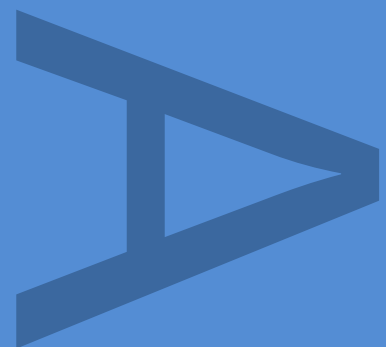


**LAND AT ATKINS CLOSE,
CAMBRIDGE CB4 2NN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION**

August 2014



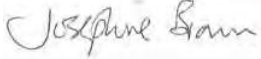
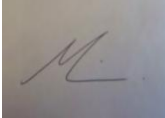
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11837**

LAND AT ATKINS CLOSE,
CAMBRIDGE CB4 2NN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K 3458
Report Number	R 11837

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		August 2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		August 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		August 2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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The Granary
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Land at Atkins Close, Cambridge, CB4 2NN:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Cambridge City Council

Planning Reference: 13/1741/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4616 6104

Site Code: CACC14

HER No: ECB 4147

Report No. R11837

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August 2014

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Atkins Close, Cambridge, CB4 2NN (NGR TL 4616 6104) between 18th and 19th August 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to residential development. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation identified a series of seven ditches, all of which were on a northeast to southwest alignment and evenly distanced from each other. They are likely to be the result of ridge and furrow ploughing, suggesting an agricultural use for the site. A sherd of early Roman pottery was found in one of the ditches. Although this may be residual in a medieval feature, it is possible that the agricultural system represented by the furrows is actually of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Atkins Close, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB4 2NN (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4616 6104) on April 2014 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hinman 2014), and a brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2014) of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The project was managed by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA Central.
- 1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Keepmoat to carry out the evaluation in response to a planning condition placed upon the proposed development of the site (Planning Reference 13/1741/FUL).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 This report describes the results of the three trench evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The geological deposits that underlay Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous Period of geological history (65 to 140 million years ago) and therefore relatively young. The geology is divided into a series of strata that outcrop in bands running roughly north-east to south-west across the district. These formations were laid down as successive marine deposits that have since been raised and tilted to slope south-eastwards by earth movements in Tertiary times.
- 2.2 The area is underlain by chalk, a grey chalk subgroup bedrock formed approximately 94 to 99 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. The Lower Chalk beds comprise a Chalk Marl (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation) that is particularly suitable for the manufacture of cement. In the south-east parishes of the district the chalk is overlain, in parts, by glacial bolder clay, deposited by the retreating glaciers at the end of the last ice age.
- 2.3 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. These soils, with river alluvium along the valley floors (814a) (SSEW 1983), support cereals, sugar beet and other arable crops (SSEW 1983).
- 2.4 No geotechnical work has been undertaken on the site.
- 2.5 The site lies along the upper north-western slopes of the Cam river valley and to the north of Cambridge City Centre. The site resides close to the 15m contour, the topography being generally flat.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment (Garwood 2013) which was submitted with the WSI.
- 3.2 The site lies within an area which due to its location on the lighter soils and river gravel deposits along the Cam river valley was likely to have been conducive to settlement during the prehistoric periods. The archaeological investigations and chance finds in the general area of the site have revealed significant remains from the later prehistoric period. Arbury Camp, an Iron Age ringwork (8479) is located at a short distance to the west of the PDA and outside the search area, as is significant Iron Age settlement activity unearthed between Huntingdon and Histon Roads (MCB 17820) and an Iron Age burial ground which lies to the north-east of Chesterton Village. Together they indicate the presence of a substantial later prehistoric landscape which once extended across this part of Cambridge. This evidence is further compounded by the data from the search area.
- 3.3 Roman occupation in the wider area was on a considerable scale. The substantial town of Dvroliponte (later known as Cambridge), focused around Castle Hill, lies only c.1.5km to the south of the site while important Roman settlements have been recorded in the wider area at Godmanchester, St Neots and Great Chesterford. The route of the former Roman Road (5352 Site 12) of Akeman Street, which runs north from Cambridge to Ely, crosses the area at a short distance (c. 450m) to the west of the site while a number of Roman buildings (5411 site 13, 5421 site 14 & 5424 site 15) were unearthed during excavations in 1951-2, 1965-66 and 1995) at the former Manor Farm site, Arbury Road, close to the road at c. 450m to the west of the PDA.
- 3.4 Evidence of associated Roman inhumation cemeteries have been uncovered nearby at the Arbury Road (5425), the Arbury Road allotment site (5288) and on the Kings Hedges Estate (5213). Roman burials discovered during the laying of a water main along Arbury Road in the area of the line of the Roman Road (5425 site 20) comprised two high status burials within masonry coffins, a burial in a timber coffin and many articulated and disturbed inhumations.

