

Land off Bannold Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2015

Client: CgMs Ltd

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LAND OFF BANNOLD ROAD, WATERBEACH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

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Summary

Between the twenty-ninth of September and the second of October 2015 Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs consulting to evaluate 4 ha of land off Bannold Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire through archaeological trial trenching. Two areas of archaeology were recorded. To the very east of the site, in Trench 9 a pit cluster of Roman date was noted. To the west of the site in Trench 1, undated features including a gully and pits were recorded, along with a possible track way and post medieval ridge and furrow.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off of Bannold Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. (TL 5017 65981). The area of investigation has been proposed for the site of a residential development.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team supplemented by a specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2015) on behalf of CgMs.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies in the northern end of the historic town of Waterbeach, to the south of the former airfield and barracks. The village lies on a spine of slightly higher ground about 6m OD, where the bedrock geology of Gault Formation Mudstone is exposed. On the lower ground to the east and west, superficial deposits of river terrace sand and gravels are present; which (to the east) give way to alluvial deposits and peat (BGS 2015). Superficial deposits of mixed clay, sand and gravel was taken to be the natural geology across the evaluation area. The subsoil consisted of a mid brown silty clay that contained frequent stones and flints. Plough soil consisted of brown-grey to grey clay silt that also contained frequent stones and flints.
- 1.2.2 The site is approximately 4 hectares in area, and is currently an arable field. Bannold Road borders the site to the south and Cody Road is located to the west of the excavation area.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Pre-Iron Age

- 1.3.1 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).

Iron Age

- 1.3.2 Middle Iron Age pits have been excavated a few hundred metres to the south of the site, at 12 Pieces Lane (Newton 2011). Additionally, residual Iron Age pottery was found in Roman features.

- 1.3.3 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).

Roman

- 1.3.4 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.
- 1.3.5 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).
- 1.3.6 The site is located 400m to the north 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.

Saxon

- 1.3.7 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.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Thanks are extended to CgMs Ltd who commissioned the archaeological works. Thanks are also due to Kasia Gdaniec of the CCC Historic Environment team who monitored the works and visited the site. James Drummond-Murray Managed the project. The fieldwork and site excavation was undertaken by the author assisted by Denis Sami.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of eleven 40-metre long trenches were to be opened (representing a 2% sample of the available development area estimated at c4 hectares). In practice and due to an overhead power line located to the south of the site, trench 6 was shortened to 23.20m.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360 type mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a survey grade GPS with a tolerance of 10cm. All trenches and features were tied into the OS grid.
- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Bucket sampling of 90 litres of excavated soil from each trench was carried out, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level.
- 2.2.7 Eight bulk samples totalling 310L were taken from the site and processed at OA East's environmental unit at Bourn.
- 2.2.8 Site conditions were dry and sunny.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results are presented in trench order below. Features are described in stratigraphic order where possible. Full Trench descriptions and context inventory appear in Appendix A. Figure 2 shows trench location within the field. Archaeological features were confined to trenches, **1, 2, 3, 9** and **11**.

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig 2 and plates 1, 2,3, 4, 5 and 6)

3.2.1 Trench **1** was located to the north eastern part of the site and was aligned east-west (Plate 1). The archaeological features recorded in trench 1 consisted of a small gully, two shallow ditches, a pit, post hole, furrow and possible track way. The trench measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.50m.

3.2.2 A possible furrow **102** (Plate 2) was recorded at 12m from the western end of the trench. It was aligned north east-south west and measured 0.83m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a shallow U shaped profile that contained a single brown-grey silty clay fill (101). The fill contained no finds.

3.2.3 Pit **104** (Plate 3) was located at 24m from the southern end of the trench. It was oval in plan and aligned north-south. It had a U shape profile that contained a single dark grey brown sandy clay fill (103). The fill contained two pottery sherds that dated from the mid 16th to the end of the 18th century.

3.2.4 Another possible furrow **106** (Plate 4) was located 26m from the western end of the trench. It was similarly aligned (north east-south west) to feature **103** (Fig 2) and had similar dimensions. It measured 1.22m wide and was 0.11m deep. The fill (105) of the probable furrow consisted of mid brown-grey silty sandy clay which contained no finds.

3.2.5 Gully **108** (Section 11 and Plate 5). A small gully was recorded at 6m from the western end of the trench. This feature was north east-south west and had a vertical sided U shaped profile. The gully terminated with a steep slope. It measured 1m x 0.99m and was 0.28m deep. The single mid grey silty clay fill (107) of the feature produced no finds.

3.2.6 Pit **112** was located at 29.5m from the western end of the trench. It was circular in plan and had a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.26m. The profile of feature was vertically sided with a flattish base. The fill (111) of the feature consisted of a mid brown-grey silty clay material. This fill contained no finds.

