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2 HAMMOND WAY, Somersham, Cambs.

HN1268

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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HERITAGE NETWORK
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Managing Director: David Hillelson, BA MCIfA

2 HAMMOND WAY
Somersham, Cambridgeshire

Project ref.: HN1268
Planning Ref.: 14/01454/FUL & 15/01116/FUL
HER Event No.: ECB 4724

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of T. Lumley Esq.

by

Mark Sycamore, BA

Report no. 998

June 2016

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The front cover shows the site, looking north-west

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Mark Sycamore, Greg Jones. The bulk soil samples were sorted and processed by Trude Maynard and Angela Bain, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy. The report text and illustrations were compiled by Mark Sycamore and Greg Jones. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Tom Lumley and to Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire, PE28 3YE		
County:	Cambridgeshire	**District:**	Huntingdonshire
Village/town:	Somersham	**Parish:**	Somersham
Planning reference:	14/01454/FUL & 15/01116/FUL	**NGR:**	TL 36130 77640
Client name and address:	Mr T. Lumley, 2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire, PE28 2UB		
Nature of work:	Rural residential	**Current land use:**	Tennis court and garden
Site Status:	None	**Reason for investigation:**	Direction of local planning authority (NPPF)
Position in planning process:	Post-determination (as a condition)	**Project brief originator:**	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	2320m²	**Size of area investigated:**	68.75m² (2.96% by area)
Site code:	HN1268	**HER Event no.:**	ECB4724
Organisation:	Heritage Network	**Site Director:**	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Field evaluation	**Archive recipient:**	Cambridge County Archaeology Store
Start of work:	17/05/2016	**Finish of work:**	18/05/2016
Related HER nos:	ECB 4724	**Periods represented:**	None
OASIS UID:	heritage1-249780	**Significant finds:**	None
Monument types:	None		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In order to investigate the archaeological potential of a proposed residential development site at 2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned to undertake a field evaluation by trial trenching.

the north-western corner of the site, dropping to 1.20m thick on the eastern side. This was imported on to the site approximately 30 years ago, when Hammond Way was developed.

Both trenches contained a waterlain black humic layer, layers (102) and (202), above a greenish grey clay deposit. These were initially thought to represent silting within fishponds associated with the Bishop of Ely's palace. However, analysis of the bulk soil samples from the humic layer in Trench 2 indicated that it is much more likely they are indicative of marshland, rather than a pond environment. Finds recovered from the samples indicate a late post-medieval date for the layer.

No evidence for cut features, other deposits or finds was encountered during the present project.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might have a negative impact on remains of archaeological significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Mr T. Lumley, to cover a programme of archaeological work carried out in support of an application for the development of land at 2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire.

1.2 There are two separate areas of the development, each with a separate planning reference. Planning consents for a new house and garage to the west of the existing house (ref.:15/01116/FUL), and for a new detached dwelling to the east (ref.: 14/01454/FUL), have been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC), both being subject to an archaeological condition issued in line with the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF).

1.3 The extent of the work required was set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, 2 Hammond Way, Somersham*, prepared by the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council, acting as archaeological adviser to Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC). This defined the need for a programme of archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area, in order to advise HDC on any potential archaeological constraints on the proposed development. A full specification for the evaluation is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated April 2016 (Turner 2016).

1.4 The proposed development site is situated on the southern side of Hammond Way, to the south of its junction with Church Street. The western plot is centred on NGR TL 36050 77645 and consists of landscaped gardens; the eastern plot is centred on NGR TL 36135 77625 and consists of a hard tennis court.

1.5 The study area is situated in the south of the village, in an area of known archaeological significance. The site of the former medieval palace of the Bishop of Ely, which forms a Scheduled Monument (SM 20145) extends to the southern and western limits of the present development. Fishponds and a moat are documented at the site by the 12th century.

1.6 The proposed development entails the construction of two new dwellings, on either side of the existing property, with access road, garages, stores, car parking, services and associated landscaping.

1.7 The aim of the evaluation has been consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that might be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011), should they be discovered.

1.8 The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient information about the archaeological potential of the site and the impacts of the proposed development, to allow it to decide what further measures may be required, if any, to mitigate those impacts should the development be permitted to proceed.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site lies at a height of *c* 5mAOD on fairly flat ground, on known made ground.

2.2 Locally the soils belong to the Evesham 3 Association (411c), described as:

> *Slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils.* (Cranfield University 2016. *The Soils Guide.* Available: www.landis.org.uk. Cranfield University, UK.).

2.3 The underlying solid geology consists of West Walton Formation And Ampthill Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience).

2.4 The study area lies to the north and east of the Scheduled Monument (SM 1010475) which covers the site of the Bishop of Ely's palace at Somersham. This is known to have had fishponds and a moat by the 12th century. Evidence for fishponds has been revealed during archaeological investigations on the northern side of Hammond Way and to the north-west of the present site. It was considered, therefore, that the present project had the potential to reveal evidence for medieval fishponds associated with the palace.

METHODOLOGY

2.5 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate CIfA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.6 The overburden was removed, under close supervision, to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate, using a 14 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket.

2.7 Spoil from the machining was scanned for archaeological artefacts both visually and using a metal detector in order to assess the presence and survival of artefactual material in the overburden.

2.8 The exposed area was cleaned by hand, and potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.9 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50.

RESULTS

2.10 Two trenches were excavated across the site, using a mechanical excavator with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. Trench 1 measured 3.5m in length and 2.5m in width. Trench 2 measured 20m in length and 3m in width. The trenches were surveyed in relation to fixed points shown on the current Ordnance Survey map of the site and referenced to the OS National Grid (Figure 2).

Trench 1

2.11 Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site and was originally intended to be L- shaped. However, due to the depth of overburden, it was deemed unsafe to proceed and, after consultation with the HET, it was agreed that no further excavation should take place in this area. The trench measured 3.5m in length, 2.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 4m below the existing ground level (Figure 2, Plate 1).

Recorded data:

Length (m):	3.5	**Width (m):**	2.5	**Maximum Depth (m):**	4	**Orientation**	W-E
Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		**Top**	6.52	**Level at E End of Trench (mOD)**		**Top**	6.52
		Base	2.52			**Base**	2.52

Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (m)**		
			Length	**Width**	**Depth**
101	Layer	10YR 4/1 Dark grey, soft silty clay with frequent modern building rubble and redeposited natural.	>3.5	>2.5	3.8
102	Layer	10YR 2/1 Black, soft clayey silt.	>3.5	>2.5	0.1
103	Layer	GLEY 1 5/5GY Greenish grey soft clay natural	>3.5	>2.5	0.2
-	Natural	7.5YR 6/8 Reddish yellow sand natural with very frequent gravel inclusions.	>3.5	>2.5	>0.1

2.12 The stratigraphy in Trench 1 comprised an extensive layer of modern made ground consisting of a dark grey (10YR 4/1) soft silty clay with frequent modern building rubble and redeposited natural, 3.80m in depth, overlying a layer of black (10YR 2/1) soft clayey silt, 0.10m in depth (Plate 2). This in turn overlay a greenish grey (GLEY 1 5/5GY) soft clay, 0.20m in depth. Beneath this was the natural substrate of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) sand with very frequent gravel inclusions.

2.13 The black humic layer, context (102), which was seen in this trench above clay layer (103), appeared to be waterlain and was initially interpreted as possibly representing a phase of silting up above the clay lining of a pond. This layer appeared identical to that seen in Trench 2 (202), however due to the depth of the trench this was unable to be verified (Figure 3, Plate 2).

2.14 No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were present in Trench 1.

Trench 2

2.15 Trench 2 was located in the eastern part of the site, and was oriented approximately north to south (Figure 2, Plate 3). It measured 20m in length, 3m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.28m.

Recorded Data

Length (m):	20	**Width (m):**	3	**Maximum Depth (m):**	2.28	**Orientation**	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		**Top**	6.81	**Level at S End of Trench (mOD)**		**Top**	6.85
		Base	4.72			**Base**	4.41

Context	**Type**	**Description**	**Dimensions (m)**		
			Length	**Width**	**Depth**
201	Overburden	10YR 4/1 Dark grey, soft silty clay with frequent modern building rubble and redeposited natural.	>20	>3	1.2
202	Layer	10YR 2/1 Black, soft clayey silt.	>20	>3	0.3
203	Layer	GLEY 1 5/5GY Greenish grey soft clay redeposited natural	>20	>3	0.33
-	Natural	7.5YR 6/8 Reddish yellow sand natural with very frequent gravel inclusions.	>20	>3	>0.1

2.16 The stratigraphy in Trench 2 comprised a layer of modern made ground consisting of a dark grey (10YR 4/1) soft silty clay with frequent modern building rubble and redeposited natural, 1.20m in depth, overlying a layer of black (10YR 2/1) soft clayey silt, 0.30m in depth

(Plate 4). This in turn overlay a greenish grey (GLEY 1 5/5GY) soft clay, 0.33m in depth. Beneath this was the natural substrate of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) sand with very frequent gravel inclusions.

