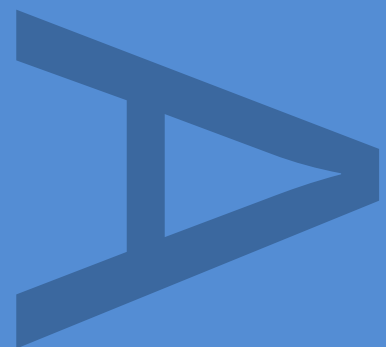


**Land at Aylesborough Close,
Cambridge, CB4 2HH:
An Archaeological Trial Trench
Evaluation**

January 2015


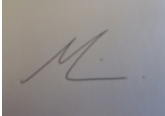


LAND AT AYLESBOROUGH CLOSE, CAMBRIDGE,
CB4 2HH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3727
Report Number	R11942

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Aylesborough Close, Cambridge: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Cambridge County Council

Planning Reference: 13/1405/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TL 4482 6100

Site Code: CACC15

HER No. ECB 4333

Report No. R11942

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January 2015

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a five trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Aylesborough Close, Cambridge, CB4 2HH (NGR TL 4486 6101) on the 5th January 2015 to the 6th January 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the demolition of 24 and erection of 35 private and affordable residential accommodations, with associated car parking, amenity space and ancillary works. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains in the south western corner of the development area. These remains consisted of five ditches; one in Trench 3, two in Trench 4, and three in Trench 5. One of these ditches (slots [012] and [018]) was present in both Trench 3 and 5, and is likely part of a field boundary system or possible track way. Trench 5 also had a ditch terminus [021] which contained no finds and was on a similar alignment to ditches [018], this too is likely to form part of an agricultural field system. Ditch [14] in Trench 4 contained 16 sherds of Roman pottery. The fill of this ditch also contained numerous oyster shells as well as the pottery and this may well be indicative of settlement activity in the local area.

The trial trench evaluation has identified tentative evidence for what appears to evidence for part of an agricultural field system of late Iron Age or early Romano British origin. The finds where present are indicative of occupation activity in the area in the early part of the Romano- British period. The paucity of finds would suggest that this occupation may have been short lived.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Aylesborough Close, Cambridge, CB4 2HH (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4482 6100) from the 5th January 2015 to the 6th January 2015 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the demolition of 24 and construction of 35 new residential dwellings, with associated car-parking, shared amenity space and ancillary works (Planning Reference 13/1405/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Katie Anderson of PCA (Anderson 2014) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Dan McConnell (McConnell 2014) and monitored by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 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 A total of five trial trenches totalling 80m in length were excavated and recorded. The evaluation identified five ditches.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the 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 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock is comprised of the Gault Formation - Mudstone. Overlying this are superficial River Terrace Deposits; the site located approximately 1.5km north of the River Cam.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 0.88ha and is located along the upper north-western slopes of the Cam river valley and to the north of Cambridge City Centre.

2.2.2 The centre of the site is located at c.13m AOD, the topography being generally flat.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric

3.1.1 The close proximity of Arbury Camp, an Iron Age ringwork (CHER 8479) located at a short distance to the north of the PDA, Iron Age activity at the Arbury Road (CHER 5413-19) and King Hedges School sites (CHER 5421b & MCB 16897) and settlement activity unearthed between Huntingdon and Histon Roads (MCB 17820) supports the suggestion of widespread later prehistoric settlement in the area. In the wider area prehistoric activity in the form of an Iron Age burial ground lies to the north-east of Chesterton Village while a Bronze Age hoard (CHER 5452) was discovered along Milton Road.

3.1.2 There is some evidence of later Bronze Age activity in the form of a ditch discovered 450m to the south of the site at Harris Road (MCB 19296 Site 1).

3.2 Roman

3.2.1 The route of the former Roman Road (CHER 5352) of Akeman Street, which runs north from Cambridge to Ely, crosses the area at a short distance (c. 260m) to the east of the site while a number of Roman buildings (CHER 5411, 5421 & 5424) were unearthed during excavations at the former Manor Farm, Arbury Road, c.700m to the north-east of the PDA. Excavation revealed a substantial settlement, with several phases of occupation from the 1st to 4th century.

3.2.2 Evidence of associated Roman inhumation cemeteries have been uncovered nearby at the Arbury Road (CHER 5425), the Arbury Road allotment site (CHER 5288) and on the King Hedges Estate (CHER 5213). It is clear that the cemetery area was considerable as the burials extend further to the south and along the eastern side of the Roman Road with burials occurring at sites at Humphreys Road (CHER 5430), c.340m SE of the PDA, Fortesque Road (CHER 5427) c.250m east of the site and Brimley Road (CHER 5429) c.430m to the SE.

