



# Hall Farm Stables, Cambridge Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2020

**Client: Partners in Planning and Architecture,  
on behalf of Tessa Frost**

Issue No:

OAE Report No:

NGR

Final

2445

TL 49570 64860

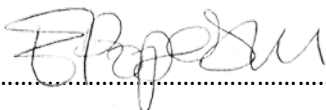




Client Name: Partners in Planning and Architecture, on behalf of Ms Tessa Frost  
Document Title: Hall Farm Stables, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Report No.: 2445  
Grid Reference: TL 49570 64860  
Planning Reference: S/0252/15/FL  
Site Code: ECB6265  
Invoice Code: WATHFS20  
Receiving Body: Cambridgeshire County Council Stores  
Event No.: ECB6265

OA Document File Location: Y:\Cambridgeshire\ WATHFS20\Project Reports  
OA Graphics File Location: Y:\Cambridgeshire\ WATHFS20\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No: Final  
Date: 18th September 2020  
Prepared by: Tom Collie (Project Officer) and Graeme Clarke (PX PO)  
Checked by: Patrick Moan (Senior Project Manager)  
Edited by: Tom Phillips (Senior Project Manager, Post-Excavation)  
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)  
Signature:

  
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**OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridge  
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)

w. [oxfordarchaeology.com](http://oxfordarchaeology.com)

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Director and Chief Executive  
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA  
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597  
Registered Charity, No: 285627  
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

# Hall Farm Stables, Cambridge Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Tom Collie MA PCIfA and Graeme Clarke BSc PCIfA*

*With contributions from Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA and Martha  
Craven BA PCIfA*

*Illustrations by David W Brown BA*

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## Summary

Between the 26th-27th August 2020, Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Hall Farm Stables, Cambridge Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. This was remediation work to inform the Planning Authority on the archaeological character of the available development area as a manège had already been constructed in advance of the required archaeological evaluation. Three c.15m long trenches were excavated immediately east of the manège which revealed two small ditches and two small pits.

Although no datable artefacts were recovered from these features, a quantity of cattle bone recovered from one of the ditch fills probably represents a dump of butchery waste generated by the nearby village. The boundary ditches do not appear on 19th and 20th century maps of the site. Therefore, these features probably represent minor plot divisions and agricultural activity associated with the arable land of Hall Farm, documented to encompass the site as far back as the 16th century.

## Acknowledgements

OA East would like to thank Partners in Planning and Architecture, on behalf of Ms Tessa Frost for commissioning and funding this project. Thanks are also extended to Leanne Robinson Zeki who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Collie and survey was carried out by Gareth Rees. Thanks are extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists and editor for their contributions.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Partners in Planning and Architecture on behalf of Ms Tessa Frost to undertake remediation works in the form of a trial trench evaluation at Hall Farm Stables, Cambridge Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire (TL 49570 64860; Fig. 1). This work relates to a proposed extension to an existing manège at this riding school and a new dwelling and driveways at the site (Fig. 2). These works took place in an area of high archaeological potential, being south of the historic core of Waterbeach and in close vicinity to two Scheduled Monuments: The Roman canal now known as the Old Tillage (formerly Cambridgeshire Car Dyke) and Waterbeach Abbey.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. S/0252/15/FL). A Brief (Robinson Zeki 2020) was set by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. It was supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Moan 2020). The evaluation will allow the council to identify the archaeological potential of the site and identify if there are necessary mitigation requirements for the project. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council Stores in due course under the site code ECB6265, after completion of the Transfer of Title by Ms Tessa Frost.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 At a height of approximately 7m OD, the trenches were located within an area of the riding school set aside for pasture to the east of the manège. This site is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields. The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Gault Clay Formation with no superficial deposits recorded ([www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html), accessed 2nd September 2020). However, it is likely that superficial deposits of sands and gravels are present within the site, which is situated on the southern edge of the fen island upon which Waterbeach is located.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from CCC HET (under licence number 20-4252). The following is a summary based on the results of the CHER search, with pertinent records shown on Fig. 3.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.2 Surface findspots include an elongated flint axe with a polished head (CHER 02131).

- 1.3.3 Limited prehistoric activity is recorded within 1km of the site. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered during excavations of the Old Tillage during the 1940s, giving a *terminus post quem* for the monument of AD 50 (CHER 05405a).
- 1.3.4 An evaluation trench excavated within the village, c.900m to the north of the site, revealed a buried layer of soil which produced three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a small amount of calcined (burnt) bone (MCB17348).
- 1.3.5 Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were found in a group of intercutting pits excavated c.800m to the north-east of the site (MCB19562).
- 1.3.6 Evaluation trenches on land c.850m to the north-west of the site, to the south of Pembroke Avenue, uncovered a ditch and a number of post holes. The ditch produced later Iron Age flint-tempered pottery (MCB20483).
- 1.3.7 Many of the remaining records relate to findspots in the study area; a Mesolithic axe was found in a field adjacent to Waterbeach Station (CHER 06352) and a Bronze Age rapier and knives were found at Horningsea in the early 20th century (CHER 05423). A Middle Bronze Age sword (Heminhofen Type) has also been found in the village (MCB27683, not illustrated).