2.17 The stratigraphy was much more clearly defined in this trench, possibly because a longer section was exposed. The layers were also seen at much higher levels than in Trench 1. In Trench 1 the top of the clay layer (103) was encountered at 3.35m below the present ground surface, in Trench 2 the top of (203) was exposed at a depth of 1.85m.

2.18 As with Trench 1, the apparently waterlain black humic layer, (202), which also overlay a clay deposit, context (203), was initially interpreted as possibly representing a layer of silting within a pond. Assessment of the environmental soil samples recovered from layer (202) (Rackham, this report), has indicated that it is more likely to be indicative of a post-medieval marshland environment, rather than representing medieval pond deposits.

2.19 No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed in Trench 2.

BULK SAMPLES by James Rackham

Introduction

2.20 Two samples were taken from the evaluation excavations at Hammond Way, Somersham. Both were collected from different locations in deposit (202), a deposit thought to be the infilling of a possible medieval fish pond associated with the Bishop's Palace at Somersham (Table 1). The deposit is undated, although possibly of medieval or post-medieval date and was sampled in the hope that the samples may yield information which would allow their dating and an assessment of their potential value. The deposit was described on site as a greenish grey gleyed soft clay and during the processing as a sticky (clayey) silt. The samples were submitted to the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy for processing and assessment.

Table 1. Samples collected for environmental study

sample no.	context no.	feature	samp. vol (l).	sample weight (kg)	context type	phase
1	202		29	30	Pond fill?	Med/post-med?
2	202		23	29	Pond fill?	Med/post-med?

Methods

2.21 The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.25mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 0.5mm mesh for the residue. The samples contained well preserved waterlogged material so a small sub-sample of each was taken for potential pollen analysis and the waterlogged flot was retained wet. The mineral residues were dried. The wet volume of the flots were measured, and the volume and weight of the dried residue recorded.

2.22 The residues were sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheets and bagged independently. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residues have been retained. Small sub-samples of the wet flots of the samples were studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on

the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residues constitute the material archive of the sample.

2.23 The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

2.24 The samples washed down to a residue of sub rounded and occasional angular flint gravel with occasional rounded pebbles and a fine fraction of coarse sand. The deposit produced small quantities of pottery, burnt flint, four chips of glass, a corroded iron nail, a single lead shot, fragments of ceramic building material (brick?), a little animal bone, coal, and a magnetic component which in one sample produced three flakes of hammerscale (Appendix 2: Table 2). The latter would suggest contemporary iron smithing somewhere nearby.

2.25 The character of the residue reflects the depositional context and the size and proportion of the mineral component should give clues to the manner of deposition. During the washing process silts and fine sands less than 0.5mm in diameter were lost through the sieves and the retained mineral residues comprise less than 6% of the original sample. The residues in the two samples were as follows:

Sample	1	% of sample	2	% of sample
0.5-1mm fraction	355g	1.2	375g	1.3
1-2mm fraction	211	0.7	263	0.9
2-7mm fraction	406	1.3	488	1.7
>7mm fraction	463	1.5	411	1.4

2.26 With fine sediments, particularly silts, making up some 95% of the sample the deposits are consistent with a waterlain deposit, although coarser mineral material has also been 'washed' in.

2.27 The samples produced some clues as to the date of the deposit but with made ground immediately above (layer 201) some intrusion, particularly of small material such as hammerscale flakes, 'chips' of glass and pottery and coal crumb is likely. The probability of contamination by such small material is also suggested by a high number of earthworm egg cases and 'granules' indicating that the deposits have been 'turned' over by earthworms. Sample 1 produced a piece of slightly green probable window glass 30mm long and 9mm wide unlikely to have moved down through the soil. This has been repeatedly scored (grooved) by what appears to have been a fine engraving wheel, perhaps suggesting a post-medieval date. The single piece of lead shot, the hammerscale, some glass chips and a small piece of yellow glazed ceramic (possibly porcelain) could all unfortunately have moved down through the soil as a result of bioturbation. This also applies to the small fragments of CBM, although a single larger piece (30x14mm) of 'yellow' brick from sample 2 may be yellow 'London Brick', again suggesting a post-medieval date. A piece of untarnished metal foil (23x11mm) was also recovered from sample 2. This would appear to be 19th or 20th century in date depending upon the metal used in the foil, tin or aluminium.

2.28 The environmental assemblages from the two samples include small vertebrate bones, occasional bird eggshell, terrestrial and freshwater snails, a little comminuted charcoal, and an abundance of waterlogged plant and insect remains (Appendix 2: Table 3). The majority of this material suggests a terrestrial environment. This is evident from the abundance of terrestrial snails, the presence of earthworm egg cases, earthworm granules, small mammal

bones, an abundance of fine rootlets in the waterlogged component, numerous seeds of terrestrial plants such as nettle, docks, elder, bramble, etc. There is also a strong indication of a marsh environment with shells of the Succinidae particularly abundant, along with *Carychium minimum*, *Galba truncatula*, and *Vallonia pulchella*. There is only limited evidence for standing water with a bone of stickleback, and a few shells of aquatic snails *Planorbis planorbis*, *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Lymnaea glabra* and *Anisus leucostoma*, the latter two species found in marshes, ditches and small ponds which dry up.

2.29 Although clearly waterlain and waterlogged the sediments do not appear to be consistent with a deposit that has formed within the standing water environment of a fish pond. It is more consistent with either a fish pond that has already filled up and become a largely marshy environment with intermittent periods of standing water and dry terrestrial conditions, or an alluvial floodplain environment that was intermittently or seasonally flooded, marshy or damp grassland. Quantification of the snail assemblages and specific identification of the plant and insect remains would be needed to more confidently reconstruct the contemporary environment associated with the deposit. It is possible that this deposit represents the upper fills of a feature previously water filled (i.e. a pond), but deposit (203) below would need to be studied to confirm this. If (203) lacks a clear aquatic assemblage then it would be difficult to interpret this feature as a pond rather than a low marshy area of 'floodplain' but if the environmental assemblages in (203) are clearly aquatic then the area may have been a pond.

Discussion

2.30 There is clearly a small input of domestic and industrial material into the deposits, but the bulk of the recovered evidence indicates a 'natural' deposit accumulation with at least some of the human debris perhaps derived from the overlying deposits. A brief assessment of the snail assemblages indicate that the deposit, (202), does not appear to have formed within a permanent standing water environment, such as a fish pond, but rather a marsh and terrestrial environment with perhaps short periods or seasonal episodes of standing water. The evidence for the date of the deposit is complicated by the evidence for possible bioturbation and the possibility of contamination from the overlying made ground deposits, but the balance would point to a post-medieval date, perhaps as late as the 19th century.

2.31 These results do not rule out the possibility that the site was a fish pond, although with only some 30cm of deposit (203) below layer (202) and above the natural deposits there is little evidence for any great depth of sediment.

2.32 Further work on the samples recovered from the evaluation is unlikely to give a much clearer answer to the questions and if identification of this area as a fish pond or not is required, and if not what was the actual character of the area, then further work and sampling would be needed including sampling and investigation of the deposits beneath (202), a consideration of the topographic context of the site and probably also radiocarbon dating of any organic material that can be recovered from the lowest sediments in the sequence. If such work establishes the site as a possible medieval fish pond then a detailed palaeoenvironmental study of the sequence using pollen, plant and insect macrofossils, molluscan and other environmental remains can be expected to yield a picture of the contemporary local landscape and any changes through the period of accumulation.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The study area is situated in the south of the village, in an area of known archaeological significance. The site of the former medieval palace of the Bishop of Ely, which is a Scheduled Monument (SM 20145) extends to the southern and western limits of the present development. Fishponds and a moat had been established on the site by the 12th century.

3.2 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team brief for the present project notes that the underlying geology consists of Ampthill Clay, and that the site lies at a level of approximately 5mAOD.

