

**9 Audley Way, Horseheath,  
Cambridgeshire, ECB 3943**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/049**

**Client: DCH Construction**

Author: Rob Brooks

April/2013

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# 9 Audley Way, Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, ECB 3943

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/049

Author: Rob Brooks

Illustrator: Crane Begg

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: April/2013



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** ECB 3943  
**Site Name:** 9 Audley Way  
**Report Number** 2013/049  
**Planning Application No:** S/2135/12/FL  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 8th and 9th April, 2013  
**Grid Reference:** TL 6113 4733  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-147327  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dan McConnell  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
**Client/Funding Body:** DCH Construction  
**Client Reference:** N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date: 23/04/2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 23/04/2013

Signed:



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



## **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of four trenches was carried out at 9 Audley Way, Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire. This uncovered no features or finds and the geological levels did not appear to have been heavily disturbed, suggesting an absence of archaeological deposits.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of two houses and a bungalow at 9 Audley Way, Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET – Appendix 1) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) written by Andrew Tester of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) as a condition of planning application S/2135/12/FL. DCH Construction funded the work that was carried out on 8th-9th April, 2013. The four trenches were located within areas of grassland, scrubland and through a hardcore surface at grid reference TL 6113 4733.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The village's topography is relatively flat and the site itself lies between the 90m and 95m contours, with the levels dropping gently to the north. On site, ground levels were recorded at between 90.3m and 91.24m above the OD.

The recorded geology for the immediate area consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation diamicton, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular and Seaford chalk (BGS, 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as brownish-yellow stony-clay, and greyish-orange slightly sandy-clay mottled with mid grey slightly chalky-clay.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The site is located directly north-east of the known medieval settlement area of the village, recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as MCB8862. Earlier remains have been uncovered nearby, including Roman building material and Saxon domestic refuse 75m to the east (Fig. 1 - MCB8914 and MCB8915). A medieval earthwork and post-medieval brickwork are also recorded 115m west of the site. Several other HER listings are located within 500m of the site, usually to the east, south and west (Fig. 1 and Table 1). A Roman road is present 500m north of the site (MCB9602), whilst a medieval deer park is recorded 380m to the east (MCB17529).

Early Ordnance Survey maps of the site from the late 19th century onwards indicate that it was not built upon, being part of a field.

<b>CHER listing</b>	<b>Description</b>
DCB5491	Grade II listed Stable Block at Hartford House
DCB5961	Grade II listed Forge Cottage
DCB6086	Grade II listed Lyndale Cottage
DCB6087	Grade II listed Norfolk House
DCB6088	Grade II listed barn at Manor Farm
DCB6089	Grade II listed Hartford House
DCB6090	Grade II listed Chapel Cottage
DCB6282	Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse
DCB6738	Grade I listed Church of All Saints
DCB6739	Grade II listed Church Farmhouse
DCB6837	Grade II listed The Old Rectory
DCB6957	Grade II listed Churchyard Cross
ECB2493	Archaeological evaluation
MCB1512	Medieval moat
MCB8841	Milestone, Horseheath
MCB8855	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, Horseheath
MCB8856	Post-medieval pottery, Horseheath
MCB8857	Medieval and post-medieval pottery, Horseheath
MCB8858	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, Horseheath
MCB8851, MCB8852, MCB8853 and MCB8854	Worked flint, medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery and glass and bone fragments
MCB8861 and MCB9811	Shrunken village and post-medieval building
MCB8862 and MCB8863	Medieval boundary marker, hollow way, house, platform, pond, and post-medieval brickworks
MCB8865	Medieval All Saints' Church
MCB8866	Medieval cross
MCB8880	Saxon inhumation burial
MCB8911 and MCB8912	Roman settlement and Iron Age pottery
MCB8914 and MCB8915	Roman paving and pottery, and Saxon and medieval pottery
MCB9602	Worstead Street (Via Devana) Roman road
MCB17517	Roman and post-medieval features
MCB17529	Medieval Horseheath Deer Park

