be produced, including gnaw marks, butchery etc., but no further analysis is required.

5.11 Shell

By Lexi Scard

Introduction and methodology

5.11.1 A total of 0.471kg of marine shell was recovered by hand from eight contexts during the excavation. This shell was quantified and assessed in terms of the diversity, quantity and archaeological potential of the ecofacts.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (Kg)	Total number of contexts
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Mussel	Intertidal, salt water	0.262	6
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.206	6
<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	Cockle	Intertidal, salt water,	0.003	2

Table 13: Overview of identified, quantified shell

5.11.2 The number of left and right *Ostrea edulis* (oyster) valves with umbones were counted, with the largest number being taken as the minimum number of individuals (MNI). The MNI of *Cerastoderma edule* (cockles) and *Mytilus edulis* (mussels) was calculated by taking the full amount of valves and then halving it.

5.11.3 The length of each shell from its umbo to the ventral margin has been measured, the average measurement per context and species has then been recorded.

5.11.4 Details of interest such as 'shucking' and polychaete worm infestation (PWI), have also been noted.

Results

5.11.5 Tables of quantification for each of the species recovered can be seen in Tables 14 to 16 below.

Cxt	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Total um-bones	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
119	121	Ditch		0.001	0	1	U/K	Small frag; <0.001kg; no umbo.
132	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.066	32	16	4.6	Possible shuck mark present.
134	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.167	68	34	5	Possible shuck marks present.
136	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.021	11	6	4.5	Possible shuck marks present.
142	143	Pit		0.006	2	1	5	

Cxt	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Total um-bones	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
152	153	Ditch		0.001	1	1	2.7	

Table 14: Quantified mussel shell

Cxt	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and qty)	Right valve (kg and qty)	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
122	123	Pit		0.001	0.001/1	-	1	U/K	Small frag; <0.001kg; no umbo.
132	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.12	0.057/8	0.063/10	10	5.1	Some left valves grey in colour; younger oyster attached to valve; PWI (<i>Polydora ciliata</i>) & shuck marks present.
134	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.015	0.005/1	0.010/2	2	4.7	
136	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.005	-	0.005/1	1	4.4	Brown-ish in colour.
142	143	Pit		0.055	0.030/3	0.025/4	4	5.1	Shucking evident.
255	256	Ditch		0.01	-	0.010/1	1	5.1	Possible shuck mark present.

Table 15: Quantified oyster shell

Cxt	Cut	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Total um-bones	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
132	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.002	1	1	2	
134	137	Pit	Post-Med	0.001	1	1	2.2	

Table 16: Quantified cockle shell

- 5.11.6 The majority of the assemblage was retrieved from pits, varying in date from Late Iron Age to post-Medieval.
- 5.11.7 Mussel predominates, accounting for 55.6% of the assemblage, whilst oyster still makes up a large proportion of the total amount of shell recovered at 43.7%. Just 0.6% of the assemblage is cockle.
- 5.11.8 All shells are of 'medium' size, the average size of oyster being 4.9cm, with the mussel averaging at 4.7cm big.
- 5.11.9 Preservation of the shell assemblage is good, with no evidence of taphonomic damage. Shucking and PWI, of the species *Polydora ciliata*, is evident on some of the specimens.

- 5.11.10 Oyster and mussel were not widely consumed during the Iron Age and they were most frequently eaten during the medieval period. The dates of features on the site from which shell was recovered reflect this. The scarce occurrence of cockle shells in the assemblage are, most probably, contaminants of the oyster/mussel harvest.
- 5.11.11 The majority of the assemblage being recovered from pits is indicative of middens on site. Shell recovered from ditches are most likely to be unintentional inclusions, deposited within the backfill of the features.
- 5.11.12 The medium size of the specimens recovered suggests a harvest when the molluscs were of prime age for consumption.
- 5.11.13 'Shucking', the process of prising open an oyster/mussel for consumption is evident at Soham, in the form of a small 'u-shaped' cut along the ventral margin of some of the shells.

Research potential and recommendations

- 5.11.14 The presence of marine mollusca on site, particularly those with evidence of shucking, can be used as an indication of consumption at the site.
- 5.11.15 The assemblage has been fully quantified but is not large enough to warrant further analysis. The material may be dispersed, as the catalogue is sufficient for archiving.