3.3 In order to establish the archaeological and historical context for the site, the overview set out below has been drawn from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Heritage Network's own records and other sources.

3.4 There are no known archaeological features or artefacts situated within the boundaries of the present sites.

- The northern half of the parish of Somersham was considered in the Fenland Project (Hall 1992), and an Extensive Urban Survey has also been carried out (Cambs.C.C. 2003). The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity comes from north of the village: Neolithic flint axes (HER 1750) have been recovered 600m to the north of the site and 300m to the north-west (HER 1848); a Bronze Age flint axe (HER 3605) was also found, 600m to the north of the site; Iron Age settlement activity (HER 14790) has been investigated on the west side of Parkhall Road, 500m to the north.
- There is evidence of Roman activity to the north, south and east of the site. Excavations in the early 20th century revealed Roman remains at the eastern edge of Somersham (HER 3720). There have been numerous Roman finds around the village, including coins (HER 1552 & 3574), Roman metalwork 370m to the north-west (HER 10322), a pot and bowl, 569m to the north-west (HER 1453), and a Bronze sacrificial cup, 880m to the south-west (HER 1492).
- Little is known about the village during the Anglo-Saxon period, although an urn found close to Roman finds, 650m to the south, has been tentatively dated to the Anglo-Saxon period (HER 3651). A series of property boundaries and pits were revealed during an evaluation 350m to the north-west (HER 11909), these features were late Saxon to medieval in date.
- The village is recorded in the Domesday survey as *Summersham,* and was in the ownership of the Abbey of Ely. By the 12th century, the Bishop of Ely had established a palace with fishponds and an associated moat. A deer park was added in the 14th century.
- The field to the west of the site, on the opposite side of Church Street, is named *Ponds Close*, and fieldwork at 26 Church Street, immediately to the north of the present site revealed evidence of a backfilled medieval pond (HER 15284). Another large pond was encountered during an evaluation for a proposed new burial ground 250m to the north-west of the site (HER 16838). Fish ponds were well maintained during the medieval period and required a system of water courses to service them. Cranbrook, to the south of the site, may form part of such a water management system.

- It has been suggested that the village migrated to the north of its original location during the medieval period, to accommodate the Bishop's palace (Taylor 1989). This would place the earlier east-west axis of the settlement to the south of the Church and present High Street, closer to the present site. In the 12th century, the village was granted a market, located 280m to the north of the site, in the present core of the village.
- There are 55 listed structures within 500m of the site, all being Grade II and post-medieval in date, with the exception of the church of St John the Baptist (HER 609), 220m to the north-west, which is Grade I. The church itself has its origins in the 13th -14th centuries, and was restored in the late 19th century.
- Hammond Way was developed in the 1980s; historic mapping suggests that the site lies within an area that may have formed one of the medieval fishponds associated with the Bishop of Ely's palace at Somersham.

Research Design

3.5 The aim of the trial trenching has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that might be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011), should they have been discovered, to ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development was adopted.

3.6 It was considered that such an investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the landscape of Somersham and its environs from the prehistoric period onwards, and to contribute to a number of research topics highlighted in the published local research agenda, including:

- the origins and development of Somersham from the prehistoric period onwards;
- the layout of fields around the settlement in the Anglo-Saxon to medieval Periods;
- the possible earlier axis of the settlement;
- the extent and nature of the medieval landscape associated with the Bishop's palace;
- the extent and nature of the medieval fish ponds and water management.

Collected Data

3.7 The present evaluation encountered a considerable depth of modern overburden across the entire site. The trench sections revealed that the overburden was 3.80m thick the north-western corner of the site, dropping to 1.20m thick on the eastern side. This was imported on to the site approximately 30 years ago, when the Hammond Way estate was developed. At that period the site was stripped to the clay substrate and built up again, using material imported from the former railway to the east of the village and with spoil from the Hammond Way development (T. Lumley, pers. com.).

3.8 Both trenches contained a waterlain black humic layer, layers (102) and (202), above a greenish grey clay deposit. These were initially thought to represent silting within fishponds associated with the Bishop of Ely's palace. However, analysis of the bulk soil samples from the humic layer in Trench 2 indicated that it is much more likely they are indicative of marshland, rather than a pond environment. Finds recovered from the samples indicate a late post-medieval date for the layer.

3.9 No archaeological features, other deposits or finds were encountered during the present project.

Coonclusions

3.10 The results of the archaeological fieldwork and analysis of the bulk soil samples indicate that the humic layers encountered in the trenches are natural in origin and therefore of no archaeological significance.

3.11 No other archaeological features were encountered.

3.12 On the basis of the cumulative results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might have a negative impact on remains of archaeological significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

Confidence Rating

3.13 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. As such the confidence rating for the work may be considered to be *High*.

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Historic mapping evidence: www.old-maps.co.uk

