

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT COLERIDGE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
RADEGUND ROAD, CAMBRIDGE
CB1 3RJ**

EVALUATION REPORT

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

PCA REPORT NO: R11632

SITE CODE CCCR14

FEBRUARY 2014




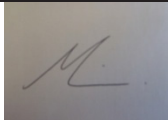
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

COLERIDGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, RADEGUND
ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CB1 3RJ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road, Cambridge, CB1 3RJ
An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	Cambridge City Council
Central National Grid Reference:	TL 47140 57146
Site Code:	CCCR14
Planning Reference:	13/1263/FUL
Report No.	R11632
Cambridge HER event number:	ECB4091
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Figure 1 Site Location

Figure 2 Detailed Site Location

Figure 3 Trench Location

Abstract

The work was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to planning permission 13/1263/FUL for the construction of a new sports hall within the existing playground at Coleridge Community College. Five trenches were excavated within the the proposed development area, revealing a series of inter-cutting medieval marl pits (1200-1400) within trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 and undated but later drainage or boundary features.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document reports the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road, Cambridge (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Haysom, Ward, Miller Architects, acting on behalf of Parkside Federation Academies and carried out between the 30/01/14 and 31/01/2014.
- 1.2 The work was undertaken in response to a planning condition (10), attached to planning permission 13/1263/FUL for the construction of a new sports hall within the existing playground, the refurbishment of the existing gymnasium building and the provision of a new covered walkway and a covered cycle parking.
- 1.3 The evaluation site lies within an area of hard standing, towards the south-west corner of the college site and within an area dominated by modern/post war housing. The site is centred on OS National Grid Reference TL 47140 57146 and lies to the south-west of Cambridge City Airport and the northern side of Radegund Road.
- 1.4 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Coleridge College was prepared by Mark Hinman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (December 2013) in response to a brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (October 2013, Planning Application 13/1263/FUL).
- 1.5 The brief highlighted that the archaeological investigation at Coleridge Community College is located in an area of known Roman occupation.
- 1.6 The aim of the evaluation exercise is to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area, and to provide a comprehensive appraisal of the significance of any remains within a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The underlying bedrock of the proposed site comprises a grey chalk bedrock, West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey). In the south-east parishes of the district the chalk is overlain, in parts, by glacial boulder clay, deposited by the retreating glaciers at the end of the last ice age.
- 2.2 The soils of the general area are of the Milton association (SSEW 1983). This consists of deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, often affected by groundwater. The area of the PDA has, since the 1950s, been part of a large housing development; accordingly little other information on the soil types is available.
- 2.3 The site lies c.2.3km to the east of the River Cam and on the wide shallow eastern slopes of the Cam river valley. The topography is generally flat, gradually sloping to the west with Ordnance Survey spot heights of c.13m OD in the general area of the development.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cambridgeshire County Council (henceforth CCC) maintains a database of known sites of archaeological or historical significance known as the Historic Environment Record (HER). Numerous HER records exist for the area surrounding the current site and the most significant are summarised below.