- 3.5 It is thought that this area of Cambridge outside the city centre was primarily in agricultural use during the medieval period up until its inclosure in the 19th century. The archaeological evidence correlates with this assumption, as the majority of the medieval activity within the study area is takes the form of medieval agriculture, with extant earthworks and evidence relating to use of ridge and furrow agriculture.
- 3.6 The evidence from the medieval period strongly suggests that this area to the north of the city centre was primarily agricultural in character comprising either arable or pasture and including areas of common and grazing meadow. The parish therefore remained predominantly arable from the medieval period until its inclosure in 1838. Thereafter the southern two thirds of the parish were steadily overrun by the suburban expansion of Cambridge, while the northern part of the parish toward the A14 was largely occupied (by the 1980s) by the sewage works and industrial estates, apart from some scattered playing and sports fields and an area of 'green belt' along the north-western border. From the 1930s the emphasis changed from private to public building. In about 1930 there followed more council estates around Kendal Way and Ramsden Square each side of the Milton Road beyond the point which ribbon building had then reached. More extensive council building followed the Second World War. In 1947 the city council acquired the unused northern part of the former Hall Farm from St. John's College, and in the 1960s most of the former Manor Farm from the county council. From 1957 it developed North and South Arbury on c. 100 acre site between Gilbert Road and Arbury Road, around a network of side roads, eventually comprising c. 2,400 dwellings. In 1967 building began on the Kings Hedges Estate north-west of Campkin Road, where by 1986 some 1,570 dwellings had been completed on 125 acre site, many in blocks of three and four storeys surrounded by grass. By the mid 1980s building had almost reached the city boundary. Whilst the search did record evidence of post-medieval activity it is of little relevance to the proposed development as the site clearly remained undisturbed (see cartographic) until it was developed as part of the Kings Hedges Estate in the late 1960s.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.2 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.
- 4.5 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Trench 1

TRENCH 1	Figure 3		Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Trench Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD):		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	N/A	Not present	Not present	
Subsoil	N/A	Not present	Not present	
Other (Modern hardcore)	(5)	0.26m	0.28m	
Natural		0.26m+	0.28m+	
Summary				
Trench 1 was located in the north-east of the site.				
There was one archaeological feature in the trench, located towards the northeast end. This was a ditch which contained no finds.				

5.1.1 Ditch [12] (8.7m+ long x 0.5m wide x 0.11m deep) was located at the northeast end of Trench 1. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Its northeast end was truncated by modern activity, while its southwest end continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 1. It had shallow sloping sides and a slightly rounded base and contained a mid reddish-grey clayey silt fill (11) which contained no finds.

5.2 Trench 2

TRENCH 2	Figure 4		Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Trench Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD):		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(4)		0.26m	
Subsoil	(21)		0.4m	
Other (Modern hardcore)	(5)	0.0.18m		
Natural		0.18m	0.66m	
Summary				
Trench 2 was located along the southeast edge of site.				

There were two archaeological features in the trench, located in the northeast and southwest ends. These were two ditches both on a northeast – southwest alignment, both of which contained no finds.

5.2.1 Ditch [8] (11.2m+ long x 0.55m wide x 0.06m deep) was located in the northeast half of Trench 2. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 2. It had slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (8) which contained no finds. [8] was possibly a continuation of ditch [18] in Trench 3.

5.2.2 Ditch [10] (10.3m+ long x 0.4m wide x 0.06m deep) was located in the southwest half of Trench 2. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 2. It had slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (9) which contained no finds. Ditch [10] was possibly a continuation of Ditch [20] in Trench 3.

5.3 Trench 3

TRENCH 3	Figure 5	Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Trench Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SE End	NW End
Topsoil	(4)	0.3m	0.28
Subsoil	(21)	0.42m	0.52m
Other			
Natural		0.72m	0.8m
Summary			
Trench 3 was located in the southwest of the site.			
There were four archaeological features in the trench, located throughout it. These were four ditches, all on a northeast-southwest alignment and evenly spaced. Only Ditch [14] contained pottery.			

