
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND TO THE SIDE AND REAR OF 'WINDAYLE',
27 HALL STREET, SOHAM CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB 3547

Authors: Tim Schofield HND BSc (Fieldwork and Report) Peter Thompson MA BA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 5917 7382	Report No: 3775
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1394
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: 4275
Signed:	Date: March 2011

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- 11 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

APPENDICES

- 1 HER INFORMATION**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORT**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land to the side and rear of 'Windayle', 27 Hall Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In March 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the side and rear of 'Windayle', 27 Hall Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5917 7382). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and the construction of 12 residential buildings (Planning Ref: 09/00792 FUM and 09/00793 CAC).</i></p> <p><i>Roman pottery and human remains were found near Pratt Street, 200m to the east, and probably represent a burial ground (CHER 07100). Early Saxon burials are known in the area including the site of the current church (CHER 07123) where a Saxon monastery was founded in the 7th century (CHER MCB 8593). Late Saxon settlement has been identified some 300m to the south-east of the site where two Saxo-Norman enclosures and evidence of domestic occupation was found (CHER 07099). Settlement evidence commencing from the 12th century was identified at Cloverfield Drive 600m to the north-west (CHER MCB 16867), and a medieval pit and undated ditches at Ten Bells Lane 250m to the south-east may relate to burgage plots (CHER MCB 16279). Medieval ridge & furrow was identified 300m to the south-east (CHER MCB 16872).</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential for archaeological remains modern postholes, three tree hollows (one containing a residual medieval (12th – 14th C) pottery sherd), and an undated gully were present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>March 22nd – March 30th 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P4275</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1394</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former farm and haulage yard</i>		
Planned development	<i>12 residential dwellings and a barn conversion</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern postholes and tree hollows associated with a former orchard</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>A sherd of medieval pottery (12th – 14th C).</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Soham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.53 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5917 7382</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.8m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Kasia Gdaniec (CCC HET) Cambridgeshire County Council</i>		
Project Officer	<i>Tim Schofield</i>		
Funded by	<i>Day Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land to the side and rear of 'Windayle', 27 Hall Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Schofield, T. and Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3775</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2011</i>		

**LAND TO SIDE AND REAR OF 'WINDAYLE', 27 HALL STREET, SOHAM,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the side and rear of 'Windayle', 27 Hall Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5917 7382). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and the construction of 12 residential buildings (Planning Ref: 09/00792 FUM and 09/00793 CAC).

Roman pottery and human remains were found near Pratt Street, 200m to the east, and probably represent a burial ground (CHER 07100). Early Saxon burials are known in the area including the site of the current church (CHER 07123) where a Saxon monastery was founded in the 7th century (CHER MCB 8593). Late Saxon settlement has been identified some 300m to the south-east of the site where two Saxo-Norman enclosures and evidence of domestic occupation was found (CHER 07099). Settlement evidence commencing from the 12th century was identified at Cloverfield Drive 600m to the north-west (CHER MCB 16867), and a medieval pit and undated ditches at Ten Bells Lane 250m to the south-east may relate to burgage plots (CHER MCB 16279). Medieval ridge and furrow was identified 300m to the south-east (CHER MCB 16872).

Despite the potential for archaeological remains modern postholes, three tree hollows (one containing a residual medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery sherd), and an undated gully were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the side and rear of 'Windayle', 27 Hall Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5917 7382; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the existing barns, outbuildings, stores and the conversion of an existing barn to 2x one-bed houses, and the construction of 3x two-bed cottages, 2x three-bed bungalows and 5x four-bed houses together with garages and parking (Planning Ref: 09/00792 FUM and 09/00793 CAC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 7/02/2011), and a specification by AS (dated 10/02/2011), and approved by CCC. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for

Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct (revised 2010)*, and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised 2008)*. It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)*.

1.3 Soham is an area of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement with the site of the Middle Saxon monastery of St Felix to the south of the site (CHER MCB 8593). The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify any areas of previous ground disturbance and contamination on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 Soham is a small town in East Cambridgeshire situated 6km south of Ely. The site is located in the centre of modern Soham but to the north of the historic core centred on the Church of St Andrew. The site is off Hall Street in a residential area and comprises a number of buildings, lawns and concreted areas. It was formerly a farm and haulage yard.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site. Entries within that radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig.3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4-9.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 Soham is located at 5-10m AOD on a horseshoe-shaped peninsular of Cretaceous and oolitic rock which projects northwards into the fen (Darby 1974, 107). The site is at a height of 8m AOD on Third Terrace gravels overlying Gault Clay. The soils of the area comprise the Oakington-Hanslope-Aldreth complex characteristic of fen islands and upland areas and comprising slight to moderately gleyed soils largely derived from the underlying clays.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43

4.2.1 Prehistoric activity is relatively sparse around Soham, though there is increasing evidence for it from other similar 'fen islands'. Mesolithic tranchet

axeheads (CHER 07098), Scatters of Bronze Age flints (CHER 07101) and Neolithic axes (CHER 07087 & 11019) show a presence despite the difficulty of working the heavy soils, though evidence of permanent settlement remains elusive. Closer to the site a grave containing an undated female burial with infant and child may be prehistoric (CHER MCB 18106), and an Iron Age ditch was excavated at Weatherall's Close 300m to the south-east (CHER MCB 16872). Prehistoric or Romano-British ditches were excavated at 38 Station Rd (CHER 11985). A concentration of early Iron Age features consisting of two possible postholes, ditches and a few pits (CHER CB15776), and a male warrior burial with a spear and two dogs (CHER 07086) have also been made in the area.

Romano-British AD 43-410

4.2.2 Romano-British occupation on the fen islands is more extensive than previously thought. A possible villa site was recognised approximately 1.5 km to the north whilst pottery, including a Castor ware jar and cordoned jar of 1st or 2nd century date found in association with a human skull 200m to the east, may represent a Roman burial ground (CHER 07100). Further Roman burials have been identified at White Hart Lane to the north (CHER 06971).

