

HERITAGE NETWORK



**104 HIGH STREET
Meldreth, Cambridgeshire**

HN1018

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT
& BUILDING APPRAISAL***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

104 HIGH STREET
Meldreth, Cambridgeshire

Project ref.: HN1018
LPA refs.: S/1656/11 & S/0958/10/F
Event No: ECB 3859

Archaeological Evaluation
&
Historic Building Appraisal

Prepared on behalf of Broad Oak Contracts Ltd

by

James Snee, BSC (HONS) AIFA

Report no. 751

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The front cover shows the site, looking northwest

Acknowledgements

The evaluation fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones and James Snee; the historic building appraisal was carried out by David Hillelson. The report text and illustrations were compiled by James Snee and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Paul Buzzing of Broad Oak Contracts Ltd, and Daniel McConnell, Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	104 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, SG8 6LB.		
County:	Cambridgeshire	District:	South Cambridgeshire
Village/town:	Meldreth	Parish:	Meldreth
Planning references:	S/1656/11 & S/0958/10/F	NGR:	TL 3760 4621
Client name and address:	Broad Oak Contracts Ltd, 2 Bradbury Farm Barns, Hare Street, Buntingford, Herts, SG9 0DX.		
Nature of work:	New dwellings	Current land use:	Waste Ground
Site Status:	None.	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (NPPF)
Position in planning process:	After full determination	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c. 692m ²	Size of area investigated:	148m ²
Site code:	HN1018	Event No:	ECB 3859
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	SMR / historic building appraisal	Archive recipient:	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Start of work:	27/09/2012	Finish of work:	10/10/2012
Related HER nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	Saxo-Norman.
OASIS UID:	heritage1-134365	Significant finds:	Pot
Monument types:	Ditch		
Physical archive:	Pot		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land at 104 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by strip map and record. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority.

Three north-south oriented ditches, of Saxo-Norman or later date, were revealed during the site strip and samples were excavated. These contained a small quantity of abraded pottery. The ditches were interpreted as a series of field boundaries.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

The appraisal of two barns, which are proposed for conversion to dwellings, demonstrated that Barn 1 is a well preserved example of a late post-and-truss built timber framed barn, exhibiting effective use of secondary materials. Barn 2, by contrast, is in relatively poor condition, and has been built from a variety of reclaimed materials from different periods pre-dating the 19th century.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Broad Oak Contracts Ltd, to cover a programme of archaeological work carried out as part of a proposed development at 104 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire.

1.2 The two current planning permissions for the development (refs.: S/1656/11 & S/0958/10/F) were granted by South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC), subject to standard archaeological conditions issued under the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). The scope of this investigation has been defined in *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Building Appraisal*, issued by the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Cambridgeshire County Council (HCC), acting as advisers to the SCDC (ref: DMC/07/09/2012). A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated September 2012.

1.3 No.104 High Street is located within the core of Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, on the east side of the street, 300m south of its junction with Fenny Lane, and centred on NGR TL 3760 4621 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the north by no.110 High Street, to the south by no.102 High Street, and to the east by open fields.

1.4 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to 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), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development of Meldreth, from the prehistoric period onwards.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1** The study area is located on level ground, at a height of approximately 19mOD.
- 2.2** Locally the soils belong to the Wantage 2 Association (342c) and are described as ‘*Shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk associated with similar soils affected by groundwater. Deeper well drained coarse loamy soils in places. Complex soil patterns locally*’ (SSEW 1983).
- 2.3** The underlying solid geology consists of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation – chalk (www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience).

METHODOLOGY

- 2.4** All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IfA and ALGAO guidance documents.
- 2.5** Because the study area had been stripped of topsoil and subsoil during an earlier phase of development, the decision was made to strip the entire footprint of the proposed new dwellings, rather than excavate trial trenches. The area of investigation was located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures. The area was then cleaned of residual topsoil/subsoil and weathered material, using a tracked 360-degree excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, to the natural geological horizon. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts and a metal detector was used to scan the spoil heaps for ferrous finds.
- 2.6** 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.
- 2.7** All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:20.

RESULTS

- 2.8** The area of investigation covered the footprints of the proposed new dwellings (Figure 2). The area measured 17m long by 8.5m wide, giving a total coverage of 148m², representing the majority of the area directly affected by the development.