### ***Romano-British***

- 1.3.8 The Old Tillage is located 100m west of the site. Formerly known as the Car Dyke in Cambridgeshire, the Old Tillage is the remains of a Roman drainage and canal system which ran along the western edge of the Cambridgeshire fens (DCB264, MCB21999, CHER 05405, Scheduled Monument 1006930). This waterway forms part of a series of Romano-British artificial watercourses which can be traced through Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire for c.137km, linking the rivers Cam and Witham. Originally, the Car Dyke in Lincolnshire and the Old Tillage in Cambridgeshire were considered to be part of the same route. However, recent research (Evans *et al.* 2017) concludes that the Cambridgeshire section does not form part of the same route as that found in Lincolnshire; therefore, the Cambridge waterway should be known as The Old Tillage for differentiation.
- 1.3.9 The Old Tillage appears to date to the 1st/2nd centuries AD and can be considered one of the most significant engineering feats undertaken in Roman Britain. The route of the watercourse through Cambridgeshire begins south of Waterbeach, near Clayhithe (MCB16776) at the northern end of the proposed cycle path, and heads north-north-westwards to the Great Ouse (Hall 1996). A dug-out canoe was recovered from the Dyke at Waterbeach in the 1930s which presumably belongs to this period (CHER 05454).
- 1.3.10 Excavations and surface findspots in fields and gardens in the vicinity of the site have recovered Horningsea, Samian, Castor and greyware pottery sherds (CHER 05309a, CHER 05312a, CHER 05409, CHER 05410, CHER 05436, CHER 05453, MCB27624 and MCB27625).
- 1.3.11 The area around Waterbeach and along the Cambridgeshire fen-edge is known to have been well settled during the Roman period. Evidence for Roman settlement within 1km of the site is recorded in the CHER (MCB13596 (not illustrated), MCB13599 (not

illustrated), CHER 08325, CHER 08328, MCB15996, MCB16003, DCB862/CHER 08312 and CHER 11560).

- 1.3.12 Roman settlement enclosures related to pottery production are also located in the area (CHER 11561 and MCB19562). Evidence for pottery kilns and possible warehouses constructed at the Old Tillage/River Cam junction has also been excavated to the south of the site (CB14513).
- 1.3.13 Surface findspots nearby include a 2nd century AD coin of Faustina (CHER 02296) and a penannular brooch and pottery sherds were recovered from the River Cam during dredging work (CHER 06353 and CHER 06373).

### *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval*

- 1.3.14 Anglo-Saxon remains are known within the vicinity, with remains of a Saxon settlement recorded (MCB10841/CHER 05312) nearby at "The Lodge". Sunken-featured buildings and Anglo-Saxon pottery were found during excavation works in the early 20th century, adjacent to the Old Tillage. Two Anglo-Saxon swords, a spear and shield boss were also dredged from the Old Tillage at Clayhithe during the early 20th century (CHER 05351/05423A/CHER 06335).
- 1.3.15 The Scheduled remains of Waterbeach Abbey are located 100m east of the site (CHER 05309, DCB352, Scheduled Monument 1006888). Waterbeach Abbey was founded in the 13th century and had a complex relationship with nearby Denny Abbey; nuns were forcibly moved to Denny Abbey during the 13th and 14th centuries. By 1359 the abbey had been abandoned and all burials were removed to Denny. Excavations at the Abbey during the 1960s found substantial buildings with well-mortared walls and painted wall plaster.
- 1.3.16 The site is only 150m from the 13th century parish church of Saint John the Evangelist (Grade II listed building 1127366, DCB5712/CHER 05560), which would have been a focal point in the historic core of Waterbeach, with the manorial hall also located nearby. In 1261 Waterbeach manor had 110 acres of arable land, perhaps represented by the land leased as a single farm in the 1530s which, combined with the rectorial glebe, eventually formed Hall Farm. The Lease of Hall Farm passed from the Pecks to the Mason family (formerly bailiffs at Denny) in c.1760. A large portion of this manorial estate was the 50 acres of Hall Field, which encompasses the site. This field was awarded to the lord of the manor by the Inclosure Award of c.1813. Denny manor had sole right of sheepwalk over Hall Field at this time. The pre-inclosure pattern of landholding persisted in the 19th century with large farm landholding dominating the village, including Hall Farm. Discontent of this farm's labour force in 1844 resulted in arson of Hall Farm's outbuildings and cornstacks (Wright and Lewis, 1989, 248-256).
- 1.3.17 A barn of medieval origin is located north-west of Waterbeach Hall (DCB521/MCB17340/Listed Building 1179612).
- 1.3.18 Medieval ditches were excavated c.400m to the north and north-east of the site at Gibson Close (MCB23261) and Rosemary Road (MCB23864).
- 1.3.19 Surface findspots in the area consist of pottery sherds (CHER 09024B).