3.2.3 A Roman oven or hearth was found in Alex Wood Road (CHER 5212) c. 350m to the east of the site, whilst a Roman pit (CHER 5428) was unearthed to the north of Alex Wood Road. Roman finds have been recovered from the

Arbury Camp site (CHER 8479a) and Roman features discovered at Brownlow Road 500m to the east (CHER 9533a).

- 3.2.4 Cropmark evidence from aerial photography taken prior to the construction of the present estates shows evidence of considerable Roman field systems on land north of Arbury Road (CHER 5435) and in the area of Neptune Close (CHER 5432). Both broadly correlate with the Manor Farm sites and associated evidence, such as the field system, enclosures and gravel workings unearthed at Apollo Way (MCB 15936).

3.3 Early Medieval

- 3.3.1 In comparison to the evidence of Roman and Iron Age activity in the area, the case for Anglo-Saxon activity close to the site is less convincing. There are only two sites of Saxon date; both located north and east of the site. A series of features of probable Saxon date were uncovered at King Hedges School (CHER 5421), whilst a single pit containing late Saxon pottery was uncovered at the Arbury Road Roman Settlement (CHER 5424a).

3.4 Medieval

- 3.4.1 During the medieval period the general area of the site came under the influence of the Barnwell Priory and the Augustinian monks. Although the priory site lies outside the study area Barnwell Priory would have had a considerable influence on the political, social and agricultural landscape at the time.
- 3.4.2 It is thought that this area was primarily in agricultural use during the medieval period up until its enclosure in the 19th century. The archaeological evidence correlates with this as the majority of medieval activity in the area is in the form of agriculture; with extant earthworks and evidence of the use of ridge and furrow agriculture. Evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified to the north-east at the Neptune Close site (CHER 5435a), from post-war aerial photographs either side of Arbury Road (CHER 5465), at Arbury Road sites (CHER 5413b) and (CHER 5415b) and seen on later aerial photographs directly south of the PDA along Roseford Road (CHER 5527a). Further evidence has been recorded at Arbury Camp (8479b), to the

west of site along Histon Road (CHER 10104) and during the Girton to Stow cum Quy field walking project (CHER 11212).

- 3.4.3 Other remains include a medieval pit or well recorded prior to building works at Humphreys Road (5430a) and a pair of medieval ditches excavated at New Milton and Lady Adrian Schools (CB15631).

3.5 Post-Medieval

- 3.5.1 After this areas enclosure in 1838 the predominately agricultural landscape of the medieval period was steadily developed. The southern two thirds of the parish became part of the suburban expansion of Cambridge, whilst the northern part of the parish towards the A14 was largely occupied by the sewage works and industrial estates.

- 3.5.2 Whilst there was evidence of post medieval development in the area, the site itself remained undisturbed until it was developed as part of the Arbury estate in the late 1950's.

3.6 Cartographic Sources

- 3.6.1 The earliest available mapping showing the proposed site, at a reasonable scale, was the Tithe map of the parish of Chesterton dated 1840. This shows that the area of the site was unbuilt and comprised open farmland, primarily enclosed agricultural land bounded by Arbury Road to the north and a public drain to the west. The course of former turnpike road to Ely, later Milton Road is depicted to the east of site and that of King Hedges Road to the north.

- 3.6.2 The first map to show the construction of Aylesborough Close is OS map 1:2500 1970-72. This records the widespread residential development of the area which took place following the Second World War. The site has changed little in form since its inception, with little evidence of subsequent build or infilling.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of five trial trenches; three 40m trenches and two 20m trenches distributed across the site but avoiding standing buildings (Figure 2). This had to be reduced to 80m of trenching due to site constraints
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 18-ton wheeled excavator fitted with a 2m-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 and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.5 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 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.

- 4.2.2 Section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features.

5.2.2 A layer of modern made ground (023) was identified in this trench. This deposit was likely related to modern landscaping for residential gardens.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 6m	Level of Natural (m OD): XXXXXm	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SE End	NW End
Topsoil	(001)	0.24m	0.25m
Made Ground	(023)	0.3m	0.1m
Subsoil	(002)	0.32m	0.16m
Natural	(003)	0.8m+	0.35m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the north-western part of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeological features.			

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 The trench contained no archaeological features.

TRENCH 2	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 17.1m	Level of Natural (m OD): XXXXXX	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(001)	0.22m	0.24m
Subsoil	(002)	0.41m	0.39m
Natural	(003)	0.65m+	0.63m+
Summary			

Trench 2 was located in the north-east of the site.
 The trench contained no archaeological features.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 The trench contained a single northwest-southeast aligned ditch. This ditch is also present in Trench 5 ([018]). The ditch provided no dating evidence.