Recorded data:

Length (m):	17.0	Width (m):	8.5	Maximum Depth (m):	0.35	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	19.40	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	19.56
		Base	19.05			Base	19.44
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	10YR 5/2 Grey brown sandy clayey silt.	-	-	0.30		
-	Layer	10YR 7/1 Light grey and 10YR 8/6 yellow silty clay with occasional flint pebbles.	-	-	> 0.6		
001	Fill	10YR 5/2 Grey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments.	17.0	1.00	0.35		

Length (m):	17.0	Width (m):	8.5	Maximum Depth (m):	0.35	Orientation	N-S
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	19.40	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	19.56
		Base	19.05			Base	19.44
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
002	Cut	Linear cut, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	17.0	1.00	0.35		
003	Fill	10YR 5/2 Grey brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional small pebbles.	17.0	1.60	0.40		
004	Cut	Linear cut, with sloping sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	17.0	1.60	0.40		
005	Fill	10YR 5/2 Greyish brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional gravel.	17.0	1.60	0.60		
006	Cut	Linear cut with sloping sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	17.0	1.60	0.60		

2.9 The stratigraphy on the site consisted of 0.40m of grey brown overburden, overlying a natural grey and yellow silty clay deposit, more than 0.60m thick.

2.10 Cutting into the natural were three approximately parallel ditches [002], [004] and [006], which all had sloping sides and flat bases. They were all filled with grey brown sandy clayey silt (001), (003) and (005). Pottery dating to between the 9th and 12th centuries was recovered from fills (001) and (003).

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Finds Concordance

Context	Pot		Comments
	Number	Weight (g)	
001	1	5	9 th – 11 th C
003	3	45	9 th – 12 th C
Total	4	50	

2.11 Four sherds of pottery, weighing 50g, were recovered from two contexts. A single sherd of Saxo-Norman St Neots-type pottery (9th to 11th century) was recovered from ditch fill (001). Three further sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery, two of St Neots-type ware, and the third of a sandy ware dating to the 10th to 12th centuries, were recovered from ditch fill (003).

2.12 All the pieces of pottery were small and abraded and probably represent secondary deposition from a manuring scatter.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 No.104 High Street lies in an area of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

3.2 A Neolithic polished stone axe has been found at Malton Farm, to the north of the village (HER 03426), prehistoric cropmarks have been identified to the southwest (HER 08563) and a Bronze Age hoard (HER 03117) was found in the vicinity of the Station, at the southern end of High Street.

3.3 Meldreth contains extensive evidence for Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement including moated sites to the northeast (HER 01275), southeast (HER 01246) and east (HER 01251).

3.4 The Holy Trinity Parish Church lies on the northeast edge of the village and is dated to the 12th century.

Research Design

3.5 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that were liable to 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 (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott and Brown 2008, Medlycott 2011), should they have been discovered.

3.6 It was considered that such an investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development of Meldreth, from the prehistoric period onwards.

Recorded Data

3.7 The evaluation revealed three approximately parallel ditches, one of which remained undated and the other two were dated to the Saxo-Norman period or later. The low number and abraded nature of the finds suggest that the ditches were located some distance from any form of settlement, and probably represent field boundaries.

3.8 Meldreth was a small rural settlement in the medieval period and the recorded data is entirely consistent with this.

Conclusions

3.9 The study area is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

3.10 Three north-south oriented ditches, of Saxo-Norman date or later, were revealed during the site strip and a sample of each was excavated. A small quantity of abraded pottery was recovered. The ditches have been interpreted as a series of field boundaries.

3.11 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb further archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be *Low* for all periods.

Confidence Rating

3.12 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

4 Building Appraisal

4.1 Barns 1 and 2, in the middle of the north side of the site, are proposed to be converted to dwellings. All Frame references refer to the Digital Photo Log in Appendix 1.

Barn 1

4.2 Barn 1, to the west, is a three bay timber framed barn with a pitched corrugated iron roof and modern softwood weatherboarding to the east, west and north elevations. The south elevation is occupied by a modern corrugated iron pent-roofed lean-to (Frames 2, 9, & 10).

4.3 The barn is of post-and-truss construction, the principal posts, which are of narrow scantling (0.13m wide instead of an expected 0.20m), having square stepped gunstock jowls (Frame 31). Each bay has a centre post running between the wall and sole plates, flanked by staggered mid-rails (Frame 15). The studwork, which appears to be largely original and of hardwood (oak, with possibly some ash and elm) is of narrow scantling and waney-edged, with primary bracing above the mid-rails and also below, at the corners of the building. The tie-beams and their curving braces are also waney-edged. The wall plate in both northern and southern elevations is in two halves joined by face-halved and bladed scarf joints (Frames 27 & 28).