- 3.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity includes Palaeolithic, and Neolithic occupation within the immediate area of the PDA. A Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered from the Chesterton gravel pits (HER No. MCB04591) A handaxe of Neolithic date was located on Mill Road to the north of the site (HER No. MCB04696).
- 3.3 The site is situated within an area of known Roman occupation, with Roman findspots to the south and north of the site (HER Nos. MCB5886 and MCB5582), a possible Roman military camp site to the west (HER No. MCB6256), and the route of the Roman road, Via Devana, to the west (HER No. MCB9602). Closer to and west of the site, Roman quarry pits were uncovered in 2006 during a test pit survey at the CB1 development (ECB 2159), while chance finds of pre-historic artefacts, including Palaeolithic and Neolithic hand axes (04591) and (04696) were found to the north-west and south-west of the proposed development site. The provenance of the former was unclear. Other archaeological investigations in the area have however proven to be unproductive with inconclusive results at No. 191 Mill Road (ECB 3960) and during evaluation works at St Bedes School (ECB 3018).
- 3.4 During the medieval period the general character of the area is thought to have been agricultural, an assumption supported by general lack of medieval finds or events close to the site.
- 3.5 A series of former post medieval quarries (MCB 17719) were situated immediately to the east of the site and along the eastern side of Cambridge. They were excavated to recover clunch, as a building material and aggregate for construction within Cambridge and the surrounding area. The main disused quarries are to the south of Cherry Hinton, where two large quarries are situated adjacent to Limekiln Road, and those close to the site Cherry Hinton Brook and Coldham's Lane.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) stated that a total of 120m of linear trial trenches will be excavated with the area of the proposed development. In total five individual trial trenches were excavated within an area of hard-standing along the south-western and western side of the college site.
- 4.2 The trenching was carried out under archaeological supervision using a JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The hard-standing and associated construction deposits (oversite) and in some areas, subsoil deposits, were removed down to the level of the natural geological deposits and that interpreted as the archaeological horizon. The overburden was retained for later reinstatement.
- 4.3 Heights above ordnance datum (m OD), and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit.
- 4.4 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a context numbers and recorded on individual pre-printed forms. Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), whilst events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.5 Metal detecting was carried out during the stripping operation and archaeological features and spoil were scanned.
- 4.6 High resolution digital photographs were taken throughout the fieldwork (see sample plates 1- 8).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Four linear trial trenches (1-4) and a sub-rectangular trial area (trench 5) were excavated within the development area (Fig. 2). Trench (2) was excavated on a north-south alignment, immediately west of the principal college building, while trenches (1), (4) and (3) were excavated on an east-west orientation, placed between the western site boundary and Trench (2). Trench (1) was the northernmost of these three trenches, with trench (4) the trench (3) positioned to the south. Trench (5), a sub-rectangular trench was located at the southern end of the evaluated area, just north-east of the school caretakers house (No.33 Radegund Road). Trenches 2-5 all uncovered evidence of quarrying activity or associated features.