5.12 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- 5.12.1 Twenty-one bulk samples were taken during excavations, from Iron Age and Romano-British features.
- 5.12.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

- 5.12.3 The total volume (approximately 20 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 17. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The

identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

5.12.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

5.12.5 Preservation of by plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. All of the flots contain modern rootlets. Cereal grains are present in all of the samples. Most of the grains are abraded and/or fragmented but barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) have been identified. The wheat grains have the general morphology of spelt wheat and the presence of the more diagnostic glume bases in a few of the samples has aided identification. Occasional legumes in the form of peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and a bean (Fabaceae) are present and are also abraded. Weed seeds include species that are commonly found growing amongst cereal crops such as bromes (*Bromus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.).

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	16
Context no.		31	52	27	63	44	42	122	95	3	76	124	122	152	200	199	241?	251	204	298	290	203
Feature no		30	51	29	62	56	43	123	96	4	77	125	121	153	198	198	250	252	206	299	291	204
Feature type		Ditch	post hole	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Post-pipe	Post-pipe	Ditch	Pit	Pit	post hole	post hole	Pit
Cereals																						
<i>Avena</i> sp. Caryopsis	Oats (wild or cultivated)		#											#		#						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	#		#	#	#	#	#	##	#	#					#			#	#	#	#
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> L. caryopsis	Spelt wheat grain	#	#	#	#	##	##	##	##	##	##	#	##	##	##	##	##	#	#		#	#
Cereal indet. caryopsis	unidentified cereal grain	#	#	#	#	##	##	##	##	##	##	#	##	#	##	##	##		##	#	#	#
Chaff																						
<i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> glume base	Spelt/emmer glume base						#										#					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. glume base	Spelt glume base							##	#				##	#								
Other food plants																						

Sample no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	16	
Legumes 2-4mm			#	#					#														
Legumes >4mm														#									
Dry land herbs																							
<i>Bromus</i> sp. caryopsis	Bromes				#	#		#	#				##	#		#	##	#					
<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> indet. Seed	Goosefoots															#	#						
Small Poaceae caryopsis	small grass seed												#										
<i>Stellaria</i> sp. Seed	chickweed type												#										
<i>Rumex</i> sp. Achene	Docks					#																	
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. [<1mm] seed	Clover							#															
Tree/shrub macrofossils																							
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elderberry		## #u																				
Other plant macrofossils																							
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	2	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	3	1	3	2	2	1	<1	20	1	<1	<1	
Charcoal <2mm		+	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	
Charcoal >2mm		0	++	0	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	
Other remains																							
Molluscs		++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Small bones																		++	+				
Modern rootlets		+++ +	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++
Volume of flot (mls)		40	35	25	35	15	120	70	20	65	130	80	60	60	10	20	40	20	10	10	10	15	10

Table 17: Environmental Samples from ECB 4742

Discussion

5.12.6 Charred cereal grains are predominant within the individual assemblages. Barley was used for animal fodder although they were also consumed in soups, stews and porridge. Spelt is a hulled wheat in which the grain is enclosed in a husk and, as such, requires a number of processing stages in order to release the grain (caryopsis) from the tough outer chaff. This is best described by Hillman (1981) and Wilkinson and Stevens (2003, 195) and involves stages including harvesting, fine sieving, parching and pounding, threshing, winnowing and finally course-sieving to produce clean grain suitable for grinding/milling into flour. Storing hulled cereals in the spikelets is a way of protecting the grain from insect and mould damage. Prior to use the spikelets would be parched and pounded to release the grain and the resultant chaff was commonly used as fuel as it would have made excellent kindling (Van der Veen 1989, 221). The small quantities of charred grain, chaff and associated weed seeds recovered from this site most likely represents the small-scale processing of stored grain. The inclusion of occasional legumes indicates that these were another food group that would have been an important dietary constituent.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 5.12.7 The plant remains recovered from this excavation represent the casual disposal of burnt cereal remains and have limited archaeobotanical potential. It is not considered that quantification of the remains would add to the interpretation of the site and no further work is recommended.

6 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 Regional Research Objectives

- 6.1.1 The regional research objectives (Connor 2016), stated above, with reference to Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medleycott (2011) are examined below with reference to the excavation results.