5.4.2 Ditch [012] (Figure 3, Section 1) was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, with a gently-sloping rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (013). No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2 & 3	Plate 1	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 11m	Level of Natural (m OD): XXXX	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		SW End	NE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.3m	0.28m
Subsoil	(002)	0.2m	0.21m
Natural	(003)	0.50m+	0.49m+
Summary			
Trench 3 was located towards the south-west corner of the site.			
The trench contained a ditch of unknown date.			

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 The trench contained two ditches; ditch [006] located at the eastern end of the trench and ditch [014] at the western end of trench 4. Ditch [014] contained 16 sherds of Roman pottery.

5.5.2 Ditch [014] (Plate 4; Figure 4, Section 2) measured 0.85m wide and was 0.35m in depth. It was aligned northwest-southeast, with sides sloping steeply to a concave base, and extended beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. It contained two distinct fills (016) consisting of mid grey-brown clay silt, and (015) a mid orange-brown clay silt. The lower deposit (016) contained 16 sherds of Roman pottery.

5.5.3 Ditch [006] (Plate 3; Figure 4, Section 3) measured 0.4m wide and was 0.15m deep. The ditch was aligned north-south with gradually-sloping sides and an uneven base, and continued beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. It had a single fill (007) made up of a mid red brown silty clay. This feature was heavily disturbed by modern rooting and services. No finds were present.

TRENCH 4	Figures 2 & 4		Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 20m	Level of Natural (m OD): XXXX		
Deposit		Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
			E End	W End
Topsoil		(001)	0.3m	0.34m
Subsoil		(002)	0.48m	0.58m
Natural		(003)	0.48m+	0.58m+
Summary				
Trench 4 was located in the south-western part of the site.				
Two ditches identified located at each end of the trench. Pottery from ditch [014] indicates it is of Roman date. The eastern end of the trench was heavily disturbed by rooting and modern services.				

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 The trench identified two intercutting ditches ([017] and [018]) which were located in the centre of the trench, and a ditch terminus [021] which was located at the north of Trench 5.

5.6.2 Ditch [017] (Plate 6; Figure 5, Section 4) was aligned northwest-southeast continuing in both directions beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch is truncated by ditch [018] which is on the same alignment. It was 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep, with sides sloping gradually to a concave base. Its excavated fill (019) was a pale grey brown silt clay, with no finds recovered from the feature. Ditch [017] is also identified in Trench 3 (slot [012]) and most likely forms part of a boundary ditch system.

5.6.3 Ditch [018] (Plate 6; Figure 5, Section 4) was aligned northwest-southeast, continuing beyond the trench limit in both directions. It was 0.68m wide and

0.29m deep, with sides sloping steeply to a flat base. The ditch contained a single fill (020) of mid grey-brown silt clay. This ditch truncates an earlier ditch [017] which is on the same alignment. No finds were present.

5.6.4 A ditch terminus [021] (Plate 7; Figure 5, Section 5) was identified at the northern end of the trench. The ditch extended beyond the northwest limit of excavation. The ditch terminus was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 0.68m wide and 0.16m in depth, with sides sloping moderately to a concave base. It contained a single fill (022) made up of mottled mid grey and orange brown clay silt. The ditch was significantly disturbed by rooting. No finds were recovered from the feature.

TRENCH 5	Figures 2 & 5	Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 25m	Level of Natural (m OD): xxxx	
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(001)	0.3m	0.32m
Subsoil	(002)	0.2m	0.28m
Natural	(003)	0.5m+	0.6m+
Summary			
Trench 5 was located in the southwest part of the site.			
There were three archaeological features present in the trench: two intercutting ditches, and a ditch terminus. No finds were recovered from any of these features.			

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of a total of 5 trenches placed to test the archaeological potential of the development area.
- 6.1.2 The northern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) contained no significant archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains in the south western corner of the development area. These remains consisted of five ditches; one in Trench 3, two in Trench 4, and three in Trench 5.
- 6.1.4 Dating evidence from the evaluation was restricted to a small assemblage of 16 sherds of Romano British pottery and oyster shells recovered from the fill of Ditch 14 in Trench 4. Although bulk soil samples were taken from all features no significant environmental remains were present.
- 6.1.5 The bulk of the pottery assemblage consisted of non diagnostic body sherds of local coarsewares dateable to the C1 to early C3 AD (K Anderson pers. comm.). One noteworthy sherd had a series of deliberate modification to the internal surface of the vessel consisting of 2 X thumb impressions and 2 indentations made by a square ended tool. The modifications on similar vessels have been interpreted previously as possible evidence of pottery beehives (Seddon and Gerrard pers comms.) but a storage jar function is also possible.
- 6.1.6 The majority of the ditches conform to broadly the same north-west to south easterly alignment and although the current evidence is rather tenuous are considered likely to form part of a coherent field system of either late Iron Age or early Romano British origin. The only exception in terms of alignment was Ditch [6] in Trench 4 which was aligned north- south and may potentially be of earlier prehistoric origin on the basis of alignment alone.
- 6.1.7 This ditches all share a similar alignment to extensive crop mark complexes of Roman field systems on land north of Arbury Road which are known from aerial photography taken prior to the construction of the present estates (Garwood 2014). The alignment of the ditches revealed during evaluation