1.3.20 The deserted settlement of Clayhithe (CHER 08141) to the southeast of Hall Farm is first mentioned as Cleie in 979 (the '-hythe' element added on by 1268). A series of test pit and evaluation trenches were excavated in this area as part of the Cambridge Rowing Lake investigations which identified a number of Anglo-Saxon settlement related features including a post-built hall structure and sunken-featured building/Grubenhau (CHER 09024 and CHER 09049). Excavation work has also uncovered a post-built structure and Grubenhau at Denny End (CB14602).

### *Modern*

1.3.21 Historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the site show that, prior to the erection of the present stables and riding school, the site was part of an open field as far back as at least 1887. The Waterbeach Inclosure map of 1810 shows the site was part of the arable Hall Field (Wright and Lewis 1989, fig. 14).

1.3.22 Modern records within the study area include three pillboxes (CHER MCB16402-4), the 19th century Waterbeach Baptist Chapel (MCB17201) and windmills (CHER 05345, MCB21549 and MCB21561). A large number of buildings within the historic core of Waterbeach are also recorded within the CHER. All are often of vernacular style and date to the 18th to 20th centuries.

### *Undated*

1.3.23 Archaeological monitoring for installation of a cess pit and associated piping was undertaken in the 1990s directly west of the proposed dwelling and manège extension (ECB94; Roberts 1998). This work found only a single 2.5m wide ditch which contained a soft light olive brown sandy silt fill that yielded an abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery. This ditch ran from east to west across the site, approximately 19m south of its northern boundary fence.

1.3.24 Approximately 630m to the south of the site are cropmarks of a possible rectangular ditched enclosure of uncertain date attached to a possible trackway (MCB26903).

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Moan 2020) were as follows:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Research Frameworks

2.2.1 This evaluation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

Glazebrook J. (1997). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3;

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8; and

Medlycott, M. (2011). Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

### 2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 In accordance with the WSI (Moan 2020) a total of three trenches were excavated (Trenches 1-3; two trenches measuring 15m by 1.8m and one trench measuring 17m by 1.8m), representing a c.5% sample of the c.0.15ha development area. These trenches each targeted the footprints of the proposed manège extension, driveway and dwelling (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 All trenches were repositioned in order to avoid live services and existing structures associated with the riding school. Trenches 1 and 2 were moved 1m south to avoid live electricity and water services. Trench 3 was also moved slightly, to run parallel with the north to south orientated fence surrounding the new manège. This arrangement meant the northern end of Trench 3 met the western end of Trench 2, thereby forming an L-shaped trench (Fig. 4).

2.3.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360° mechanical excavator using a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.3.4 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

- 2.3.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.3.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.3.7 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated soil were taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons, such as colluvial or other masking deposits, above the archaeological level.
- 2.3.8 No bulk environmental samples were taken from the site.
- 2.3.9 Site conditions were good.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section. Further trench descriptions with dimensions are given in Appendix A (Table 1) supplemented by artefact and environmental reports, included as Appendices B and C. Figure 4 provides a plan of the results of the evaluation. Sections are presented in Figure 5. Photographs of trenches and features are provided in Plates 1-8.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of firm pale yellowish grey silty sand observed within the trenches demonstrate the site is underlain by sand and gravel superficial geological deposits (see Section 1.2.1). This was overlain by a c.0.23-0.29m thickness of firm mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil beneath a c.0.3m thick topsoil consisting of firm dark grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from subsoil or topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were good and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features were easily identified against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.3 Bucket sampling of the spoil was undertaken, with negative results.

### 3.3 Trench 1

3.3.1 Trench 1 was orientated north to south at the eastern end of the site (Fig. 4). The natural geology was encountered at an average depth of 0.57m. No archaeological features were encountered or finds recovered from this trench (Plate 1).

### 3.4 Trenches 2 and 3

3.4.1 Approximately 11m to the west of Trench 1, Trench 2 lay on an east to west axis (Plate 2). Its western end met the northern end of Trench 3 to form an L-shaped trench (Fig. 4; Plate 5). The natural geology was encountered at a depth of between 0.5-0.6m.

3.4.2 Trench 2 uncovered a linear ditch (**203**; Plate 4) on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment, this continuing westward to Trench 3, where it was excavated as ditch **305** (Plate 8). Its eastward continuation appears to have passed close to the northern end of Trench 1. It measured between 0.62-0.8m wide and 0.22-0.4m deep with a profile that deepened from a shallow U-shape in Trench 2 to a steep-sided and flat-based V-shape in Trench 3 (Fig. 5, Sections 3 and 5). It contained a single fill (204 and 306 respectively) consisting of friable light yellowish grey sandy silt. Fill 306 produced 828g of cattle bone (Appendix C.1) and 14g of fired clay (Appendix B.1).