- *To contribute to the study of Iron Age material culture*

The excavation produced a relatively large assemblage of pottery and this may contribute to this area of study. However, it should be borne in mind that much of this material was residual within later features.

- *To contribute to study an understanding of the Bronze Age/Iron Age Transition*

As no Bronze Age features were found on the site, its results cannot contribute to this area of study.

6.2 Local Research Objectives

- 6.2.1 The local research objectives (Connor 2016), stated above, with reference to Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medleycott (2011) are examined below with reference to the results from the site. In addition, a new research aim has included in light of these results:

- *To investigate the diet and economy of the inhabitants of the Early Iron Age settlement through study of the artefactual and ecofactual remains*

Animal bones from the excavation have a limited potential to contribute to this research aim. The plant and mollusc remains cannot contribute further.

- *To investigate the extent of Roman activity on the site and how it relates to the adjacent Church Hall excavation and the wider romanisation of the area*

The low quantity of artefacts dating to the Roman period found on the site means that this research aim cannot be met.

- *The origins and development of field systems; their change and continuity.*

Ditches dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman, Late Saxon / Early medieval and post-medieval periods were found on the site. The different orientations of these ditches demonstrates reorganisation of the local landscape through time and this warrants further investigation.

6.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

- 6.3.1 The excavated data has been fully recorded, the results of the record should be integrated with the finds data, including that recovered during the evaluation, and provided as an easily accessible Archive Report. The site will be considered with reference to the results from the old Church Hall site (Leonard and Woolhouse 2012).

7 REPORT WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

7.1 Archive Report

Following the production of this Post-Excavation assessment Report, it is proposed that the results of the excavation will be presented in an illustrated archive report with the following contents:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the historical and archaeological background for the site
- a description of the methodologies used
- a phased site narrative
- location plan
- plans of each phase in relation to the Church Hall site
- selected sections of excavated features
- pottery distribution by period
- selected photographs
- illustrations of selected finds
- finds reports: the pottery; the small finds; ceramic building materials; fired clay; worked stone; flint
- environmental reports; the HSR; faunal remains; marine shell; plant remains
- discussion placing the site in its broader context
- conclusion
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

7.2 Archiving

- 7.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code SOHWHL16 and the county HER code ECB 4742. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

7.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines

7.3 Publication

7.3.1 OAE Publications Manager in consultation with the Editor of *The Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society* proposes that the results of the project should be published as an extended note in that Journal.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager	OA East
Michael Webster	MW	Supervisor	OA East
Sarah Percival	SP	Specialist (pottery)	OA East
Angelos Hadjikoumis	AH	Specialist (faunal)	OA East
Illustrator	Illus	Illustrator	OA East
Katherine Hamilton	KH	Archivist	OA East

Table 18: Project Team

8.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	AC	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
	Finalise site phasing	MW	0.5
	Integrate finds data and compile feature descriptions	MW	2
	Compile overall stratigraphic text, site narrative and discussion to form the basis of the full archive report	MW	2
Illustration			
	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures including pottery vessel	Illus	2
Artefact and Environmental studies			
	Produce archive report of Prehistoric Pottery	SP	1
	Update pottery catalogue		1
	Produce archive report of faunal remains	AH	2
Stage 2: Archive Report			
	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	MW	0.25
	Prepare Archive report	MW	0.5
	Internal edit	AC	0.5
Stage 3: Archiving			
	Compile paper archive	KH	0.25
	Archive/delete digital photographs	KH	0.25

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
	Compile/check material archive	KH	0.25
Stage 4: Publication			
	Prepare Note for PCAS	MW/AC	0.5

Table 19: Task list

* See Appendix B for the project risk log.

8.3 Project Timetable

The full archive report will be prepared within two months of receiving approval from CCC HET for the Post Excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design. A note will be prepared by March 2017 for inclusion in PCAS 2018. Transfer of the archive will take place by the end of March 2017.