Table 1. CHER listings shown on Figure 1

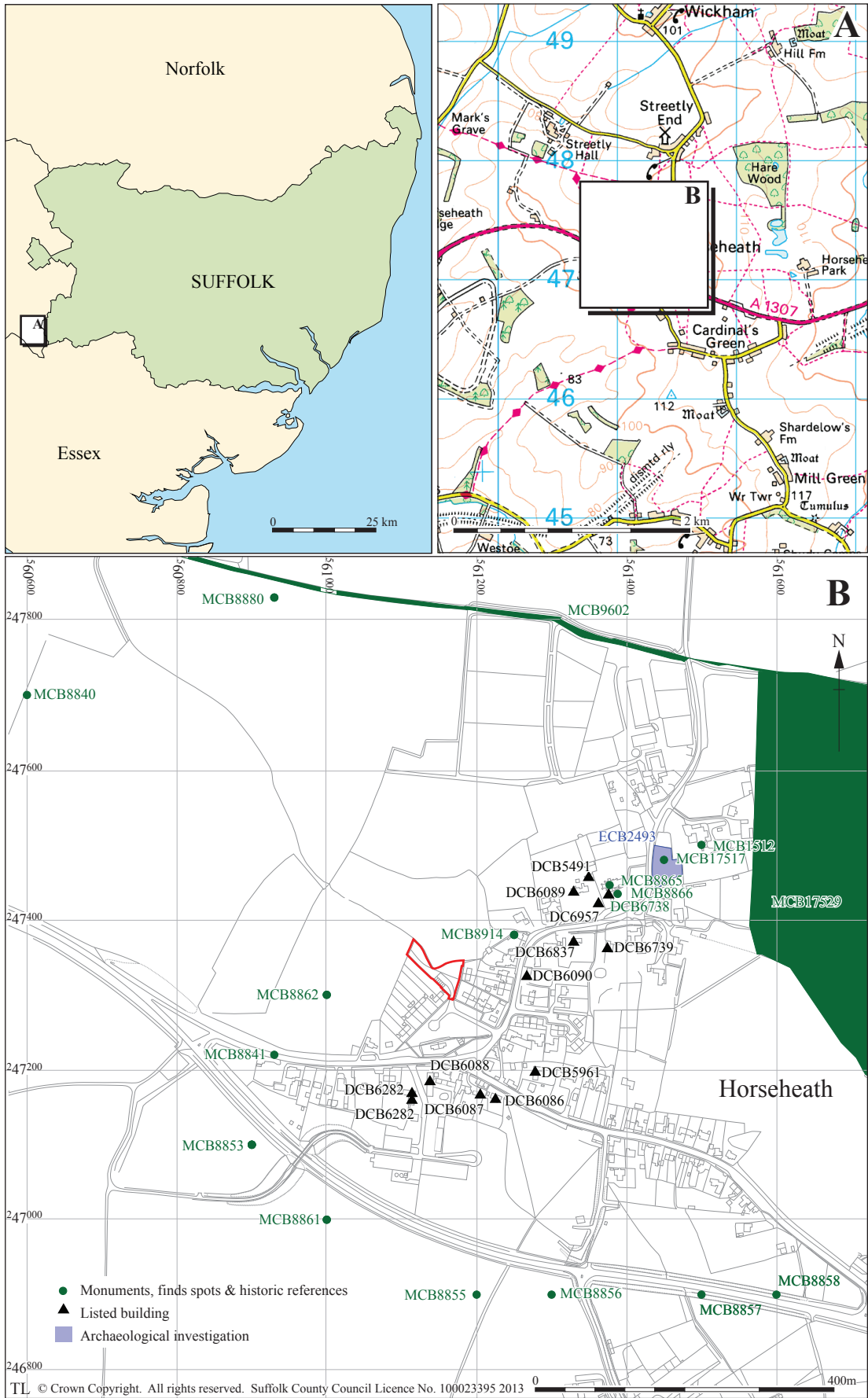


Figure 1. Site location (red), with CHER entries

## 4. Methodology

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The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket to excavate the layers of overburden. The excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The upcast spoil was monitored and metal detected for finds, with samples of the subsoil being hand sorted for each trench. Where topsoil was present it either contained a high degree of modern refuse, or appeared to have been redeposited for landscaping the site. The trenches were excavated in the proposed area of housing and to the north-west of this (Fig. 2). The trenches varied from 1.5m to 3.1m wide and were between 4m and 25.5m long, but were repositioned (in agreement with CCCHET) from the original WSI because of the presence of two buried electrical services and one overhead cable. In total the trenching covered an area of 121.35sqm.