5.2 Trench 1

5.3 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.35m removing between 0.15-0.16m of hard-standing/car-park and 0.19-0.2m of modern construction/levelling layers directly down onto the natural chalk subsoil (context 103). A linear feature was seen to be present at the northern-eastern corner of the trench. Aligned approximately north-west to south-east it also appeared in the adjacent trench (2) to the east, and was clearly a continuation of that feature (see context 122). As this linear was investigated in trench 2, it remained unexcavated in trench 1. No other evidence of archaeological activity was recognised within trench 1.

5.4 Trench 2

5.5 Trench 2 was the most archaeologically active of the five trenches investigated, revealing a series of intercutting quarry pit features toward the southern end and a number of flat-bottomed linear features to the north. The trench was excavated to a depth of between 0.18m-0.2m, removing a modern overburden which constituted the make-up of the car-park hard-standing. All features uncovered were investigated through hand excavation.

5.6 A series of linear ditches were situated at the northern end of trench (2). Context [122] was the cut of the ditch also identified in trench (1). Measuring 0.72m in width and 0.38m in depth the ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and cut with regular steep sides and a flattish base. The ditch contained a mixed homogenous pale mid brown silty clay soil with patches of weathered chalk and small chalk fragments (context 123) but no finds.

- 5.7 Ditch [104] was located to the south of ditch [122] but laid out on an opposing orientation of north-east to south-west. Its relationship with [122] was not resolved as its crossing lay beyond the eastern extent of the trench, nor was its path southwards, as it did not appear in trenches (3) or (5) to the south. Ditch [104] was a shallow feature measuring 0.58m wide and no more than 0.12m in depth. In common with [122] it was cut with steep sides and a flat base, giving a slightly angular U shaped profile. It contained a firm mid-dark brown clayey fill (105) with few coarse components. Excavation uncovered a residual broken flint blade, some small fragments of iron and slag and a part of a mussel shell.
- 5.8 Ditch [120] measured 0.46m wide, 0.36m deep and was aligned broadly parallel with ditch [104], along its southern side. Again the ditch (like 104 & 122) had near vertical sides and a flattish base and contained a single firm pale greyish brown mainly clay soil (121) which yielded no dating evidence. The fill of the ditch was cut along its length and on its northern side, by a small sub-circular and shallower pit feature [131]. This pit had steep sides, a flat base and contained a single fill context (132), a firm, light grey brown weathered clayey soil. No finds, suggestive of nearby activity, were recovered during its excavation.
- 5.9 An irregular-sided linear feature, thought to be a gulley and post hole (contexts [108] and [110]) was located to the south side of ditch [120]. The gulley was a shallow feature, of more than 0.10m depth and 0.8m in width which was aligned north-east to south-west, terminating at its south-western end with a small pit or post hole [110]. Excavation revealed both were filled with the same light brown clayey soil. The sub-circular post-hole feature [110] at the south-west end of the gulley was cut to a depth of 0.3m and a diameter of between 0.4-0.6m. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.10 A small pit context [107] was present along and extended beyond the eastern limits of trench (2). This small circular pit measured 1.0m in diameter and 0.44m in depth and contained a dark grey silt clay soil (106) with a moderate amount of medium sized rounded stones. The cut [107] was steep sided but concave and the base was rounded, forming a bowl-shaped feature.
- 5.11 Directly south of pit [107] was a series of discrete quarry pit-like features including intercutting contexts [117] and [119] and quarry pit [127]. Quarry pits [117] and [119] were located to the north of [127] and were stratigraphically distinct. As all features in this trench lay directly below the car park construction levels (suggesting a degree of truncation across the site) and was cut into the natural chalky subsoil. The western quarry pit [117] was clearly a later feature as it cut through the fill of the quarry pit [119] on its western edge. Both features contained a very similar firm soil matrix of a mid grey brown silty clay, suggesting a relatively contemporary date for their disuse, though clearly the pit [118] had been excavated and silted up, before its neighbour was dug. Both features appeared to be oval in plan and were excavated

with steep to slightly concave sides and a flat base. Both pits were finds sterile.

- 5.12 An large area of intercutting quarry pit features were located at the southern end of the trench. The investigation of this area via the excavation of a 1m wide section, through the larger of the features seen on the surface, revealed that quarry pit [127], the northern of the two features, cut the fill of a earlier quarry pit [125] (unexcavated) on its southern and eastern side. Pit [127] contained a firm light mid grey brown silty clay similar in appearance to the fills of pits [117] and [119] and was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep edges and a slightly concave base. In common with the majority of quarry pit features in this trench, excavation produced no dating evidence. The fill of smaller pit [125] was very similar in character to that excavated from pit [127].

5.13 Trench 3

- 5.14 Trench 3 was situated to the west of trench 2 and excavated to a depth of between 0.53m and 0.62m. The archaeological features in this trench, unlike those seen in trench 1 and 2 were sealed below a deposit of subsoil which survived below the modern hard-standing and measured between 0.22m and 0.25m thick. The trench comprised a small single ditch and a series of earlier quarry pits similar to those recorded to the east.

- 5.15 Ditch [133] was aligned on an approximate north-east to south-west orientation, crossing the trench roughly centrally. It did not appear or was not recognised in trench 4 to the north, but the ditches alignment and disturbance at the eastern end of trench 4 may account for its absence. Ditch [133] contained a single firm mid to dark yellowish brown clayey fill (134) with very few inclusions. Excavation retrieved no datable finds but did reveal a steep sided cut with a U shaped profile and concave base (measuring 0.41m in depth) which truncated the fill of a quarry pit feature [135] to the east. This quarry pit was only partially excavated to ascertain its relationship with [133], which it clearly predated. Partial excavation showed that the pit [135] was a shallow feature (c. 0.1m deep) which contained a similar soil matrix to that recorded in the quarry pits elsewhere. Accordingly no finds were retrieved.