8.4 Risk Log

Risk Number: 1

Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems

Probability: Medium

Impact: Variable

Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner: Project Manager

Date entry last updated: 31/10/2016

Risk Number: 2

Description: non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors

Probability: Medium

Impact: Medium - High

Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team

Estimated time/cost: Variable

Owner: Project Manager

Date entry last updated: 31/10/2016

9 OWNERSHIP

9.1.1 The project archive currently resides at OA East offices, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge. On completion of the full archive report and before deposition of the

archive Ownership of the project archive (all finds and materials) will be transferred in full to Cambridgeshire County Council for long term storage and future research.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT LIST

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
1	0	layer	top soil	4
2	0	layer	sub soil	4
3	4	fill	gully	3
4	4	cut	gully	3
5	6	fill	well	4
6	6	cut	well?	4
7	8	fill	post hole	1
8	8	cut	post hole	1
9	10	fill	post hole	3
10	10	cut	post hole	3
11	12	fill	post hole	1
12	12	cut	post hole	1
13	14	fill	pit	4
14	14	cut	pit	4
15	16	fill	post hole	1
16	16	cut	post hole	1
17	18	fill	pit	4
18	18	cut	pit	4
19	20	fill	pit	0
20	20	cut	pit	0
21	22	fill	post hole	1
22	22	cut	post hole	1
23	24	fill	ditch	3
24	24	cut	ditch	3
25	26	fill	post hole	1
26	26	cut	post hole	1
27	29	fill	pit	1
28	29	fill	pit	1
29	29	cut	pit	1
30	30	cut	ditch	3
31	30	fill	ditch fill	3
32	30	fill	ditch	3
33	30	fill	ditch	3
34	35	fill	ditch	0
35	35	cut	ditch	0
36	37	fill	post hole	1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
37	37	cut	pit	1
38	39	fill	pit	0
39	39	cut	pit	0
40	41	fill	ditch	1
41	41	cut	beam-slot	1
42	43	fill	ditch	1
43	43	cut	ditch	1
44	46	fill	ditch	1
45	46	fill	ditch	1
46	46	cut	ditch	1
47	48	fill	post hole	1
48	48	cut	post hole	1
49	49	cut	post hole	1
50	49	fill	post hole	1
51	51	cut	post hole	1
52	51	fill	post hole	1
53	54	fill	ditch	1
54	54	cut	ditch	1
55	56	fill	pit	1
56	56	cut	pit	1
57	59	fill	ditch	1
58	59	fill	ditch	1
59	59	cut	ditch	1
60	61	fill	pit fill	4
61	61	cut	natural	4
62	62	cut	pit	1
63	62	fill	pit	1
64	65	cut	pit	3
65	65	fill	pit	3
66	66	cut	post hole	2
67	66	fill	post hole	2
68	66	fill	post hole	2
69	69	cut	post hole	1
70	69	fill	post hole	1
71	71	cut	post hole	1
72	71	fill	post hole	1
73	73	cut	post hole	1
74	73	fill	post hole	1
75	73	fill	post hole	2
76	76	cut	ditch	2

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
77	76	fill	ditch	2
78	76	fill	ditch	2
79	79	cut	pit	0
80	79	fill	pit	0
81	79	fill	pit	0
82	82	cut	pit / post hole	0
83	82	fill	pit / post hole	0
84	82	fill	pit / post hole	0
85	85	cut	pit	4
86	85	fill	pit	4
87	87	cut	post hole	1
88	87	fill	post hole?	1
89	89	cut	post hole	1
90	89	fill	post hole	1
91	92	fill	ditch	1
92	92	cut	ditch	1
93	94	fill	ditch	1
94	94	cut	ditch	1
95	95	cut	gully terminus	1
96	95	fill	gully terminus	1
97	97	cut	pit	1
98	97	fill	pit	1
99	100	fill	post hole	1
100	100	cut	post hole	1
101	102	fill	post hole	1
102	102	cut	post hole	1
103	104	fill	post hole	3
104	104	cut	post hole	3
105	106	fill	post hole	1
106	106	cut	post hole	1
107	108	fill	post hole	1
108	108	cut	post hole	1
109	110	fill	post hole	0
110	110	cut	post hole	0
111	112	fill	post hole	1
112	112	cut	post hole	1
113	114	fill	post hole	1
114	114	cut	post hole	1
115	116	fill	post hole	1
116	116	cut	post hole	1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
117	117	cut	post hole?	1
118	117	fill	post hole	1
119	121	fill	ditch	1
120	121	fill	ditch	1
121	121	cut	ditch	1
122	123	fill	pit	2
123	123	cut	pit	2
124	125	fill	pit	1
125	125	cut	pit	1
126	126	cut	ditch	3
127	126	fill	ditch	3
128	128	cut	pit	4
129	128	fill	pit	4
130	130	cut	gully	4
131	130	fill	gully	4
132	137	fill	pit	4
133	137	fill	pit	4
134	137	fill	pit	4
135	137	fill	pit	4
136	137	fill	pit	4
137	137	cut	pit	4
138	139	fill	ditch	3
139	139	cut	ditch	3
140	141	fill	ditch	1
141	141	cut	ditch	1
142	143	fill	pit	3
143	143	cut	pit	3
144	144	cut	pit	2
145	144	fill	pit	2
146	146	cut	gully	4
147	146	fill	gully	4
148	148	cut	post hole	2
149	148	fill	post hole	2
150	151	fill	post hole	4
151	151	cut	post hole	4
152	153	fill	ditch	3
153	153	cut	ditch	3
154	155	fill	post hole	1
155	155	cut	post hole	1
156	157	fill	ditch	3