When the trench excavations were finished, soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded, including descriptions and measurements. Colour digital photographs at 4288 x 3216 pixel resolution were taken of the soil profiles and trenches, and these are included as Appendix 2. Plans of the trenches were made using an RTK GPS working within 0.05m error tolerances and due to the absence of features no hand drawn plans were made. No environmental samples were taken.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the code ECB 3943. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-147327, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).



Figure 2. Site plan, showing trenches and services

## **5. Results**

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The trenches were excavated to depths of 0.52m-1m below ground level in order to reveal the natural superficial geology. This involved the removal of varying depths of topsoil, redeposited topsoil and clay, and subsoil. The details of the trench soil profiles are given in Table 2. None of the trenches revealed any features or finds and the natural geological levels did not appear to have been heavily disturbed.

### **5.1 Trench 1**

In Trench 1, topsoil mixed with a high level of modern refuse, overlaid mid yellowish-brownish-grey silty-clay subsoil was observed. This was above the superficial geology of brownish-yellow clay, which contained occasional large sub-angular flints.

Running across Trench 1 was a service trench, which aligned with a visible man hole and drain run to the south of the site. This was backfilled with compacted greyish-yellow clay and was partially excavated, revealing a vertical-sided cut that produced late post-medieval pottery and modern refuse.

### **5.2 Trench 2**

The uppermost layer in Trench 2 was a mixture of tarmac, clunch-type rubble and aggregate. At the north-west end of the trench a redeposited clay lens was present. These layers overlaid mid-dark brownish-grey clay with occasional late post-medieval/modern pottery recovered from the top of the layer. The natural geology consisted of greyish-orange clay with occasionally sandy patches, and grey clay with chalk inclusions. This trench was shortened to avoid a buried service to the north-west and vehicle access to the south-east. The distinctive subsoil and geological layers in this trench were interpreted as having partially resulted from alluvial or fluvial action.

### **5.3 Trench 3**

Trench 3 was positioned in order to avoid a high voltage cable to the south-west and an overhead cable running north to south across the site. Its uppermost layer was topsoil, overlying slightly diffuse layers of redeposited clay above buried topsoil. Underneath these was pale orangish-grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones,



whilst the natural geology was greyish-orange silty-clay with large sub-angular stone inclusions.

## 5.4 Trench 4

A small trench on the northern edge of Trench 3 was excavated, revealing topsoil above redeposited clay and topsoil, overlying a buried topsoil layer. This was above pale orangish-grey clay subsoil, above greyish-orange clay geology, with common large sub-angular stones and occasional sandy and chalky patches.

<b>Trench number and dimensions</b>	<b>Soil profile</b>	<b>Ground levels</b>
Tr.1 – 2.2m wide x 25.5m long	North-west end: 0.55m of topsoil, above 0.45m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer  South-east end: 0.4m of topsoil, above 0.2m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer	90.3m (NW end) 90.51m (SE end)
Tr. 2 – 1.7m-3.1m wide x 16.5m long	North-west end: 0.41m of modern, above 0.11m of redeposited clay, above 0.37m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer  South-east end: 0.32m of modern, above 0.2m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer	90.88m (NW end) 91.24m (SE end)
Tr.3 – 1.7m-2.2m wide x 10m long	North-west end: 0.35m of topsoil, above 0.24m of redeposited clay and buried topsoil, above 0.27m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer  South-east end: 0.27m of topsoil, above 0.24m of redeposited clay and buried topsoil, above 0.3m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer	90.8m (NW end) 91.16m (SE end)
Tr.4 – 1.5m wide x 4m long	0.14m of topsoil, above 0.1m of topsoil and redeposited clay, above 0.2m of buried topsoil, above 0.32m of subsoil, above uppermost geological layer	91.07m

Table 2. Trench profiles

## **6. Discussion and conclusions**

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Despite the presence of a modern service cut in Trench 1 and the construction of a surface associated with the 20th century garages in Trench 2, the geological levels have not been significantly disturbed. This and the absence of any features or finds suggest that the site was not intensively occupied in the past.

Around Trenches 3 and 4 the presence of redeposited topsoil and clay deposits almost certainly relates to landscaping of the area to level it, before it sharply drops into the existing drainage channel to the north.

The archaeological evaluation has shown an absence of archaeological deposits on the site, with only modern activity recorded.

## **7. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: Cambridge HER store

Digital archive: Supplied to Cambridge HER store, with an additional copy on SCCAS servers at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Cambridgeshire\ECB 3943 Horseheath

Digital photographic archive: Supplied to Cambridge HER store, with an additional copy on SCCAS servers at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTA 62-75

## **8. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks, Phil Camps and Preston Boyles and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## **9. Bibliography**

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BGS, 2013, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.



