

**LAND AT FORMER RIDGEONS SITE,
75 CROMWELL ROAD,
CAMBRIDGE,**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

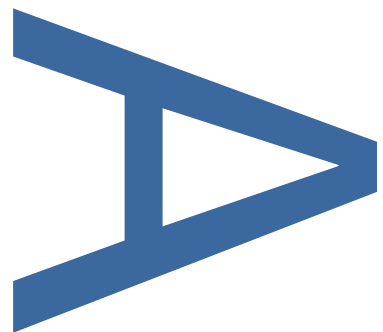
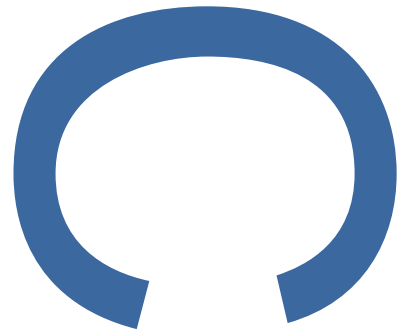
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CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION:
16/1904/OUT**

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at former Ridgeons Site, 75 Cromwell Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority: Cambridgeshire County Council

Planning Reference: 16/1904/OUT

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Cambridge Investment Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the former Ridgeons Site, 75 Cromwell Road, Cambridge. The fieldwork was undertaken between 7th and 14th June 2019.

In the south-western part of the site three large features, probably sand and gravel extraction pits, were recorded. Two of the pits contained sherds of pottery dated to between 1550 and 1900. The third pit contained a single sherd (possibly residual) of medieval pottery dated to between 1150 and 1400. The evaluation also identified two late 19th/early 20th-century brick-lined wells, an undated posthole and an undated ditch terminus. Tree root hollows were also excavated, some of which contained late post-medieval finds.

Overburden within the trenches and the OD heights of the natural geology indicated that the north-western part of the site had experienced considerable horizontal truncation, most likely during the construction of the adjacent railway, which would have removed any potential archaeological features.

The discovery of three potential quarry pits and medieval pottery at the southern end of the site is of some local significance as it demonstrates activity of that period within the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Cambridge Investment Partnership to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at the former Ridgeons Site, 75 Cromwell Road, Cambridge.
- 1.2 Outline planning permission (16/1904/OUT) has been granted for the erection of up to 245 dwellings, including affordable housing, a nursery and/or community facility, open space, car parking, cycle parking and associated works following the demolition of all existing buildings on the site.
- 1.3 The former Ridgeons site lies immediately east of the main Cambridge to Ely railway line, off Cromwell Road in the central-eastern part of Cambridge. The site is bounded by the railway line in the west, and 20th and 21st century residential development in north, east and south. Access is from Cromwell Road in the east. The site currently comprises the former Ridgeon's warehouses, earlier warehouses and industrial buildings, including fuel tanks, as well as concrete and block-paved areas of car parking and roads.
- 1.4 In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework 2018, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) requested a programme of archaeological work at the site in order to evaluate its archaeological potential and inform any mitigation strategies. An archaeological brief was issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2019) of CHET.
- 1.5 This report describes the results of the evaluation.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The underlying bedrock is comprised of West Melbury Chalk Formation Chalk. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, in a local environment dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.3 The superficial geological deposits are comprised of River Terrace 3 Sand and Gravel deposits, formed in the Quaternary period up to 3 million years ago in riverine environments (BGS 2018).