4.4 The roof-structure is modern with softwood rafters meeting at a ridge, but three of the four queen struts (originally supporting principal rafters) are likely to be original. There are collars above, and a single clasped purlin in each slope.

4.5 The southern elevation has been largely stripped of its studwork, except for a metre or so at the top of the southern elevation of Bay 3 (from the west), where they have been truncated (Plate 20). Mortice holes in the base of the wall plate in Bay 1 show that there was originally studwork here (Plate 25), but the lack of mortice holes in Bay 2 indicates an opening (Plate 26), supported by the presence of iron pintles in the outer face of the western principal post (Plates 29 & 30). No evidence was found for the presence of a former midstrey.

4.6 The western interior elevation shows some evidence of having been faced with plaster at its north end with the presence of vertical laths. A small ledged and boarded hatch in the same location suggests a communicating process with the outside or with an earlier adjacent barn (Plate 11).

4.7 The floor is of modern concrete, and the base of the northern elevation has been repaired with the introduction of a modern concrete plinth.

Barn 2

4.8 Barn 2 to the east is a four bay timber framed barn with a pitched corrugated iron roof (Plates 4, 5 & 6). The southern elevation has a mixture of modern openings and panels faced with modern weatherboarding. The east elevation is weatherboarded to eaves level with reused wide boards (possibly of elm) nailed in place. Above eaves level, the studwork is exposed, consisting of softwood branches, with coarse laths nailed horizontally to collar level and vertically above. The exposed sole plate, wall plate and purlins all appear to have been sawn off and the roof appears to extend beyond the wall line by about 0.40m, suggesting that the barn has been truncated. Part of a red brick plinth can be seen supporting the sole plate, which is linked by an iron brace to the wall plate of the south elevation.

4.9 The west elevation is obscured by Barn 1 but, from the interior, it can be seen that it was never faced, suggesting that it was butted up against Barn 1. In the north elevation, Bays 1 – 3 sit on a brick plinth with weatherboarding extending to a height of approximately 1.00m, above which the elevation is faced with plaster strengthened with straw (Plates 36 & 43). In Bay 4, the brick plinth extends approximately 0.30m above the plinth in the adjacent bays, with weatherboarding extending to a height of approximately 1.5m. Above this are black-stained laths, possibly intended to provide ventilation (Frame 53). The north elevation extends approximately 0.40m beyond the line of the east elevation, again suggesting the truncation of a longer building.

4.10 The barn shows a mixture of styles, Bay 1 being of post-and-truss construction (Frames 34 & 35) and Bays 2 to 4 being box-framed. The principal posts at the four corners of Bay 1 have gunstock jowled heads, each with diagonally cut steps. Curved braces run between the principal posts and the tie-beam, with queen struts bracing the principal rafters. The northern sole plate to Bays 1 -3 sits on a plinth of Cambridge white bricks and the wall-plate runs through all three bays, with pegged hardwood studs, infilled with straw strengthened plaster, closing the elevation. The southern wall plate has mortice holes in its bottom face indicating that this elevation was originally closed.

4.11 Bays 1 and 2 are linked and a partition separates Bays 2 and 3, its sole plate resting on a plinth of Cambridge white bricks (Frames 47 & 48). The partition was formerly faced with lath and plaster to the roof. A further partition separates Bays 3 and 4, its western face having been weatherboarded to the level of the tie beam, as demonstrated by surviving nails (Frames 41 & 42). Surviving nails show that the weatherboarding extended to the northern elevation, to within 0.40m of the eaves, above which was plastered. In Bay 4, the western partition was previously plastered to the roof (Frames 51 & 52). A side-halved scarf or lap joint in the northern wall plate located just beyond the partition (Frame 54), and a rise in the level of the sole plate indicates an earlier terminus to the structure, and suggests that Bay 4 is a later extension. A splayed scarf joint in the same wall-plate in the middle of the northern elevation serves to confirm this (Frame 55).

Discussion

4.12 The framing in Barn 1 survives in reasonable condition, with the exception of the southern elevation, which has lost the majority of its studwork. The roof has been replaced but most of the structure appears to be original. The presence of gunstock jowls and the use of face-halved and bladed scarf joints suggest a date for the building of no earlier than the 17th century. The narrow principal posts, the use of waney-edged structural timber, and the extensive use of narrow waney edged studs on a wide separation all suggest that good hardwood was at a premium and tends to indicate a date at the later end of the post-and-truss style of construction, possibly late 17th or early 18th century.