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
157	157	cut	ditch	3
158	159	fill	ditch	1
159	159	cut	ditch	1
160	162	fill	pit	1
161	162	fill	pit	1
162	162	cut	pit	1
163	164	fill	post hole	4
164	164	fill	post hole	4
165	166	fill	post hole	1
166	166	cut	post hole	4
167	168	fill	post hole	4
168	168	cut	post hole	4
169	170	fill	post hole	1
170	170	cut	post hole	1
171	173	fill	ditch	3
172	173	fill	ditch	3
173	173	cut	ditch	3
174	175	fill	furrow / spread?	4
175	175	cut	furrow / spread	4
176	177	fill	post hole	1
177	177	cut	post hole	1
178	179	fill	post hole	4
179	179	cut	post hole	4
180	181	fill	post hole	1
181	181	cut	post hole	1
182	183	fill	post hole	1
183	183	cut	post hole	1
184		layer	spread	4
185	186	fill	post hole	1
186	186	cut	post hole	1
187	188	fill	post hole	1
188	188	cut	post hole	1
189	190	fill	post hole	1
190	190	cut	post hole	1
191	192	fill	post hole	1
192	192	cut	post hole	1
193	194	fill	post hole	1
194	194	cut	post hole	1
195	197	fill	ditch	1
196	197	fill	ditch	1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
197	197	cut	ditch	1
198	198	cut	post hole / pit	1
199	198	fill	post hole / pit	1
200	198	fill	postpipe?	1
201	202	fill	post hole	1
202	202	cut	post hole	1
203	204	fill	pit	2
204	204	cut	pit	2
205		layer	spread	4
206	207	fill	ditch	1
207	207	cut	ditch	1
208	209	fill	furrow	4
209	209	cut	furrow	4
210	210	cut	post hole	1
211	210	fill	post hole	1
212	212	cut	post hole	1
213	212	fill	post hole	1
214	215	fill	ditch	3
215	215	cut	ditch	3
216	216	fill	ditch	4
217	217	cut	ditch	4
218	219	fill	ditch	2
219	219	cut	ditch	2
220	221	fill	ditch	1
221	221	cut	ditch	1
222	223	fill	post hole	1
223	223	cut	post hole	1
224	224	cut	post hole	1
225	224	fill	post hole	1
226	227	fill	furrow?	4
227	227	cut	furrow?	4
228	228	cut	pit	4
229	228	fill	pit	4
230	231	fill	post hole?	1
231	231	cut	post hole	1
232	232	cut	post hole	4
233	232	fill	post hole	4
234	234	cut	post hole	4
235	234	fill	post hole	4
236	236	cut	post hole	1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
237	236	fill	post hole	1
238	238	cut	post hole	1
239	238	fill	post hole	1
240	240	cut	pit	4
241	240	fill	pit	4
242	242	cut	ditch	3
243	242	fill	ditch	3
244	242	fill	ditch	3
245	245	cut	gully	4
246	245	fill	gully	4
247	248	fill	post hole	1
248	248	cut	post hole	1
249	250	fill	ditch	1
250	250	cut	ditch	1
251	252	fill	pit	3
252	252	cut	pit	3
253	254	fill	ditch	3
254	254	cut	ditch	3
255	256	cut	ditch	3
256	256	fill	ditch	3
257	258	fill	ditch	3
258	258	cut	ditch	3
259	259	cut	pit	4
260	259	fill	pit	4
261	261	cut	ditch	1
262	261	fill	ditch	1
263	263	cut	stake hole	1
264	263	fill	stake hole	1
265	266	fill	post hole / pit	4
266	266	cut	post hole / pit	4
267	29	layer	spread?	4
268	268	cut	post hole	1
269	268	fill	post hole	1
270	270	cut	post hole	1
271	270	fill	post hole	1
272	273	fill	post hole	1
273	273	cut	post hole	1
274	274	cut	pit	2
275	274	fill	pit	2
276	276	cut	post hole	2