2.4 Topography

2.5 Topographically, the proposed development site lies on level ground at c. 12m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site was submitted with the outline planning application (Morgan 2015, updated 2018). The following background focusses on the archaeological potential of the site and uses information from the DBA and data held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) supplied with the brief. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to CHER heritage asset (CHER) and event numbers (ECB).
- 3.2 There are few archaeological finds in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. All records of archaeological material come from a radius of c.1km around the site and as many finds were made in antiquity, their locations are not always accurately recorded.
- 3.3 Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site. The most significant findings so far were during investigations at the former Cattle Market at Hills Road c.850m to the south which revealed Roman earthworks of a possible Roman 'camp' or habitation site and pottery (ECB159, CHER 04814, CHER 05145). Hills Road follows the line of a former Roman road.
- 3.4 Roman coins were found in Coldham's Lane (CHER 04626), Roman burials (CHER 5067a) and Roman cup were recorded on Coldham's Common (HER 05054), a Roman fibula in Thoday Street (CHER 04702) and Roman pottery in an allotment in Coleridge Road (CHER 04868). Roman to medieval gravel extraction was recorded prior to construction of the CB1 development at Hills Road. These are isolated find spots but are part of the general activity and movement of people in the Roman hinterland of Cambridge.
- 3.5 Two Saxon burials were found in Mill Road Cemetery in 1847, together with a fragment of a shield boss and a spearhead (CHER 04622). Anglo-Saxon skeletons and finds, including daggers, a spear and an axe, were recorded in 1870 during coprolite digging at Coldham's Lane (CHER 05067b)
- 3.6 The nearest medieval site is Barnwell Priory (CHER MCB 23337) and its

associated buildings, fishponds, settlement and burials c.800m to the north near the Newmarket Road and East Road roundabout. Early 19th century maps show the area of the proposed development site as agricultural land, and it is likely to have had that function in the medieval period and possibly earlier.

- 3.7 An 18th century map of the East Fields of Cambridge shows the site as being part of 'Bradmore field' with the eastern boundary referred to as the 'East Baulk' - this seems to coincide with the current south-western boundary of the site. The East Baulk may represent an ancient boundary between two types of geology (gravel and chalk) or different land uses (Hesse in Morgan 2018).
- 3.8 The Cambridge to Ely railway line as constructed in 1845. The OS map of 1901 shows the site as open ground to the east of the line but later in the early to mid- 20th century a siding and railway buildings occupied the site. The OS map of 1960 shows a timber yard and sawmill, and a siding and train shed between the mill and the main line¹. The current warehouses were built before the turn of the 21st century.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.2 The archaeological evaluation was comprised of seven trenches of varying lengths and orientations. Originally eleven trenches were proposed to be excavated, but due to the site being an active demolition zone, the excavation of some trenches was unachievable.

4.3 Below is a list of trenches that were either moved, shortened or not excavated due to site constraints and full trench descriptions will be found in the archaeological results section of this report. All trenches as excavated are shown on Figure 2.

4.4 Trench 2 was shortened because of the presence of live gas and water services. The alignment of the services made excavating the trench to the geological/archaeological horizon unachievable. This trench was unable to be moved because of the live demolition zone.

4.5 Trench 3 was moved because of the live demolition works that were being carried out on site. It was also shortened due to site constraints.

4.6 Trench 4 was shortened because of live services.

4.7 Trench 5 was moved due to site constraints.

4.8 Trench 6 was unable to be excavated due to the location of the trench being inside a building that was being demolished.

4.9 Trench 7 was moved and slightly shortened due to site constraints.

4.10 Trenches 8 and 9 were not excavated. The locations of these trenches were in the middle of a 'concrete crushing zone'.

4.11 Trench 10 was moved and shortened due to the 'concrete crushing zone'.

4.12 Trench 11 was not excavated due to the proposed location being in the middle of a standing building.

4.13 Excavation methodology

- 4.14 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 22 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Concrete surfaces were broken up with a breaker and then removed under archaeological supervision.
- 4.15 Layers of made ground of low archaeological value were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits, where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded, or to a level where archaeological layers or features were first apparent.
- 4.16 Exposed features and geological features were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.17 All aspects of the investigation were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

4.18 Machining and Site Planning

- 4.19 Within each trench concrete and paving was removed by a mechanical excavator with breaker and toothless ditching bucket, as far as reasonably practicable. Underlying made ground and/or subsoils were stripped by a mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever came first. Upon encountering any archaeological features, the procedure followed is detailed below.
- 4.20 During machine stripping, any layers removed were visually scanned for artefact retrieval.

4.21 Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.21.1 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.