could also be seen as broadly perpendicular to the route of the former Roman road, Akeman Street, which lay east of the subject site and once ran north from Cambridge to Ely.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The northern part of the site (containing Trenches 1 and 2) contained no significant archaeological remains. Activity is focused on the southwestern part of the site (Trenches 3, 4 and 5)
- 7.1.2 The trial trench evaluation has identified tentative evidence for what appears to evidence for part of an agricultural field system of late Iron Age or early Romano British origin. The finds where present are indicative of occupation activity in the area in the early part of the Romano- British period. However with the paucity of finds found elsewhere on site this would suggest that this occupation may have been short lived.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Keepmoat for commissioning the work and Anthill Plant Hire for operating the excavator. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank the project team: David Curry and Mary-Anne Slater for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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McConnell, D. 2014 Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Aylesborough Close, Cambridge. Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (unpublished)



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 22/08/13 MR, UPDATED 09/01/2015 AMB

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

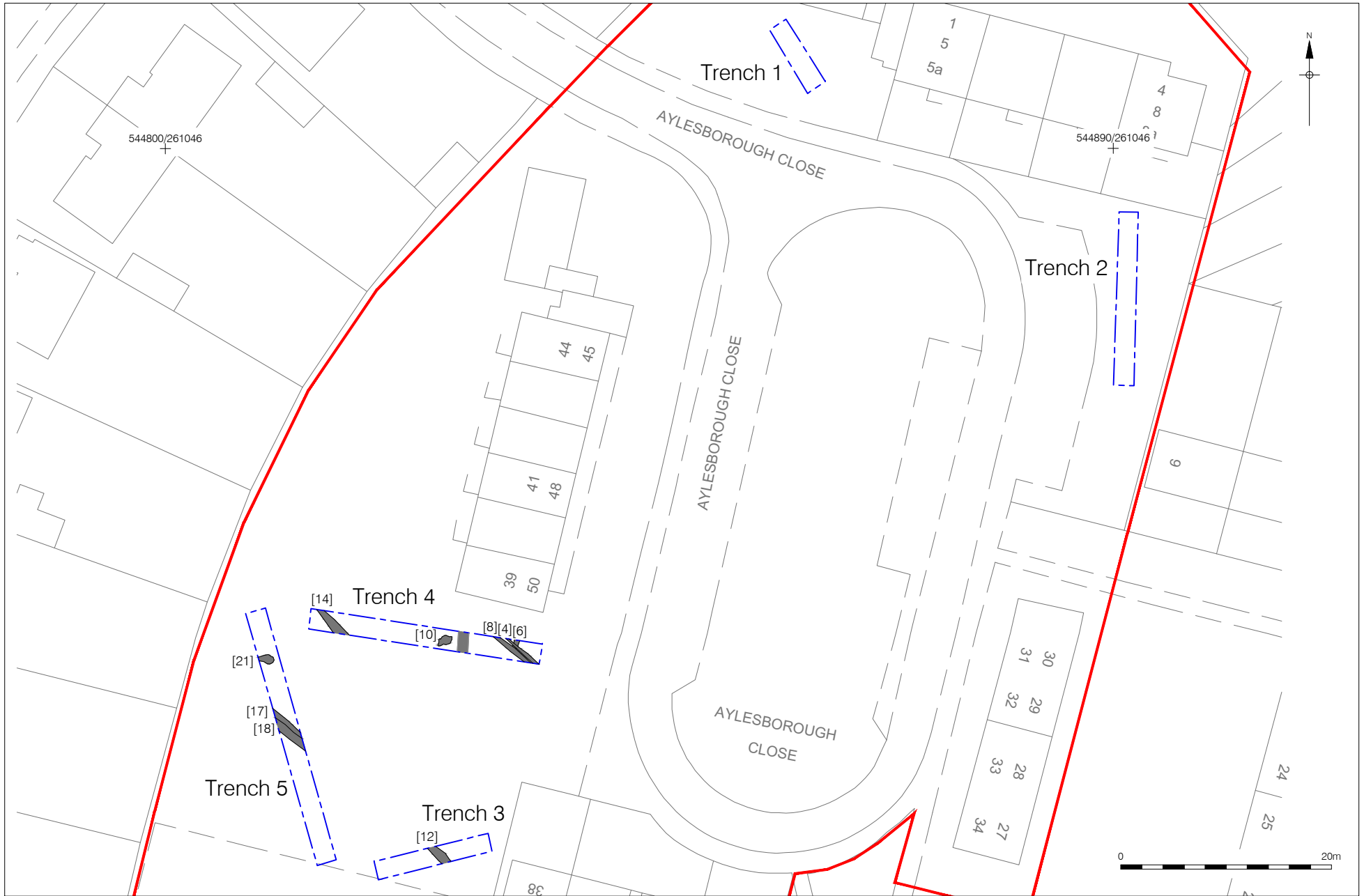


Figure 2
 Trench Location Plan
 1:500

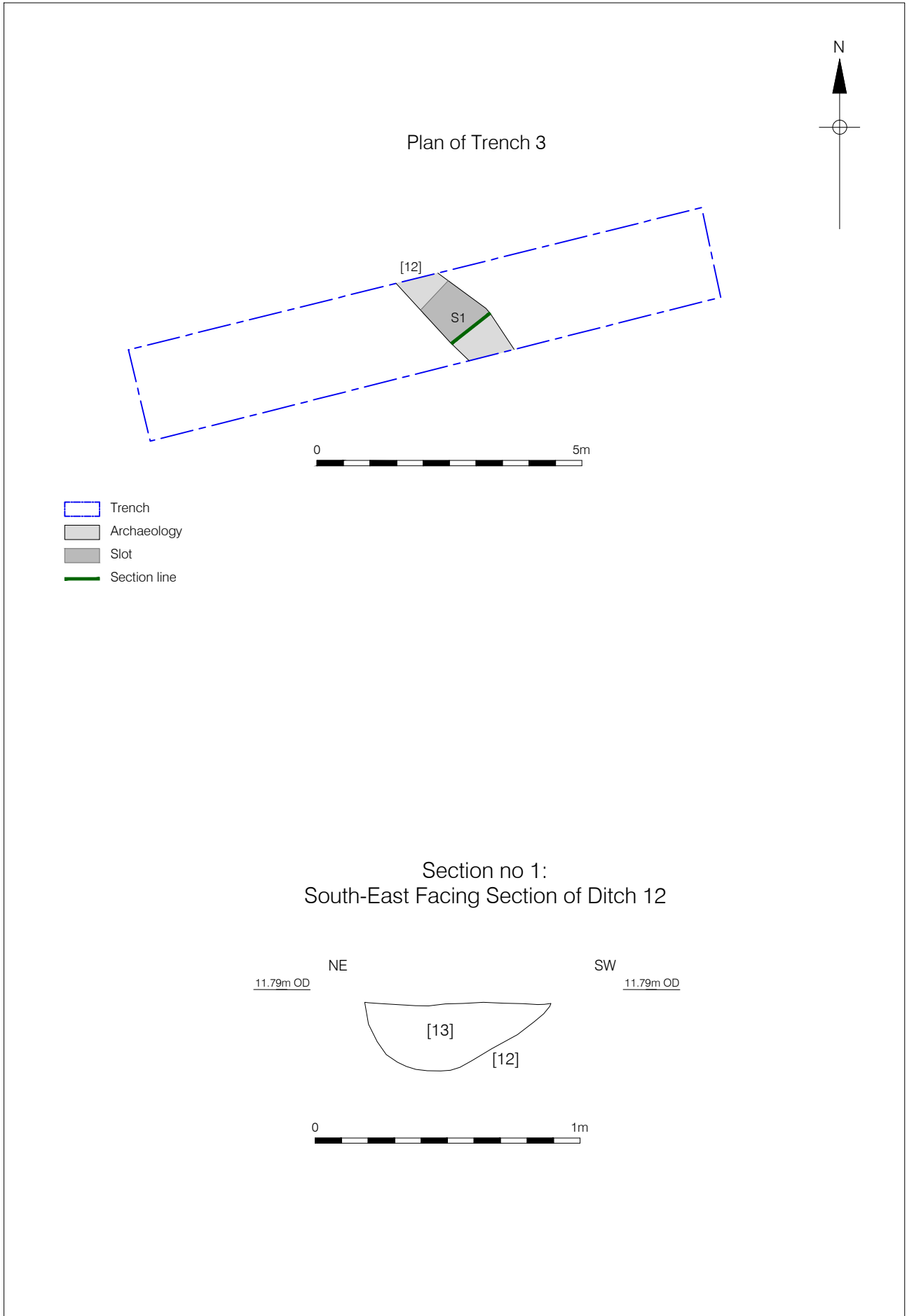
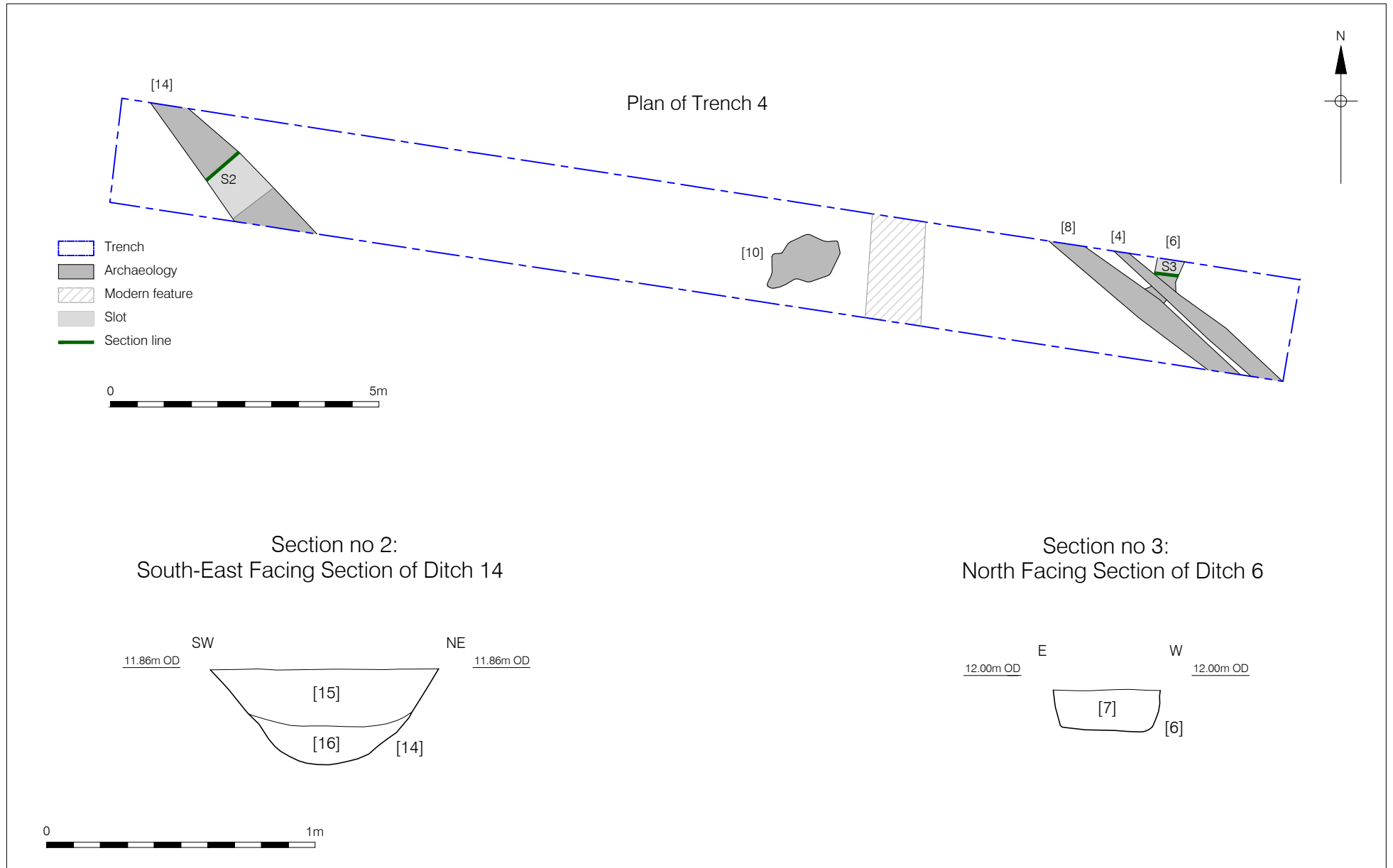