- 5.3.1 Ditch [14] (1.5m+ long x 0.65m wide x 0.16m deep) was located in the northwest end of Trench 3. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 3. It had steep sides and a flat base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (13) which contained a single sherd of early Roman pottery.
- 5.3.2 Ditch [16] (1.5m+ long x 0.55m wide x 0.17m deep) was located in the northwest half of Trench 3. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 3. It had steeply sloping sides and a narrow base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (15) which contained no finds.
- 5.3.3 Ditch [18] (1.5m+ long x 0.6m wide x 0.17m deep) was located in the southeast half of Trench 3. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 3. It had slightly concave sides and a slightly convex base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (17) which contained no finds. [18] was possibly a continuation of Ditch [8] in Trench 2.
- 5.3.4 Ditch [20] (1.5m+ long x 0.55m wide x 0.15m deep) was located in the southeast end of Trench 3. It was linear in plan and on a northeast to southwest alignment. Both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation of Trench 3. It had slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base base, and contained a mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (19) which contained no finds. [20] was possibly a continuation of Ditch [10] in Trench 2.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The Pottery – Katie Anderson

A single sherd of pottery weighing 13g was recovered from context (13). The sherd comprises a moderately coarse, reduced sandy coarseware sherd, from a small to medium-sized jar with rilling decoration on the exterior. The fabric and form date this sherd to the early Roman period, with a mid-1st-century AD date most likely (c. AD 40-70).

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation identified a series of five ditches, all on a northeast to southwest alignment and evenly spaced. This spacing is most apparent in Trench 3, where the four ditches identified lie at a distance of between 4.4m and 4.85m apart. The even distance between these ditches, and their apparent lengths, suggest that they represent ridge and furrow ploughing. The area is thought to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period up until its inclosure in the 19th century.
- 7.2 The sherd of early Roman pottery found in [14] could be residual in a medieval furrow. However, this sherd is relatively fresh and un-abraded, which, in view of the friable nature of the fabric, is surprising if it had been 'knocking around' for any length of time in a plough-soil horizon and then become incorporated within the fill of a medieval feature. It is therefore possible that it was actually securely stratified in a feature of contemporary date and that this furrow was actually a late Iron Age/ early Roman feature.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Keepmoat for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Jennifer Simonson of PCA's CAD Department. The pottery was analysed by Katie Anderson. The author would like to thank Tom Learmonth for his assistance on site.

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Thomas, A. 2014. 'Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Atkins Close, Cambridge'. CCC HET.