- 5.16 Two further intercutting quarry pits [112] and [114] were located at the western end of trench (3), both extending beyond the limits of excavation. Pit [112] was the larger and later of the two features, cutting the earlier pit [114] to the east. Excavation of pit [112] revealed a step sided discrete feature with regular edges and a flattish base, cut to a depth of 0.63m. It contained a single light to mid grey brown clayey fill (113) which became slightly chalkier towards the base. This context was the most productive excavated on site, producing a single sherd of medieval Ely ware and three sherds of medieval coarse-ware, all fabrics with a date range of between 1200-1400AD. The quarry pit feature post-dated the fill of an earlier pit feature [114] to the east. The latter was only partially excavated, so detail of it character and depth were not fully established.

5.17 Trench 4

5.18 Trench 4 was situated north of trench 3 and to the west of trench 2 and was excavated to a depth of between 0.46m and 0.34m. The archaeological features in this trench, like those to the south were sealed below a subsoil, measuring between 0.14 to 0.18m, which survived below the modern hard-standing. The trench included a large quarry pit feature to the west and an area of further disturbance, possible another pit feature, at the eastern end. The latter was not investigated.

5.19 Quarry pit [130] measured 1.7m in diameter and was cut to a depth of 0.77m. It contained three fills, contexts (128), (129) and (137). The upper fill (128) was a mid grey brown silty clay fill of 0.32m in depth, which unusually for majority of these features produced a single sherd of medieval Ely ware pottery with a date range of 1200-1400 AD). This upper fill overlay a weathered chalk deposit (129) coming off the edge and a primary weathering deposit (137) present along the base of the pit. Neither contexts (129) nor (137) produced any further dating evidence.

5.20 Trench 5

5.21 Trench 5 was the southernmost of the areas investigated, and unlike strip trenches 1-4 trench 5 was a smaller sub-square area measuring 1.8m x 2.4m. It was excavated to a depth of between 0.61-0.62m, of which the lower 0.4-0.46m comprised a buried subsoil directly overlying the archaeological horizon. Quarry like features, similar to those excavated in the trenches to the north (trenches 2 and 3) were revealed at this depth across the trench. The extent and location of these features were recorded, but in agreement with the development control officer, they were not excavated.

5.22 Finds By Berni Seddon

5.23 Context (113): 1 sherd of medieval Ely ware and 3 sherds of medieval coarse ware (including a jar rim) both with a date range of 1200–1400 AD

5.24 Context (128): 1 sherd of medieval Ely ware dating from 1200–1400AD

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation at Coleridge Community College uncovered evidence of archaeological activity within all five evaluation trenches. This activity principally comprised a series of large intercutting quarry or marl pits excavated and disused sometime between the 13th to 15th century. Whilst no evidence of Roman occupation, thought most likely to be present, was unearthed during the evaluation, records of Roman quarry pits, uncovered in 2006 (ECB 2159), show that quarrying has been a feature of this landscape from at least the Roman period, continuing through the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.2 Marl pits were excavated for the chalk marl, used as fertiliser to improve agricultural land, particularly increasing the water holding capacity of the soil, improving its friable structure and acidifying the soil, so was often used on sandy and on chalk soils. The natural mix of chalk and clay, which constitutes the chalk marl, was also very favourable for the making of cement or mortars for construction and historically marls have been utilised for such a use across south Cambridgeshire. Larger scale quarrying for clunch is recorded nearby (see MCB 17719), though this appears to be a later, post-medieval undertaking targeting more deeply stratified bedrock deposits.
- 6.3 The quarry pits appear to be mainly concentrated toward the southern end of the evaluated area. All have similar fills and character suggesting they are relatively contemporary excavations, abandoned to fill up through natural weathering. The intercutting character argues that these quarrying activities were carried out over a sustained period, although the small assemblages recovered from these features also indicate the site was probably marginal land, utilised for the recovery of marl on land distant from or at least on the very edge of settlement and a wider landscape of agricultural fields.
- 6.4 The evaluation also uncovered evidence of one or more drainage ditches, aligned north-east to south-west, turning c.90 degrees to the north-west at the northern end of trench 2 and within trench 1. The ditches mainly appear within the northern half of the site, although a single ditch is recorded in trench 3. Similarities in character and alignment suggests that ditch 133 (in trench 3) may be a continuation of ditch 120 recorded in trench 2, and that ditch 122 also forms part of this ditch, turning north-westward. If so this ditch, which cuts through the disused and infilled pit 135 in trench 3, may represent a later field system or enclosure, excavated following the cessation of the quarrying activities.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCA would like to thank Haysom, Ward, Miller Architects, acting on behalf of Parkside Federation Academies, for funding and commissioning the works. The site was supervised by Jonathan House and the project managed by Mark Hinman. Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team monitored the site.

