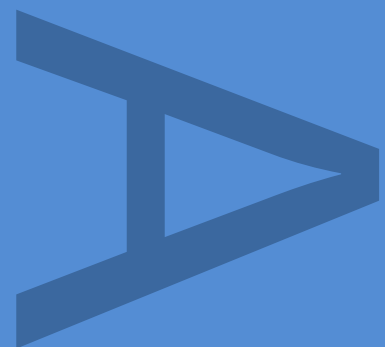


**Land west of Cody Road,
Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire:**

**Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation**

October 2014





LAND WEST OF CODY ROAD, WATERBEACH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 9LQ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3761
Report Number	R11886

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Land West of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9LQ:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Planning Reference: S/0645/13/FL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 49816 66018

Site Code: CCRW14

Event No: ECB4299

Report No. R11886

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October 2014

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land west of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 49816 66018) on 13th October 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 60 residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

A shallow medieval (late 12th-14th century) ditch was identified in Trench 10, in the south of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were present. A modern pipe trench in Trenches 1 and 6 corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by an earlier geophysical survey of the site. Based on the results of the evaluation, the site has low archaeological potential.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land west of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9LQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 49816 66018) on 13th October 2014 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of 60 new residential dwellings, with associated access, car-parking and landscaping (Planning Reference S/0645/13/FL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Kasia Gdaniec (Gdaniec 2014) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 Ten 30m trial trenches (300m in total) were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is mid orangey-brown to dark brown Gault Clay, with river terrace deposits of sand and gravel a short distance to the west of the site (British Geological Survey; Website 1).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is located in Waterbeach, 5km north-east of the outskirts of Cambridge. It comprises a rectangular arable field with an area of 1.78ha, bordering Cody Road to the east, the rear boundary of properties fronting Bannold Road to the south, green space alongside a new residential development in Levitt Lane to the west and Waterbeach Barracks to the north. The River Cam lies 1km to the east and the Car Dyke Roman canal extends south-east to north-west across the west side of Waterbeach, c. 1km to the west of the site. The landscape around the site is largely flat and lies at an elevation of around 5.5m OD (above Ordnance Datum), sloping very gradually downwards to the north towards Waterbeach Fen.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Neolithic artefacts, comprising chance finds of flints and stone axes, have been found in this part of Waterbeach (e.g. Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) No. CB15650).
- 3.2 Middle Iron Age pits have been excavated a few hundred metres to the south-east of the site, at 12 Pieces Lane (Newton 2011). Additional residual Iron Age pottery was found in Roman features.
- 3.3 Further prehistoric activity has been identified during an evaluation on the High Street, Waterbeach. A buried soil produced three sherds of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery (CHER ECB2210).
- 3.4 The site is located in an area of known intensive Roman activity and settlement, associated particularly with the presence of a Roman canal, Car Dyke, extending on a south-east to north-west alignment to the west of the town and meeting the River Cam to its south.
- 3.5 Enclosure boundaries of probable Roman date were discovered on land just to the west of the site during a trial trench evaluation at Bannold Road (CHER MCB17241/ ECB2325). A 2nd-century gilded and enamelled brooch has been found in gardens 200m south-west of the site (CHER 09702).
- 3.6 The site is located 400m to the north-west of Roman Horningsea industry pottery kilns excavated at 12 Pieces Lane (CHER MCB19562/ ECB3347). These were located alongside dense Roman settlement activity including hearths, pits and enclosure ditches.
- 3.7 Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded during a programme of evaluation at Denny End, Waterbeach (CHER ECB402), while further settlement activity is known at Denny Lane, 350m to the south of the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 Ten 30m trial trenches were excavated across the site in order to provide a representative sample (c. 3.5%) of the overall site area. Some were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies, notably a north- to south-aligned linear anomaly crossing the western part of the field (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval. No archaeological features or deposits survived above the level of the natural geology.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil-heaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.1.6 Ditches were investigated by means of 1m hand-dug slots across their width.

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the

locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10).
- 4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. A truncated medieval ditch was identified in Trench 10 (Figure 2; Plates 12-13). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present in the other trenches. A modern pipe trench extended through Trenches 1 and 6 (Figure 2; Plates 2-3 and 8), corresponding with a geophysical anomaly.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds. A modern pipe trench on a north to south alignment (Plate 3) corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plates 2-3	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.36-5.63m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(11)	0.35m	0.30m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.35m+	0.30m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 1 was located close to the northern boundary of the site.</p> <p>No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern pipe trench on a north to south alignment was present in the centre of the trench and matches a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.</p>			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 2	Figure 2	Plate 4	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.16-5.71m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(11)	0.25m	0.30m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.25m+	0.30m+
Summary			
Trench 2 was located in the north-east corner of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 3	Figure 2	Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.34-5.79m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(11)	0.30m	0.25m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.30m+	0.25m+
Summary			
Trench 3 was located in the north-west of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 4	Figure 2	Plate 6	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.07-5.66m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(11)	0.25m	0.25m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.25m+	0.25m+
Summary			
Trench 4 was located centrally in the north of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 5	Figure 2	Plate 7	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.03-5.50m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(11)	0.30m	0.30m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.30m+	0.30m+
Summary			
Trench 5 was located in the east of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds. A modern pipe trench on a north to south alignment corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The same pipe trench extended through Trench 1.