3.2.7 A possible track way **114** (Plate 6) was recorded at 20m from the western end of the trench and sealed by the subsoil layer. This feature had a north south alignment and measured possibly 6m wide and had a depth of 0.25m. The fill of the feature (113) consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay that contained a few stones but no finds, although a sherd of a medieval Ely ware bowl was found close to the western edge (Appendix B). This feature shows on the geophysical survey as a linear mark that continues south. On a capture from 1945 which can be viewed on the google earth site a faint outline heading north from the position of trench **1** can be seen. Although no determinate date could be ascertained from the evaluation, the position of the feature between two possible furrows that lay 15m apart does suggest that a centrally located furrow may have been truncated suggesting a post medieval date.

3.3 Trench 2 (Fig 2 and plate 7)

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the far west of the evaluation area and aligned north-south. It measured 40.0m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.45m. The geophysical survey had suggested that the anomalies noted here and shown on fig 2 could have been of an archaeological nature. In practice these turned out to be a series of 19th and 20th extruded clay cylinder land drains although traces of a furrow and a modern linear ditch were found along with a small post hole, most likely also of post-medieval date.
- 3.3.2 Post hole 204 (Plate 7). A small post hole was recorded at 22.75m from the southern end of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.07m. The sides were vertical and the bottom flat. The fill (203) consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay. The feature produced no finds.
- 3.3.3 Furrow 206 (Section 16). A probable furrow aligned south west- north east was located at 6m from the southern end of the trench. The feature measured 1.2m wide and had a depth of 0.16m. The sides were gently sloping and the base was flat. A land drain truncated the southern side of the feature. The fill (205) of the furrow consisted of a dark brown silty clay that contained no finds. The furrow aligned with feature 102 also considered to be a furrow in trench 1.
- 3.3.4 Ditch 208. This feature which was considered to be modern was located at 25m from the southern end of the trench. It was aligned east-west and measured 0.55m wide and was 0.9m deep. The profile of the feature was that of a wide shallow U. The fill of the feature (207) consisted of a brown-grey silty clay. No finds were located within the fill but a small piece of degraded barbed wire was found on the top of the feature.

3.4 Trench 3 (Fig 2)

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was located to the far east of the evaluation area and aligned east-west. It measured 40.0m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.45m. Only one archaeological feature was noted within the trench 24m from the western end. This consisted of a small circular post hole 302 that had a diameter of 0.21m and a depth of 0.09m. This feature contained a single brown-grey silty clay fill (301) that contained no finds. The feature was overlain by a mid brown silty clay subsoil that had a depth of 0.20m and a grey brown clayey silt plough soil that had an average depth of 0.25m.

3.5 Trench 4 (Fig 2)

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was located to south west of the evaluation area and aligned north-south. The trench measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.50m. A mid brown silty clay subsoil which had a depth of 0.20m was overlain by a brown-grey clayey silt plough soil that had a depth of 0.30m. The trench was devoid of archaeological features.

3.6 Trench 5 (Fig 2)

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 was located to the south-east of trench 1, to the north-east of trench 3 and aligned east-west. The trench measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.40m. A subsoil with a depth of 0.20m and consisting of a brown silty clay was overlain by a grey clayey silt plough soil that had a depth of 0.20m. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

3.7 Trench 6 (Fig 2)

3.7.1 Trench 6 was located to the south of the evaluation area. It measured 23.20m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 23.20m. The trench could not be excavated to its full 40m due to the presence of an overhead power line close to the southern end. A subsoil with a depth of 0.40m and consisting of a brown silty clay was overlain by a grey clayey silt plough soil that had a depth of 0.20m. The trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

3.8 Trench 7 (Fig 2)

3.8.1 Trench 7 was located to the north-east corner of the site and was aligned east to west. The trench measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.30m. A subsoil consisting of a brown silty clay that had a depth of 0.10m was overlain by a dark grey brown clayey silt that had a depth of 0.20m. Although the trench was devoid of archaeology, trench 7 along with trenches 8 and 10 gave a limit of activity relating to the features found in trench 9. Trench 7 lay north of any activity relating to the pit cluster.

3.9 Trench 8 (Fig 2)

3.9.1 Trench 8 was located to the north of the site and aligned north to south. It measured 40 x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.50m. Subsoil consisted of a brown silty clay which had a depth of 0.20m overlain by a dark brown-grey topsoil which had a depth of 0.30m. Although again this trench was devoid of archaeology it did give an indication that the pit cluster found in trench 9 did not extend as far north as trench 8.

3.10 Trench 9 (Fig 2 and plates 8,9 10, 11, 12 and 13)

3.10.1 Trench 9 was located on the eastern side of the evaluation area and was aligned north to south. The trench measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.40m.