Anglo-Saxon 410-1066

4.2.3 The post-Roman development of the area is poorly understood, but Cambridgeshire was one of the primary zones of settlement during the Migration Period (5th-6th centuries). The origin of the name Soham is thought to derive from the Old English *Sægan Hamm* or 'settlement or enclosure by the swampy pool' (Mills 1991). Soham is particularly notable for the extent and quality of its early to middle Anglo-Saxon remains including a clustering of evidence along the north-south axis of the High Street and Churchgate Street, and an inhumation and cremation cemetery to the north that may originally have been beneath a barrow (CHER 07506). Further burials have been located on the site of the modern churchyard including inhumations with cruciform brooches suggesting a mid-6th century date (CHER 07123). In the mid 7th century, the Burgundian missionary later known as St Felix founded a monastery at Soham which was sacked by the Danes in the 870s (CHER MCB 8593). The morphology of the lanes and roads around the medieval parish church is suggestive of some form of circular enclosure, suggesting that any original monastery lay approximately where the church stands today. Circa 900 a Saxon minister was built on the site of the current church where St Felix's remains were housed until pilfered by the monks of Ramsey.

4.2.4 By the early 11th century, Soham had become an important manor. In a will of c.1000 the lands of the widow of Ealdorman Brihtnoth, the famed warrior of the epic poem 'The Battle of Maldon', are mentioned, and a document of 1044 describes food-rents due to the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds from lands given previously by Aelfric, bishop of Elmham. Saxon settlement has been identified

some 300m to the south-east of the site where two substantial stake and post-hole lined Saxo-Norman enclosures and domestic occupation evidence was found (CHER 07099).

Medieval 1066-1539

4.2.5 The 1086 Domesday survey describes Soham as a relatively wealthy rural settlement of some 13,500 acres which subsequently expanded from the Saxon core north and south along a long street that from the 12th century formed part of a route from Fordham to Ely. It comprised three manors, the main one belonging to the king, a smaller one belonging to the abbot of Ely and a third in secular ownership; land was also held by (Bury) St. Edmund's Church. The survey records some 60 peasants resident in Soham, engaged in arable and livestock farming. The agrarian economy was serviced by two mills whilst Soham was also one of the most important fishing centres for the area (Darby 1974, 23). The Church of St Andrews is a Grade I listed building dating from the late 12th century and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries (CHER 07123 & Listed Building 48866). It stands on the site of the Saxon minister incorporating some of it within its design.

4.2.6 Evaluations in the core of the town have revealed considerable evidence of 10th-13th activity of a small-scale urban nature. Within 500m metres of the site settlement evidence from beam slots at Station Road and pits and ditches in Pratt Street were dated to the 10th to 12th century periods (CHER 11985 & 11932). Settlement evidence commencing from the 12th century was identified at Cloverfield Drive 600m to the north-west (CHER MCB 16867), and a medieval pit and undated ditches at Ten Bells Lane, 250m to the south, may relate to a burgage plot (CHER MCB 16379). Medieval ridge & furrow was identified 300m to the south-east (CHER MCB 16872). In the later Middle Ages the village grew returning 85 tax-payers in 1327, working among in a broad range of trades.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – present)

4.2.7 With the exception of the Minster Church of St. Andrews, the earliest extant buildings in Soham date to the 16th century; timber-framed cottages, serving at one time as shops and inns are to be found along Churchgate Street, Fountain Lane, the High Street and Pratt Street. By the 18th century timber-framed construction gave way to the use of locally-manufactured Gault Brick. In the 17th century attempts were made to drain Soham Mere for agriculture although initial success was set back with the destruction of the Denver Sluice in 1712. The gradual return to fen drainage in the early 19th century reduced the pressure on land, and uniquely for the area, Soham retains vestigial elements of its medieval open-field system. The Turnpike was built in 1768 linking Cambridge with Soham and Ely. A windmill is shown on a 19th century map approximately 50m to the north at North Close (CHER 06495). In the 19th century industrial development in the town included the Soham and District Gasworks and the

station to the south of the site, whose surrounding area was destroyed by fire in 1944 when a consignment of bombs caught fire and the station was never fully rebuilt.

The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.2.8 Soham was privately enclosed around 1685 and so there is no Inclosure or ward map. However, an early estate map for the manor of Soham and Fordham shows that in 1656 Hall Street was in existence and lined with tenements with houses fronting the street (Fig. 4). The assessment site is occupied by Roger Joyce with Luke Joyce and John Nethercote holding the neighbouring properties. The 1845 Tithe map shows the assessment site containing several buildings and internal boundary divisions (Fig.5). The 1886 First Edition OS map suggests that most of the earlier buildings remain extant but a large rectangular building has been constructed in the middle of the land plot. Four small square enclosures containing at least one building are arranged along the north-west boundary of the site (Fig. 6). The 1901/2 OS map shows little change except to a fence boundary on the southern part of the site (Fig. 7). By the 1925 OS map the buildings remain the same but a new boundary centred on the main building divides the area into two, the rectangular enclosures and the boundary on the southern part of the site are gone (Fig. 8). The 1950 OS map shows no change to its predecessor (Fig. 9).

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trench Evaluation)

5.1 Five trenches were excavated representing a 5% sample of the site (Figs.2 & 10). Trench 1 measured 22 x 1.70m, and Trenches 2 – 5 were 20 x 1.70m. Trenches 3 and 4 were moved slightly because of practical constraints, and Trench 1 was shortened to enable it to be positioned alongside the barn.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated by a 180 wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under the close supervision of an archaeologist; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Spoil heaps were scanned for finds and metal detected using a C.Scope CS1220R.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 Figs. 10 & 11; DP 1.