# Appendix 1. Brief

Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation



## BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION Historic Environment Team

**Site:** 9 Audley Way, Horseheath  
**Planning Application:** S/2135/12/FL  
**Company:** Parsons Whittlely  
**Location:** NGR TL 6116 4732

*This design brief is only valid for six months after the date of issue. After this period the Historic Environment Team (HET) should be contacted. Any specifications resulting from this brief will only be considered for the same period. Please note that this document is written for archaeological project managers to facilitate the production of an archaeological specification of work; the term project manager is used to denote the archaeological project manager only.*

*The project manager is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their specification, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project. The project manager must consult the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) as part of the evaluation. Any response to this brief should follow IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2008.*

**NO FIELDWORK MAY COMMENCE UNTIL WRITTEN APPROVAL OF A SPECIFICATION HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM**

### 1.0 Site Description

- 1.1 The site is located within Horseheath, Cambridgeshire. Situated on Lowestoft tills, the site rests at an average of 93.0m aOD.
- 1.2 The site is located directly north east of a known medieval settlement area (HER No. MCB8862). Earlier remains have been uncovered directly to the application areas east, including Roman building material and Saxon domestic refuse (HER No's MCB8914 & MCB8915).

### 2.0 The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 2.1 The proposed development includes the erection of 3 affordable dwellings following Demolition of Existing Garages and ancillary works.
- 2.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken at the site. The first phase of this work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation. This brief deals solely with the evaluation phase.
- 2.3 The evaluation should include a suitable level of documentary research, including consultation with CHER, to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- 2.4 The required scheme shall include a field evaluation of threatened archaeological remains. Where appropriate, fieldwalking or test pitting programmes should be included in the evaluation scheme to characterise the artefact contents of the ploughsoil.
- 2.5 The evaluation should include a programme of linear trial trenching and/or test-pitting to adequately sample the threatened available area and will excavate sufficient archaeological

features to conform with section 3.0 below. The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required.

- 2.6 All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with HET. Investigation slots through all linear features must be at least 1m in width. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants.
- 2.7 The mitigation of construction impacts to archaeological remains that are identified during this evaluation will be outlined in a further Design Brief.

### 3.0 Objectives

- 3.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied. This office will be particularly concerned with the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, site formation processes generally. To these ends buried soils and associated deposits should be inspected on site by a suitably qualified soil scientist and his/her advice sought on the whether soil micromorphological study or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of the site. If so, analysis should be undertaken.
- 3.2 The assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
  - to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
  - provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The assessment of environmental potential should consider the guidelines set out in the following documents:

- English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.* .
- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England.* Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology.* Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;
- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

**The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation or industrial residue analysis are included in a full report and sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.**

- 3.3 The evaluation should also carefully consider any artefact or economic information, in particular the survival of faunal evidence, and provide an assessment of the viability for further study of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative importance of such material for any subsequent decision-making regarding mitigation strategies. Advice is to be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in Faunal Remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme is to be undertaken. Faunal remains collected by hand and sieving are to be assessed and analysed if appropriate.

- 3.4 The evaluation should include a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any relevant research issues within a national and regional research framework.
- 3.5 The evaluation should provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. An impact assessment should also be provided.
- 3.6 If any of these areas of analysis are not considered appropriate the report will detail justification for their exclusion.

