
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORDHAM ROAD, SOHAM,
LAND NW OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors:	Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 6098 7177	Report No: 5334	
District: East Cambs	Site Code: ECB 4966	
Approved:	Project No: 7078	
Claire Halpin MCIfA	Date: 9 March 2017 Revised: 16/03/2017	

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.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



**INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE**

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 CONCLUSION**
- 11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Fordham Road, Soham, Land NW of pedestrian bridge, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Fordham Road, Soham, north west of the Pedestrian Bridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6098 7177). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two dwellings (East Cambs Council Ref. 16/01532/OUT). It was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period remains recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Investigations north of the site have revealed extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement/ occupation (CHER ECB4556 & ECB3613). Artefactual evidence of occupation of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods has also been found in the immediate vicinity (CHER MCB9047, MCB9167-9, MCB13750, MCB13743 and MCB11041).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a probable periglacial feature.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	7078	Site code	ECB 4966
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Farm		
Planned development	Dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Probable periglacial feature		
Significant finds (+dates)	Possible Early Neolithic:	Struck flint	
	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age:	Pottery	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	East Cambs	Soham
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c. 0.2ha		
NGR	TL 6098 7177		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 10m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	CCC HET		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Crawford Associates		
Full title	Land NW of pedestrian bridge, Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	5334		
Date (of report)	09 March 2017 (Revised 16/03/2017)		

FORDHAM ROAD, SOHAM, LAND NW OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Fordham Road, Soham, north west of the Pedestrian Bridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6098 7177). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two dwellings (East Cambs Council Ref. 16/01532/OUT). It was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.

The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period remains recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Investigations north of the site have revealed extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement/occupation (CHER ECB4556 & ECB3613). Artefactual evidence of occupation of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods has also been found in the immediate vicinity (CHER MCB9047, MCB9167-9, MCB13750, MCB13743 and MCB11041).

The evaluation revealed a probable periglacial feature.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Fordham Road, Soham, north west of the Pedestrian Bridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6098 7177; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 2 dwellings (East Cambs Council Ref. 16/01532/OUT). It was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Kasia Gdaniec; dated 27/01/2017) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 10/02/2017) and approved by HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 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.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the south side of Soham, on the north eastern side of Fordham Road. The site extends to some 0.2ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on chalk bedrock deposits in the area, at c. 10m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement and activity appears to be focused to the north of Soham in the Broad Hill area, and is represented by extensive flint scatters. Prehistoric flint artefacts in the vicinity of Fordham Road are limited to sparsely distributed or isolated finds including a hammer stone, axe and blades to the north (HER 02097 and 07498) and scrapers and a whetstone to the south-east (HER04456). The majority of recorded Bronze Age activity in the Soham area comprises funerary remains with funerary mounds at Wicken and Fordham, and a burial recorded at Clipsall Field to the south-east (HER 07518). A spearhead (HER

07605a) and Beaker pottery (HER 07493) have also been recorded in the Clipsall Field and Down Field areas to the east and west. The Iron Age landscape around Soham is dominated by the hilltop settlement at Henney. However, part of an early Iron Age settlement represented by pits, ditches and a few possible postholes, has been investigated during two phases of evaluation and small-scale excavation at Clay Street/St Andrew's House (HER CB15776). Late Bronze Age to later Iron Age and Roman pottery, a preserved Iron Age soil horizon, and features have been recorded at 8 Market Street and Cyril Fox records the discovery in Soham of an early Iron Age male warrior burial accompanied by a spear and two dogs (HER 07086), although its precise location is not known and an Anglo-Saxon date may be more likely.