4.13 Barn 2 is formed from parts of a number of earlier structures, the principal posts in Bay 1 representing the earliest elements, which are probably of 17th century date. The remaining elements, being largely hardwood, are likely to pre-date the 19th century. The structure is later in date than Barn 1, on the basis that its western elevation appears never to have been faced where the two barns abut. Bay 4 appears to represent a later extension to Bays 1 to 3, which originally extended further but has been truncated by at least one bay. On the basis of the available OS mapping, this truncation is likely to have taken place in the mid-20th century.

Conclusion

4.14 Barn 1 is a well preserved example of a late post-and-truss built timber framed barn, exhibiting effective use of what might be described as secondary materials. Barn 2, by contrast, is in relatively poor condition, and has been built from a variety of reclaimed materials from different periods pre-dating the 19th century.

5 Sources Consulted

British Geological Survey: www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

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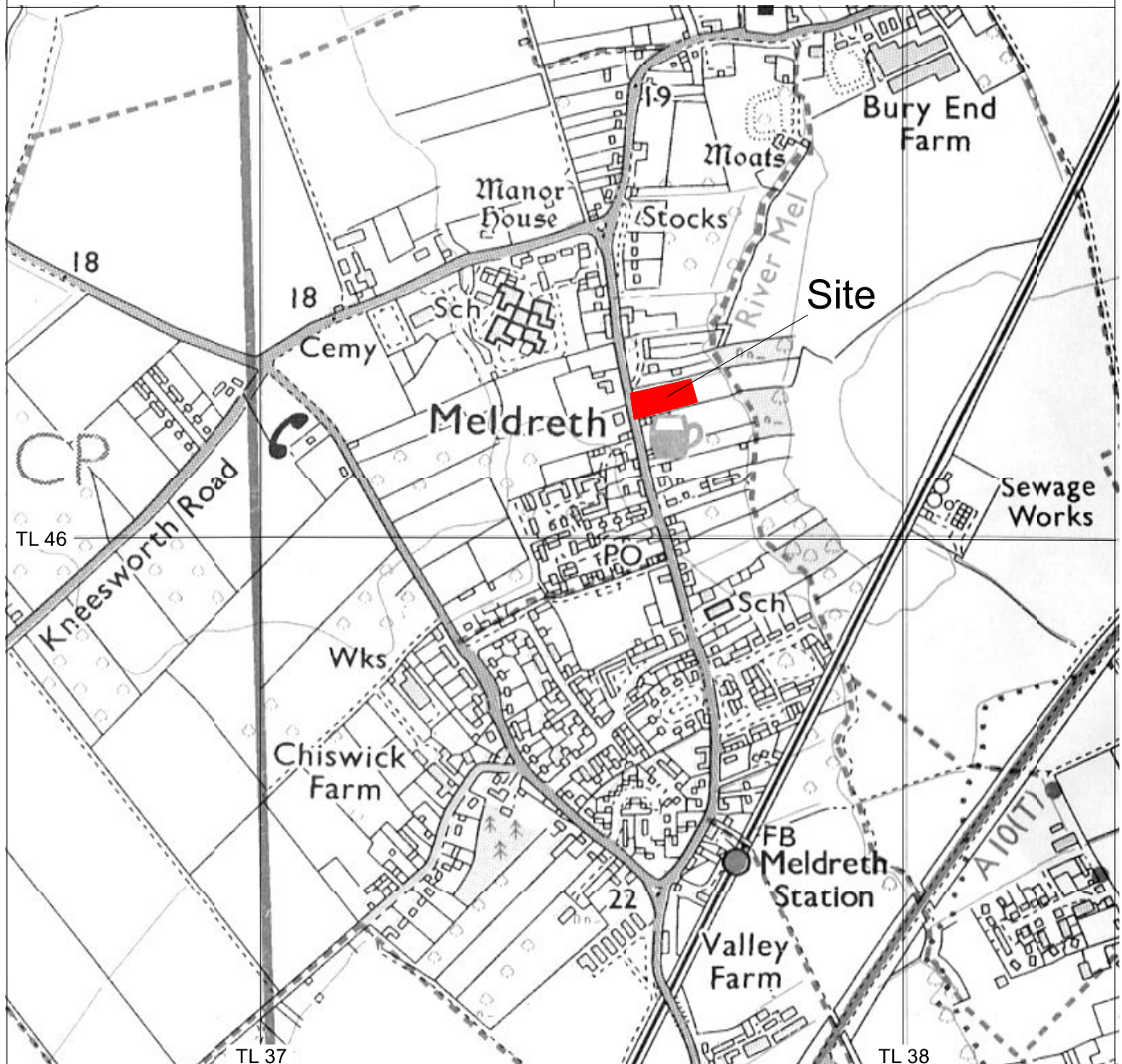
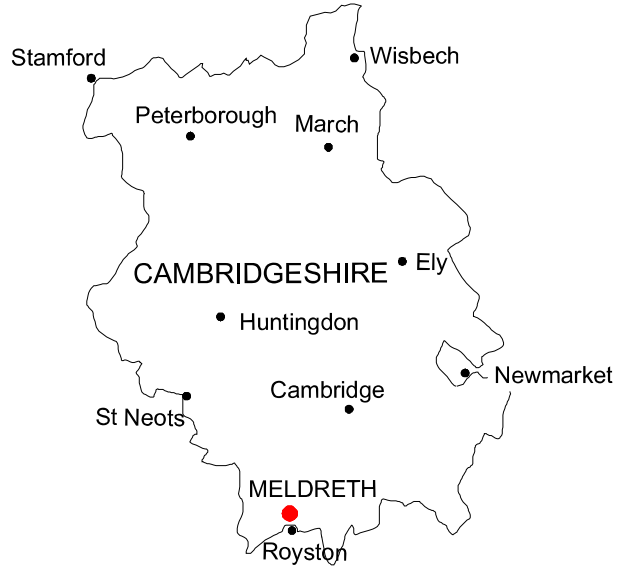
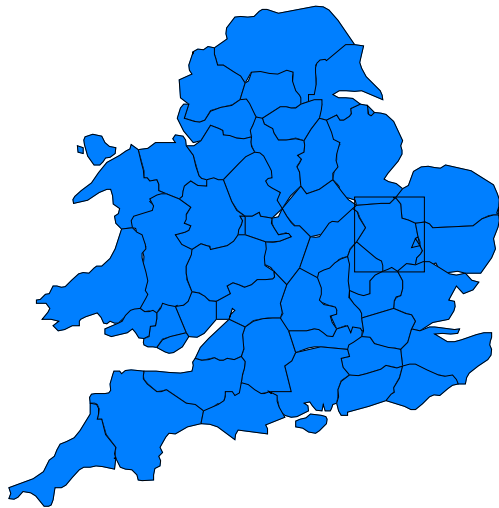
Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no.24