3.4.3 Immediately to the north of ditch **203=305**, a sub-circular pit (**201**) was partly revealed against the northern trench baulk (Plate 3). It measured 0.86m in diameter by 0.32m in depth with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 5, Section 4). It was filled with loose light grey sandy silt (202) which produced no finds.

- 3.4.4 Approximately 3m to the south of ditch **203=305**, Trench 3 appeared to have uncovered the eastern extent of a pit (**303**) that measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.45m deep (Fig. 5, Section 2; Plate 7). It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a sterile deposit of moderately loose light greyish brown sandy silt (304).
- 3.4.5 A further ditch (**301**) was uncovered in the southern part of Trench 3 on an east to west alignment, measuring 0.93m wide and 0.15m deep, with a flat-based U-shaped profile (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 6). It contained a fill (302) consisting of firm light greyish brown sandy silt which yielded no artefacts.
- 3.4.6 A single land drain was revealed crossing Trench 3 between ditch **301** and pit **303** with a modern service trench also uncovered at its southern end.

### 3.5 Finds summary

- 3.5.1 The evaluation work produced 828g of cattle bone and 14g of fired clay, recovered from the fill of ditch **305** in Trench 3. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the ditch or pit fills.



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The archaeological features were clearly visible within the evaluation trenches against the natural geology. The geological horizon beneath the subsoil/topsoil overburden into which features were cut was also clearly identifiable, with no standing water encountered to hinder the excavation. The results of the evaluation trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Moan 2020) and listed in Section 2.1 are included below with summary statements outlining the remains encountered on the site and how these help in achieving these objectives.

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.

4.2.2 The evaluation work has demonstrated an absence of any significant archaeological remains that might be adversely impacted by the site's development. A total of two ditches and two pits were uncovered by the trenches, none of which produced any datable artefacts. A c.0.2-0.3m thick subsoil was recorded across this part of the site which suggests there was a degree of protection to potential archaeological remains from the plough. Prior to the use of the site as a riding school, this site was part of arable farmland at least as far back as the 16th century (see Section 1.3.16). Due to the lack of datable artefacts, no associations can be made between the features encountered on this site with the nearby Scheduled Monuments of the Old Tillage or medieval abbey.

- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.

4.2.3 No masking deposits were encountered across any part of the site. The archaeological background (see Section 1.3.16) showed the site to have been part of an agricultural field from at least the medieval period, with no change in land use indicated between that period and the construction of Hall Farm Stables.

4.2.4 Following Transfer of Ownership, the project will be archived at the Cambridgeshire Museums Deep Store and uploaded to ADS.

### 4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Previous archaeological work at the stables encountered a ditch on the same broad east to west alignment as the ditches uncovered within the current area of investigation (see Section 1.3.23; Fig. 2, ECB94; Roberts 1998). Considering the similarity of their descriptions, these ditches probably formed part of the same arrangement of field boundaries. Although the previous work recovered a sherd of

Roman pottery from a ditch fill, its small and abraded condition is more characteristic of a residual fragment that had circulated for a long period in the ploughsoil rather than having been recovered from its primary depositional context. Perhaps the same conclusion can be made for the fragment of fired clay from ditch **203=305** on the current site, with its clearly worn appearance, although it could equally be of later date. The presence of residual Romano-British material at Hall Farm Stables is not surprising considering its location on the north-eastern fringe of a group of Roman CHER entries, mostly confined to the west of the Old Tillage and indicative of a settlement site there (Fig. 3).

- 4.3.2 Ditch **203=305** has a shared alignment with the northern boundary of the present field encompassing the riding school, suggesting a more recent origin for this feature. However, 19th and 20th century historical maps of Waterbeach show only the outline boundary of Hall Field encompassing the site. Therefore, the ditches uncovered on this site probably predate the c.1813 enclosure of Hall Field, which is documented as far back as at least c.1760 (see Section 1.3.16). Considering the assemblage of animal bone from ditch **203=305**, much of the rubbish (including animal bone) generated by the nearby village and abbey was probably swept up and redeposited on the surrounding ploughland as manure. Although clearly representing a discrete event, the butchery waste dumped into ditch **203=305** is a continuation of this theme. Therefore, although only a tentative conclusion, both ditches probably represent short-lived internal plot divisions of medieval or post-medieval date, associated with the evolving agricultural use of Hall Field across these periods. In this regard, it is conceivable the animal bone may have been deposited as part of the deliberate infilling and disuse of the ditch. The similarity of the pit fills with that of the ditches suggest they also belong to this broad timespan. The purpose of the pits remains unknown, although the low density of discrete features uncovered on this site and the lack of artefacts from them supports an agricultural setting rather than part of a farmstead or settlement.