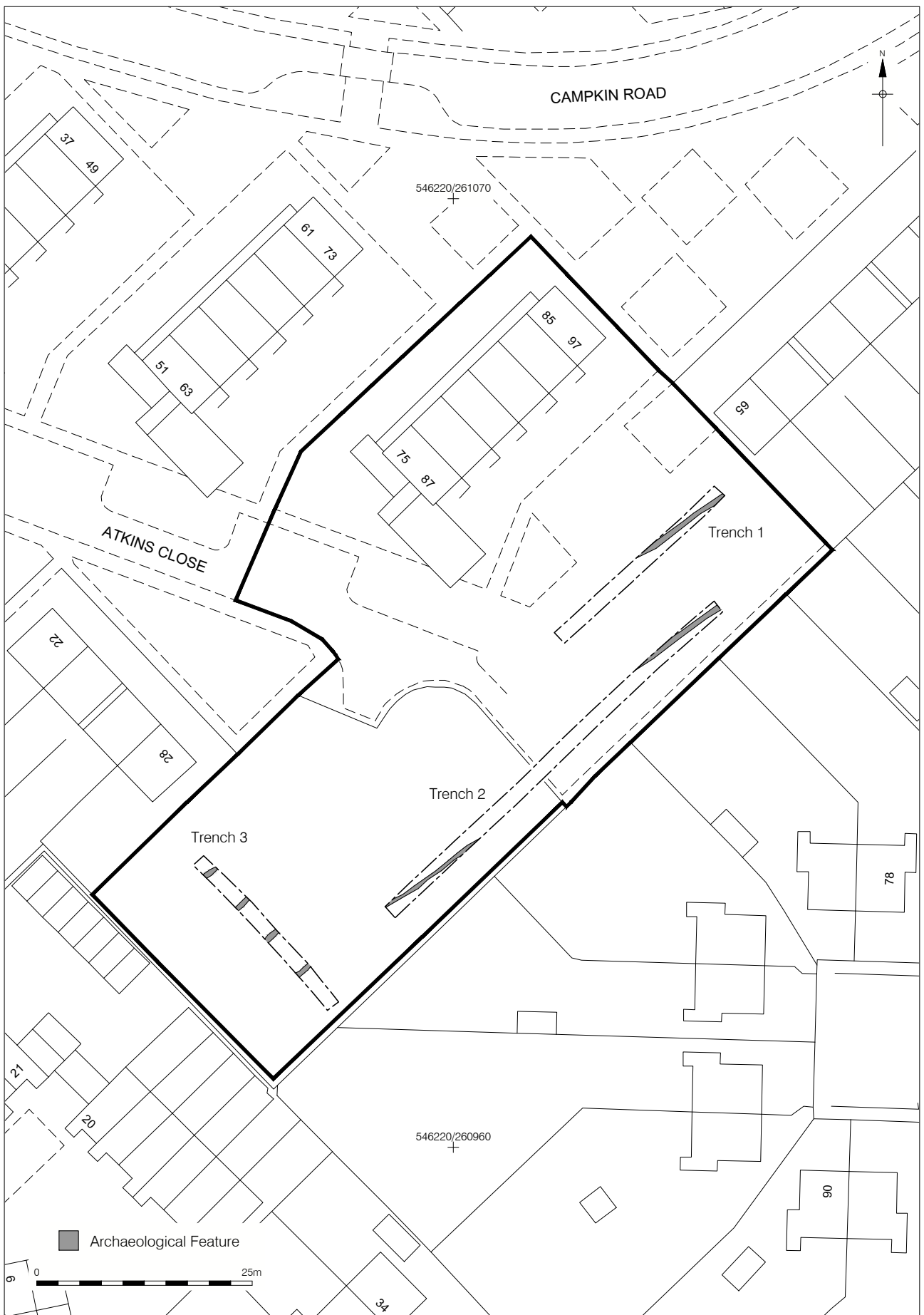
9.2 Websites

1) British Geological Survey 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>. Date accessed 03/07/2014