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 19831:250,000 *Soil Map of England & Wales, Sheet 4, Eastern England*. SSEW

6 Illustrations

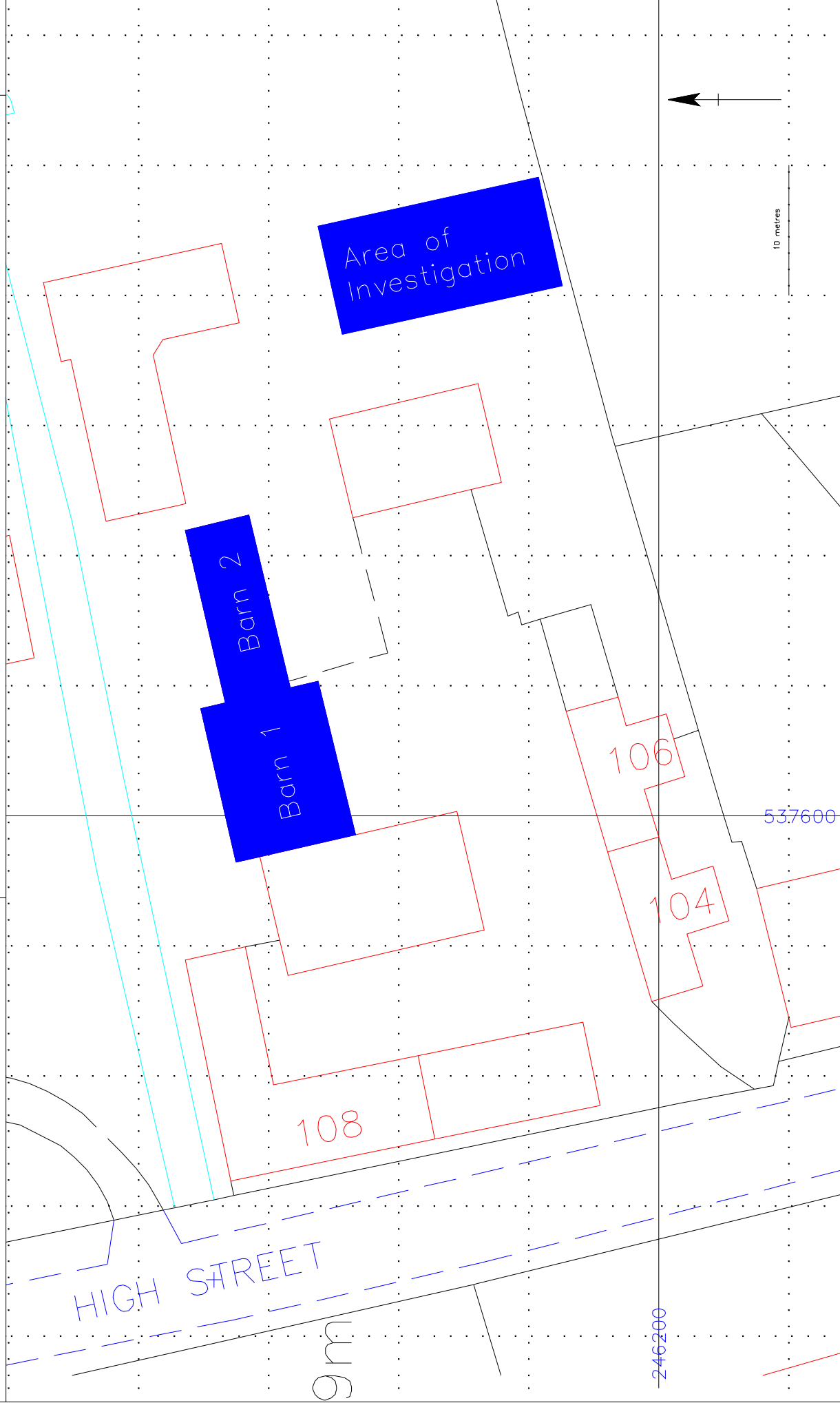
Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Site Layout
Figure 3 Plan of excavated area
Figure 4 Sections 1 to 5