## 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has demonstrated there are no significant archaeological remains present within the area of Hall Farm Stables investigated by the trial trenches.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Cxt.	Trench	Length	Breadth	Av. thickness	Cut	Filled by	Category	Colour	Compaction	Fine comp.	Feature Type
top-soil	1	15	1.8	0.32	-	-	layer	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
top-soil	2	15	1.8	0.32	-	-	layer	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
top-soil	3	17	1.8	0.29	-	-	layer	dark grey brown	firm	sandy silt	topsoil
sub-soil	1	15	1.8	0.24	-	-	layer	mid orange brown	firm	sandy silt	subsoil
sub-soil	2	15	1.8	0.29	-	-	layer	mid orange brown	firm	sandy silt	subsoil
sub-soil	3	17	1.8	0.23	-	-	layer	mid orange brown	firm	sandy silt	subsoil
nat. geo.	1	15	1.8	0.09+	-	-	layer	pale yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	natural geology
nat. geo.	2	15	1.8	0.08+	-	-	layer	pale yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	natural geology
nat. geo.	3	17	1.8	0.08+	-	-	layer	pale yellowish grey	firm	silty sand	natural geology
201	0.86	0.5+	0.32	-	-	202	pit	-	-	-	pit
202	0.86	0.5+	0.32	-	201	-	fill	light grey	loose	sandy silt	-
203	2.4	0.62	0.22	-	-	204	ditch	-	-	-	ditch
204	2.4	0.62	0.22	-	203	-	fill	light yellow grey	friable	sandy silt	-
301	1.8	0.93	0.15	-	-	302	ditch	-	-	-	ditch
302	1.8	0.93	0.15	-	301	-	fill	light grey brown	firm	sandy silt	-
303	1.8	0.2+	0.45	-	-	304	pit	-	-	-	pit
304	1.8	0.2+	0.45	-	303	-	fill	light grey brown	loose	sandy silt	-
305	1.8	0.8	0.4	-	-	306	ditch	-	-	-	ditch
306	1.8	0.8	0.4	-	305	-	fill	light yellow grey	loose	sandy silt	-

Table 1: Context inventory

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Fired or burnt clay

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.1.1 A fragmentary assemblage of fired/burnt clay was recovered from ditch **305** in Trench 3. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. The assemblage is recorded in the text of this report. The fired/burnt clay, CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

#### *Assemblage and discussion*

- B.1.2 Ditch **305** in Trench 3 produced a single fragment of fired/burnt clay weighing 14g. The irregular fragment is quartz-tempered with clear, white and iron-stained rounded grains present, and some voids from burnt out organic material. The surviving surfaces are very pale brown with a grey core, and the fragment appears to have been roughly shaped. However, this may be due to the way the fragment broke and subsequent post-depositional weathering and abrasion. The fired/burnt clay was recovered alongside butchered animal bone identified as cattle (see Appendix C), although it is unclear if the fired/burnt clay was deposited at the same time as the animal bone. The fragment of fired/burnt clay cannot be closely dated, other than to suggest it is not modern and is probably medieval or earlier.

#### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- B.1.3 The material is fragmentary and is difficult to date. Should further work be undertaken, additional material may be recovered, and any further fired/burnt clay should be incorporated into any later catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this report acts as a full record and the material may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal remains

*By Anthony Haskins*

#### *Introduction and methodology*

- C.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 828g was recovered from the evaluation. The 87 bones were in a moderate to good condition and with little surface damage. The only species present was cattle and it seems likely this was a single dump of butchery waste in ditch **305**, fill 306.
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

#### *Results*

- C.1.3 The animal bone recovered from the evaluation was entirely composed of cattle remains, probably from a single depositional event of butchery waste. The main surviving elements are the ribs and a mix of vertebrae suggesting the waste is from a rib of beef. It is unclear whether the remains all represent the same animal, but it is quite probable that they are.
- C.1.4 Three molars were also present within the assemblage. These are all very heavily worn suggesting it was an older animal (at least 8 years old) suggesting it could have been a dairy cow.
- C.1.5 The condition of the bone was moderate to good with little surface erosion. Although there are no clear butchery marks visible, several of the more complete ribs are broken in a way to suggest they have been chopped through.

#### *Recommendations for further work*

- C.1.6 Further analysis of the assemblage may be required if future works are undertaken to tie the assemblage into any other faunal remains. If no further work is required, the remains have little archaeological value and should be discarded once the archaeological works are completed.