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

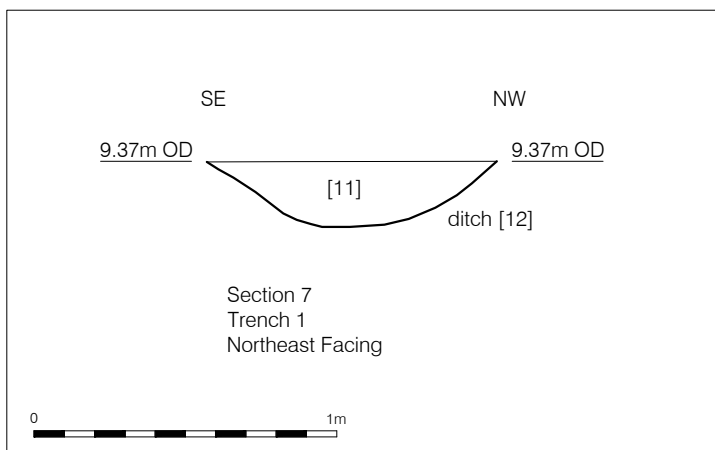
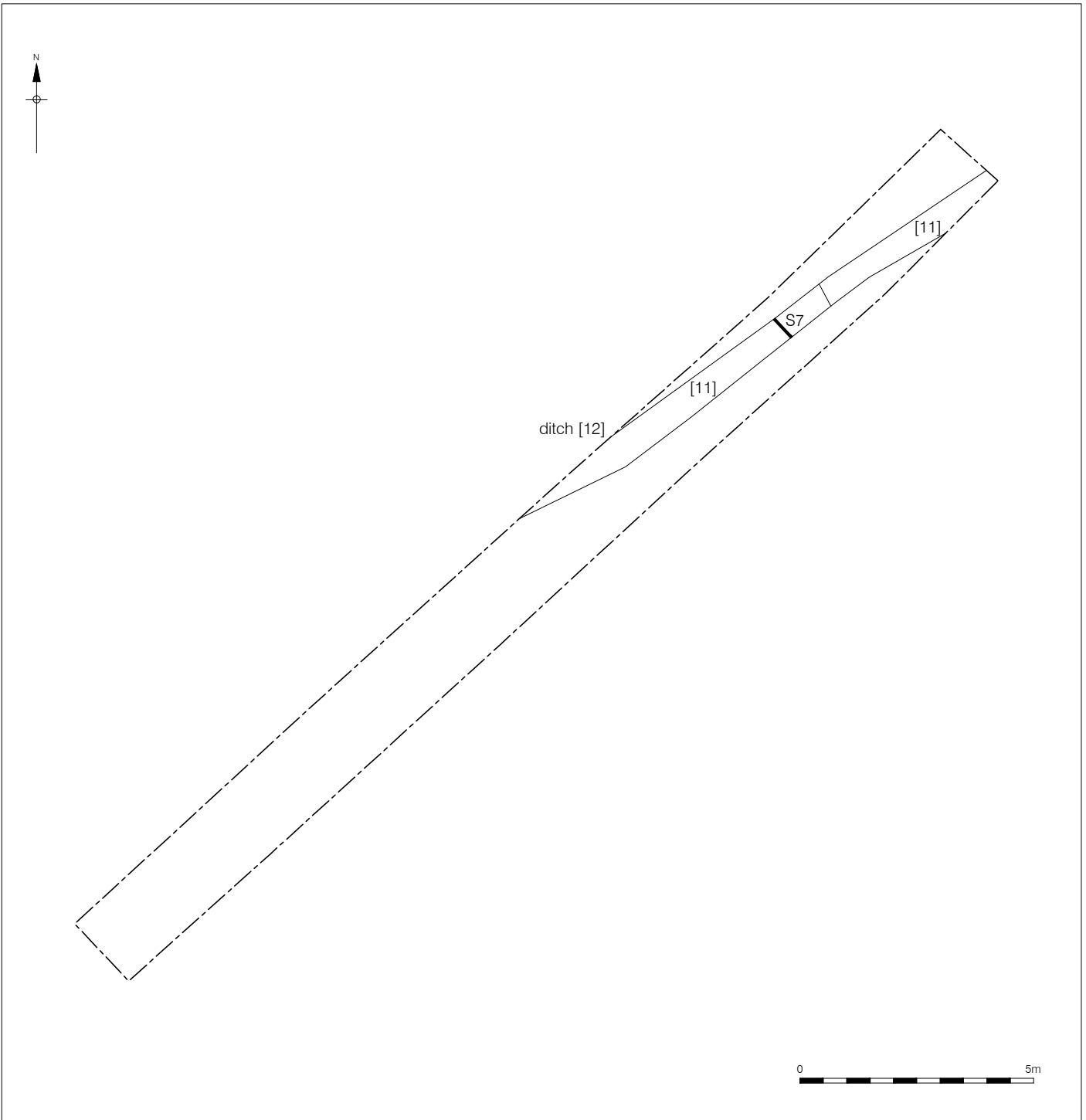


Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan and Section
Plan 1:125; Section 1:25 at A4

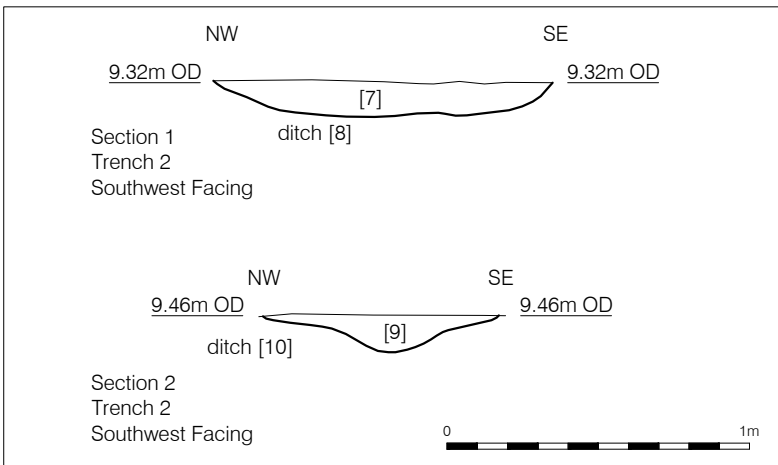
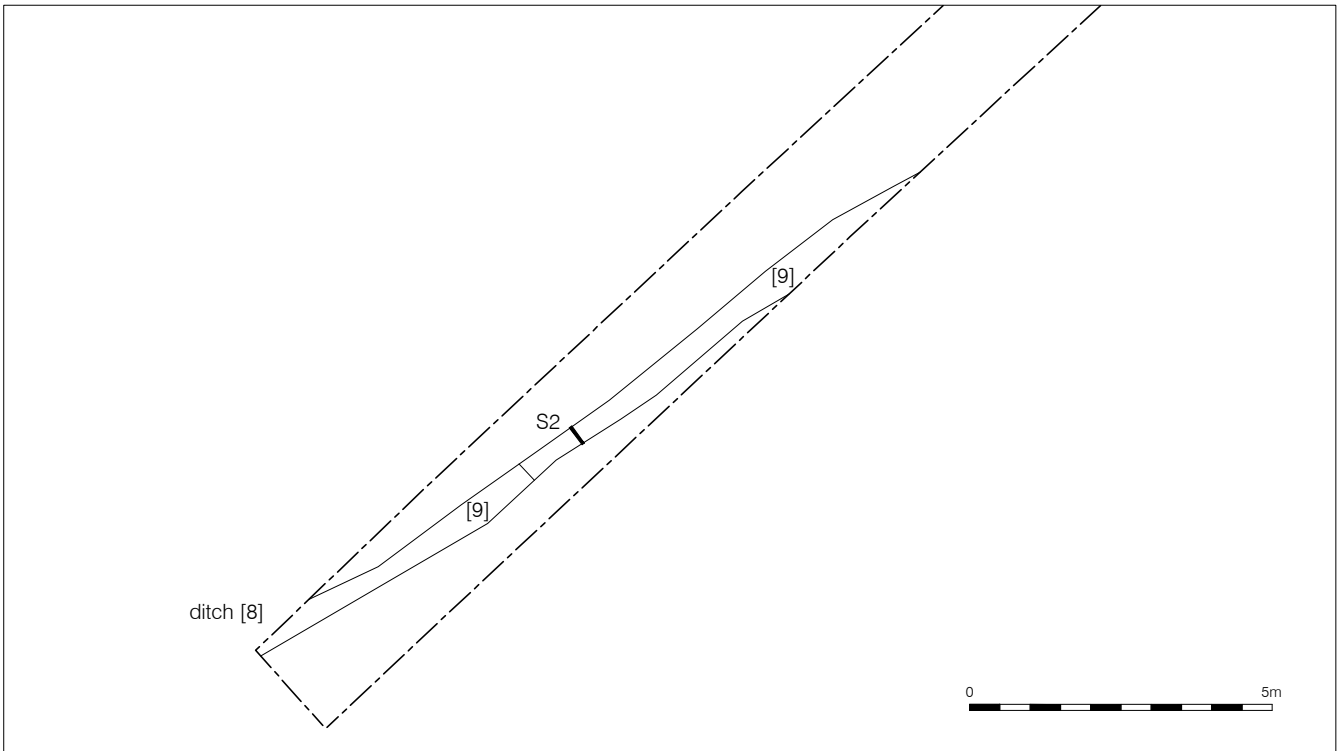
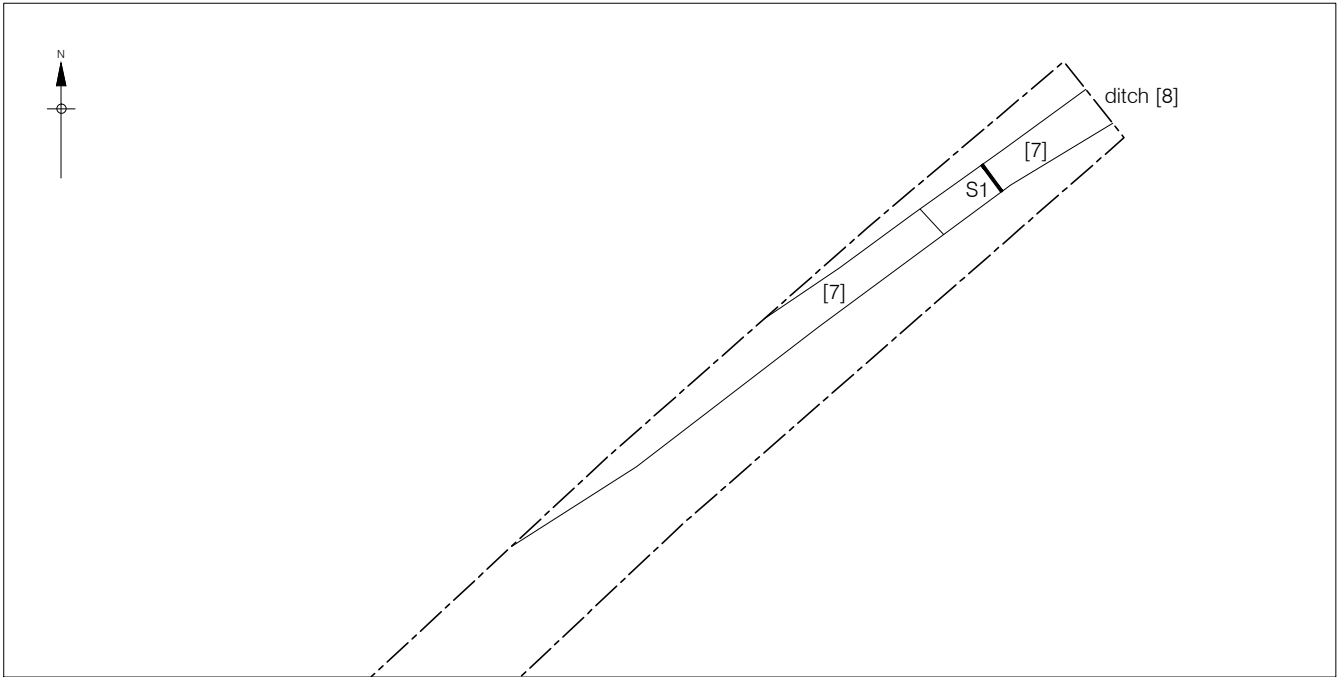