4.21.2 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]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.21.3 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 periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.21.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.22 Sampling Strategy

4.22.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.22.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots amounting to 25% of their lengths.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	5
Context sheets	60
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	9
Trench record sheets	7
Photo register sheets	2
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	31
GPS survey files	8
Digital plans	
GIS project	
Access database	

5.3 Physical Archive

Pottery	8
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Animal bone	2 (recommended for discard)
Clay tobacco pipe	1 (recommended for discard)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.2 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by made-ground, unless otherwise stated.

6.3 The surface of the natural in the eastern and southern parts of the site lies at approximately 13.5m AOD, while the northern and western parts of the site appear to have been truncated by at least a metre (surface at 12-12.5m AOD) (Figure 4). This may represent an indication of horizontal truncation of the landscape, possibly associated with the construction of the related to the railway.

6.4 Trench 1

6.5 Trench 1 was on a NE-SW alignment and was 30m in length. It contained several irregular shaped features which after testing were found to be natural in nature. A feature [107] was excavated and recorded, due to its irregularity in plan, section and base, is most likely to be a tree throw.

6.6 Trench 2

6.7 Trench 2 was not excavated to the geological/archaeological horizon. The disruption by live services (which were found to be in the centre of the trench and running on the same alignment) and the live demolition zone meant we could not excavate the trench properly. However, some made ground layers were removed and 4m of this trench was excavated, it was on a NW-SE alignment.

6.8 Trench 3

6.9 Trench 3 was on an E-W alignment and was 22m in length. This trench contained nothing of archaeological interest.

6.10 Trench 4

6.11 Trench 4 was 38m in length and was on a NE-SW alignment. It contained two tree-throws and one possible posthole.

6.12 Tree-throw [407] was irregular in plan with a length and width of 1.5m and 1.75m and with a depth of 0.16m. Fill (406) consisted of a mid-greyish brown, firm clayey silt and contained two sherds of glazed red earthenware pottery dated 16th-18th century and two fragments of clay pipe dating between 17th-19th century.

6.13 Tree-throw [414] was sub-circular in plan with a length and width of 1m+ and 1.25m+ and had a depth of 0.36m (Figure 4 Section 9). This feature was comprised of three fills, fill (411) consisted of a mid-greyish brown, friable clayey silt and produced one fragment of 19th century pottery. Fill (412) was a band of re-deposited natural consisting of a mid-greyish white, firm chalk and contained no archaeological finds. Fill (413) consisted of a dark greyish brown, friable clayey silt and contained a sherd of 18th century pottery.

6.14 Posthole [409] was located underneath tree-throw [407] and was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (Figure 3 Section 4). The fill (408) consisted of a mid-greyish brown, friable clayey silt and contained no archaeological finds. The is feature also has the potential to be rooting but the regularity in the shape in plan, the edges and base indicated it to be a 'cut' feature.

6.15 Trench 5

6.16 Trench 5 was 50m in length and was on a NW-SE alignment, it contained two late 19th century brick lined wells and a ditch terminus of unknown date.

6.17 Well 514, located within cut [510] was a circular brick lined well with a diameter of 1.1m and an unknown depth. The fill (509) was a backfill of modern brick and rubble. No finds were recovered.

6.18 Well 513, located within cut [512] was a circular brick lined well with a diameter of 1.6m, depth unknown. Fill (511) consisted of a mid white grey,

silty clay. The material found within the well would seem to indicate that it had been backfilled in recent times, modern factory made bricks with modern concrete bonding material filled the well, these were not retained.

6.19 Ditch terminus [508] on a SW-NE alignment, was 0.71m in width and extended beyond the southern end of Trench 5. It had a depth of 0.36m and had straight steep sides with a concave base (Figure 3 Section 7). Fill (507) consisted of a sterile mid brownish grey, clayey silt and produced no archaeological finds. This feature may also have the potential to be a tree throw.

6.20 Trench 7

6.21 Trench 7 was 47m in length and was on a NW-SE alignment, it contained a modern brick lined manhole and a modern truncation.

6.22 Modern manhole [703] was 1.5m in length and width with an undetermined depth. The fill (702) consisted of a mid greyish brown loose silt and was filled with modern factory made bricks, none of which were retained.

6.23 Modern truncation [705] was 3m in length, 2m wide and with a depth of 1.5m+. The fill (704) was similar to that of the overlying made ground layer (700) and is more than likely part of the same event.