4.2 During the Roman period, Soham formed part of a complex and intensively settled landscape. A significant component of this landscape was a villa at East Fen Drove (HER 07688 and 07578) to the north-east and a settlement at Fordey Farm to the north-west of Soham. A substantial building has also been recorded to the south of the town (HER 02087). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Fordham Road have recorded significant evidence for Roman activity and settlement. Clipsall Field and Down Field areas to the east and north have produced large quantities of Roman finds. Some evidence for Roman occupation has also been found in the vicinity of the modern town centre but the character and status of this activity is not yet well understood. Pottery, including Castor ware and a cordoned jar of 1st - to 2nd-century date, has been found in association with a human skull at Weatheralls Close. A Roman burial ground in the vicinity of White Hart Lane, just north of the High Street, may be indicated by seven skeletons found in building trenches (HER 06971), and an additional inhumation uncovered nearby during other construction work (HER MCB17746). However, in both cases only one or two sherds of Roman pottery were present and these may have been residual finds in later burials. A late Iron Age to early Roman (c. 50 BC – AD 70/80) ditched enclosure with associated rubbish pits, possible structural features and evidence of high-status occupation including imported Gallo-Belgic pottery has been recorded at the former Church Hall site on the High Street. Evidence for late Roman settlement (4th to possibly early 5th centuries) was also present. An archaeological investigation further north west along Fordham Road (HER CB14630) recorded a continuation of enclosure ditches with associated pits, containing low to moderate quantities of finds including 2nd century AD pottery and a spindle whorl.

4.3 Pagan Anglo-Saxon period cemeteries are known and one was located to the west of the site on Newmarket Road (HER 07027). A key component of the medieval agricultural landscape would have been windmills, one of which was situated on the other side of Fordham Road on Mill Croft (HER 07497).

4.4 Excavations by AS in 2012-13 further NW on Fordham Road revealed. Dense archaeological activity comprising two phases of prehistoric (late Bronze Age to Iron Age) settlement followed by three phases of Romano-British activity. The prehistoric archaeology comprised a series of enclosures. No domestic buildings were present, but the character of the finds assemblages suggests settlement in the immediate vicinity. The Roman site comprised a series of enclosures, very similar in layout to the prehistoric site. Within the enclosures were a well, corn-drying ovens and a kiln. Romano-British graves were also excavated. As in the prehistoric phases, there were

no domestic structures and it is suggested that the site formed part of a larger farming estate.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trenches were excavated: Trenches 1 and 2 were 20m x 1.60m, and Trench 3 was 7m x 1.60m. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). Trench 3 was an additional trench, and excavated to better define the possible ditch recorded in Trench 1.

5.2 The topsoil and overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

5.4 A one-metre square of the topsoil (L1000) and Natural L1001 (originally interpreted as a subsoil; see below) was bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. A struck flint was found within the topsoil (Trench 2).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 11.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.38 – 1.04m	L1001	Natural. Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
1.04m +	L1002	Natural. Mixed patches of firm, white chalky clay silt, and mid brown orange silty sand with medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 10.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.75m	L1001	Natural. As above.
0.75m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a probable periglacial feature (F1003) containing a sherd of late Bronze Age - early Iron Age pottery and struck flint. This material may well have been introduced via bioturbation from lost/ reworked occupation soils above the feature.

Probable periglacial Feature F1003 was linear in plan but ill-defined (1.60+ x 1.35 x 0.23m), orientated northwest/ southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It was stratigraphically sealed by L1001 (DP 5; Fig. 3). Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age pottery (1; 4g) and struck flint (1; 35g) was present within the upper profile of this feature.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 10.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38 – 0.54m	L1001	Natural. As above.
0.54m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 3 0.00 = 11.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.45 – 0.88m	L1001	Natural. As above.
0.88m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 3 was excavated to better define the probable periglacial feature identified in Trench 1. The feature did not traverse the trench; Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil (L1000), consisting of a more humic upper layer (O horizon) and a mineral rich lower layer (A horizon), was encountered to a depth of 0.38-0.45m in all trenches. The soil is in-keeping with records for the area of freely draining lime rich loamy soils (Soilscapes 2017).

8.2 At the base of the topsoil, there is a merging boundary with the natural (L1001), which was represented by an orangey brown sandy silt. In Trench 1, the soil profile became deeper towards the SW end (up to 0.66m). L1001 showed extensive evidence for earthworm activity throughout, demonstrating its role within the active soil profile. L1001 overlay natural chalky clay silt deposits (L1002) that are recorded across the Soham peninsular.