8 REFERENCES

- 8.1 **Hinman, M.** 2013. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road, Cambridge CB1 3RJ
- 8.2 **McConnell, D.** 2013 Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Radegund Road, Coleridge Community College

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Cut	Type	Description	Trench	Finds?
100	-	Layer	Hard-standing	1-5	
101	-	Layer	Construction layer	1-5	
102		Layer	Subsoil	3-5	
103		Layer	Chalky Natural	1-5	
104		Cut	Cut of Linear	2	
105	104	Fill	Fill of [104]	2	
106	107	Fill	Fill of [107]	2	
107		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
108		Cut	Cut of Ditch	2	
109	108	Fill	Fill of [108]	2	
110		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
111	110	Fill	Fill of [110]	2	
112		Cut	Cut of Pit	3	
113	112	Fill	Fill of Pit [112]	3	
114		Cut	Cut of Pit	3	
115	114	Fill	Fill of Pit [114]	3	
116	117	Fill	Fill of Pit [117]	2	
117		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
118	119	Fill	Fill of Pit [119]	2	
119		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
120		Cut	Cut of Ditch	2	
121	120	Fill	Fill of Ditch [120]	2	
122		Cut	Cut of Ditch	2	
123	122	Fill	Fill of Ditch [122]	2	
124	125	Fill	Fill of Pit [125]	2	Not excavated
125		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	Not excavated
126	127	Fill	Fill of Pit [127]	2	
127		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
128	130	Fill	Fill of Pit [130]	4	
129		Fill	Fill of Pit [130]	4	
130		Cut	Cut of Pit	4	
131		Cut	Cut of Pit	2	
132	131	Fill	Fill of Pit [131]	2	
133		Cut	Cut of Ditch	3	
134	133	Fill	Fill of Pit [133]	3	
135		Cut	Cut of Pit	3	
136	135	Fill	Fill of Pit [135]	3	

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1 Trench 2, Post-Excavation, looking South-West



Plate 2 Quarry Pits [117] & [119] looking North-East



Plate 3 Section through Ditch [120], looking North-East



Plate 4 Trench 3 looking East



Plate 5 Trench 3, Ditch [133] and pit [135] looking South-West



Plate 6 Trench 3, Quarry Pit [112] looking South-West



Plate 7 Trench 4, Excavation of Quarry Pit [130] looking East



Plate 8 Trench 4, Quarry Pit [130] looking South-West

APPENDIX 3 OASIS RECORD SHEET

OASIS ID: preconst1-171070

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road, Cambridge,
Short description of the project	The work was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to 13/1263/FUL for the construction of a new sports hall within the existing playground at Coleridge Community College. Five trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building, revealing a series of inter-cutting medieval marl pits (1200-1400) and an undated but later drainage or boundary ditch.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2014 End: 31-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CCCR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	13/263/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	QUARRY Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts 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 CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Coleridge Community College
Postcode	CB1 3RJ
Study area	112.50 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 47140 57146 52.1924636654 0.152896813154 52 11 32 N 000 09 10 E Point

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Organisation

Project brief Dan McConnell

originator

Project design Mark Hinman

originator

Project Mark Hinman

director/manager

Project supervisor Jonathan House

Type of Private Client

sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

recipient

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

available

Paper Archive Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet","Microfilm","Unpublished Text"

available

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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Date 2014