3.10.2 The trench contained a series of small shallow pits that extended the length of the trench.

3.10.3 Pit 902 (Section 4 and plate 9) was the southern most of the pits located at 8.5m from the southern end of the trench and was aligned north east – south west. It was oval in plan and measured 1.6m x 0.68m and was 0.20m deep. A single fill yellowy brown silty clay fill (901) contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the mid-first - mid-second century AD.

3.10.4 Pit 904 (Section 5 and plate 10) was located 12.5m from the southern end of the trench. It was oval in plan, aligned east-west and had a wide, shallow U shaped profile. It measured 1.5m x 1.44m, and was 0.33m deep. Its single yellowy brown silty grey fill (903) contained a single sherd of pottery again dating to the mid-first - mid-second century AD.

3.10.5 Pit 906 (Section 6 and plate 4) was located 18.5m from the southern end of the trench and aligned east-west. It was oval in plan and had a steep southern edge, a flat bottom and gently sloping northern edge. It measured 1.6m x 1.24m and had a depth of 0.24m. The yellowy brown silty clay fill contained a few stones and two small sherds of pottery which were not closely datable.

3.10.6 Pit 908 (Section 7 and plate 12) was located at 24m from the southern end of the trench and aligned east-west. It was oval in plan with a V shaped profile. Both ends of the pit were truncated by the edge of excavation. The feature measured 1.8m x 1.5m and had a depth of 0.50m. The southern edge of the pit had been truncated by a

modern land drain. The single yellowy brown silty clay fill (907) of the feature contained no finds.

- 3.10.7 Pit **910** (Section 8 and plate 13) was located 28m from the southern end of the trench. It was aligned north east-south west and was oval in plan with a wide U shaped profile the northern edge of the feature was slightly less steep than the southern edge. The pit measured 1.50m x 1.6m and was 0.50m deep. The fill (909) of the pit consisted of a mid brown-yellow silty clay that contained 14 sherds of pottery all dated to the mid-first - mid-second century AD.

3.11 Trench 10 (Fig 2)

- 3.11.1 Trench **10** was located to the south of trench **9** and gave a southern limit to the area of archaeology in this area of the site. The trench was aligned east to west and measured 40m x 1.8m. It had an average depth of 0.45m. The subsoil consisted of dark brown silty clay which had an average depth of 0.15m. The dark brown-grey clay silt plough soil had a depth of 0.30m

3.12 Trench 11 (Fig 2 and Plate 14)

- 3.12.1 Trench 11 was located adjacent to Bannold Road which bordered the south of the evaluation area. The trench was aligned east to west and measured 40m x 1.8m and had an average depth of 0.50m.
- 3.12.2 A small shallow linear gully **1107** which measured 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep was noted eight metres from the eastern end. It had a U shaped profile and contained a single mid brown silty clay fill (1106). The fill also contained a large amount of gravel and stones which strongly suggest that the feature had been dug as a land drain
- 3.12.3 A deep ditch **1105** (section 1 and plate 14) was also recorded within the trench at 5 metres from the eastern end. This feature was aligned north west – south east. The Ditch measured 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep and had a wide U shaped profile. The ditch contained a single fill (1104) that consisted of a light to mid grey silty clay. No finds were found within the feature. Environmental sampling (Appendix C) suggests that the ditch was under the water table until relatively recently.
- 3.12.4 A probable re-cut **1108** (Section 1 and plate 14) existed on the western side of the ditch. This measured 1.90m wide and was 0.20m deep. This wide U shaped re-cut had been cut through the subsoil and would have been of a fairly modern date. The fill (1103) was a very dark clay silt that did not contain any finds. The trench was sealed by a mid brown silty clay subsoil and a dark brown silty clay plough soil that had a combined depth of 0.40m

3.13 Finds Summary

- 3.13.1 The pottery found within the features in trench **9** strongly suggest that the pit cluster in the area dates to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The pottery found within the fill of the possible furrow **104** dates to the post medieval period and maybe suggests the action of manuring may have been used in this area of the site.