Plate 1 General site view, looking north
Plate 2 Section through ditch [002], looking north
Plate 3 Section through ditch [004], looking north
Plate 4 Section through ditch [006], looking south



Site Location

Scale 1:10000

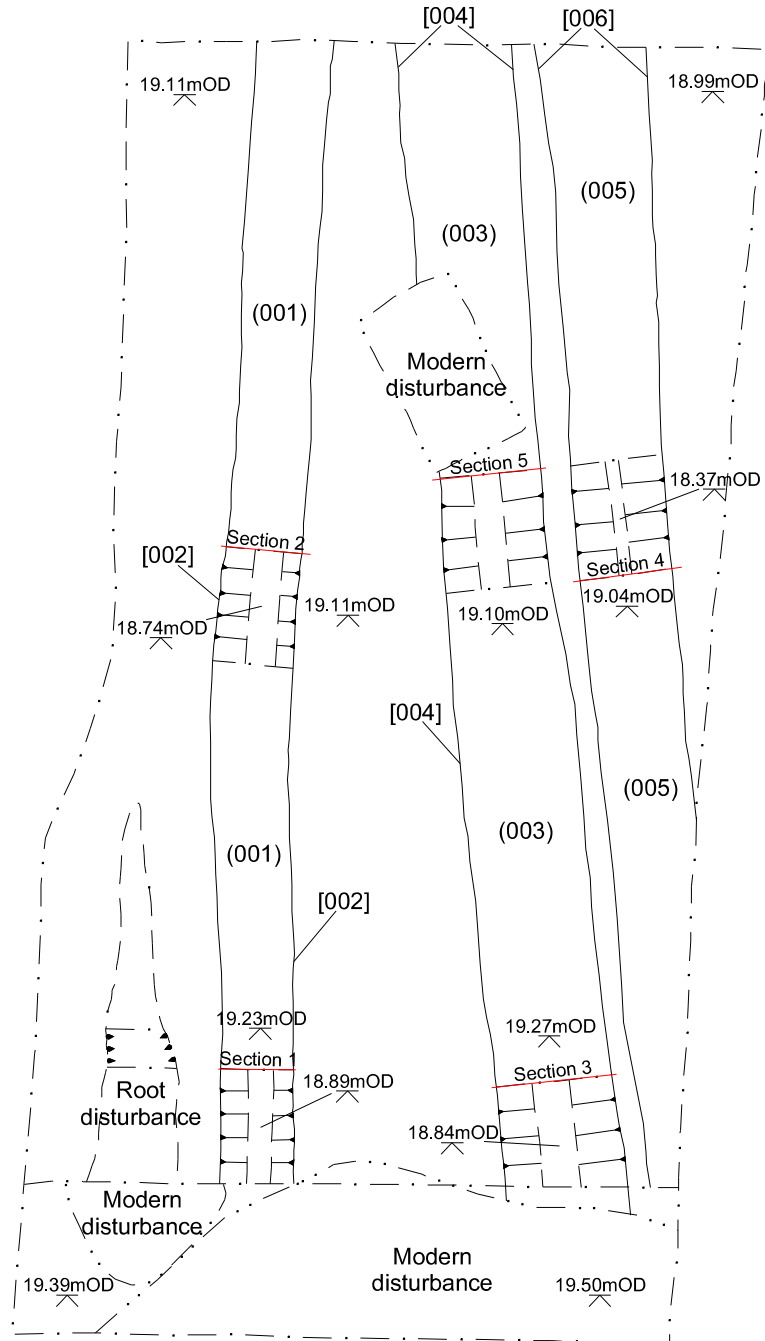


Site Layout

(Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2012. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020449)

Scale 1:400

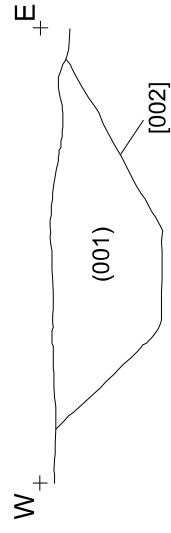
Figure 2



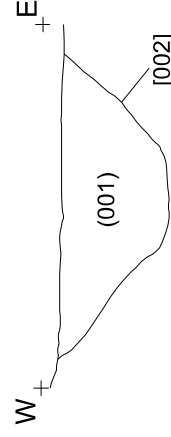
Plan of excavated area

Scale 1:100

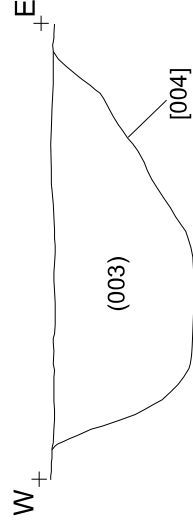
Figure 3



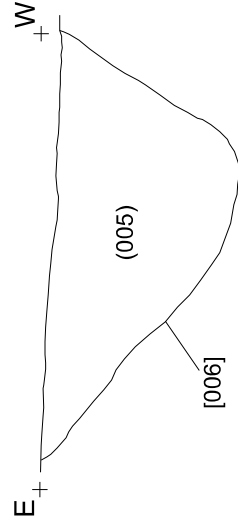
Section 1, south facing



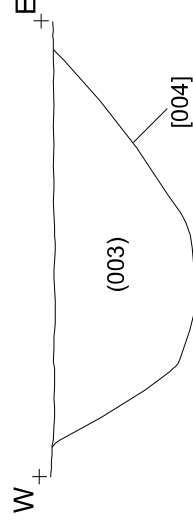
Section 2, south facing



Section 3, south facing



Section 4, north facing



Section 5, south facing





Plate 1: General site view, looking north.



Plate 2: Section through ditch [002], looking north.



Plate 3: Section through ditch [004], looking north.



Plate 4: Section through ditch [006], looking south.

Appendix 1

Historic Building Appraisal

Digital Photo Log

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Photographic Log						
HN1018	104 High Street, Meldreth, Cambs.					
Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	Digital	Taken by	Date
HN1018_001	Barn 1 and adjacent brick building	S	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_002	Barn 1	S	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_003	View	-	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_004	Barn 2	S & E	NNW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_005	Barn 2	S & E	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_006	Barn 2	N	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_007	View (overlap with 008)	-	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_008	View (overlap with 007)	-	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_009	Barn 1	N & E	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_010	Barn 1	W	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_011	Barn 1 (interior)	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_012	Barn 1 (interior)	W	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_013	Barn 1 (interior)	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_014	Barn 1 (interior)	N	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_015	Barn 1 (interior)	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_016	Barn 1 (interior)	N	NE	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_017	Barn 1 (interior)	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_018	Barn 1 (interior)	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_019	Barn 1 (interior)	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_020	Barn 1 (interior)	S	SE	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_021	Barn 1 (interior)	S	S	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_022	Barn 1 (interior)	S	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_023	