Figure 4
 Trench 2 Plan and Sections
 Plan 1:125; Section 1:25 at A4

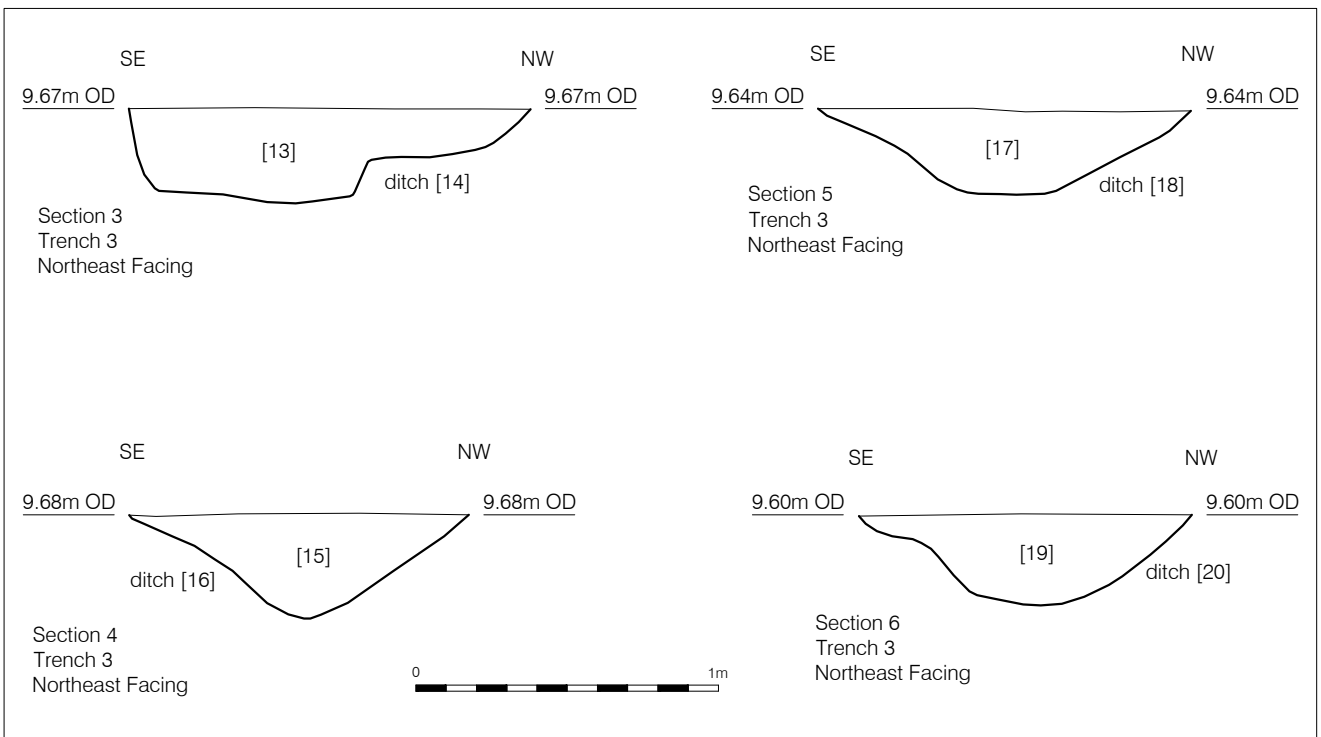
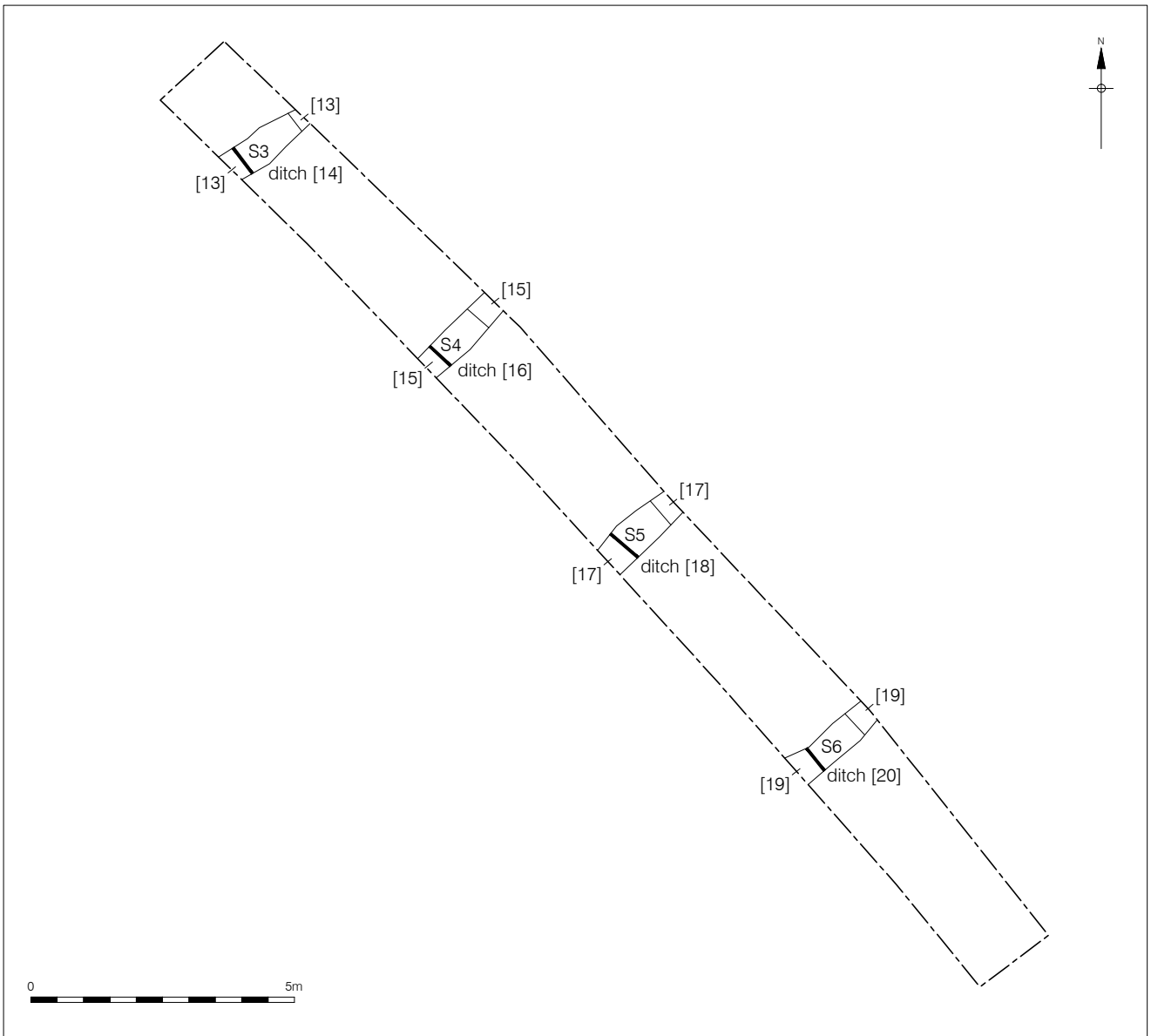