3.14 Environmental Summary

- 3.14.1 The environmental evidence does not show any evidence for grain production or processing on the site. A sample retrieved from ditch **1105** suggests that the ditch lay below the water table relatively recently.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation work carried out at Bannold Road found two distinct areas of activity, the earliest of which relates to a pit cluster centred on trench **9** dated to the first or second centuries AD from the pottery. This pottery showed signs of being abraded, suggesting the pits were not a place of primary deposition. A possible explanation maybe that the pits were dug for clay extraction. The site lies 400m to the north of kilns that formed part of the Roman Horningsea pottery industry and its associated settlement activity. It is unlikely the pits found at Bannold Road have any relationship to those, but they could be related to small scale local pottery production closer to the site.
- 4.1.2 The position of any Roman settlement related to this activity is more likely to be east of trench **9** as trenches **7**, **8** and **10** which were situated north, west and south were devoid of archaeology.
- 4.1.3 The features found in trench **1** seem to be of a later date than those on the eastern side of the evaluation area. The small gully **108**, pit **112** and pit **104** were all undated but the presence of a possible trackway heading north and furrows suggests a post medieval date to the area. This is re-inforced by the early OS maps of the area which show a trackway in the same position.
- 4.1.4 During the evaluation work on site it was noted that the western side of the site was far wetter than the eastern side. On the adjacent site to the west, (currently under construction) it was noted that below ground works were subject to heavy water inundation. This may suggest why a greater amount of land drainage had been laid on the western side of the evaluation area compared to the east. Evidence for this could be seen in trench 2 where land drains were seen running north east and west.
- 4.1.5 The clay and sandy clay geology which covered the majority of the western side of the site would not have been conducive to settlement. Even to the present day it is common knowledge locally that the western side of the evaluation area is far slower to drain during periods of wet weather.
- 4.1.6 The clay seams in the trenches to the far eastern side of the evaluation area was of a better quality and probably more suited to pottery production. It is possible that the pits recorded in trench **9** are an opportunist attempt at clay extraction rather than wholesale industrial removal and are located on the edge of any settlement area.

4.2 Conclusion

- 4.2.1 The presence of Roman activity on the site at Bannold Road was unexpected in an area that was thought not to be conducive to settlement or industrial activity. This adds to a growing picture about the Roman activity in this part of Cambridgeshire.
- 4.2.2 Some limited post-medieval activity was located in the north-west of the site.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 1 was located at the north of the site and contained a possible track way, gully, a post hole and probable furrows					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	1.88
					Length (m)	40.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil	-	0.28	Grey brown clayey silt soil	-	-
	Sub soil	-	0.22	Brown silty clay soil	-	-
101	Fill	0.83	0.13	Furrow	-	Post mediaeval?
102	Cut	0.83	0.13	Furrow		
103	Fill	0.92	0.33	Pit		Mid 16th-end 18th century
104	Cut	0.92	0.33	Cut		
105	Fill	1.22	0.11	Furrow		
106	Cut	0.92	0.11	Furrow		
107	Fill	0.39	0.28	Gully		
108	Cut	0.39	0.28	Gully		
111	Fill	0.40	0.29	Post Hole		
112	Cut	0.40	0.29	Post Hole		
113	Fill	2.24	0.25	Track way		Post mediaeval
114	Cut	2.24	0.25	Track way		
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench 2 was located to the west of the evaluation area and contained a probable furrow, a small post hole and modern ditch					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil			Grey brown clayey silt soil		
	Sub soil			Brown silty clay soil		
203	Fill	0.20	0.07	Post hole		
204	Cut	0.20	0.07	Post hole		
205	Fill	1.2	0.16	Furrow		
206	Cut	1.2	0.16	Furrow		
207	Fill	0.55	0.09	Ditch		

208	Cut	0.55	0.09			
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench 3 was situated toward the eastern side of the excavation area One small post hole was located within the trench.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40.00m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.25m	Grey brown clayey silt soil		
	Sub soil		0.25m	Brown silty clay soil		
301	Fill	0.21	0.09	Post Hole		
302	Cut	0.21	0.09	Cut of post hole		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 4 was located to the south west of the evaluation area and was devoid of archaeological features				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.20	Grey brown clayey silt soil		
	Sub soil		0.30	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench 5 was located to the north of the site on an east-west alignment. It was devoid of archaeological features.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.20	Grey brown clayey silty soil		
	Sub soil		0.20	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 6 was located to the south of the site on a north south alignment. It was shortened due to the presence on an overhead power line. The trench was devoid of archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		23.20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.20	Grey brown clayey silty soil		
	Sub soil		0.20	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench 7 was located toward the north-east corner of the site and was devoid of archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.30
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40.
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.20	Grey brown clayey silty soil		
	Sub soil		0.10	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 8 was located to the north of the site and was devoid of archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.30	Grey brown clayey silty soil		
	Sub soil		0.20	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 9 was located to the east of the evaluation and contained a pit cluster of probable Roman date.				Avg. depth (m)		0.40
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		40

Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.20	Grey brown clayey silt soil		
	Subsoil		0.20	Brown silty clay soil		
901	Fill	0.68	0.20	Pit	Pottery	1st-early to mid 2nd century
902	Cut	0.68	0.20	Pit		
903	Fill	1.44	0.33	Pit	Pottery	1st-early to mid 2nd century
904	Cut	1.44	0.33	Pit		
905	Fill	1.22	0.24	Pit	Pottery	1st-early to mid 2nd century
906	Cut	1.22	0.24	Pit		
907	Fill	1.5	0.55	Pit		
908	Cut	1.5	0.55	Pit		
909	Fill	1.60	0.50	Pit	Pottery	1st-early to mid 2nd century
910	Cut	1.60	0.50	Pit		

Trench 10						
General description		Orientation	E-W			
Trench 10 was located to the south of trench 9 and was devoid of archaeology		Avg. depth (m)	0.45			
		Width (m)	1.8			
		Length (m)	40			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	Plough soil		0.30	Grey brown clayey silt soil		
	Sub soil		0.15	Brown silty clay soil		

Trench11						
General description		Orientation	E-W			
Trench 11 was located adjacent to Bannold Road. It contained a single ditch and a land drain		Avg. depth (m)	0.50			
		Width (m)	1.8			
		Length (m)	40.			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

	Plough soil		0.20			
	Sub soil		0.20			
1103	Fill	1.9	0.20	Ditch		
1104	Fill	1.5	0.50	Ditch		
1105	Cut	1.5	0.50	Ditch		
1106	Fill	0.40	0.15	Land drain		
1107	Cut	0.40	0.15	Land drain		Modern
1108	Cut	1.9	0.20	Land drain		Modern

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 22 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.216kg, were recovered from two trenches, including a sherd recovered as an unstratified find from trench 1. All of the material recovered is moderately to heavily abraded, with no evidence of primary deposition.

Methodology

B.1.2 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present.

B.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

Quantification

B.1.4 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram and a spot date has been provided for each context.

Assemblage

B.1.5 Trench 1 produced three sherds of pottery, a single sherd from a glazed Medieval Ely ware bowl was recovered as an unstratified find and from context 103 a single sherd from a post-medieval Redware bowl, and a rim sherd from a Roman Sandy Buff ware storage jar of late 1st to mid-2nd century.

B.1.6 Trench 9 produced a series of features from which mainly Roman pottery was recovered. Pit **902** produced a rim sherd from a Sandy Greyware, with oxidised surfaces, jar and an undiagnostic sherd of Sandy oxidised ware; the pottery dates from late 1st-mid-second century. Pit **904** contained a mid 1st to early to mid-second century abraded, everted rim sherd in Sandy oxidised ware. The pottery from pit **906** consists of two undiagnostic sherds that are not closely datable.

B.1.7 Pit **910** produced the largest group of sherds, 14 in total, weighing 0.132kg. All the sherds are relatively abraded and date to the mid 1st-early to mid 2nd century. Fabrics present include 'proto'-greywares, amongst them a sherd with oxidised margins, and Sandy Greywares. Nine sherds of Sandy coarseware were identified, most likely being from jars.

Discussion

B.1.8 This is a relatively small assemblage, the bulk of which is abraded early Roman material of a utilitarian nature, the majority of those being locally produced domestic coarsewares. The sherd of Medieval Ely ware and Post-medieval Redware most likely relate to Medieval and post-medieval manuring and the abraded nature of the Roman material suggests it has been reworked, perhaps in the later Roman period. The pottery present is domestic and utilitarian and indicates Roman activity in the vicinity of the area of excavation. This activity is not necessarily domestic, as the site lies 400m to the north of kilns that formed part of the Roman Horningsea pottery industry and its associated settlement activity.

Context	Cut no.	Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd weight (kg)	Context date
901	902	Greyware with oxidised surfaces rim sherd	1	0.007	Mid first-mid-second century
		Sandy oxidised ware undiagnostic body sherd	1	0.007	
903	904	Sandy oxidised ware jar rim sherd	1	0.004	Mid 1st-early to mid 2nd century
905	906	Reduced sherds, temper appears to have been leached out, may have been organic. Undiagnostic.	2	0.005	Not closely datable
909	910	Sandy coarseware ? jar sherds	9	0.117	Mid 1st-Early to mid-2nd century
		?Proto-greyware, with oxidised margins	1	0.004	
		Sandy Greyware body sherd	1	0.003	
		Sandy Greyware body sherd	3	0.008	
103		Post-medieval Redware bowl rim sherd	1	0.008	Mid 16th-end 18th century
		Sandy Buff ware storage jar rim	1	0.034	

99999		Medieval Ely ware bowl base sherd	1	0.019	Mid 12th-mid 14th century
Total			22	0.216	

Table 1: Pottery

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight bulk samples were taken during the evaluation of the site at Bannold Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.1.2 For this initial assessment, one bucket (8 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1.

C.1.3 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.1.5 Preservation of plant remains is poor. Single grains of charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are present in Sample 4 (fill 909 of ditch **910**) and Sample 5 (fill 907 of ditch **908**) but it is not clear whether these grains are contemporary with the deposits or are later intrusions.