## APPENDIX D      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-402307		
Project Name	Hall Farm Stables, Waterbeach		
Start of Fieldwork	26.08.20	End of Fieldwork	27.08.20
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WATHFS20	Planning App. No.	S/0252/15/FL
HER Number	ECB6265	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Rural residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling              | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning             | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey     | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey        | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography      |   |

Monument	Period
ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
pit	None
unknown	None

Object	Period
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) High Farm Stables, Cambridge Rd, Waterbeach, Cambridge CB25 9NJ
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Waterbeach	
HER office	CCC HET	
Size of Study Area	85sqm	
National Grid Ref	TL 49570 64860	

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Partners in Planning and Architecture, on behalf of Tessa Frost
Project Design Originator	Pat Moan
Project Manager	Pat Moan

Project Supervisor Tom Collie

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambridgeshire County Council	ECB6265
Digital Archive	OA East	WATHFS20
Paper Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council	ECB6265

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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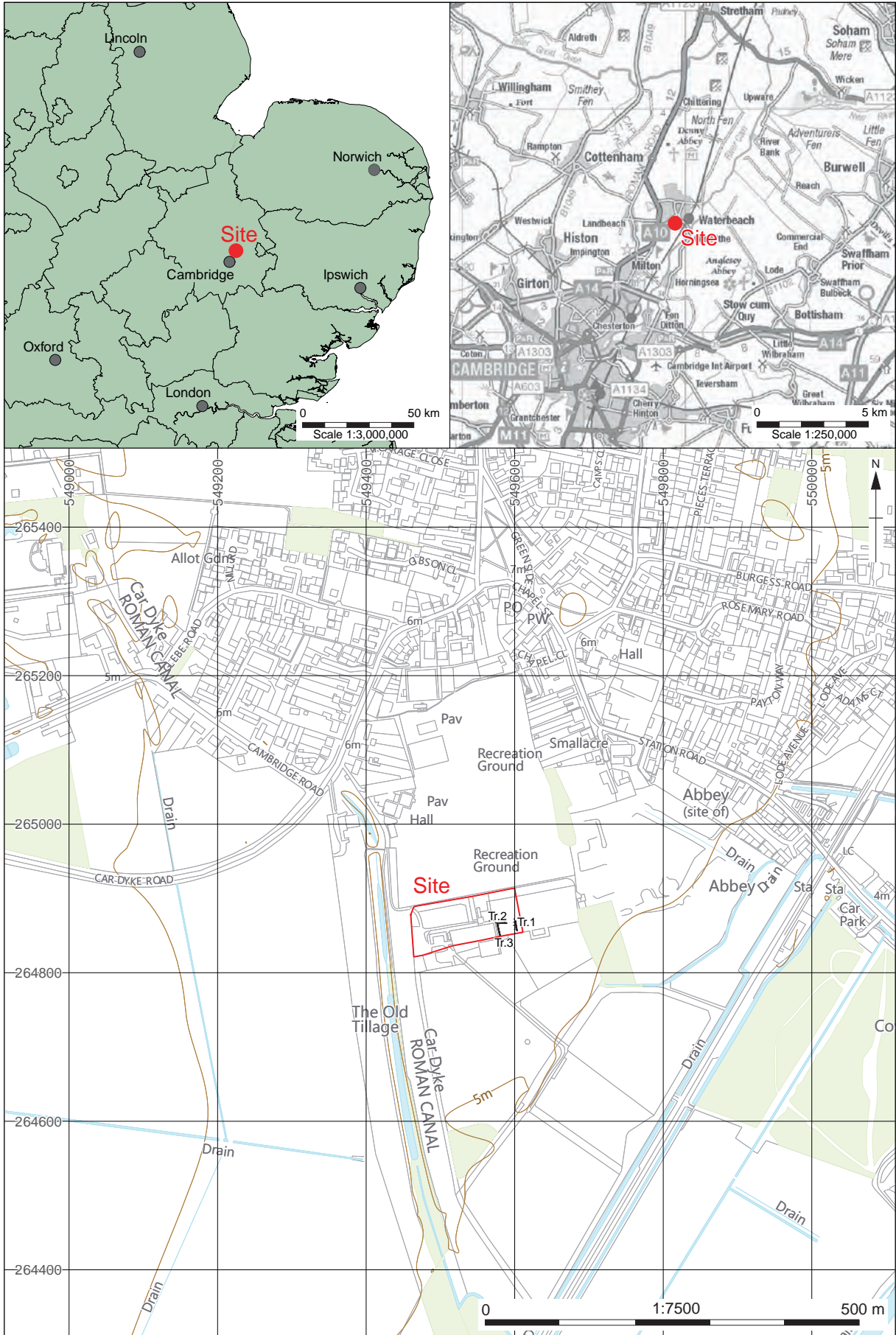
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Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

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Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Further Comments





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Figure 1: Site location map with development area (red) and trenches (black)