Figure 3
Trench 3: Plan and Section Drawing
Plan 1:100, Section 1:20



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 09/01/2015 AMB

Figure 4
 Trench 4: Plan and Section Drawings
 Plan 1:100, Section 1:20

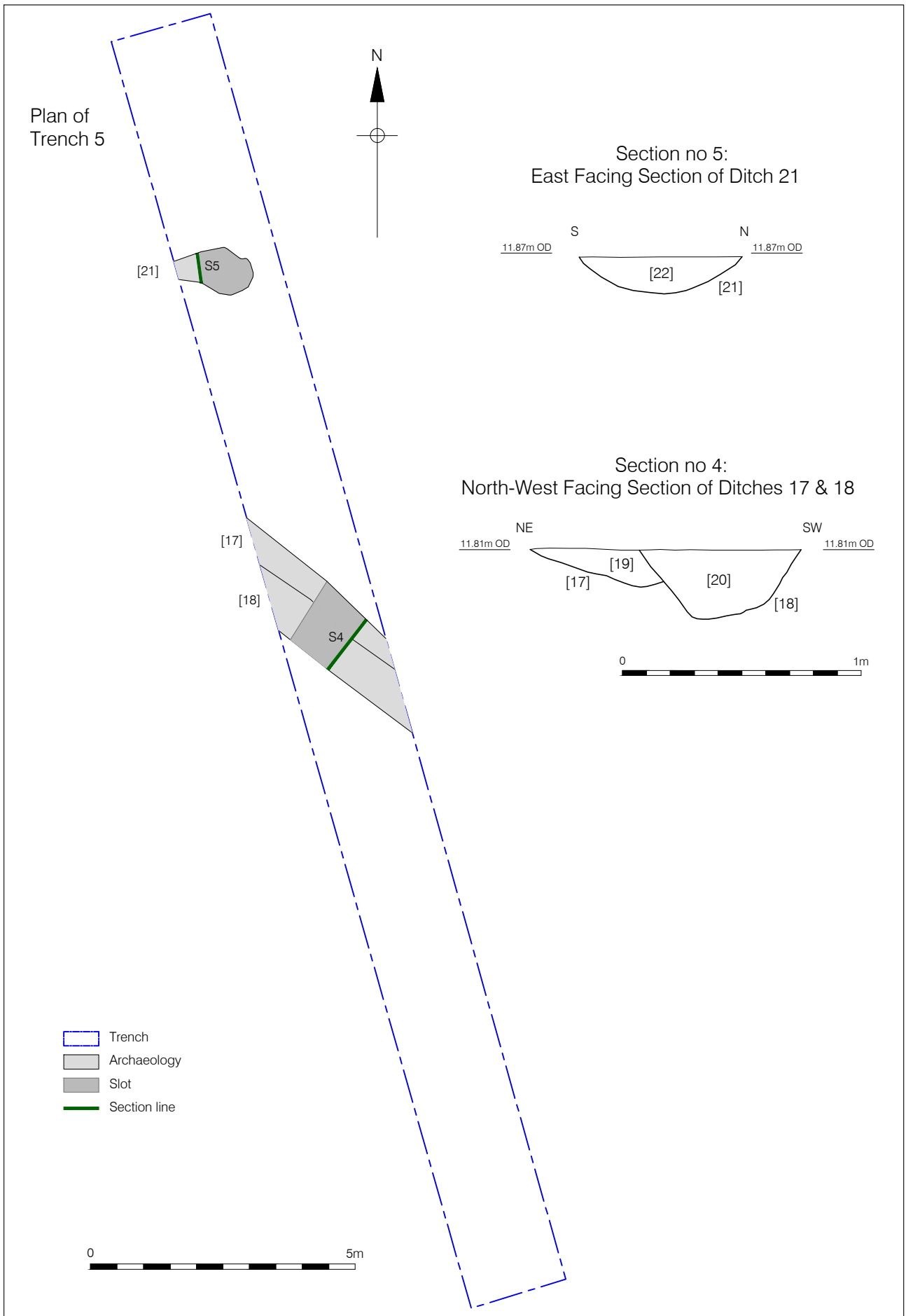


Figure 5
Trench 5: Plan and Section Drawings
Plan 1:100, Section 1:10

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 3, view southwest



Plate 2: Trench 4, view west



Plate 3: Trench 4, view south showing Ditch [006]



Plate 4: Trench 4, view north-west showing ditch [014]



Plate 5: Trench 5, view north-west



Plate 6: Trench 5, view south-east showing Ditches [017] and [018]