C.1.6 Duckweed seeds (*Lemna* sp.) and Charophyte oogonia (fruiting bodies of algae) are present in Sample 7 (fill 1104 of ditch **1105**) and Sample 8 (fill 905 of ditch **906**) suggesting that these deposits were below the water-table until relatively recently.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Sample size (L)	Pre-treated	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Untransformed weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm
1	103	104	Pit	25	8	yes	1	0	0	+
2	113	114	Ditch	10	8	yes	1	0	0	0
3	107	108	Gully	70	8	yes	1	0	0	0
4	909	910	Pit	10	8	yes	1	#	0	0
5	907	908	Ditch	10	8	yes	1	#	0	0
6	903	904	Pit	20	8	yes	1	0	0	0
7	1104	1105	Ditch	15	8	yes	1	0	##	0
8	905	906	Ditch	15	8	yes	1	0	##	0

Table 2: Environmental samples from ECB4343

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-227796"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Land off Bannolds Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="29-09-2015"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="02-10-2015"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="WATBAN15"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="ECB 4343"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Rural Residential"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="Pits"/>	<input type="text" value="Roman 43 to 410"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Roman 43 to 410"/>
<input type="text" value="Ditches"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>
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Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	South Cambridgeshire	Land off Banold Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire CB23 9PX
Parish	Waterbeach	
HER	Cambridge	
Study Area	4 Hectares	National Grid Reference TL 5017 65981

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire HET
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

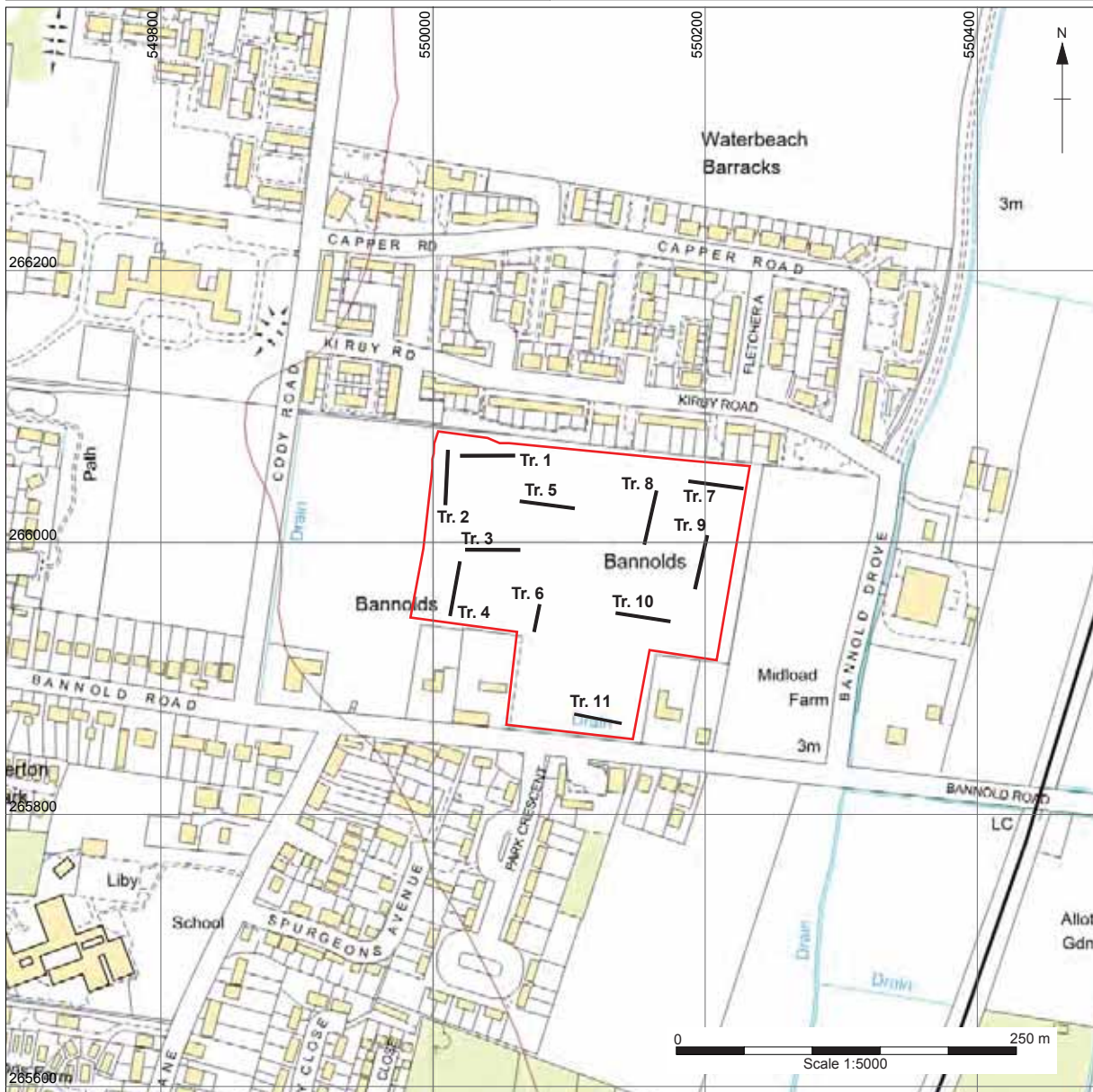
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OA East	OA East.	OA EAST
WATBAN15	WATBAN15.	WATBAN15