TRENCH 6	Figure 2	Plate 8	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.11-5.60m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(11)	0.29m	0.29m
Natural	(12)	0.29m+	0.29m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 6 was located in the west of the site.</p> <p>No archaeological features or finds were present. A modern pipe trench on a north to south alignment was present in the east end of the trench and matches a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.</p>			

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 7	Figure 2	Plate 9	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 4.81-5.94m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(11)	0.30m	0.20m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.30m+	0.20m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 7 was located in the south-west corner of the site.</p> <p>No archaeological features or finds were present.</p>			

5.9 Trench 8

5.9.1 Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 8	Figure 2	Plate 10	
Trench Alignment: SW-NE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 5.03-5.56m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(11)	0.30m	0.20m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.30m+	0.20m+
Summary			
Trench 8 was located in the central southern part of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.10 Trench 9

5.10.1 Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

TRENCH 9	Figure 2	Plate 11	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 4.95-5.30m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(11)	0.30m	0.25m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.30m+	0.25m+
Summary			
Trench 9 was located in the south-east of the site. No archaeological features or finds were present.			

5.11 Trench 10

5.11.1 Trench 10 contained an east- to west-aligned ditch. Two 1m slots were excavated ([13] and [15]). The ditch extended along the length of the trench for 30m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation in both directions. It was 0.80-1.10m wide and extremely shallow, surviving to only 0.05m deep, with an irregular profile and base (Plates 12-13). It was filled with a compact mottled mid brown/ grey clay ((14)=(16)). Two small, abraded 'crumbs' of probable local medieval coarseware, including one partial rim sherd (c. late 12th-14th century) (<1g each) (Berni Sudds, pers. comm.), were found in Slot [13]. It is likely that this was only the base of the ditch, the upper portion of the feature having been ploughed away.

TRENCH 10	Figure 2	Plate 12	
Trench Alignment: WNW-ESE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 4.99-5.05m	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(11)	0.40m	0.40m
Natural Clay	(12)	0.40m+	0.40m+
Summary			
<p>Trench 10 was located close to the southern boundary of the site. A single shallow east- to west-aligned medieval ditch was present.</p>			

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evaluation identified a single ditch in Trench 10, adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. It has been truncated by ploughing and only the base survives. Two small pieces of abraded medieval (late 12th-14th century) pottery were found in one of the excavated slots. The ditch is aligned perpendicular to Cody Road and parallel with Bannold Road and is likely to be a field boundary or drainage ditch in agricultural land.
- 6.2 Trenches 1 and 6 contained a roughly north- to south-aligned modern pipe trench, which corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.3 No other archaeological features or deposits were present in the trial trenches. The shallow depth of the overburden (the ploughsoil directly overlies the disturbed surface of the natural geology) means that any archaeological remains on the site would have had little protection from modern agricultural activity. However, despite scanning both visually and with a metal-detector, no finds were recovered from the spoil-heaps, suggesting that the absence of archaeological features on the site is not simply the result of them having been ploughed away.
- 6.4 Based on the results of the evaluation, the site has low archaeological potential.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the project. Mark Hinman managed the project on behalf of PCA. The author would like to thank Malcolm of Anthill Plant for operating the excavator and Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Dave Curry for their hard work on site. PCA's CAD Department prepared the figures.