<i>Sample Section 1A; south-west end, south-east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 8.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, compact sand silt and clay with moderate small roots.
0.47 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid grey brown, compact silty clay.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. Mid orange yellow, friable clay and sand.

<i>Sample Section 1B; north-east end, south-east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 8.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.09 – 0.95m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.95m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above.

Description: Five modern postholes, four containing post-pipes, were present. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 2 Figs. 10 & 11, DPs 2 & 8.

<i>Sample Section 2; north-west end, south-west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 8.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.58 – 0.78m	L1002	Buried Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, compact sand silt with moderate roots.
0.78m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Two modern postholes one containing a post pipe, a land drain (orientated south-west/north-east) and an electric cable (orientated north/south) were present. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 3 Figures 10 & 11, DPs 3 & 4.

<i>Sample Section 3; south-west end, north-west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 8.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1006	Concrete Surface. Light white yellow, compact reinforced concrete.
0.15 – 0.27m	L1007	Sand Bedding Layer. Mid yellow orange, friable sand and gravel.
0.27 – 0.77m	L1002	Buried Topsoil. As above, Trench 2.
0.77m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Trench 1.

Description: A ?gully (F1008), a modern posthole and a water pipe (orientated north-east/south-west) were present.

Gully F1008 was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.48m x 0.09m) orientated north/south. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid grey brown, compact silty clay. The fill had suffered from diesel and oil contamination. No finds were present.

Trench 4 Figs. 10 & 12, DP5.

<i>Sample Section 4; south-west side, north-east facing.</i>		
<i>0.00m = 8.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1006	Concrete Surface. As above, Trench 3.
0.19 – 0.21m	L1007	Sand Bedding Layer. As above, Trench 3.
0.21 – 0.80m	L1002	Buried Topsoil. As above, Trench 2.
0.80m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Trench 1.

Description: A gas main (orientated north-west/south-east) and a water pipe were present within Trench 4. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 5 Figs. 10 & 12, DPs 6 & 7.

<i>Sample Section 5A; north-east end, south-east facing.</i>		
<i>0.00m = 7.69m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.21 – 0.68m	L1001	Levelling Layer. As above, Trench 1.
0.68 – 1.01m	L1002	Buried Topsoil. As above, Trench 2.
1.01m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 5B; south-west end, south-east facing.</i>		
<i>0.00m = 8.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.23 – 0.60m	L1002	Buried Topsoil. As above, Trench 2.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural Drift Geology. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Three tree hollows (including F1004) and a modern gas main were located within the trench. No other archaeological finds or features were present.

Tree Hollow F1004 was irregular in plan (2.20+ x 0.80+ x 0.32m), and it had an irregular profile. Its fill, L1005, comprised a mid grey brown, compact, silty clay. It contained a medieval pottery sherd (12th – 14th century).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features on site.

7.2 Diesel and oil contamination were evident in Trenches 2 – 4 (Fig. 2) caused by oil and diesel associated with the fuel pumps and haulage yard. The contamination did not affect the recognition of archaeological features.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

Trenches 1 and 5

8.1 The stratigraphy varied across the site. Trenches 1 and 5 were broadly similar. Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark grey brown, compact sand silt and clay with moderate small roots (depth 0.09m (Tr. 1) - 0.58m (Tr. 2)). Below Topsoil L1000 was Levelling Layer L1001, a mid grey brown, compact silty clay (depth 0.23m - 0.86m). In Trench 5 below L1000 and L1001 was L1002, a dark yellow brown, compact, sand silt with moderate roots. It represents the remnants of the former topsoil (0.20m (Tr. 2) - 0.59m (Tr. 4) thick).

Trenches 2 - 4

8.2 Trenches 2 - 4 were located in the haulage yard. Uppermost was the Concrete Yard Surface L1006, a light yellow white, compact and reinforced concrete. Below L1006 was a Sand Bedding Layer L1007, a mid yellow orange, friable sand and gravel and (depth 0.02 (Tr. 4) - 0.12m (Tr.3)). Buried Topsoil L1002 was present below L1006, and L1000. It was discoloured by diesel and oil contamination in Trenches 2- 4, being a dark black blue (DP3 and DP4).

8.3 At the base of the sequence in all trenches was Natural Drift Geology L1003, a mid orange yellow, friable clay and sand. This layer constitutes the previous fen island surface (depth 0.60m - 1.01m (Tr.5)).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Despite the potential for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon features only tree hollows, modern postholes and an undated gully were present within the trial trenches. The undated gully was located in Trench 3. A residual sherd of medieval pottery was found in one of the tree hollows, F1004 (Trench 5)

9.2 It is probable that the site has always been used for agricultural purposes, and the 1845 Tithe map depicts trees in the area of Trench 5.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Day Developments Ltd for their assistance and for funding of the project. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Chris Glover, Project Manager, Mr Nigel Ibbs of CJ Murfitt Ltd and Mr Andrew Fleet

AS would like to thank Ms Hazel White, Assistant Archaeologist at Cambridge HER and the staff at Cambridge Record Office, Shire Hall.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Darby, H. C. 1974 *The Medieval Fenland*. Newton Abbot

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Institute for Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

McDonald, T., Prosser, L & Seddon, G. 2000 *The Angel Public House, Station Road, Soham, Cambs* Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust unpublished report 724

APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Name/Details
<i>Prehistoric 500,000 – AD 43</i>		
MCB 16872	595 737	Iron Age ditch and medieval ridge and furrow
<i>Roman AD 43 – 410</i>		
07100	594 738	Roman pot 1 st -2 nd century and an undated human skull
<i>Medieval 410-1066</i>		
MCB 16867	587 742	Cloverfield Drive: evidence of a settlement dating from the 12 th century in an area used for pasture. Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon wells also present.
11985	592 734	38 Station Road: Saxo-Norman features indicating occupation. Includes x4 possible beam slots, and 10 th -12 th century pottery. A Roman ditch also present
11932	592 734	9-13 Pratt Street: linear and curvilinear ditches, pits and post-holes along with a small amount of 10 th -12 th century pottery. Modern rubbish pits
MCB 16379	593 736	Ten Bell Lane: burgage plot: medieval pit and undated ditches
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
MCB 17133	591 735	Methodist chapel built in 1841
MCB 17130	591 733	United Reform Church north of Cock Lane built 1841 Listed Building 48885
06945	592 739	Hall Street North Closes: Windmill shown on 19 th century map
07096	588 735	Brick Kiln shown on Tithe map
<i>Multi-period</i>		
MCB 18106	591 734	An evaluation uncovered two main concentrations to the east and west of the site yielding small amounts of prehistoric flint flakes and medieval pottery. Undated pits and an undated burial of a female with infant and child. The NE-SW alignment suggests a prehistoric or Saxon date most likely
MCB 18105	590 734	Fieldwalking found a single Roman sherd and medieval and post-medieval pottery, and roof tile and clay pipe
<i>Undated</i>		
MCB 17613	588 743	Cloverfield Drive: undated ditch and pit/ditch terminus

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Source
modern	Site location	1:25,000	OS Explorer
modern	Detailed site location	1:500	Client
modern	HER information	1:10,000	Archaeological Solutions
1656	Soham manor map, north of the village		107/P10 CRO
1845	Tithe map		P142/27/1-2 CRO
1886	OS first edition map	1:2,500	XXX.16 CRO
1901/2	OS second edition map	1:2,500	XXX.16 CRO
1925	OS map	1:2,500	XXX.16 CRO
1950	OS map	1:10,560	XXX.SE CRO

APPENDIX 3

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered a single body sherd weighing 12g from L1005. The sherd is slight to moderately abraded with buff surfaces and mid grey core, and contains moderate medium to coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz sand. The surfaces also contain a small amount of fine chalk and the sherd can be classed as an Ely-type ware and would suit a date of late 12th to 14th centuries (Spoerry 2008, 12 & 31).

Bibliography

Spoerry, P. 2008 *Ely Wares* East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 122

DP1



Post-excitation, Trench 1,
looking south-west.

DP2



Post-excitation, Trench 2,
looking north-west.

DP3



Post-excitation, Trench 3,
looking north-east.

DP4



Sample Section 3, Trench 3,
looking south-east.

DP5



Post-excitation, Trench 4, looking north-west.

DP6



Tree Hollows, Trench 5, looking north-east.

DP7

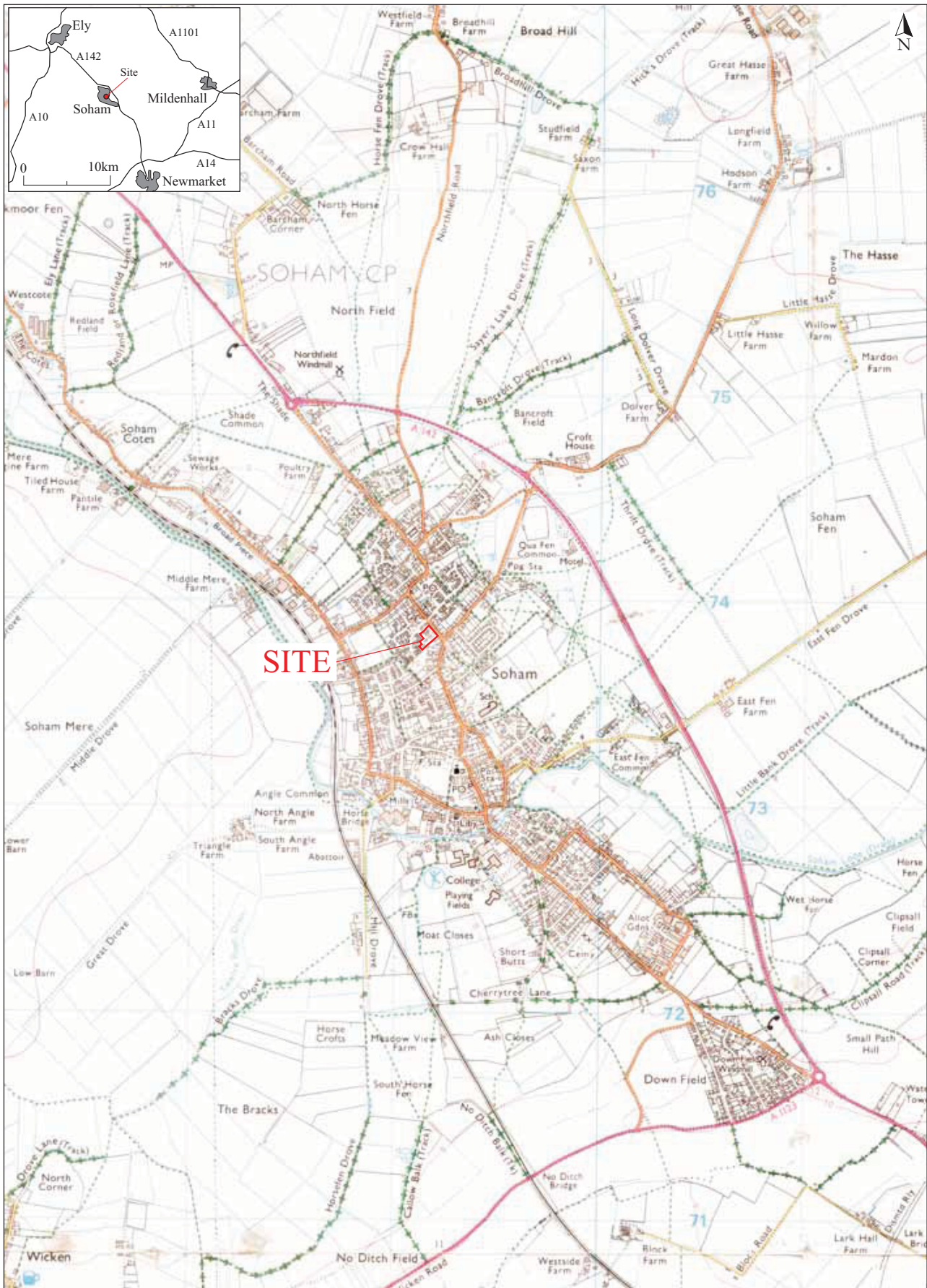


Sample Section 5A, Trench 5, looking south-west. Tree Hollow F1004 present at the base of the section.