6.24 Trench 10

6.25 Trench 10 was 32m in length and was on an E-W alignment. It contained three large pits.

6.26 Pit [1008] was circular in plan with an estimated diameter of 3m and a depth of over 0.5m, it had steep concave sides with base unknown. The base of this feature was not reached due to the depth of the trench and wet conditions causing the sides to start collapsing. A single sherd of post medieval pottery dating between 1550-1900 and two small fragments of animal bone were found.

6.27 Pit [1010] was circular in plan with an estimated diameter of 5m and a depth

of over 0.4m, it had moderately sloping concave sides with base unknown (Figure 3 Section 12). Similarly, the base was not reached due to wet conditions. A single sherd of Medieval pottery dating to 1250-1500 was found.

6.28 Pit [1012] was presumed to be circular in plan, excavation of this feature was not possible due to 0.4m of standing water within the trench. However, some fragments of glazed tile and pottery were recovered before this part of the trench became unworkable. These date between 1550-1900.

7 FINDS REPORTS

7.1 Pottery

by Chris Jarrett

7.2 A total of eight sherds (58.5g) of pottery, consisting of one sherd of a medieval date and seven post-medieval fragments were recovered from six contexts. The sherd of a medieval Grimston-type ware jug, dated in Cambridgeshire 1250–1500, was noted in Fill (1009), Cut [1010]. Glazed red earthenware (GRE), dated to the 16th-18th century, was the main post-Roman pottery type recorded in the assemblage and a possible 16th-century dated vessel was noted in Fill (1007), Cut [1008], while two sherds were recovered from Fill (1011), Cut [1012] and are more likely to be of a 17th-18th century date.

7.3 Fill [406], Cut [407] also produced a sherd of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) and additionally a fragment of Post-medieval slipware (PMSW), dated to the 17th-19th century and the latter dated the context. Two fills of Cut [414] produced pottery. The earliest, Fill [413], produced the rim of a Tin glazed earthenwares (TGE) plate with evidence of an 18th-century blue on pale blue design. The latest fill, [411], produced only a single sherd of Transfer-printed earthenware (TPE) in the form of a possible saucer base and the vessel is decorated with a mid- 19th-century Chinoiserie design.

Pottery catalogue (also see Table below):

- 7.3.1 Fill [406], Cut [407]: 17th-19th century. Post-medieval slipware (PMSW), 17th-19th century, open form, one sherd. Glazed red earthenware (GRE), 16th-18th century, unidentified form, one sherd
- 7.3.2 Fill [411], Cut [414]: mid 19th century. Transfer-printed earthenware (TPE), 18th-20th century, plate, ?saucer, mid-19th century Chinoiserie landscape design, one sherd
- 7.3.3 Fill [413], Cut [414]: 18th century Tin glazed earthenwares (TGE), 16th-18th century, plate rim with 18th-century blue on pale blue decoration, one sherd.
- 7.3.4 Fill (1007), Cut [1008]: ?16th century. Glazed red earthenware (GRE), 16th-18th century, bowl, body sherd with a weakly carinated profile and possibly of

a 16th-century date, one sherd, 6g.

7.3.5 Fill (1009), Cut [1010]: 1250–1500. Grimston-type ware, 1250–1500, jug, body sherd with external reduced olive glaze, one sherd, 3g

7.3.6 Fill (1011), Cut [1012]: 17th-18th century. Glazed red earthenware (GRE), 16th-18th century, unidentified forms, body sherds with internal glaze: one sherd has a laminated external surface , one sherd, 30g.

7.3.7 The pottery is in a very fragmentary state with little meaning and is therefore of no significance. The finds do have the potential to date the contexts the material was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded at the evaluation stage.