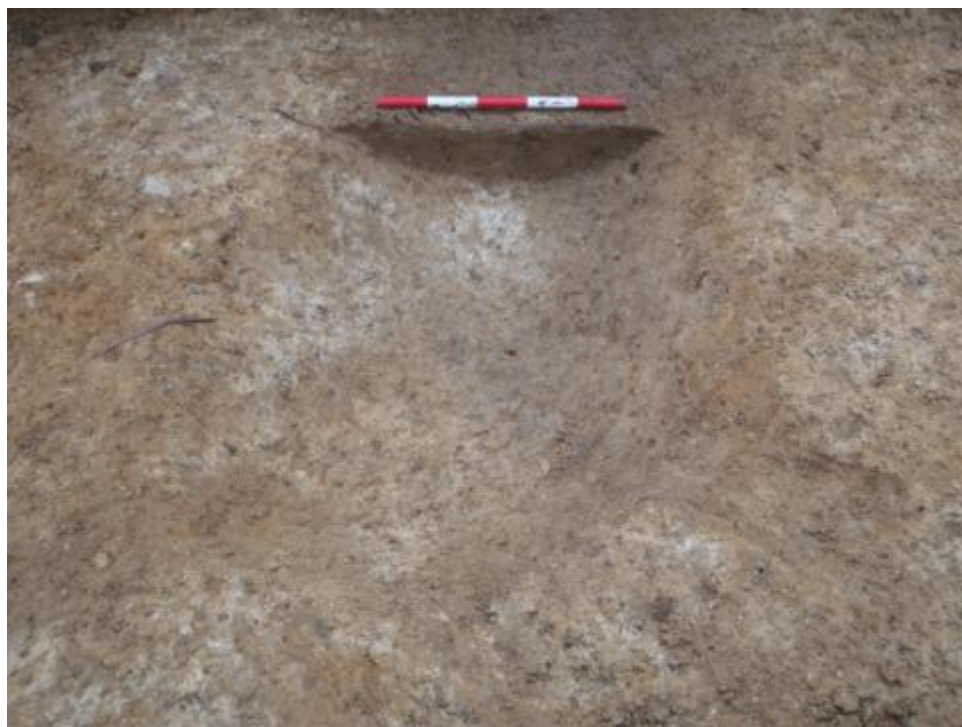


Plate 7: Trench 5, view north-west showing Ditch [021]

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
001	-	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden	-
002	-	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden	-
003	-	Layer	Natural	Geology	-
004	004	Cut	Modern	Plough Scar	4
005	004	Fill	Modern	Fill of [004]	4
006	006	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	4
006	006	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [006]	4
008	008	Cut	Modern	Field Drain	4
009	008	Fill	Modern	Fill of [008]	4
010	010	Cut	Natural	Tree throw	4
011	010	Fill	Natural	Fill of [010]	4
012	012	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	3
013	012	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [012]	3
014	014	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	4
015	014	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [014]	4
016	014	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [014]	4
017	017	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	5
018	018	Cut	Ditch	Boundary Ditch	5
019	017	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [017]	5
020	018	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [018]	5
021	021	Cut	Ditch	Ditch terminus	5
022	021	Fill	Ditch	Fill of [021]	5
023	-	Layer	Made ground	Fill of [146]	1

12 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-199551

Project details

Project name Land at Aylesborough Close, Cambridge, CB4 2HH: An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project This report describes the results of a five trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Aylesborough Close, Cambridge, CB4 2HH (NGR TL 4486 6101) on the 5th January 2015 to the 6th January 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the demolition of 24 and erection of 35 private and affordable residential accommodations, with associated car parking, amenity space and ancillary works. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The evaluation identified five ditches one in Trench 3, two in Trench 4, and three in Trench 5. One of these ditches (slots [012] and [018]) was present in both Trench 3 and 5, and is likely part of a field boundary system. Trench 5 also had a ditch terminus [021] which contained no finds and was on a similar alignment to ditches [018], this too is likely to form part of an agricultural field system. Ditch [14] in Trench 4 produced a number of Roman pottery sherds. The deposit contained numerous oyster shells as well as the pottery and this may well be indicative of settlement activity somewhere in the area. However low levels of pottery and other artefacts in other features implies that the other ditches part of agricultural field systems

Project dates Start: 05-01-2015 End: 06-01-2015

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes CACC15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type DITCH Roman

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds OYSTER SHELL Uncertain

Methods & "Sample Trenches"
techniques

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the Not known / Not recorded
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Land at Aylesborough
Close, Cambridge, CB4 2HH: An Archaeological Evaluation

Postcode CB4 2HH

Study area 0.60 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 4482 6100 52.2277086257 0.12062570197 52 13 39 N 000 07 14 E
Point

Project creators

Name of PCA
Organisation

Project brief Cambridgeshire County Council

originator

Project design Mark Hinman
originator

Project Mark Hinman
director/manager

Project supervisor Matthew Jones

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Keepmoat
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Physical Archive CACC15
ID

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Digital Archive ID CACC15

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital
available photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Paper Archive ID CACC15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper available Media "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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