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: All features trench plans

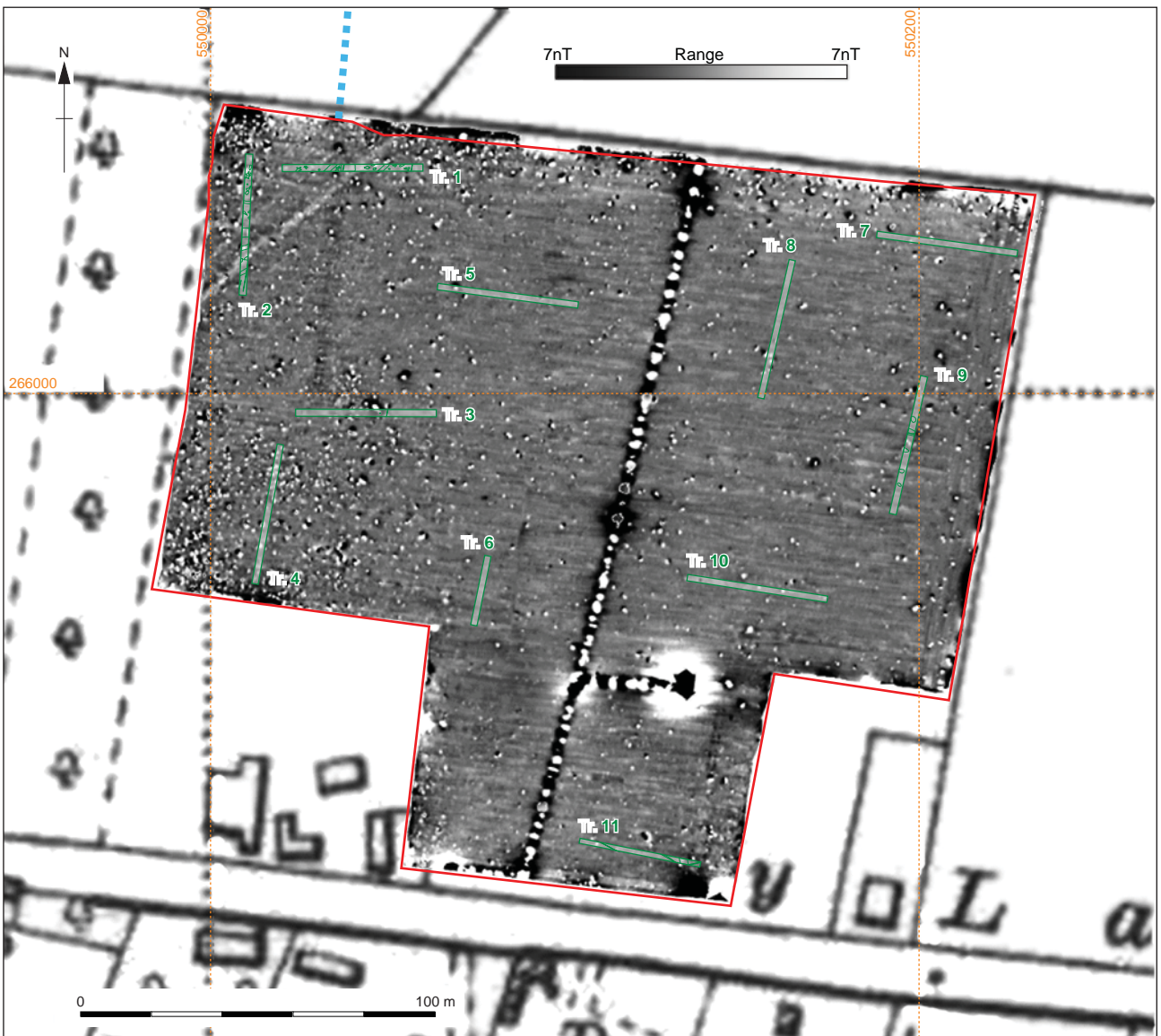


Figure 3: Geophysical anomalies plotted on 1950 Ordnance Survey map and showing trace by blue overlain with the evaluation trenches