DP8

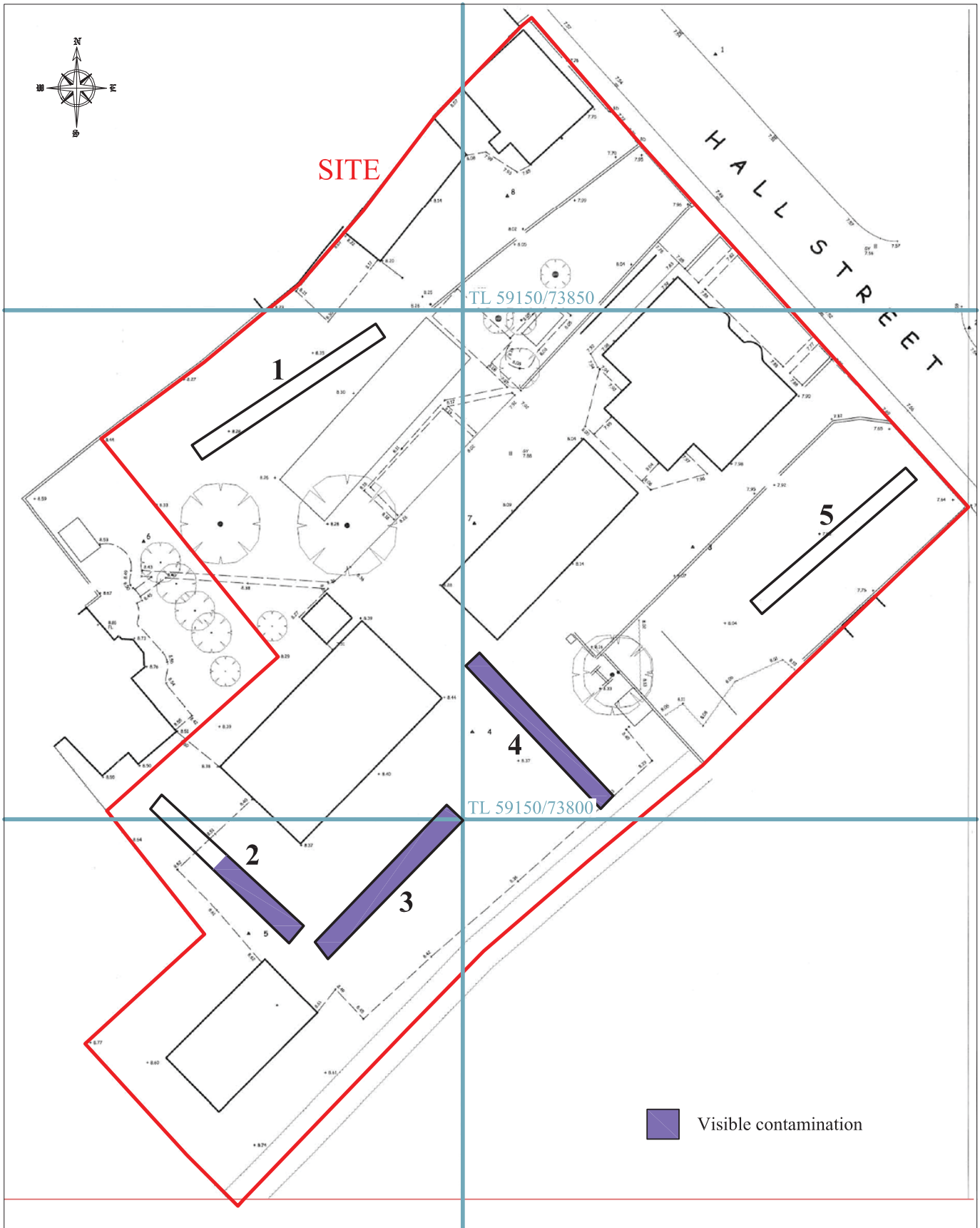


Modern posthole, Trench 2.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 25m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4