Figure 5
Trench 3 Plan and Sections
Plan 1:125; Section 1:25 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking southwest.



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking southwest



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking southeast.



Plate 4: Ditch [14].

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Interpretation	Trench Number
1					Trench 1	
2					Trench 2	
3					Trench 3	
4		Layer			Topsoil	2, 3
5		Layer			Modern hardcore	1, 2
6		Layer			Geological natural	1, 2, 3
7	[8]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	2
8	[8]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	2
9	[10]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	2
10	[10]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	2
11	[12]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	1
12	[12]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	1
13	[14]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
14	[14]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
15	[16]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
16	[16]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
17	[18]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
18	[18]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
19	[20]	Fill	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
20	[20]	Cut	Ditch		Ridge and furrow	3
21		Layer			Subsoil	2, 3

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-188138

Project details

Project name	Atkins Close, Cambridge: Evaluation
Short description of the project	The evaluation identified a series of seven ditches, all of which were on a northeast to southwest alignment and evenly distanced from each other. They are likely to be the result of ridge and furrow ploughing, suggesting an agricultural use for the site. A single sherd of Early Roman pottery was found in one of the ditches.
Project dates	Start: 18-08-2014 End: 19-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4147 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CACC14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Land at Atkins Close, Cambridge
Postcode	CB4 2NN
Study area	3730.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4616 6104 52.2277130731 0.140250102568 52 13 39 N 000 08 24 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Stephen Porter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Keepmoat

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CACC14
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

recipient	
Digital Archive ID	CACC14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	CACC14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Atkins Close, Cambridge, CB4 2NN: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
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Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
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Entered on	22 August 2014

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