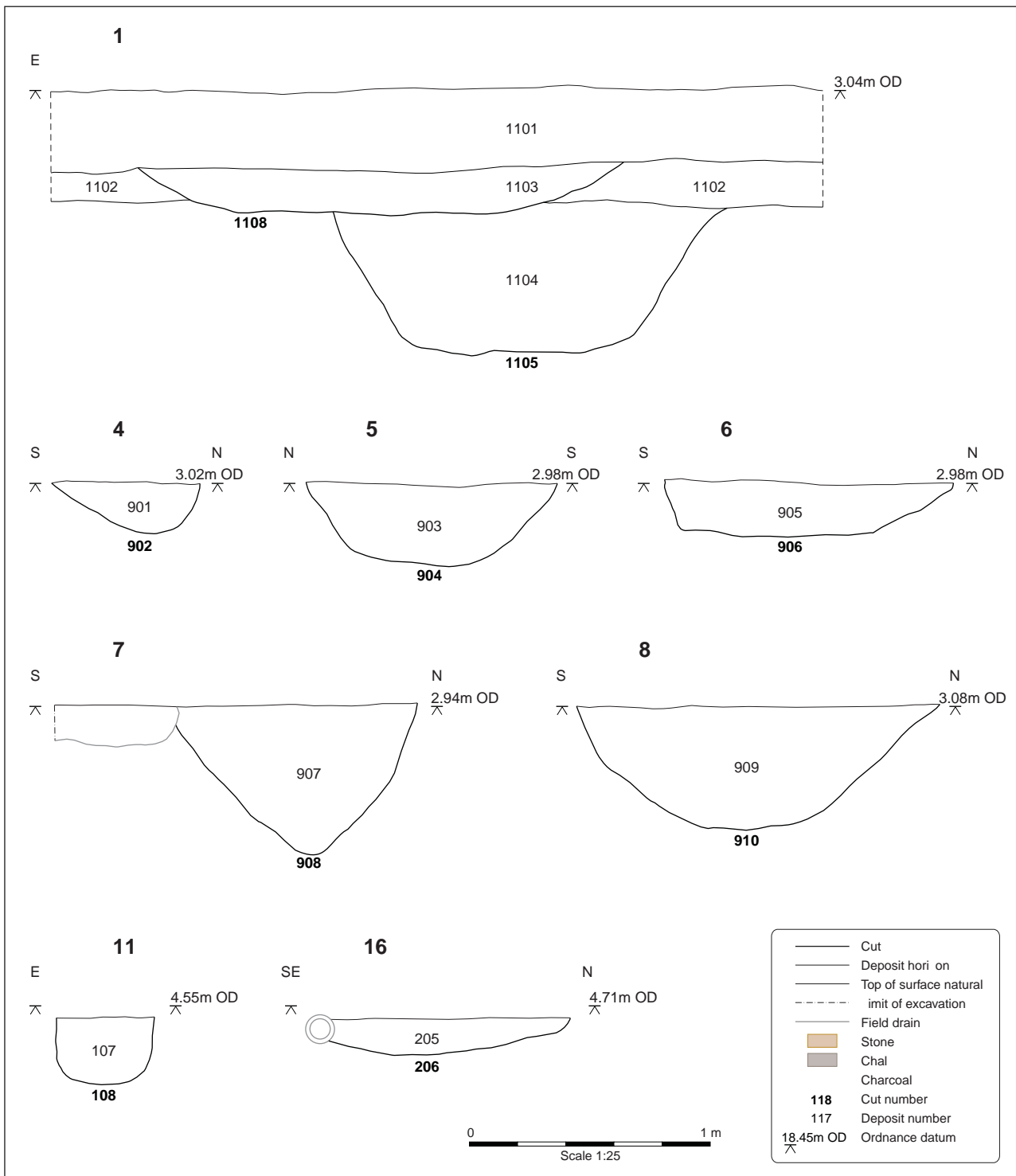


Figure 4: Selected sections



late 1: Trench 1 viewed from the east



late 2: Feature 102 viewed from the north east



late 3: Features **104** and **106** viewed from the south east



late 4: Feature **106** viewed from the north east



late 5: Feature **108** viewed from the north east



late 6: Feature **114** viewed from the south



late 7: Feature 204 viewed from the east



late 8: Trench 9 viewed from the south



late 9: Feature **902** viewed from the east



late 10: Feature **904** viewed from the east



late 11: Feature **906** viewed from the east



late 12: Feature **908** viewed from the east



late 13: Features **910** viewed from the east



late 14: Feature **105** viewed from the south



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