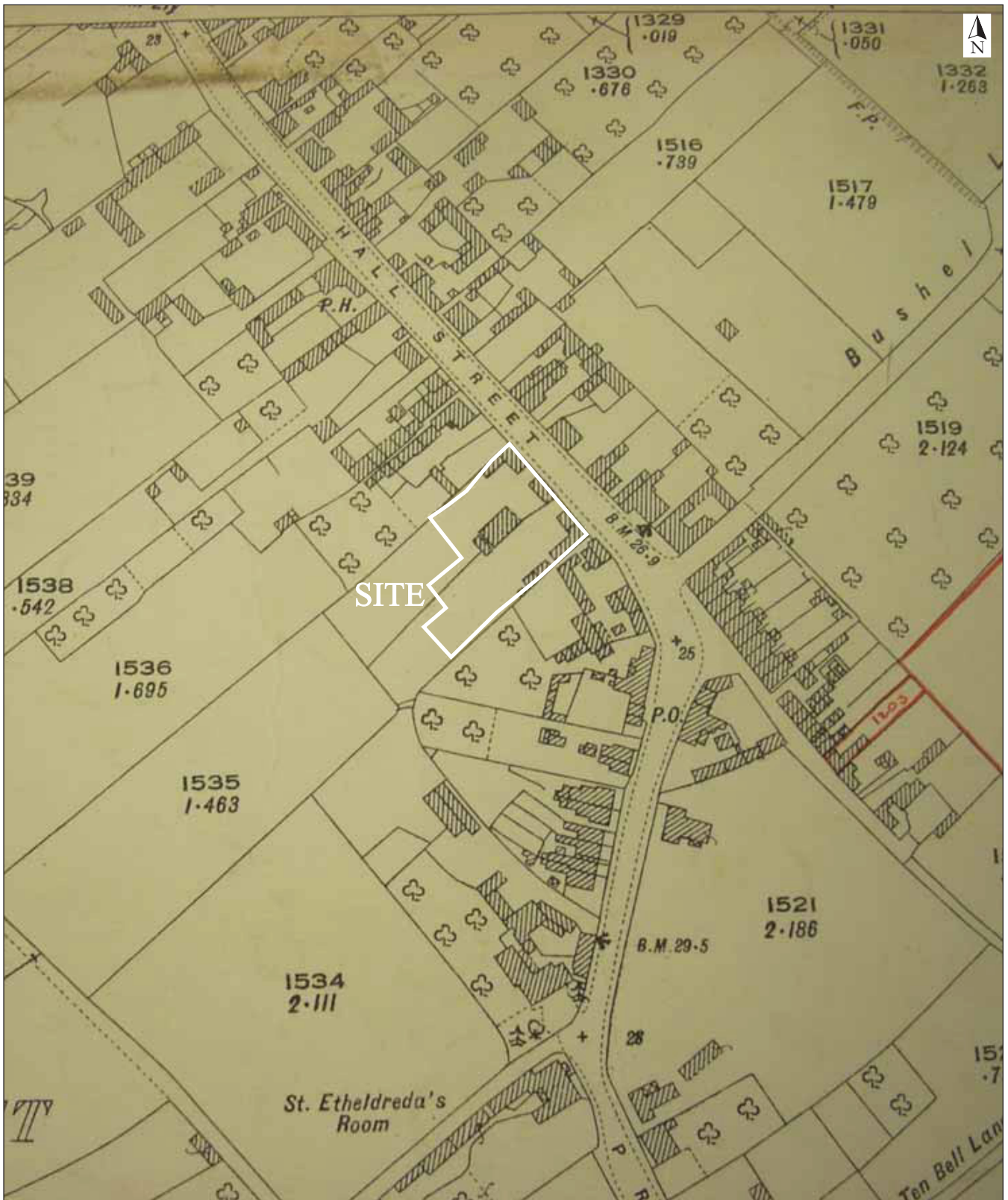


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1845
Not to scale



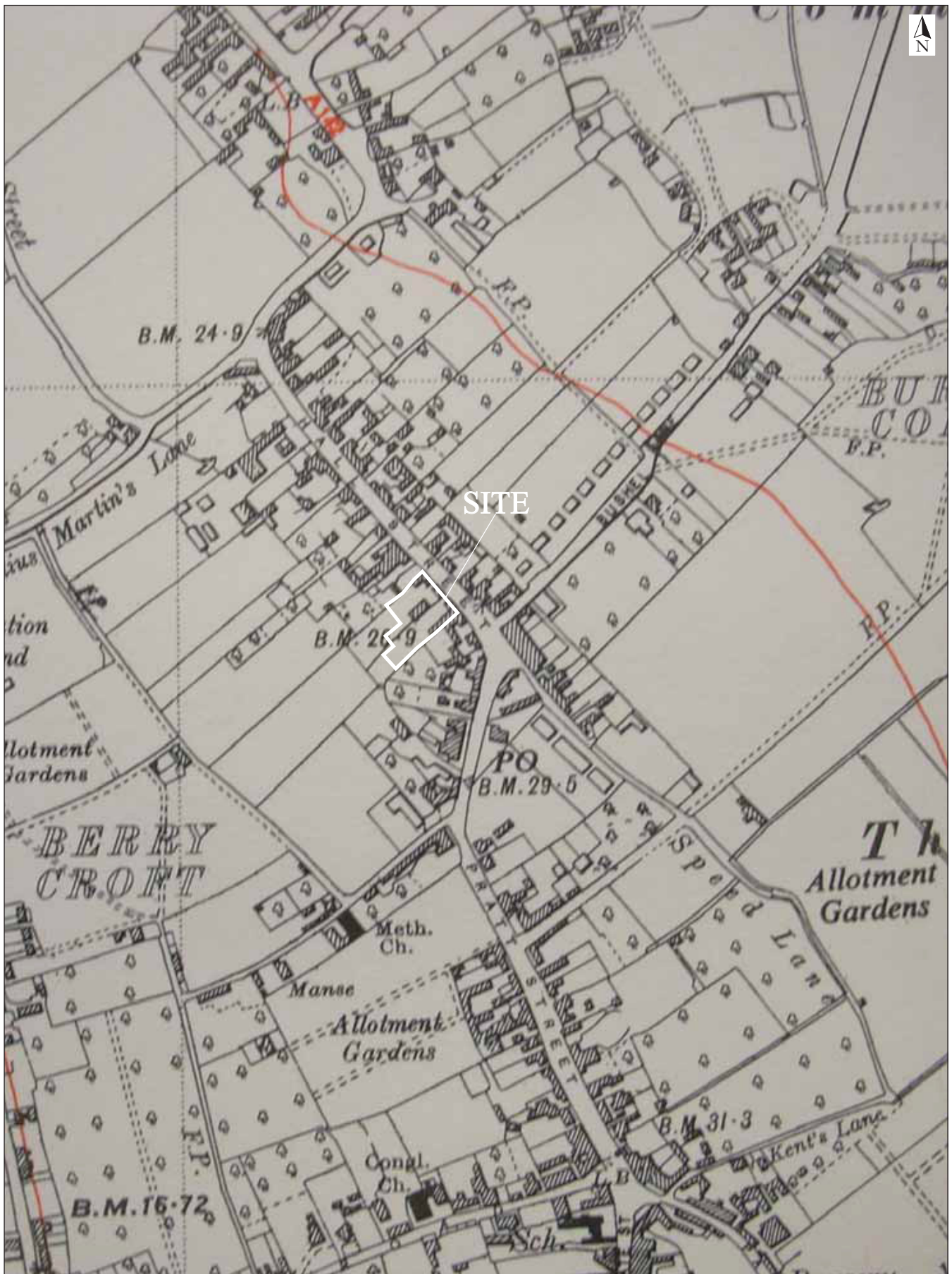
Reproduced from the 1901/2 Ordnance Survey 25' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 2nd edition OS map, 1901/2
Not to scale