8.3 L1001 was interpreted on site as a subsoil hence its excavation. It was excavated in spits and no truncated features were visible in the trench sections. L1001 stratigraphically sealed a probable periglacial feature (F1003) (DP 5; Fig. 3).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period remains recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Investigations north of the site have revealed extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement/occupation (CHER ECB4556 & ECB3613). Artefactual evidence of occupation of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods has also been found in the immediate vicinity (CHER MCB9047, MCB9167-9, MCB13750, MCB13743 and MCB11041).

9.2 In the event, the evaluation revealed only a probable periglacial feature (F1003 (Trench 1)). The feature was difficult to discern and was disturbed by a large amount of root and worm activity. Although late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery and a struck flint was present within the (upper) profile of the feature, this is likely to have been introduced via bioturbation from lost/ reworked occupation soils above the feature.

9.3 A third trench (Trench 3) was cut 4m to the north-west of Trench 1 to see if F1003 continued. No continuation of the possible periglacial feature was present and Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

9.4 Sampling of the topsoil and subsoil produced only a single struck flint from the Topsoil (L1000 Trench 2). It suggests that the site has only ever seen light usage and until recent times has been at some distance from settlement.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 *The evaluation revealed a probable periglacial feature.*

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr Tom Crawford of Crawford Associates for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. CIfA, Reading

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Website

Soilscapes, 2017, National Soil Resource Institute, Cranfield University, <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (consulted 08/03/2017)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
-	1000		Topsoil								
-									Struck flint	1	4
1003	-	1	Probable periglacial feature	Late Bronze – early Iron Age	1	4			Struck flint	1	35

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of two pieces (39g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition, with technological traits that indicate they may have origins in the early Neolithic period.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The struck flint was manufactured using high quality dark grey, near black raw material with, where extant, an off-white chalky cortex of medium thickness. The upper profile of F1003 contained an exhausted blade core (35g) which exhibits a single striking platform with blades removed part the way around (type A2), and a pyramidal profile. A blade (4g) of comparable depth to the core was recovered from L1000, exhibiting parallel dorsal scars and traces of wear on one lateral edge. The utilization of this type of core technology and blade tools is characteristic of the early Neolithic in the region, and also form a component of some preceding late Mesolithic components, though there is no evidence to support the earlier date.

References

Andrefsky, W. 2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (2nd edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Healy, F. 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 39

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a sherd (4g) of prehistoric pottery in a lightly abraded condition found within the upper profile of probable periglacial feature F1003.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995).

Discussion

The three body sherds are small but cross-joining, with an extant internal surface but a heavily flaked (abraded) external surface. The vessels were manufactured in a hand-made, bonfire-fired fabric with black to dark brown surfaces over a dark grey core and inclusions of sparse-common calcined flint (0.25-2mm, occasionally to 5mm) with common sub angular quartz (0.2-0.5mm). This type of fabric is typically dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age in the region, with notable early Iron Age pit groups containing post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery in this fabric recorded to the north-west on Fordham Road (Peachey 2015b, 71). Isolated early Iron Age pit groups containing this fabric have also been recorded elsewhere on the fen island at Halstead Lodge and The Shade (Peachey 2015a, 33; Peachey 2016, 25); however without further diagnostic sherds this conclusion remains tentative as similar fabrics were manufactured in the Fenland from the Neolithic to the early Iron Age.

References

PCRG 1995 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies And Guidelines For Analysis And Publication*. Occasional Papers No.s 1 & 2

Peachey, A. 2015a 'The Pottery' in Orzechowski, K. *Halstead Lodge, 4 White Hart Lane, Soham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4940, 32-6

Peachey, A. 2015b 'The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery in Newton, A. & Quinn, S. *Land North East of Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire: Research Archive Report*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4816, 69-119

Peachey, A. 2016 'The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery in Monahan, V. *Land North of The Shade, Soham, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5216, 24-28