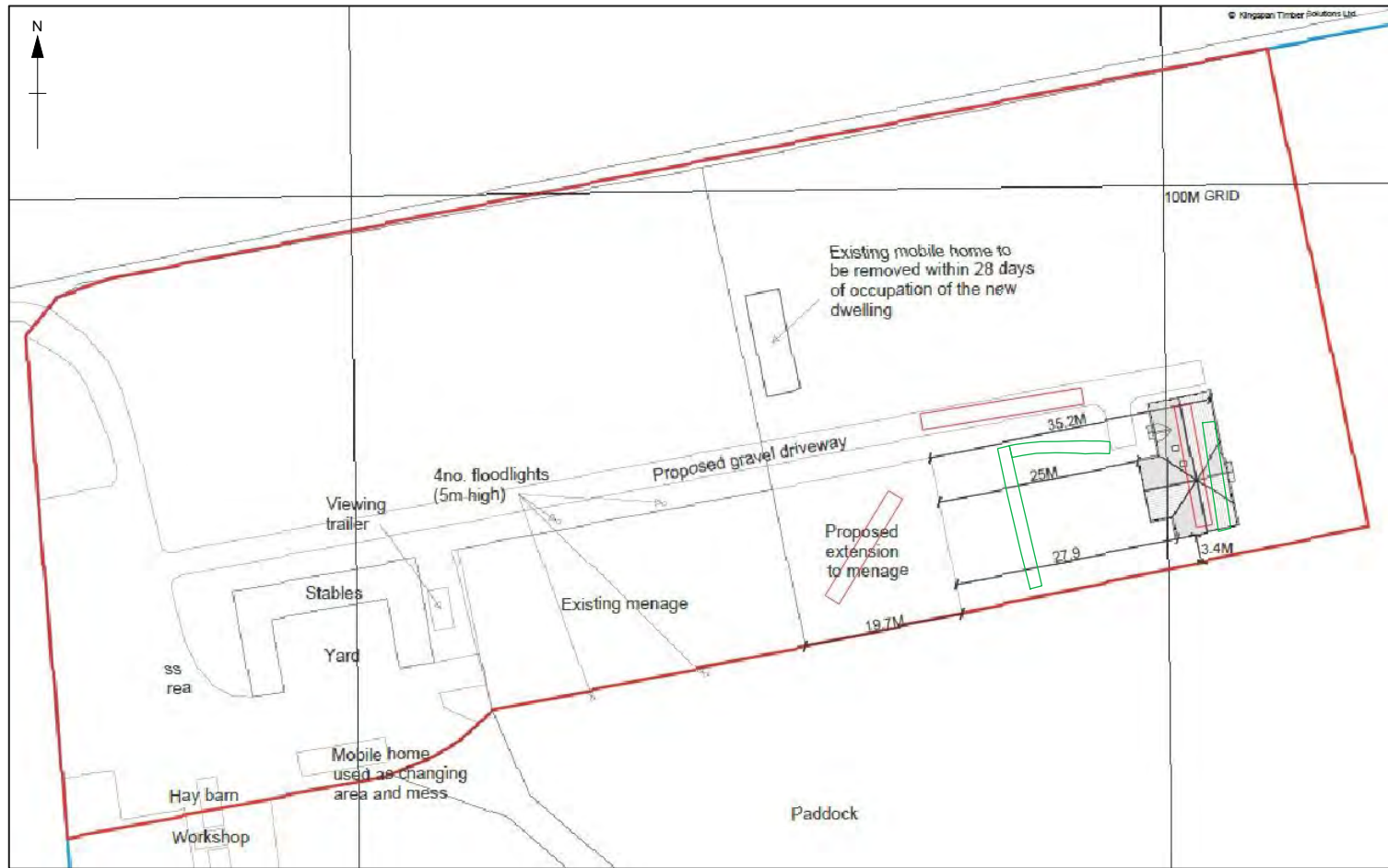


Figure 2: Proposed development plan, showing original trench layout (red) and final trench layout (green)