Barn 1 (interior) - view	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_024	Barn 1 (interior) - view	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_025	Barn 1 (interior) - mortice holes in S elev of Bay 1	-	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_026	Barn 1 (interior) - S wall plate in Bay 2	-	S	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_027	Barn 1 (interior) - face halved and bladed scarf joint	S	S	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_028	Barn 1 (interior) - face halved and bladed scarf joint	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_029	Barn 1 (interior) - top pintel in SW post of Bay 2	-	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_030	Barn 1 (interior) - bottom pintel in SW post of Bay 2	-	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_031	Barn 1 (interior) - north end of truss between Bays 1&2	-	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_032	Barn 2 (interior)	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_033	Barn 2 (interior)	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_034	Barn 2 (interior)	N	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_035	Barn 2 (interior)	S	SW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_036	Barn 2 (interior)	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_037	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 2	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_038	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 2	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_039	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 2	S	SE	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_040	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 2	N	NE	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_041	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_042	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_043	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_044	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_045	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_046	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	E	E	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_047	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_048	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_049	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_050	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 3	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_051	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_052	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	W	W	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_053	Barn 2 (interior) - Bay 4	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_054	Barn 2 (interior) - lap joint in N wall plate in Bay 4	N	NW	✓	DJH	10/10/2012
HN1018_055	Barn 2 (interior) - splayed scarf joint in N wall plate in B4	N	N	✓	DJH	10/10/2012