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-280262

Project details

Project name	Fordham Road, Soham, Land NW of pedestrian bridge, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Fordham Road, Soham, north west of the Pedestrian Bridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6098 7177). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of two dwellings (East Cambs Council Ref. 16/01532/OUT). It was required based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), and it represents the initial requirement. The site is located within a landscape known for multi-period remains recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). Investigations north of the site have revealed extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement/ occupation (CHER ECB4556 and ECB3613). Artefactual evidence of occupation of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods has also been found in the immediate vicinity (CHER MCB9047, MCB9167-9, MCB13750, MCB13743 and MCB11041). The evaluation revealed a probable periglacial feature.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2017 End: 28-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7078 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4966 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PROBABLE PERIGLACIAL FEATURE Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOHAM Fordham Road, Soham, Land NW of pedestrian bridge, Cambridgeshire
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6098 7177 52.31996310126 0.362193887574 52 19 11 N 000 21 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 10m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	CCC HET
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fordham Road, Soham, Land NW of pedestrian bridge, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barlow, G
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5334
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on 23 March 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trenches being excavated



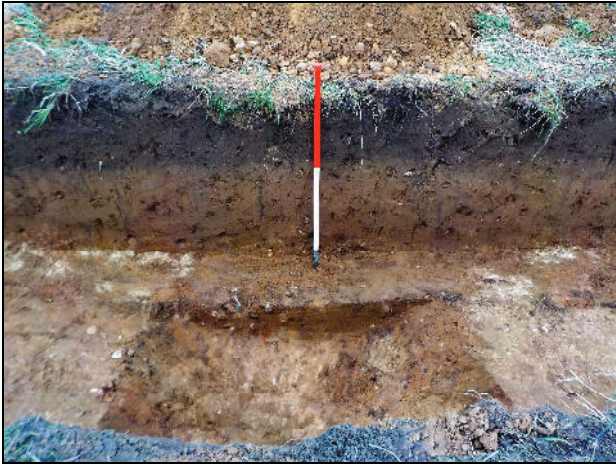
2
Trench 1, looking north-east



3
Trench 2, looking south-east



4
Trench 3, looking north-east



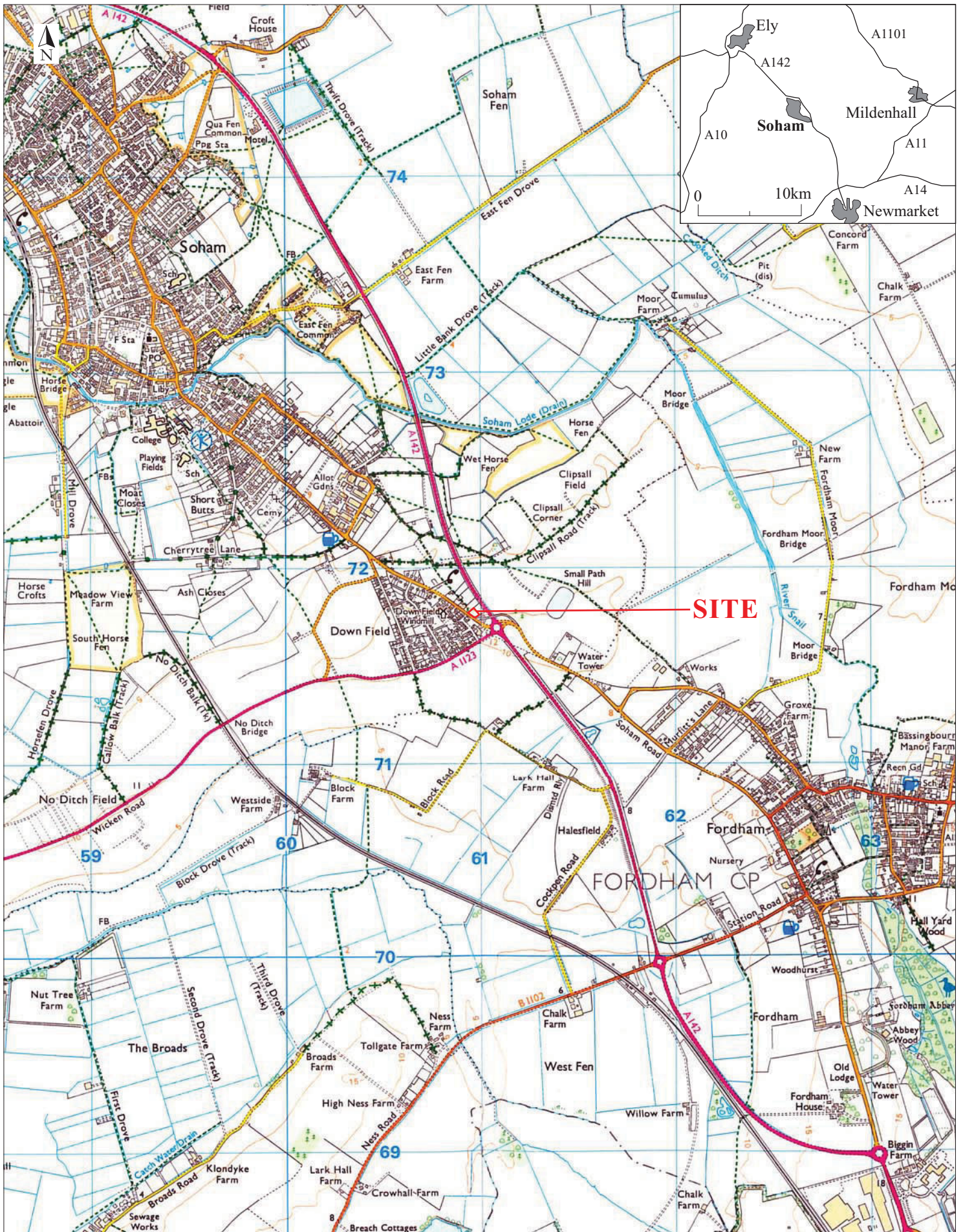
5
Probable periglacial feature F1003 in Trench 1,
looking south-east