Context	CUT	Description	Form	SC	ENV	Weight(g)	Comments	Spot date
406	407	Post-medieval slipware	-	1	1	7	open form	17th-19th century
406	407	Glazed red earthenware	-	1	1	2	BODY SHERD	17th-19th century
411	414	Transfer-printed earthenware	-	1	1	4	?saucer, mid-19th century Chinoiserie landscape design,	Mid-19th century
413	414	Tin glazed earthenwares	PLATE	1	1	6.5	plate rim with 18th-century blue on pale blue decoration	18th century
1007	1008	Glazed red earthenware	BOWL	1	1	6	BODY SHERD, dull purple-red external surface, dark grey core, internal orange-brown glaze. ?16th century	?16th century
1009	1010	Grimston-type ware	?jug	1	1	3	BODY SHERD, external olive glaze. Reduced dark grey core.	1250–1500

1011	1012	Glazed red earthenware	-	1	1	27	BODY SHERD, internal glaze, two fresh breaks	16th-18th century
1011	1012	Glazed red earthenware	-	1	1	3	BODY SHERD, internal glaze, external laminated surface	16th-18th century

Table 1: Pottery catalogue

Clay tobacco pipe

7.3.8 Fill [406], Cut [407]: 17th century two stems: There are two stems recorded from the archaeological work and both were found in fill [406], cut [407]. The stems are moderately thick with wide bores and date to the 17th century. The material is of no significance and has little interest. The only potential of the finds is to broadly date the context they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded at the archive stage.

7.4 Animal Bone by Ryan Desrosiers

7.4.1 A total of two fragments of cattle (*Bos taurus*) bone, a right rib and a left upper premolar, were recovered from the singular fill (1007) of possible medieval pit [1008]. Both specimens display evidence of water wear and are in poor condition. Neither specimen displays any direct indicators of human consumption. If no further mitigatory work is to occur, these specimens should not be retained as part of the site archive.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Medieval (1066 - 1485) to Post-medieval (1540-1900)

- 8.1.1 A large pit [1010] containing a single fragment of medieval glazed ware c.1150-1400 was found in Trench 10. The pit was adjacent to two further large pits [1008] and [1012] containing sherds of pottery dated to between 1550 and 1900. The function of this pit is not clear, however, having been excavated through the sandy gravel part of the site, this may suggest they were quarry pits.
- 8.1.2 It is likely that the medieval pottery fragment was residual and the pits are post-medieval in date, possibly associated with the gravel extraction for construction of nearby 19th century housing in Cavendish Road.
- 8.1.3 Two tree throws [407] and [414] located in Trench 4, were found to have some post-medieval pottery and clay pipe stems. Although these are not archaeological features as such, they are evidence of post-medieval activity within the site during this period.

8.2 Modern 1900-Present

- 8.2.1 Two brick lined wells [510] and [512] were found in Trench 5, these wells are more than likely related to residential activity in the area within the early 20th century.
- 8.2.2 A modern brick lined manhole [703] was found in Trench 7, this is most likely related to the former Ridgeons building complex.

8.3 Undated

- 8.3.1 An undated ditch terminus [508] was discovered in Trench 5, this feature could be part of a field boundary system.

An undated isolated posthole [409] found in Trench 4 is of an unknown purpose. It would be hard to say at this stage whether it belongs to a structure etc.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The evaluation identified a low density of features in the form of post-medieval quarry pits, two 19th century wells and an undated posthole and ditch terminus. The majority of the features were located in the southern part of the site, closest to 19th and 20th residential development along Cavendish Road, Wetenhall Road and Sedgwick Street and may be related to their construction.
- 9.2 One of the quarry pits contained a fragment of most likely residual medieval pottery, and the fact that this is a medieval pit cannot be discounted. This evidence is of some local significance as it demonstrates activity of that period within the area.
- 9.3 The site had experienced considerable horizontal truncation in its north-western area, which may have removed any further potential archaeological assets.