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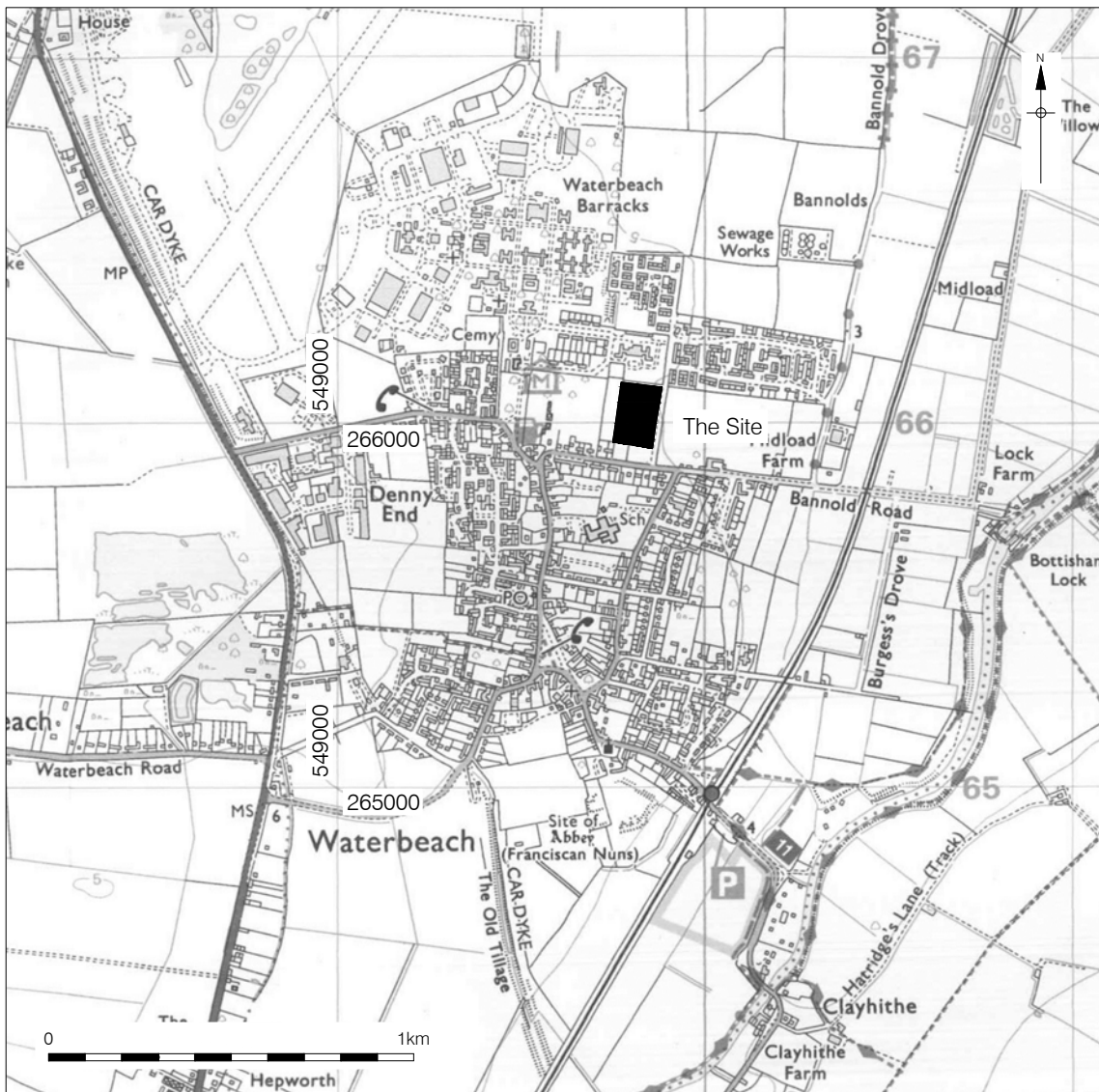
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Hinman, M. and Lees, M. 2014 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished)