6
Sample section 2B, looking south

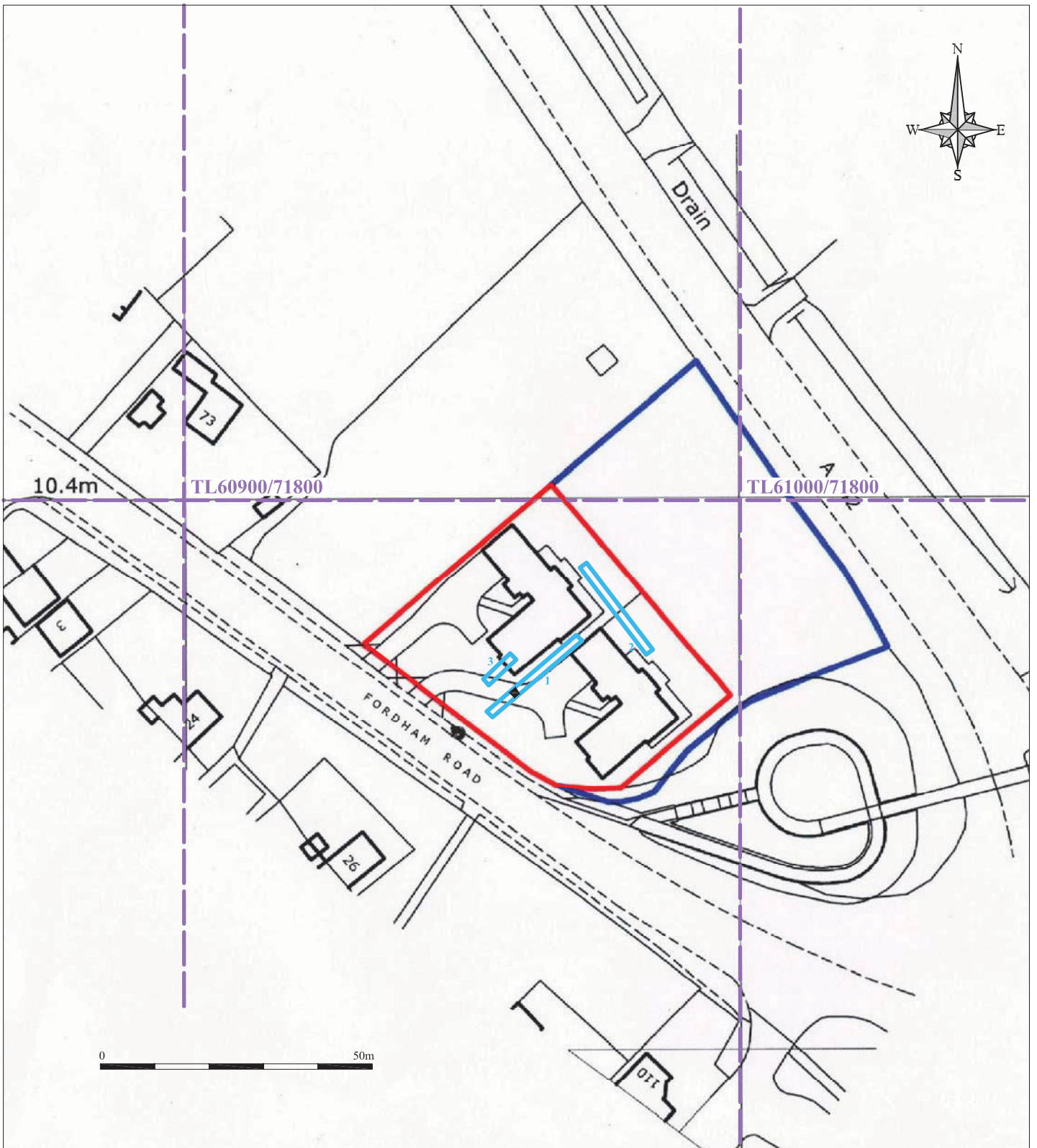


7
Sample section 3A, looking south-east

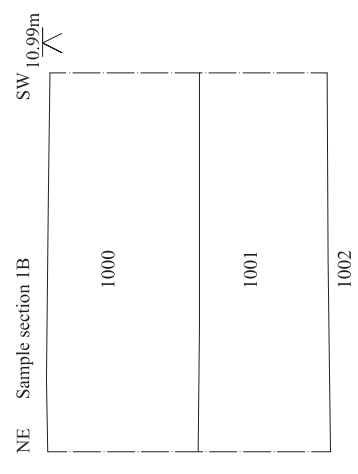
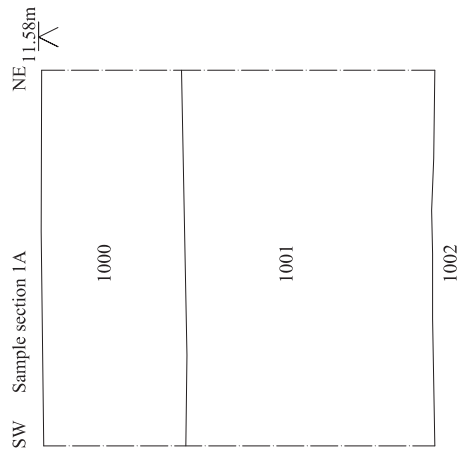
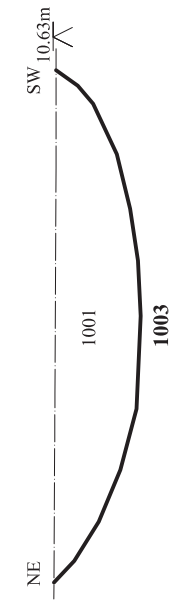
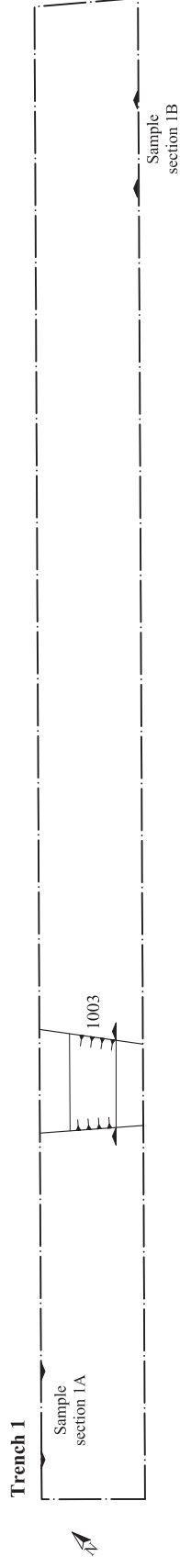


Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 73 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire (P7078)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
73 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire (P7078)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

73 Fordham Road, Soham, Cambridgeshire (P7078)