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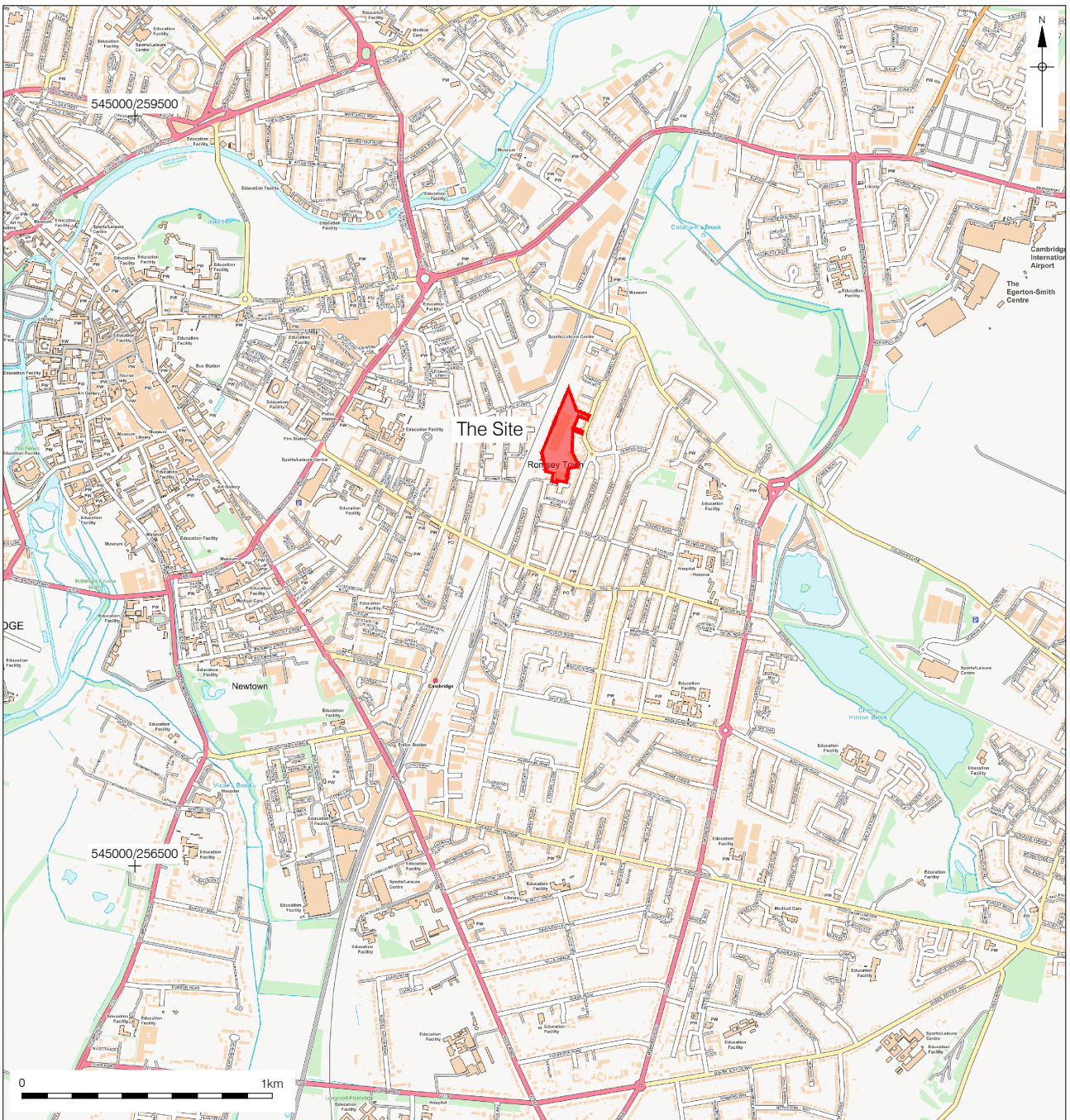
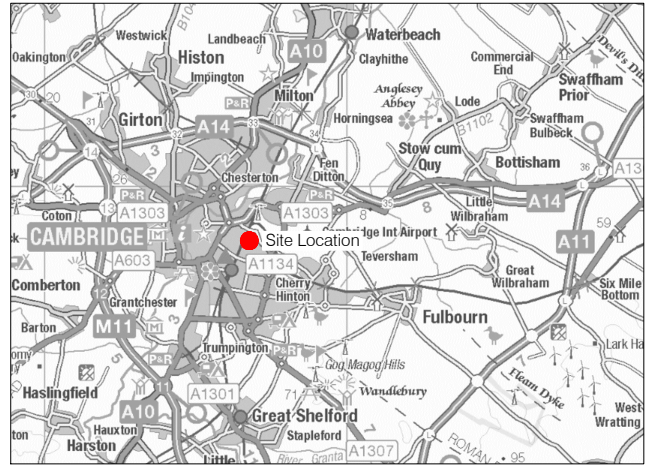