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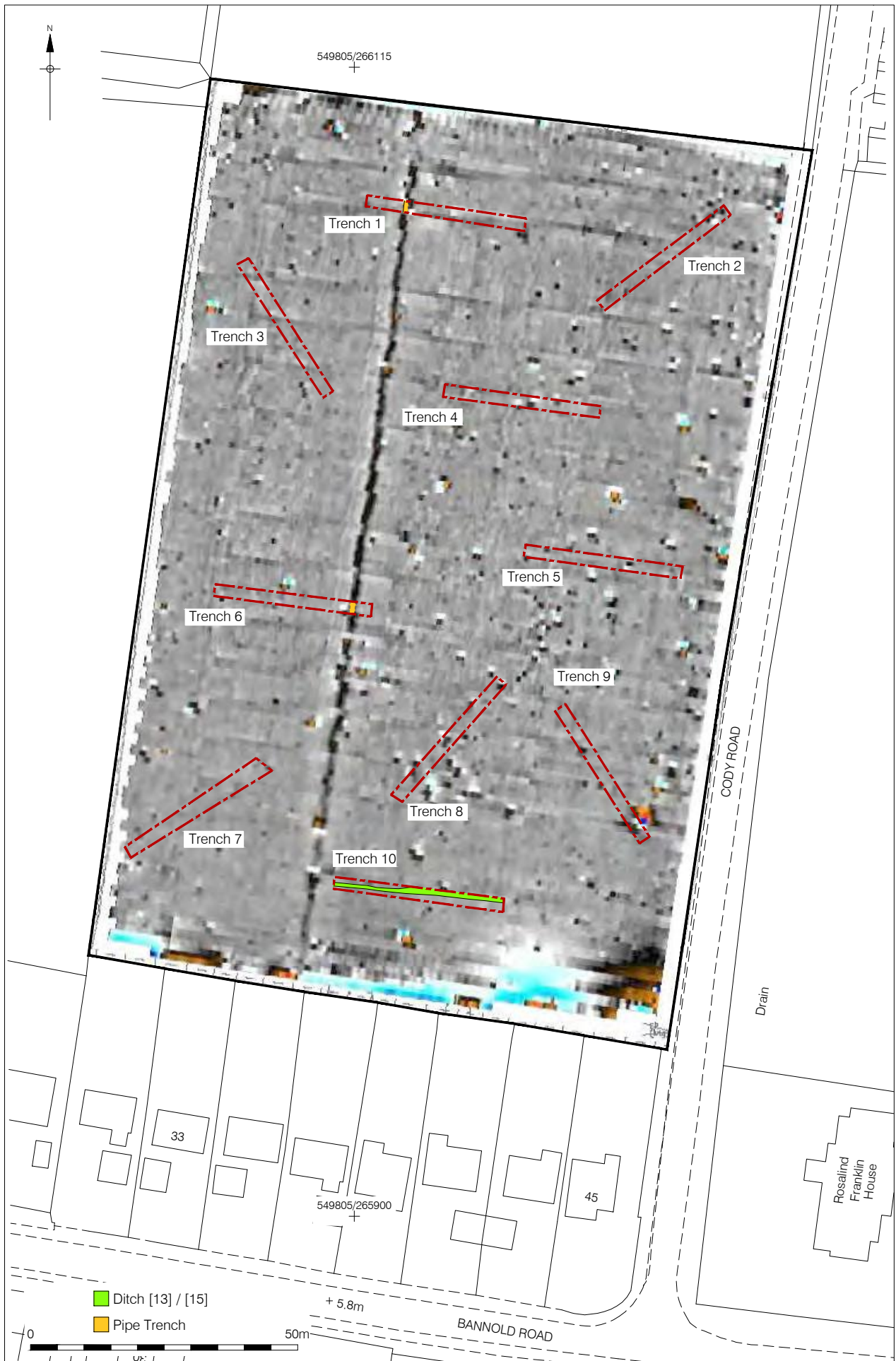


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16/10/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; and 1:20,000 at A4



Geophysical Survey by Stratascan (October 2014)

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16/10/14 JS

Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: The site, view south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1, view east with modern pipe trench in middle ground



Plate 3: Trench 1, view south showing modern pipe trench (matches geophysical anomaly)



Plate 4: Trench 2, view north-east (machining was slightly deeper in foreground to test whether the natural geological horizon had been reached)



Plate 5: Trench 3, view south-east



Plate 6: Trench 4, view east



Plate 7: Trench 5, view east



Plate 8: Trench 6, view west with modern pipe trench (matches geophysical anomaly) in foreground



Plate 9: Trench 7, view north-east



Plate 10: Trench 8, view north-east



Plate 11: Trench 9, view south-east



Plate 12: Trench 10, view east showing Ditch [13]=[15]



Plate 13: Ditch [13], view west (Trench 10)

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	CUT	CATEGORY	TRENCH	PERIOD
1		Trench		
2		Trench		
3		Trench		
4		Trench		
5		Trench		
6		Trench		
7		Trench		
8		Trench		
9		Trench		
10		Trench		
11		Topsoil	All	
12		Natural	All	
13	13	Ditch	10	Medieval
14	13	Ditch	10	Medieval
15	15	Ditch	10	Medieval
16	15	Ditch	10	Medieval

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-192745

Project details

Project name	Cody Road, Waterbeach Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land west of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 49816 66018) on 13th October 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 60 residential dwellings with associated access and landscaping. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. A shallow medieval (late 12th-14th century) ditch was identified in Trench 10, in the south of the site. No other archaeological features, deposits or finds were present. A modern pipe trench in Trenches 1 and 6 corresponds with a linear anomaly identified by an earlier geophysical survey of the site.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2014 End: 13-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CCRW14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	S/0645/13/FL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4299 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE WATERBEACH Lans west of Cody Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB25 9LQ
Study area	1.78 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 49816 66018 52.2714539112 0.195951939134 52 16 17 N 000 11 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.81m Max: 5.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Tom Woolhouse
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4299
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4299
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4299
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

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