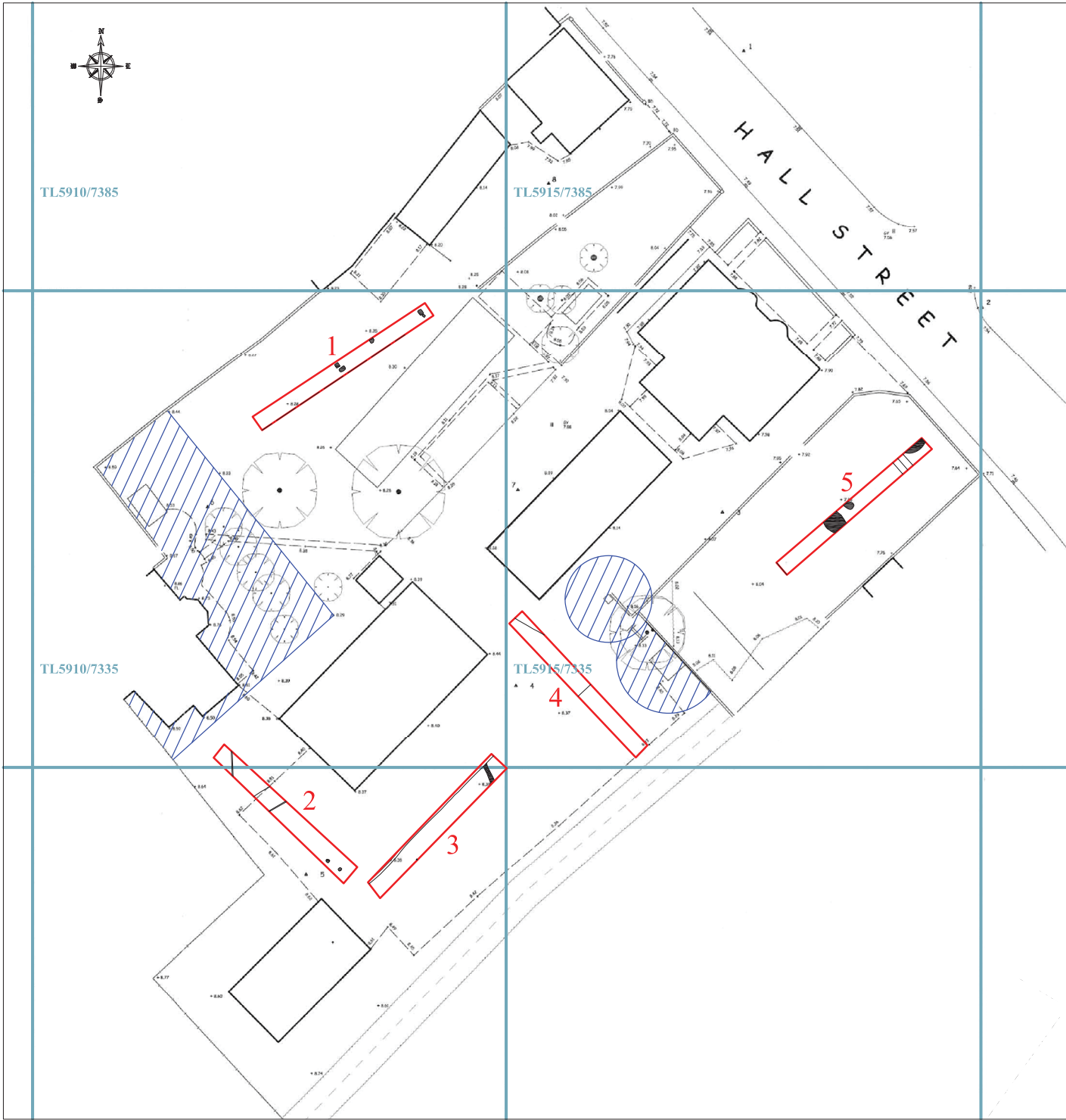
Reproduced from the 1925 Ordnance Survey 25' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1925
 Not to scale