<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
277	276	fill	stake hole	2
278	278	cut	post hole	0
279	278	fill	post hole	0
280	280	cut	pit	0
281	280	fill	post hole	0
282	282	cut	stake hole	0
283	282	fill	stake hole	0
284	284	cut	post hole	1
285	284	fill	post hole	1
286	286	cut	post hole	1
287	286	fill	post hole	1
288	288	cut	pit	1
289	288	fill	pit	1
290	291	fill	post hole	1
291	291	cut	post hole	1
292	293	fill	post hole	1
293	293	cut	post hole	1
294	296	fill	pit	3
295	296	fill	pit	3
296	296	cut	pit	3
297	299	fill	pit	4
298	299	fill	post hole	4
299	299	cut	post hole	4

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Web Resources Consulted

BGS 2016 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> .

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-265372		
Project Name	Archaeological Excavations at 4 White Hart Hart Lane, Soham		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	06-06-2016	Finish	20-06-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SOHWHL16	Planning App. No.	15/00092/FUL
HER No.	ECB 4742	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
posthole	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
pit	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	East Cambridgeshire		
Parish	Soham		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	400m2	National Grid Reference	TL 5944 7320

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Michael Webster

Project Archives

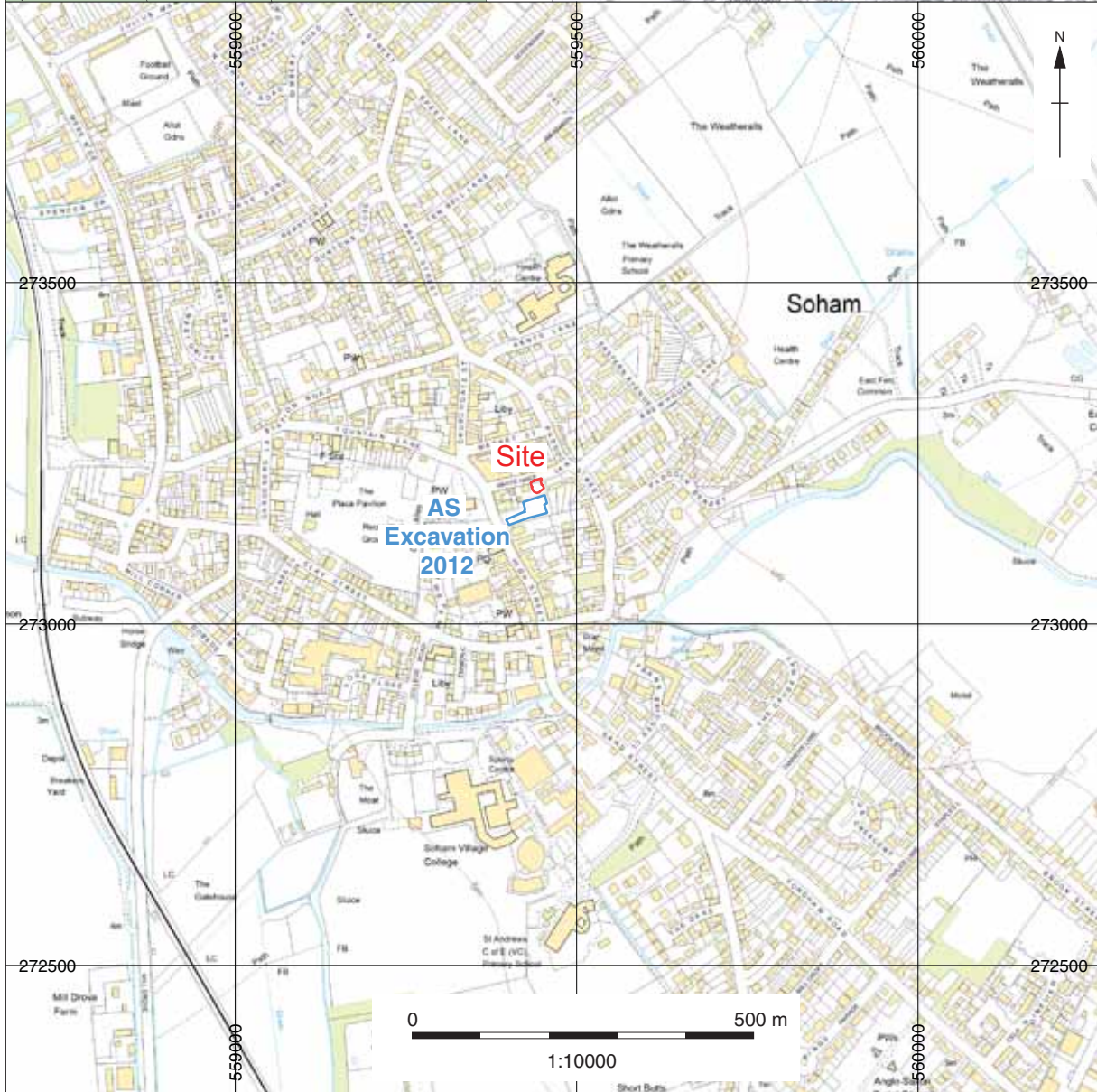
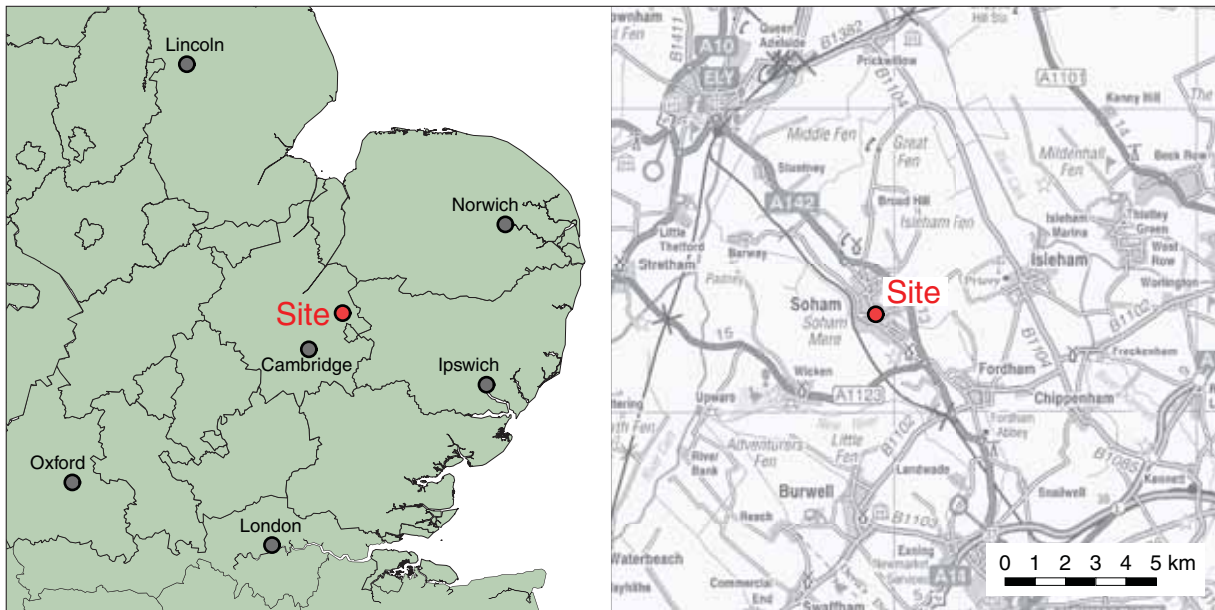
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	Bar Hill	CCC Stores
ECB 4742	SOHWHL16	ECB 4742