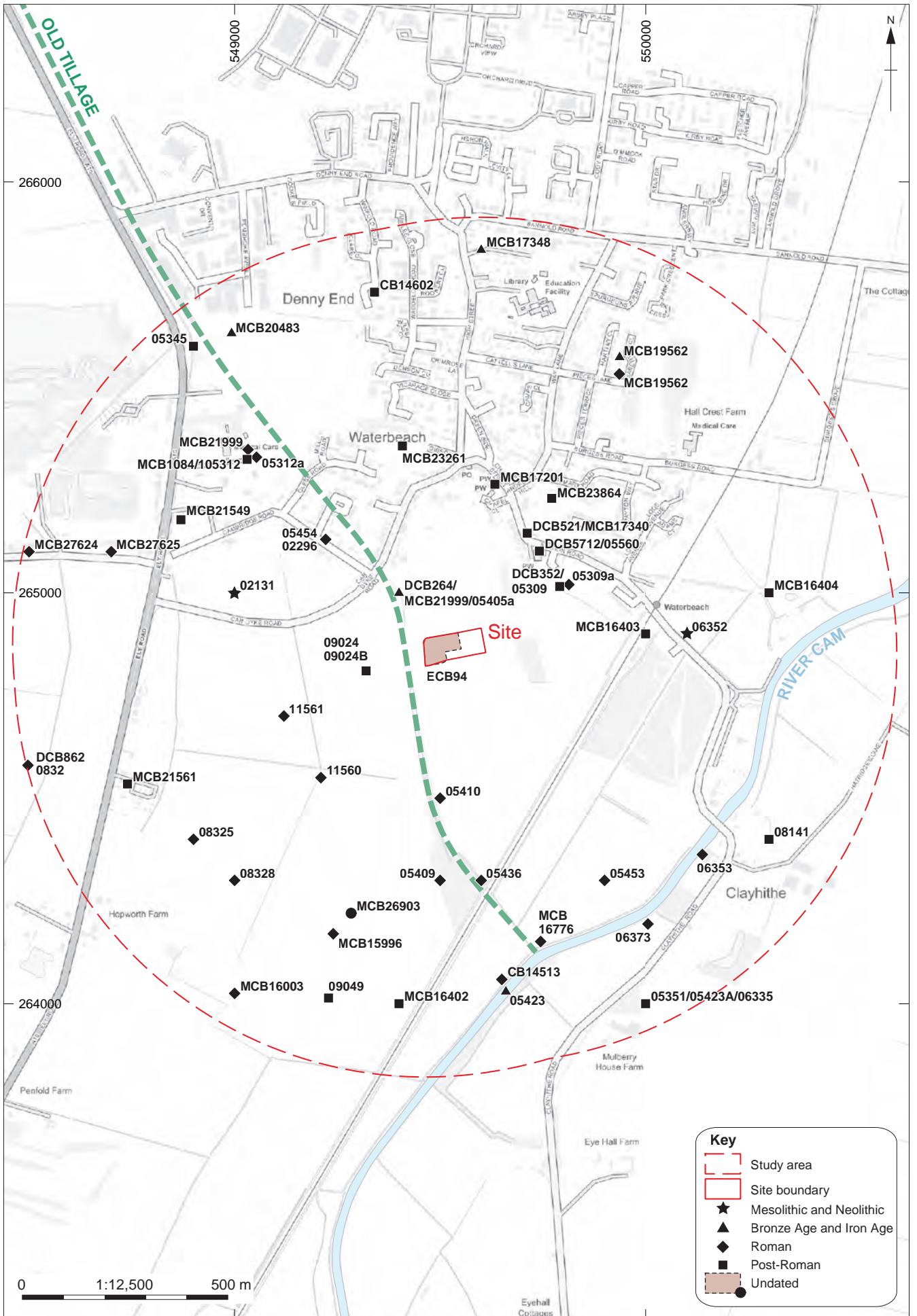
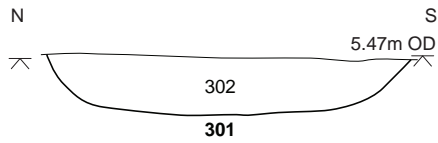


Figure 3: CHER entries within 1km of site



Figure 4: Trench plan

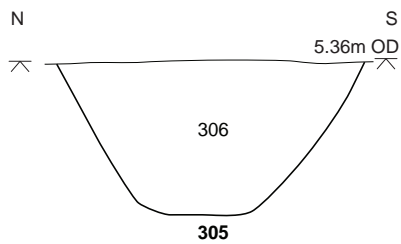
Section 1 Trench 3



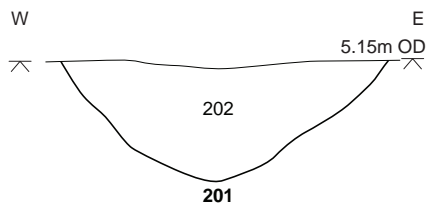
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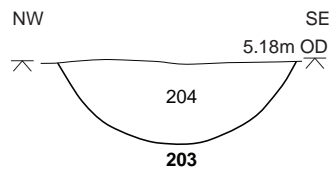
Section 3 Trench 3



Section 4 Trench 2



Section 5 Trench 2



**Key**

- - - - - Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit Horizon conjectured
- 117** Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- 32.26 m OD Level

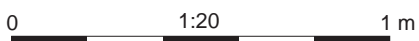


Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3: Pit **201** in Trench 2, looking east



Plate 4: Ditch **203** in Trench 2, looking north



Plate 5: Trench 3, looking south



Plate 6: Ditch **301** in Trench 3, looking east





Plate 7: Pit **303** in Trench 3, looking north-west



Plate 8: Ditch **305** in Trench 3, looking east



**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



**Director:** Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA  
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