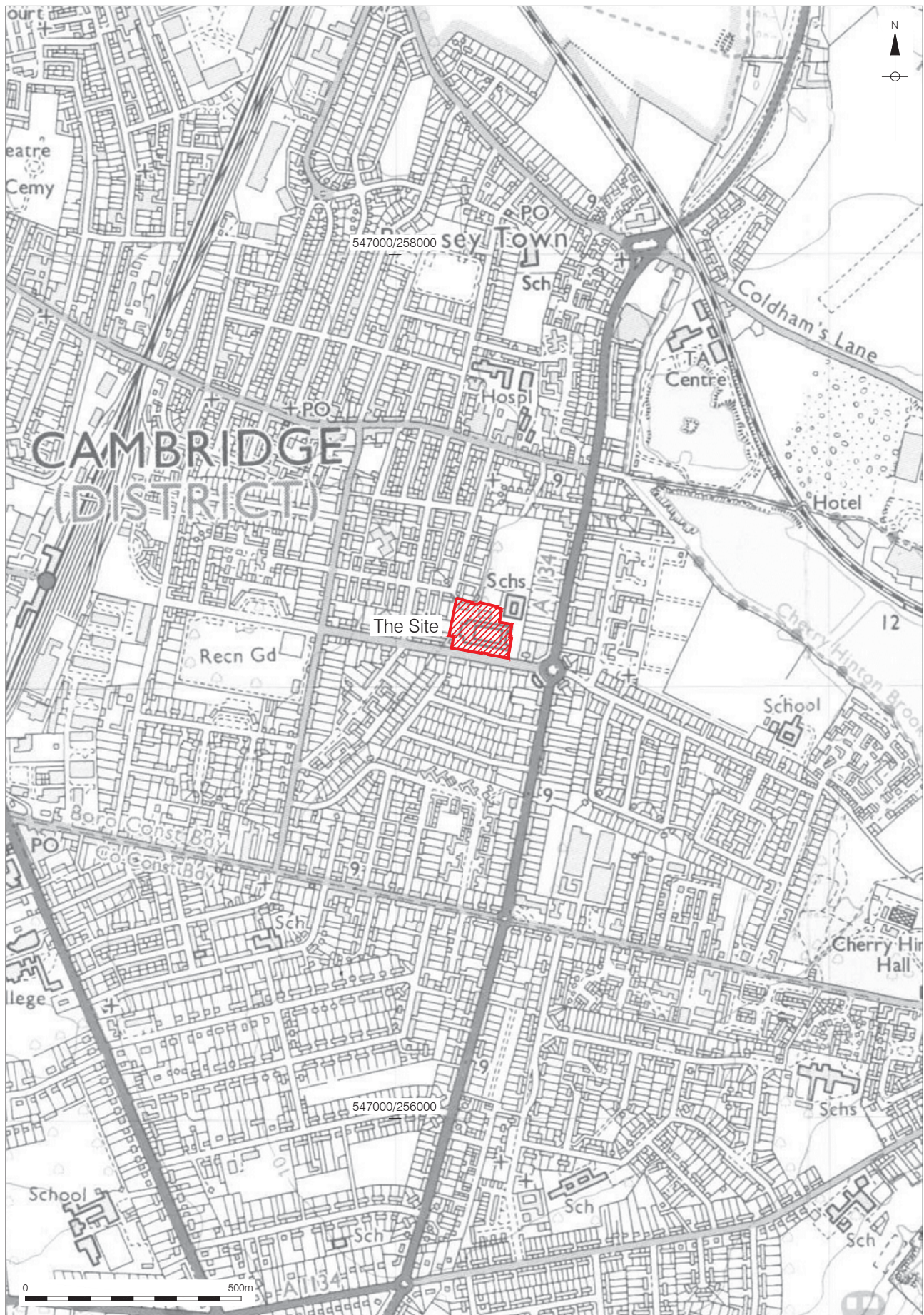
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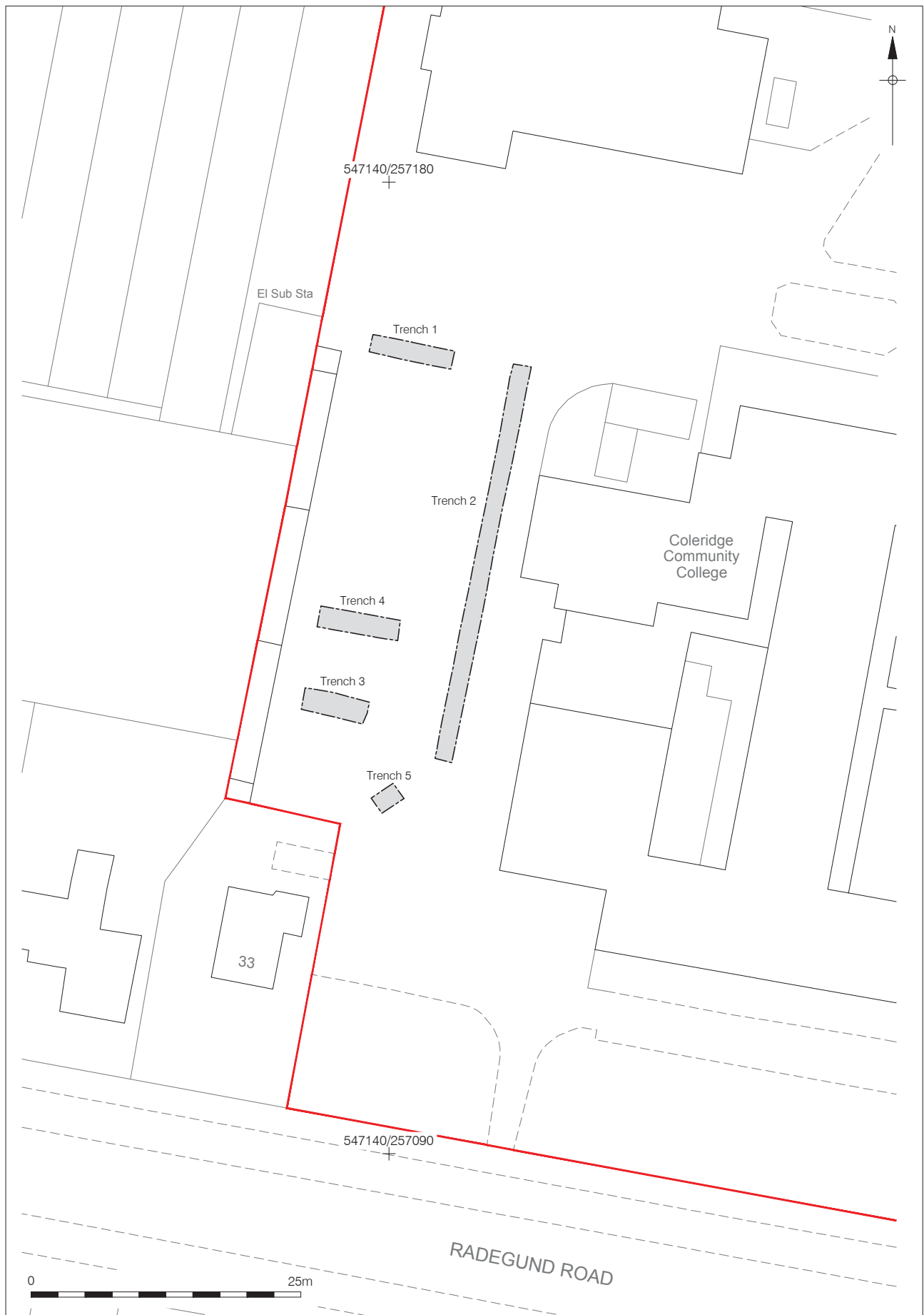
Entered by Adam Garwood (agarwood@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 10 February 2014