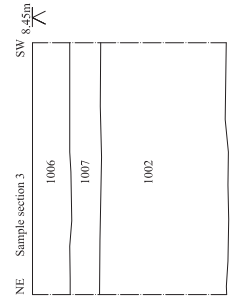
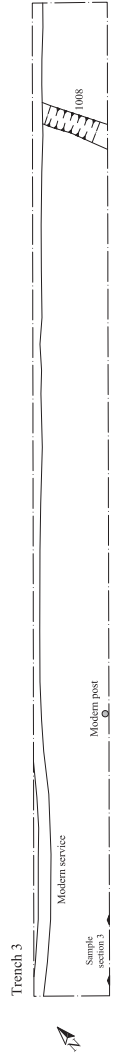
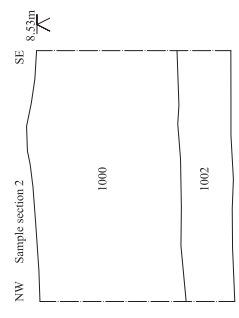
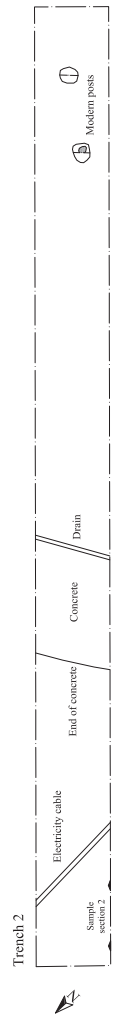
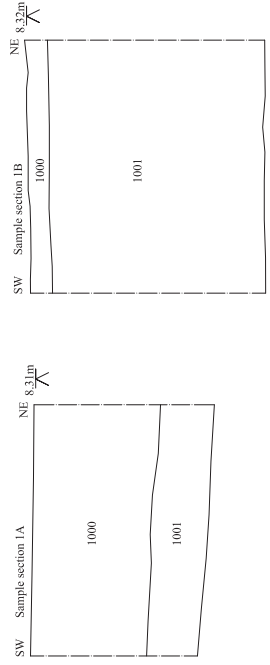
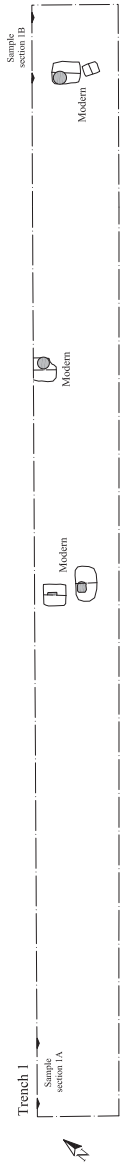


Reproduced from the 1950 Ordnance Survey 6' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

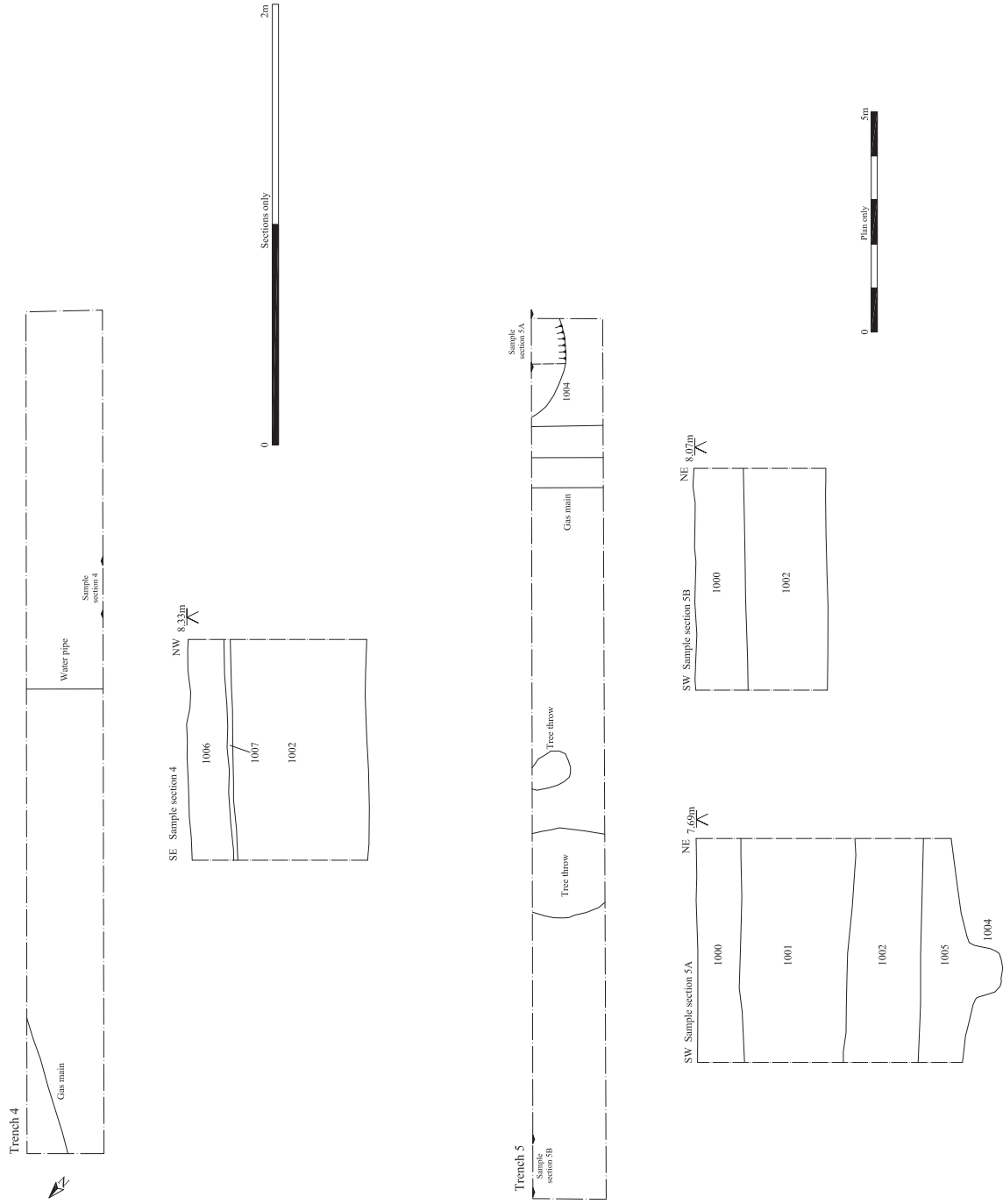
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 OS map, 1950
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3