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5 Illustrations

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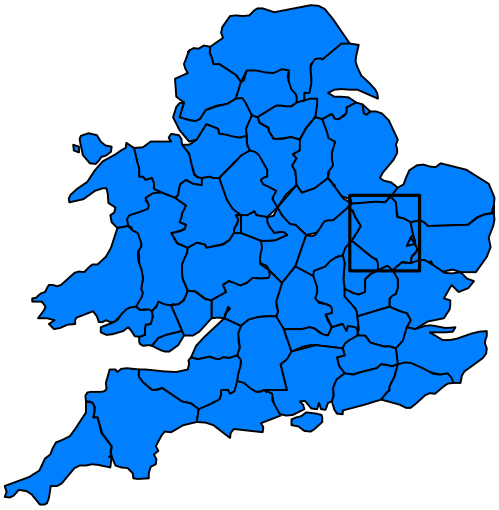
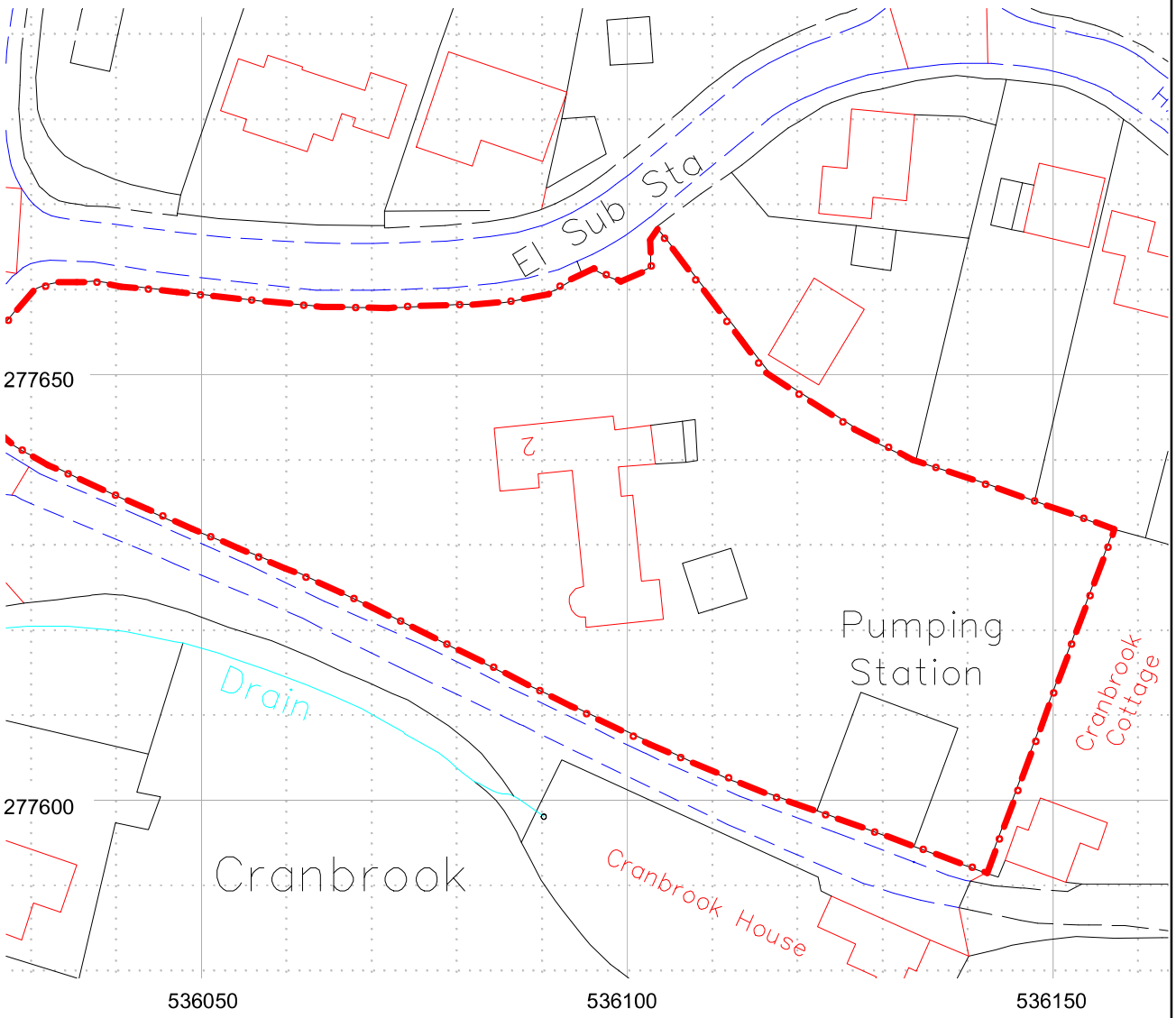
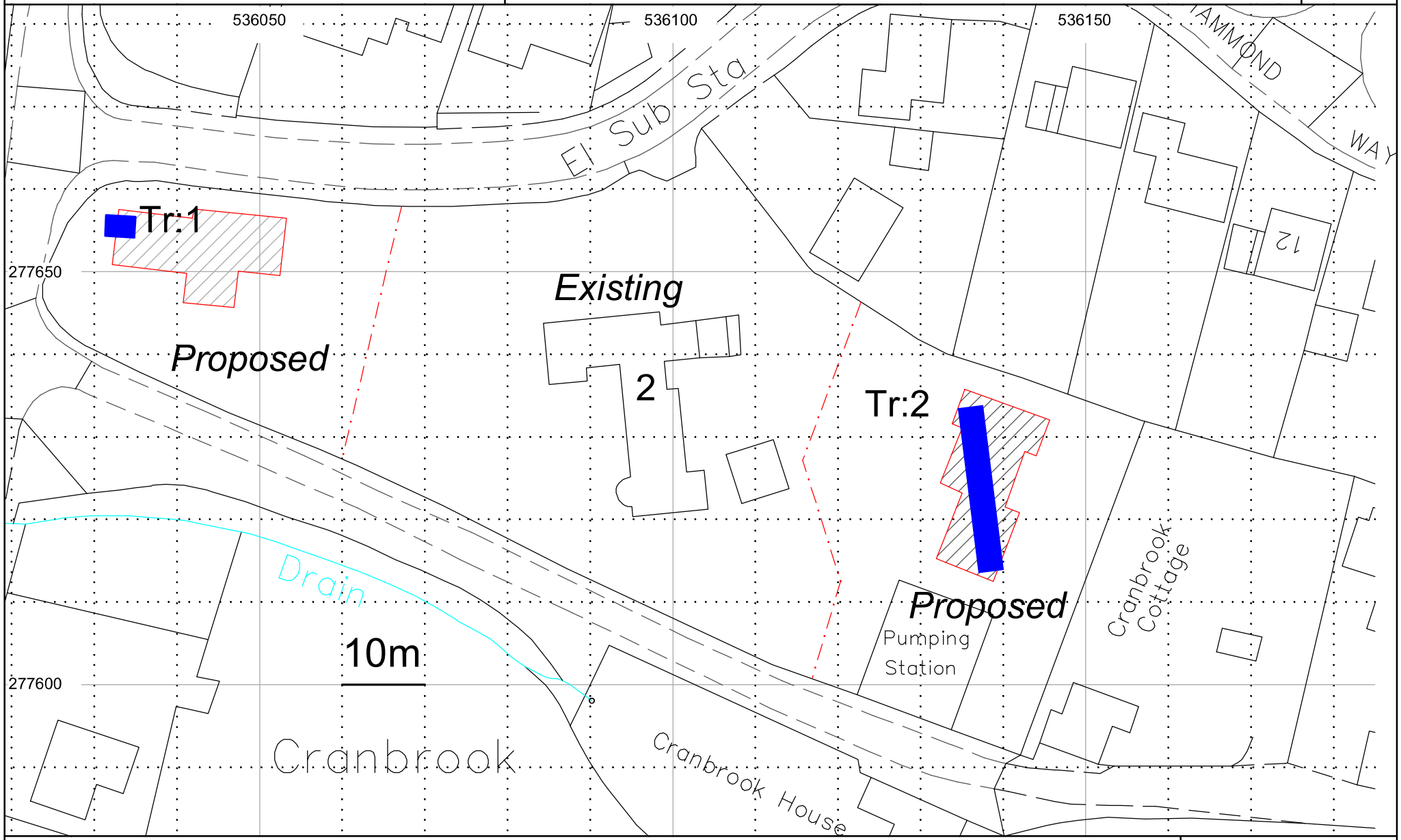
THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambs.	HN1268





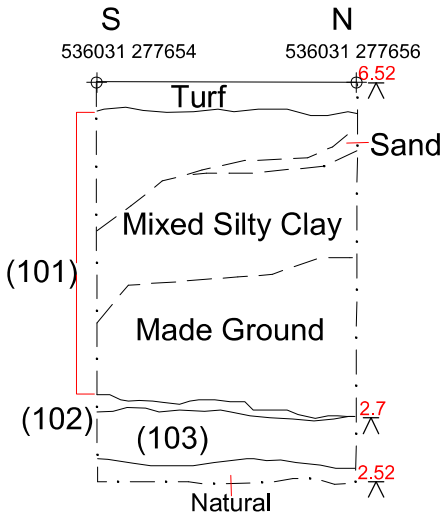
Site Location Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100022432	Scale 1:800 Figure 1

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambs	HN1268



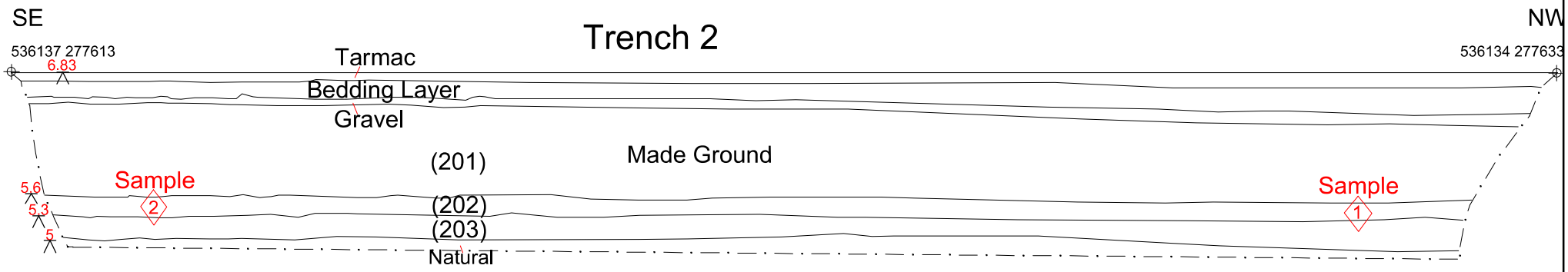
Trench layout	Scale 1:625
	Figure 2

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambs.	HN1268



Trench 1

Trench 2



Trench Sections Trench 1 & 2	Scale 1:75
	Figure 3

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Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east

Plate 2: Trench 1 section, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north-west

Plate 4: Trench 2 section, looking south-west

Appendix 1

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: heritage1-249780	
Project details	
Project name	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire.
Short description of the project	In order to investigate the archaeological potential of a proposed residential development site at 2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned to undertake a field evaluation by trial trenching. Two trenches were excavated across the site, one covering 60m² and one covering 8.75m², representing a 2.96% sample of the 2320m² site by area. Possible evidence for at least one of the postulated medieval fishponds associated with the Bishop of Ely's palace was encountered, comprising a clay layer below a humic deposit. However, environmental analysis of samples taken from the humic layer suggests this was more likely to represent a marshy layer of late post-medieval date. No evidence for cut features, other deposits or finds was encountered during the present project.
Project dates	Start: 17-05-2016 End: 18-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	HN1268 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Garden and recreational
Monument type	POND Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE SOMERSHAM 2 Hammond Way
Postcode	PE28 3YE
Study area	2320 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 36092 77641 52.379902 -0.00201702 51 58 26 N 000 19 28 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.52m Max: 6.85m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design	Chris Turner

originator	
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tom Lumley
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	Yes
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	CHER
Paper Contents	Yes
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sycamore, M
Other bibliographic details	Report no.998
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth
Description	A4 comb-bound booklet, green cover, 17 text pages, 3 figures, 4 plates