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018_001A



HN1018_002A



HN1018_003A



HN1018_004A



HN1018_005A



HN1018_006A



HN1018_007A



HN1018_008A

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018_009A



HN1018_010A



HN1018_011A



HN1018_012A



HN1018_013A



HN1018_014A



HN1018_015A



HN1018_016A

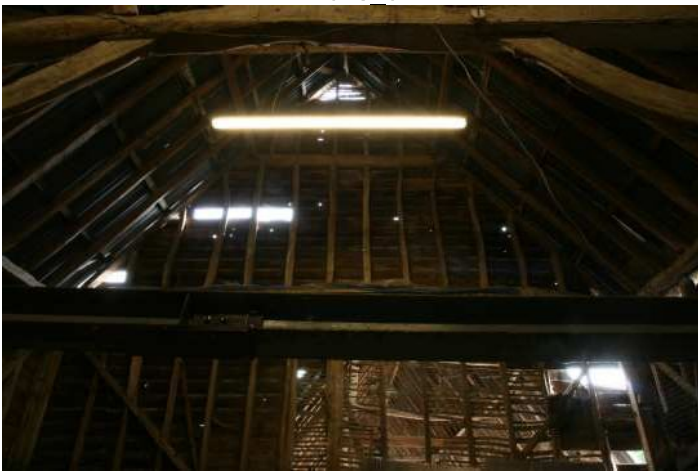
HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018_017A



HN1018_018A



HN1018_019A



HN1018_020A



HN1018_021A



HN1018_022A



HN1018_023A



HN1018_024A

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018_025A



HN1018_026A



HN1018_027A



HN1018_028A



HN1018_029A



HN1018_030A



HN1018_031A



HN1018_032A

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018 033A



HN1018 034A



HN1018 035A



HN1018 036A



HN1018 037A



HN1018 038A



HN1018_039A



HN1018_040A

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018_041A



HN1018_042A



HN1018_043A



HN1018_044A



HN1018_045A



HN1018_046A



HN1018_047A



HN1018_048A

HN1018: R/o 104 High Street, Meldreth- Digital Photo Log (10/10/2012)



HN1018 049A



HN1018 050A



HN1018 051A



HN1018 052A



HN1018 053A



HN1018_054A



HN1018_055A

Appendix 2

Oasis Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: heritage1-134365	
Project details	
Project name	Meldreth, 104 High Street
Short description of the project	In order to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of a proposed new development on land at 104 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by strip map and record. This work was a requirement of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority. Three north-south oriented ditches, of Saxo-Norman or later date, were revealed during the site strip and samples were excavated. These contained a small quantity of abraded pottery. The ditches were interpreted as a series of field boundaries. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low for all periods. The appraisal of two barns, which are proposed for conversion to dwellings, demonstrated that Barn 1 is a well preserved example of a late post-and-truss built timber framed barn, exhibiting effective use of secondary materials. Barn 2, by contrast, is in relatively poor condition, and has been built from a variety of reclaimed materials from different periods pre-dating the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 27-09-2012 End: 10-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN1018 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3859 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE MELDRETH 104 High Street
Postcode	SG8 6LB
Study area	148.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3760 4621 52 0 52 05 47 N 000 00 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.00m Max: 19.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project	David Hillelson

director/manager	
Project supervisor	James Snee
Type of funding body	Development Corporation
Name of funding body	Broad Oak Contracts Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	104 HIGH STREET Meldreth, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Snee, J.
Other bibliographic details	Heritage Network Report No. 751
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Hertfordshire
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 4 figures, 4 plates