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

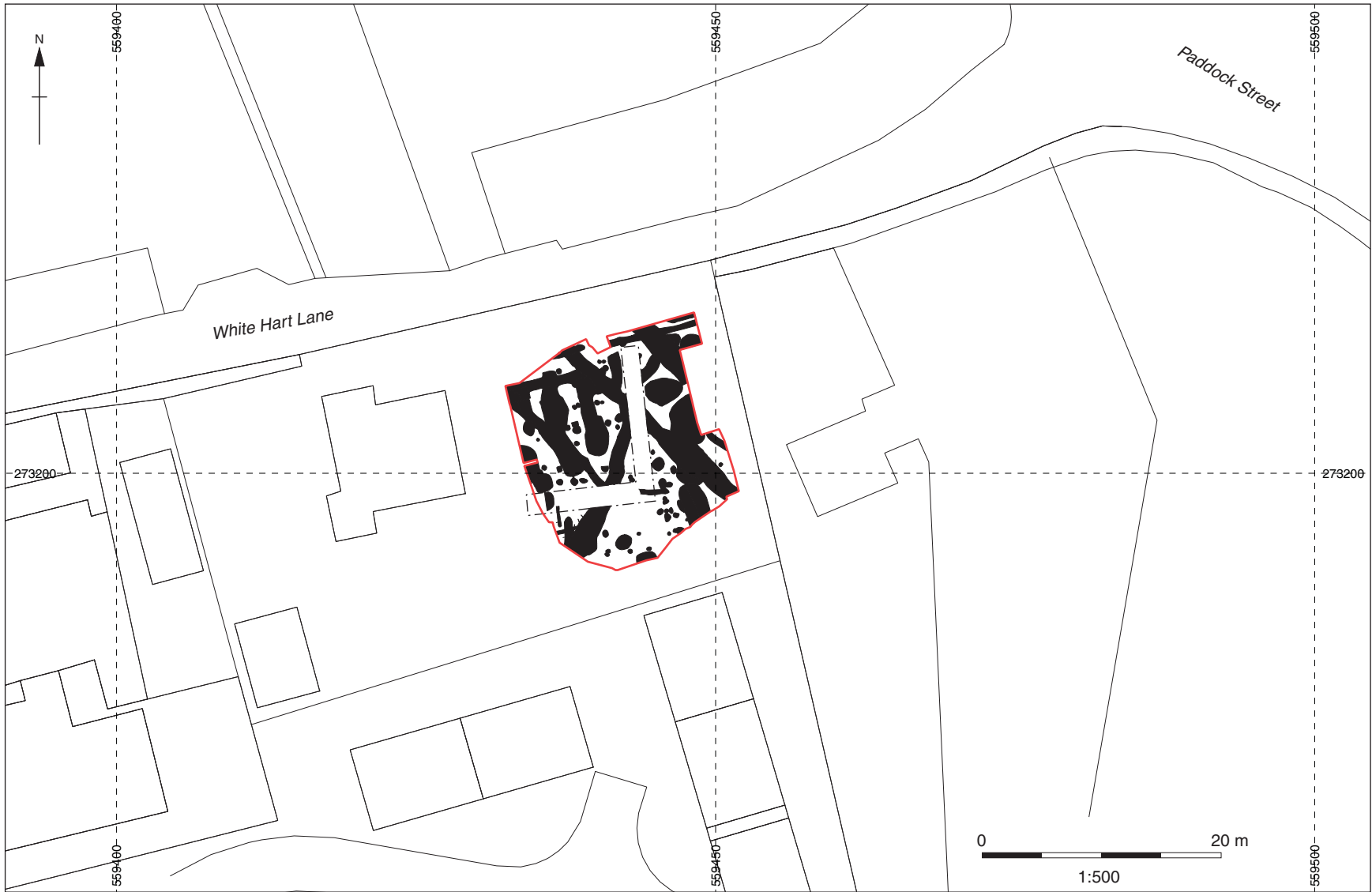


Figure 2: Detail site location plan

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Figure 3: All features phase plan



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