Appendix 2

Environmental sample tables

Table 2: Archaeological finds from the sample

sample	cont	vol in l.	residue vol .in ml.	pot no/wt g	coal & cinder wt g.	fire-cracked flint wt g.	fired earth wt g.	magnetic comp. g.	hammer-scale no flakes	brick/tile wt g.	bone wt g.	other
1	202	29	800		4.8	2		0.2		0.4	1	Glass x2 - 0.6g; lead shot x1
2	202	23	1150	2/0.2				0.2	3	8	3.2	Glass x2 – 0.2g; iron object x 1 -nail?; metal foil (tin or aluminium?);

Table 3: Environmental finds from the samples

sample	cont.	wet flot vol. ml.	char-coal $	charr'd grain *	charr'd chaff	charr'd seed *	unchar'd seed *	insects *	snails */#	comment
1	202	200	2/3				5	4	4/3	Eggshell- cf chicken and cf goose; field vole, frog/toad, cf fieldfare, stickleback; uncharred plants include – bramble, docks, elder, nettle, chenopodium, etc ; snails – Succinidae, *Trichia hispida, Galba truncatula, Vallonia excentrica, Anisus leucostoma, Cochlicopa lubrica, Cochlicopa lubricella, Cepeae* sp., *Aegopinella nitidula, Carychium minimum, Vallonia pulchella, Vertigo pygmaea, Nesovitrea hammonis, Trichia striolata, Oxychilus alliarus, Planorbis planorbis, Cochlicopa sp., Bithynia tentaculata, Candidula gigaxii, Lymnaea glabra*
2	202	200	-/2				5	3	4/3	Field vole, shrew; uncharred plants include – nettle, dock, bramble, etc; snails – Succinidae, *Trichia hispida, Galba truncatula, Vallonia excentrica, Anisus leucostoma, Cochlicopa lubrica, Cochlicopa lubricella, Cepeae* sp., *Aegopinella nitidula, Carychium minimum, Vallonia pulchella, Vertigo pygmaea, Nesovitrea hammonis, Hygromia striolata*,

$ - frequency of >2mm/<2mm fragments of charcoal
* frequency of items: 1=1-10; 2= 11-100; 3=101-250; 4=251-500; 5=500-1000; 6+>1000
# diversity as follows: 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25; 4=26-50 taxa

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Images Register **Site Code:** **Event no.:** ECB4724 **Site name:** HN1268 2 Hammond Way, Somersham

Image Ref No	Description	View	Digital - Archival Master	Digital - Edited	Date Taken	Taken by	Copyright	Publications
HN1268_004	General view of site: Trench 2: pre-excavation	SE	Y		21.04.16	unknown	Heritage Network	
HN1268_011	General view of site: Trench 2: pre-excavation	N	Y		21.04.16	unknown	Heritage Network	
HN1268_016	General view of site: Trench 1: pre-excavation	SE	Y		21.04.16	unknown	Heritage Network	
HN1268_024	General view of site: Trench 1: pre-excavation	E	Y		21.04.16	unknown	Heritage Network	
HN1268_029	Trench 2: stratigraphy: before flooding	NW		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_031	Trench 2: stratigraphy: before flooding: close	NW		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_032	Trench 2: stratigraphy: before flooding	SW		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_038	Trench 2: stratigraphy: before flooding	S		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_040	General view of site of Trench 2	NW	Y		17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	Sycamore, M., 2016: cover
HN1268_042	Trench 2: stratigraphy: before flooding	SW		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_043	General view: Trench 2	NW	Y		17.05.16	MS	Heritage Network	Sycamore, M., 2016: Plate 3
HN1268_046	Trench 2: section	SW		Y	17.05.16	MS	Heritage Network	Sycamore, M., 2016: Plate 4
HN1268_048	General view: Trench 2	SE	Y		17.05.16	MS	Heritage Network	
HN1268_049	General view: Trench 2	E		Y	17.05.16	MS	Heritage Network	

HN1268_052	General view: Trench 1	N		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_054	General view: Trench 1	NE		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_058	General view: Trench 1	E		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_059	General view: Trench 1	O/H		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_060	Trench 1: section	N		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_061	Trench 1: section: close	N		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	Sycamore, M., 2016: Plate 2
HN1268_073	General view: Trench 1	W		Y	17.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	Sycamore, M., 2016: Plate 1
HN1268_077	Trench 2: flooded	SW		Y	18.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	
HN1268_086	Trench 1: flooded	N		Y	18.05.16	GAJ	Heritage Network	


HN1268_049


HN1268_052


HN1268_054


HN1268_058


HN1268_059


HN1268_060


HN1268_061


HN1268_073


HN1268_086


HN1268_077


HN1268_004


HN1268_011


HN1268_016


HN1268_024


HN1268_029


HN1268_031


HN1268_032


HN1268_038


HN1268_040


HN1268_042


HN1268_043


HN1268_046


HN1268_048

ECB 4724.

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Attendance Record

Site Name:	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambs.	HN ref:	1268
		Site Code:	

Recorder(s):	GAJ	Arrive time:	9:00am	Return travel:	25hrs
Date:	17/5/16	Depart time:	16:15pm	Total hours:	

Reported to:	Tom Lumley	Position:	Client.
Purpose of visit:	EVALUATION		

Photograph film no	
Staff on site:	GAJ & MS -
Observations:	

Opened up the 1st Trench (TR2) by midday. We started with putting in a sondage at the northern end (the revised 'L'-shaped trench proposed by Kasia was dropped as there was a pile of hard core in the way and sewage works. GJ began machining TR 1 after lunch. MS recorded Trench 2. Trench 2 revealed organic layer c. 0.25m thick at base of trench above a thinish (0.2m) clay layer (natural?) over natural gravel.

This organic layer was probably remnants of Fenland, however there is an outside possibility that it could be the remains of medieval fishponds.

Sheet	1	of	
Additional records:			
Text sheet(s)			
Sketch sheet(s)			
Context form(s)			
A4 Scale dwng(s)			
A3 Scale dwng(s)			
Photographs			

Weather:	SUNNY

ECB 4724

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Attendance Record

Site Name:	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire	HN ref:	1268
		Site Code:	

Recorder(s):	GAJ	Arrive time:	9:30am	Return travel:	2.5hrs.
Date:	18/5/16	Depart time:	16:35pm	Total hours:	

Reported to:	Tom Lumley	Position:	Client
Purpose of visit:	EVALUATION		

Photograph film no	
Staff on site:	GAJ & MS.
Observations:	

Finished recording trenches, took photographs, levels and located trenches. Finished at 12:00 noon and waited for visit from Karia. Karia arrived at 2:30pm and was happy with the work done. However, she requested that we take samples (service) from either end of trench 2 from within the black organic mud material (202).

She also requested that we take photographs of the trench sections with the level staff for full scale.

Sheet	1	of	
Additional records:			
Text sheet(s)			
Sketch sheet(s)			
Context form(s)			
A4 Scale dwng(s)			
A3 Scale dwng(s)			
Photographs			

Weather:	Rain / Cloud

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Context Register

Site Name / Code: 2 Hammond Way, Sawtry, Cambs. HN1268

Page No. 1 of 1

Number	Category	Description and Related Contexts	Initial	Plan	Section	Matrix	Checked
202	Layer	Humic mud layer - 203	MS	-	2		
203	Layer	Clay layer - 202	MS	-	2		

ECB4724

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Context Record

SITE CODE	Sub-division	Co-ordinate	Context Type	CONTEXT No
HN1268	TR2	—	layer	202

Description

1) 10YR 2/1 Black
2) silty clay
3) soft
4) moderate wood / twig inclusions ; small sub-angular flint
5) >17m length, >3m width, depth is 0.3m

Fill/Layer
1. Matrix colour
2. Matrix composition
3. Matrix compaction
4. Inclusions (frequency & size)
5. Dimensions
6. Other comments

Structure
1. Material
2. Bonding
3. Dimensions
4. Orientation

Cut
1. Shape in plan
2. Dimensions/depth
3. Sides
4. Base
5. Orientation
6. Other comments

Group
1. Type
2. Contexts

Stratigraphic Relationships			
Cut by		Cuts	Cut contains
Below (201) made ground		Above (203)	
Butted by		Butts	Part of Group
Fill of		Same as	

Discussion and interpretation

Humic mud layer, extends across entire trench may be remains of pond fill or other waterlain deposit related to flood plain / fens

Checked interpretation

Provisional date medieval ?