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 11/02/14 MR

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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11/02/14 MR

Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location
1:500 at A4

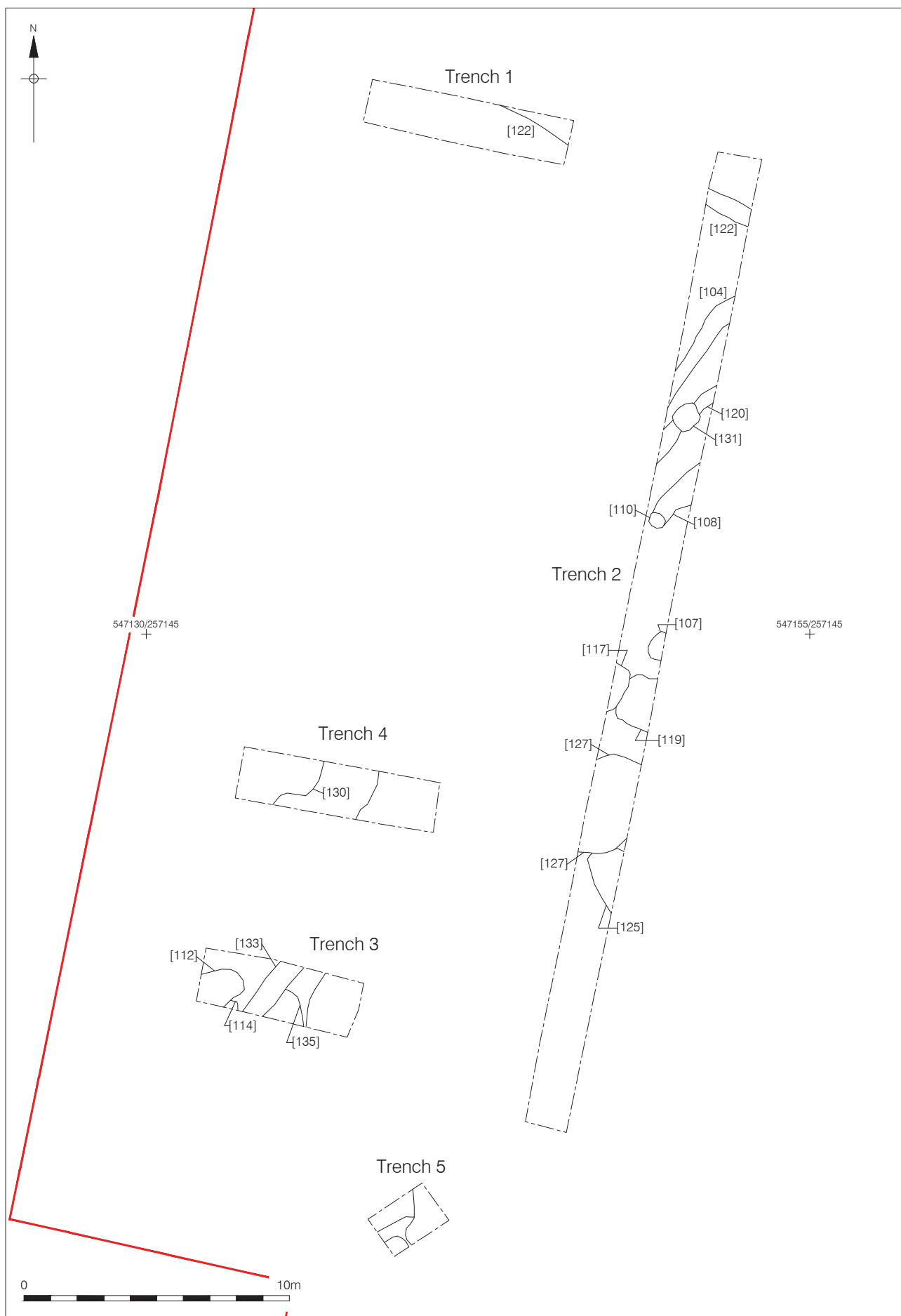


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 to 5
1:200 at A4

PCA

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