#### **4.0 Requirements**

- 4.1 The evaluation must be undertaken by an archaeological team of recognised competence, fully experienced in work of this character and formally acknowledged by the HET officers, advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Inclusion in The Institute for Archaeologists' Register of Archaeological Organisations is recommended. Details, including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other key project personnel (including specialist staff) will be communicated to HET as part of a specification of works to be submitted by the archaeological contractor undertaking the programme. The specification must confirm with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's MoRPHE publication (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide. EH 2006). This specification must:
1. be supported by a research design which sets out the site specific objectives of the archaeological works.
  2. detail the proposed works as precisely as is reasonably possible, indicating clearly on plan their location and extent.
  3. provide a timetable for the proposed works including a "safety" margin in the event of bad weather or any other unforeseen circumstances that may effect this timetabling.
- 4.2 Care must be taken in the siting of offices and other support structures in order to minimise impact on the environment. Extreme care must also be taken in the structure and maintenance of spoil heaps for the same reasons and to facilitate a high quality reinstatement. This is particularly important in relation to pastureland.
- 4.3 The archaeological project manager must satisfy themselves that all constraints to groundworks have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths. The HET officers bear no responsibility for the inclusion or exclusion of such information within this brief.
- 4.4 Care must be taken in dealing with human remains and the appropriate guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice should be followed. Environmental health regulations must also be followed. HET and the local Coroner must be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If found during an evaluation, the human remains must be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted beyond that necessary to establish the date, condition and character of the burial. If removal is essential an exhumation licence should be requested from the MoJ.
- 4.5 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct*, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference should also be made to *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment and 2 Research Agenda and Strategy* documents (EAA Occasional Papers 3 and 8).

- 4.6 **Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and HET in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised. A copy of this must be given to HET before the commencement of works.**
- 4.7 Project Managers are reminded of the need to comply with the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Advice and guidance on compliance with Treasure Act issues can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) office, and project managers are recommended to report any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork to CHER within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.8 To assist with the curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager must contact the CHER office to obtain an **event number**. CHER will use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. **The unique event number must be clearly indicated on any specification received for this project and on any ensuing reports.**
- 4.9 Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and CHER before the commencement of fieldwork. The Project Manager should consult document ref HER 2004/1 (available from our website<sup>1</sup>) regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive, which must be deposited in the County Store on completion of post-excavation analysis and publication.
- 4.10 Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team supports the national programme: Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) project and requires archaeological contractors working in Cambridgeshire to support this initiative. In order that a record is made of all archaeological events within the county occurring through the planning system, the archaeological contractor is required to input details of this project online at the ADS internet site<sup>2</sup>: The OASIS reference ID and summary form should be cleared presented in the relevant report. **Any report that does not contain this information will be returned.**
- 4.11 An unbound hard copy of the report, clearly marked **DRAFT**, should be prepared and presented to HET within four weeks of the completion of site works (unless there are reasonable grounds for more time). This report must conform to the format contained within the document **HET Eval rev 06** dealing with the production of archaeological evaluation reports. Copies can be obtained from the address below. If a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) Annex 2, Report Contents, should be used.
- 4.12 Following acceptance, **one copy** of the approved report of the results should be submitted to HET, **one hard and digital copy** to the CHER. The approved report should also be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 4.13 HET officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Cambridgeshire and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork, and review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality. The project manager must inform HET in writing **at least one week in advance** of the proposed start date for the project.
- 4.14 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to HET for approval.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/leisure/archaeology/historic/archives/herstore.htm>

<sup>2</sup> <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>



- 4.15 HET should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.
- 4.16 The involvement of HET should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

**As part of our desire to provide a quality service to all our clients we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this design brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.**

Dan McConnell

Historic Environment Team  
Box CC1008,  
Shire Hall, Castle Hill,  
Cambridge CB3 0AP



## Appendix 2. Plates



Plate 1. Left – Trench 1, facing south-east, 1m scale

Plate 2. Trench 1 soil profile, 1m scale



Plate 3. Trench 2, facing south-east, 1m scale



Plate 4. Trench 2 soil profile, south-east end, 1m scale



Plate 5. Above - Trench 2 soil profile, north-west end, 1m scale



Plate 6. Trench 3, facing north-west, 1m scale



Plate 7. Above – Trench 3 profile, 1m scale

Plate 8. Trench 4, facing south-west, 1m scale





Plate 9. Trench 4 soil profile, 1m scale





## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-147327**

### Project details

Project name	ECB 3943, 9 Audley Way Evaluation, Horseheath
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of four trenches was carried out at 9 Audley Way, Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire. This uncovered no features or finds and the geological levels did not appear to have been heavily disturbed, suggesting an absence of archaeological deposits.
Project dates	Start: 08-04-2013 End: 09-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 3943 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	S/2135/12/FL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2013/049 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORSEHEATH ECB 3943, 9 Audley Way Evaluation
Postcode	CB21 4QE
Study area	2001.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6114 4733 52 0 52 06 01 N 000 21 10 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 90.00m Max: 91.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dan McConnell
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	DCH Construction

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB 3943
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Archive ID	ECB 3943
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	9 Audley Way, Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, ECB 3943, Archaeological Evaluation Report
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