Finds (circle): None Pottery Metal Glass Tile Brick A.Bone Shell Burnt mats. Other: .....

Registered Finds

Find No	Type	Coords & level:
Find No	Type	Coords & level:
Find No	Type	Coords & level:

Samples (circle): Mollusc Flotation Wet-sieve Dry sieve C14 Other: .....

Sample No. 1 + 2

Buckets/Litres 4x 30L each

Reason for sample

Plan no. See ~~above~~ Trench sheet	Photo (b/w) —	Signature MS
Section no. See add sheet	Photo (colour) ✓	Date 18/5/16
Weather conditions Dry, Sunny	Risk of contamination low	Checked
Excavation methods machine dug		Cont.

EC154724

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Context Record

SITE CODE	Sub-division	Co-ordinate	Context Type	CONTEXT No
HN1268	TR 2		layer? ~~clay lining~~	203

Description

1) Gley 1 5/5GY greenish grey
2) clay
3) soft
4)
5) >17m length, >3m width, depth is 0.36m

Fill/Layer

1. Matrix colour
2. Matrix composition
3. Matrix compaction
4. Inclusions (frequency & size)
5. Dimensions
6. Other comments

Structure

1. Material
2. Bonding
3. Dimensions
4. Orientation

Cut

1. Shape in plan
2. Dimensions/depth
3. Sides
4. Base
5. Orientation
6. Other comments

Group

1. Type
2. Contexts

Stratigraphic Relationships				
	Cut by		Cuts	Cut contains
	Below (202)		Above natural	
	Butted by		Butts	Part of Group
	Fill of		Same as	

Discussion and interpretation

Clay layer, 'dirty' discoloured grey clay - may be lining for medieval fish pond + is imported. other possibility is that it is in situ natural that has been exposed, or discoloured by (202) leeching into it.

Checked interpretation

Provisional date medieval?

Finds (circle): None Pottery Metal Glass Tile Brick A.Bone Shell Burnt mats. Other: .....

Registered Finds

Find No	Type	Coords & level:
Find No	Type	Coords & level:
Find No	Type	Coords & level:

Samples (circle): ~~Mollusc~~ Flotation Wet-sieve Dry sieve C14 Other: .....

Sample No. 1 + 2

Buckets/Litres 30L each

Reason for sample

Plan no. see ~~above~~ trench sheet	Photo (b/w) —	Signature MS	
Section no. see add sheet	Photo (colour) ✓	Date 18/5/16	
Weather conditions dry, sunny	Risk of contamination low	Checked	
Excavation methods machine dug		Cont.	

ECB 4724

The Heritage Network Ltd **Digital Photographic Register**

Site Name / Code: Somersham, 2 Hammond way HN1268

Site	Shot Number	Details	View	Date	Time	Initials
HN1268	1	TR 2 working shots	L·NW	17/5/16		GJ
	2	stratigraphy Before flooding				
	3					
	4					
	5		L·SW			
	6		L·W			
	7		L·W			
	8					
	9					
	10		L·N			
	11					
	12					
	13					
	14					
	15					
	16	TR 2 general shot	L·NW			MS
	17					
	18	TR 2 Section	L·W			
	19					
	20	TR 2 general shot	L·SE			
	21					
	22		L·SE			

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The Heritage Network Ltd

Drawing Register

Site Name /Code: 2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambs.						Page No.: 1 of 1	
Sheet	Drawing No	Section / Plan	Sheet size	Scale	Details	Drawn by	Date
1	Section 1	S	A4	1:50	Trench 1 : indicative section	MS	17/5/16
1	Section 2	S	A4	1:20	Trench 2 : indicative section	MS	17/5/16
2	3	P	A4	nts	Proposed trench layout : annotated	MS	17/5/16

ECB 4724

The Heritage Network Ltd

Level Register

Site Name / Code	2, Hammond Way, Sawston, Cambridgeshire	Page	1

Date	Details	TBM value	Backsight	Collimation	Foresight	Reduced level	
18/5/16	Trench 2 N Top	6.22	2.11	8.32	1.51	6.81	
	N Bottom				3.60	4.72	
	S Top				1.47	6.85	
	S Bottom				3.91	4.41	
	Top of Organics				3.60	4.72	
	TRENCH 1 W Top	6.51	1.22	7.73	1.21	6.52	
	W Bottom				~~8.00~~ 5.0m		
	WORKING'S OUT.	4.83	2.11	6.94	1.56	5.38	
		5.38	2.99	8.37	1.86	(6.51)	TBM TR1
				8.37	1.78	6.59	
		6.59	0.49	7.08	2.35	4.73	
		4.73	1.48	(6.21) TBM TR2			

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Environmental Sample Record

BONE, POTTERY ETC SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE SAMPLE BEFORE PLACING IN THE BUCKET!

Site Name/No.	Area	Context No.	Sample No.	Tag No.
HN1268 Hammond Way Combs.	TR2	202	1	
Context type: LAYER		**Same as:** 202 (2)	**Provisional date** MED? POST-MED?	

SAMPLE TYPE (tick box)	Bulk	Flotation	Waterlogged	Dendro	Monolith	Column	C14
	✓						

% OF WHOLE CONTEXT (tick box)	<5%	5-25%	25-50%	>50%	100%
	✓				

SIZE OF SAMPLE IN LITRES (one bucket/tub = 10 litres): 3 bucket / 30 litres.

CONDITION OF DEPOSIT (tick box)	Waterlogged	Wet	Moist	Dry
			✓	

DEGREE OF CONTAMINATION	None	Some	Heavy
With: Modern Deposits	✓		
Other Deposits (tick relevant box/boxes)			

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEDIMENT (inc. Munsell colour)

GLEY 1 5/5GY Greenish Grey

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SAMPLE:

ASSUMED TO BE SILTED LAYER OF MEDIEVAL FISHPOND. WOULD BE GOOD TO FIND EVIDENCE OF THIS.

MAKE SURE THIS SAMPLE IS MARKED ON PLAN AND LEVELLED!

FLOTATION AND WET-SIEVING RECORD

SIEVE MESH SIZE				
	Flotation sieve	0.5mm		(note if different)
	Wet sieve	1.0mm		
	Bulk sieve	8.0mm		

SAMPLE VOLUME PROCESSED IN LITRES (white bucket = 10 litres)		
	wet-sieved volume	
	Bulk-sieved volume	

WEIGHT OF SAMPLE (grammes / kilogrammes)		FLOT PRESENT (tick or cross in box)	

COMMENTS:

ECB 4724

The Heritage Network Ltd

Environmental Sample Record

BONE, POTTERY ETC SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE SAMPLE BEFORE PLACING IN THE BUCKET!

Site Name/No. Harmondsworth Moor HMR68	Area TR2.	Context No. 202	Sample No. 2	Tag No.
Context type:		Same as:	Provisional date MED? / POST-MED.	

SAMPLE TYPE (tick box)	Bulk	Flotation	Waterlogged	Dendro	Monolith	Column	C14
	✓						

% OF WHOLE CONTEXT (tick box)	<5%	5-25%	25-50%	>50%	100%
	✓				

SIZE OF SAMPLE IN LITRES (one bucket/tub = 10 litres): 3 Buckets / 30 Litres.

CONDITION OF DEPOSIT (tick box)	Waterlogged	Wet	Moist	Dry
			✓	

DEGREE OF CONTAMINATION With:	None	Some	Heavy
Modern Deposits	✓		
Other Deposits (tick relevant box/boxes)			

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEDIMENT (inc. Munsell colour)

GLEY 1 5/GY GREENISH GREY SOFT CLAY OXIDISED/ EXPOSED LAYER, HEAVILY ORGANIC.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SAMPLE:

ASSUMED TO BE A MEDIEVAL FISHPOND (POSSIBLY), WOULD BE GOOD TO FIND EVIDENCE OF THIS.

MAKE SURE THIS SAMPLE IS MARKED ON PLAN AND LEVELLED!

FLOTATION AND WET-SIEVING RECORD

SIEVE MESH SIZE				
	Flotation sieve	0.5mm		(note if different)
	Wet sieve	1.0mm		
	Bulk sieve	8.0mm		

SAMPLE VOLUME PROCESSED IN LITRES (white bucket = 10 litres)		
	wet-sieved volume	
	Bulk-sieved volume	

WEIGHT OF SAMPLE (grammes / kilogrammes)		FLOT PRESENT (tick or cross in box)	

COMMENTS:

ECB 4724.

The Heritage Network Ltd

Sample Register

Site Name / Code	2 Hammond Way, Somersham, Cambridgeshire.	Page No.	1

Sample Number	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity	Date	Date off site
1	202	Bulk Env's. NE END	3 Buckets	18/5/16	18/5/16
2	202	↓ SW END	↓	↓	↓

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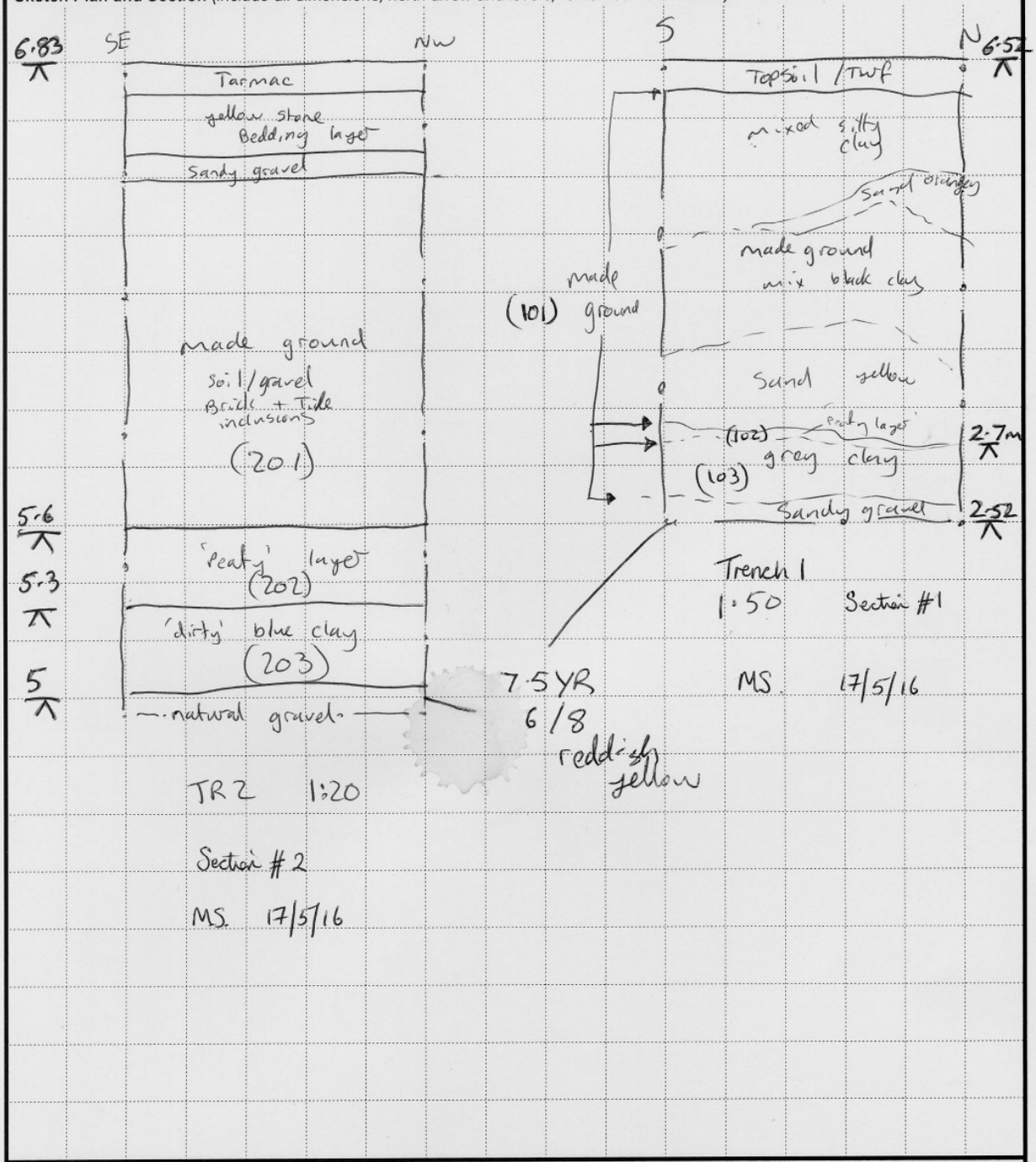
THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Sketch Record

Sheet 1

SITE CODE	Site Name	Sub-division	CONTEXT
HN1268	2 Harmond way, Somersham	TR1 + TR2	N/A

Sketch Plan and Section *(include all dimensions, north arrow and levels; remember to annotate)*



Discussion and interpretation

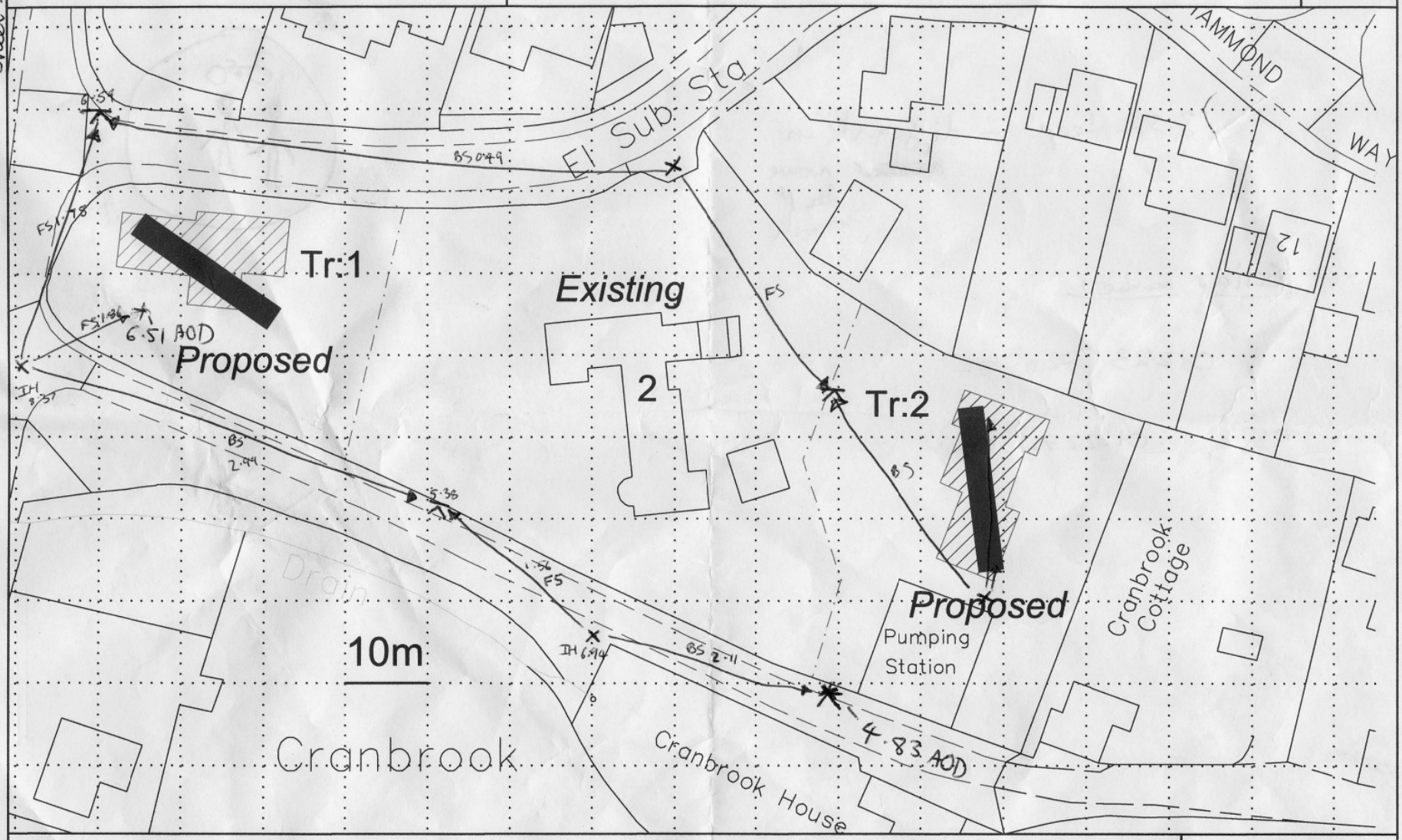
indicative sections of Trenches 1 + 2

Scale	1:20 + 1:50
Signature	MS
Date	17/5/16
Checked	

Sheet 4 of 4

ECB 4724
Sheet 2 Dg#3

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD	2 Hammond Way, Somersham	HN1268



Proposed trench layout	Scale 1:625
	Figure 1

ECB4724

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Trench Record

SITE CODE	Site Name	Sub-division	Orientation	TRENCH No
HN1268	Somersham 2 Hammond Way	TR1	NW-SE	1
	Length ~~3m~~ 3.5m	Width ~~3m~~ 2.5m	Depth 4m	
	Machine Type 8 tonne tracked 360	Bucket Size 1.5m		

Topsoil/ Overburden

Colour	Composition	Depth
10YR 4/1 MIXED Dark Grey (predom.) (101)	MIXED SILT, GRAVEL + CLAY, WITH SAND, TREE TRUNKS, METAL, GLASS, WOOD, RUBBLE.	4m

Subsoil

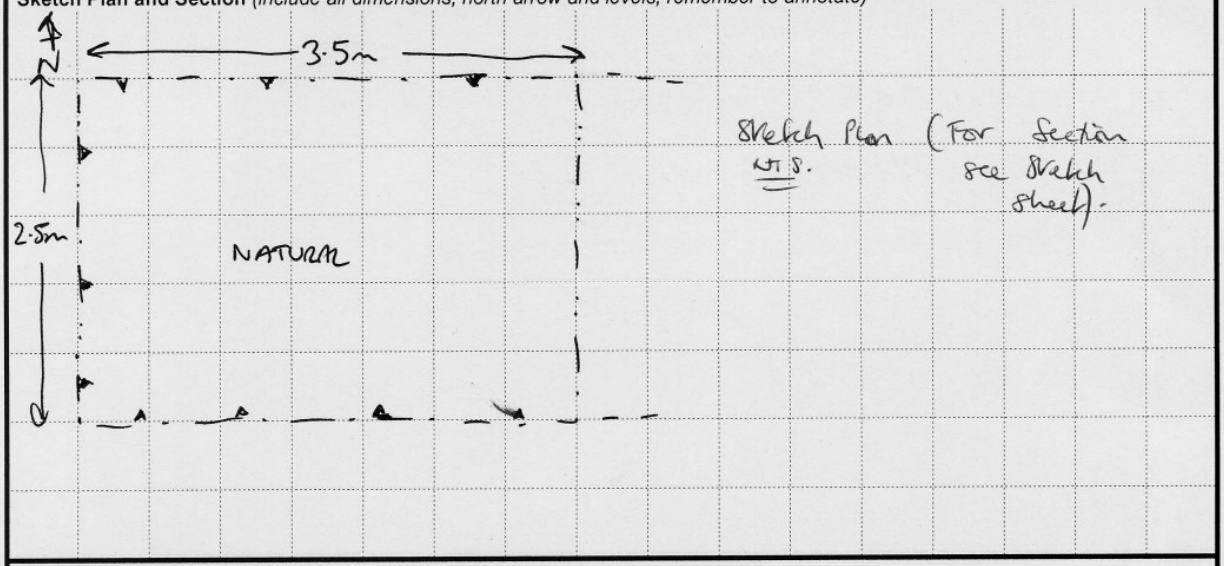
Colour	Composition	Depth
(102) (103)	See add sheet - Same as seen in trench 2	

Natural

Colour	Composition	Depth
7.5YR 6/8 Reddish Yellow	Hogging. Clayey Gravel Natural.	> 04m

Observations *(circle)*								
	Archaeology	Root activity	Structure	Contamination	Unstable	Mod truncation	Other:	.....
	Burd horizon	A. Burrows	Services	Flooding	Blank	Plough mark	.....	.....

Sketch Plan and Section *(include all dimensions, north arrow and levels; remember to annotate)*



Discussion and interpretation

Sondage of trench was excavated to a depth of 4m. 4m of modern (1980's) overburden over natural substrate revealed. No evidence of organic material, clay, natural clay or cut features, finds or artefacts uncovered. Due to the health + safety concerns regarding the depth of the trench, machining was terminated.

Contexts	N/A			
Finds	N/A			
Plan no. N/A		Photo (b/w) N/A		Signature MS
Section no. Sketch.		Photo (colour) ✓		Date 17/5/16
Levelled ✓	Located ✓	Samples N/A		Checked
Weather conditions	Sunny.			Cont.

ECB4724

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Trench Record

SITE CODE	Site Name	Sub-division	Orientation	TRENCH No
HN1268	Somersham 2 Hammond Way	TR2	NW-SE	2
	Length 17m	Width 3m	Depth 2.28m	
	Machine Type 8 ton tracked 360	Bucket Size 1.5m		

Topsoil/ Overburden

Colour (201) 10YR 4/1 dark grey* — Composition soft silty clay. modern made ground. Put in mixed material by client in last 30 years within 10 — Depth 1.2

Subsoil

Colour (202) 10YR 2/1 Black — Composition soft silty clay Peaty material — Depth 0.3

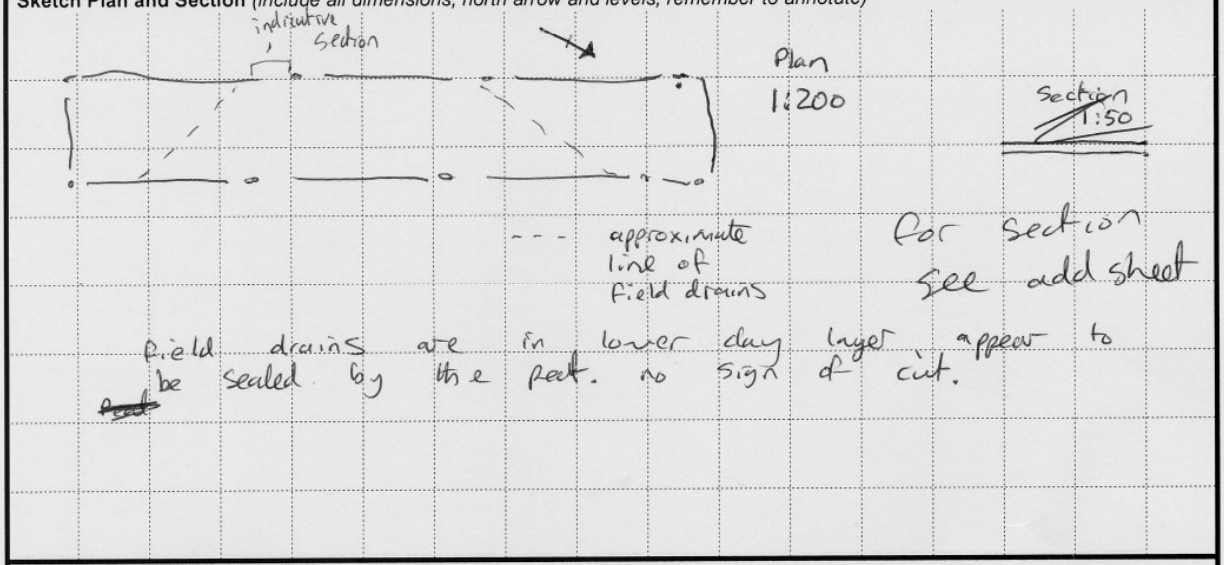
Natural

Colour (203) Gley 1 5/5GY greenish grey — Composition soft clay/ dark natural probably been exposed at some point but likely at some point — Depth 0.33

Observations *(circle)*

Archaeology	Root activity	Structure	Contamination	Unstable	Mod truncation	Other:	.....
Bur'd horizon	A. Burrows	Services	Flooding	Blank	Plough mark	.....	.....

Sketch Plan and Section *(include all dimensions, north arrow and levels; remember to annotate)*



Discussion and interpretation

no archaeology present, hit water ~~at~~ at base of clay layer (2 field drain)
Stratigraphy = Tarmac over stone + sandy gravel bedding layers, overlying 1.2m made ground which in turn is sitting on natural peaty layer which is above clay natural (likely exposed at some point ~~due to~~ or discoloured from Peat), possibly imported

Contexts	*(201) (202) (203)		
Finds			
Plan no.		Photo (b/w)	Signature MS
Section no.	see above sheet add sheet	Photo (colour)	Date 17/5/16
Levelled ✓	Located ✓	Samples → (1) & (2)	Checked
Weather conditions	Dry, Sunny		Cont.