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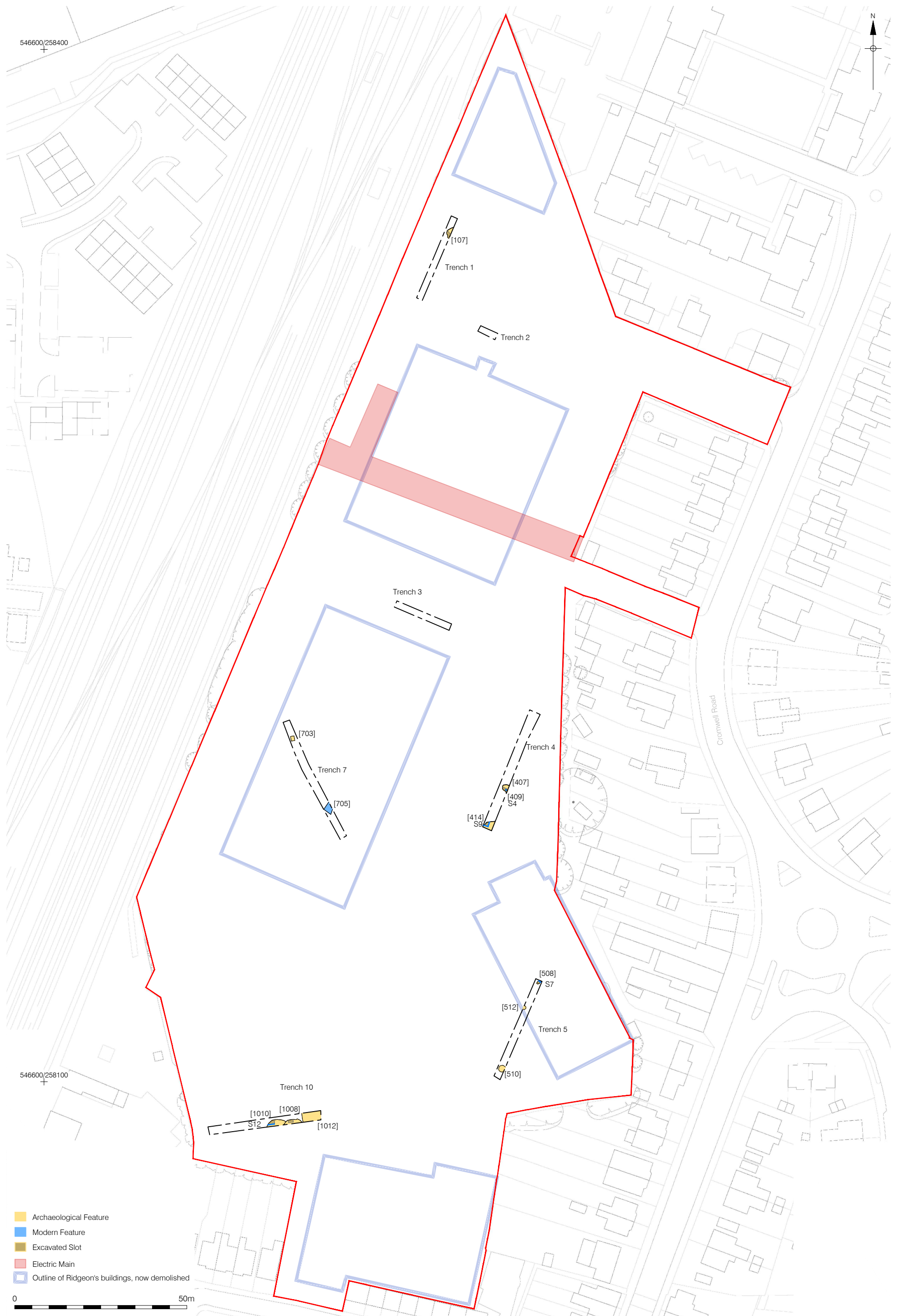
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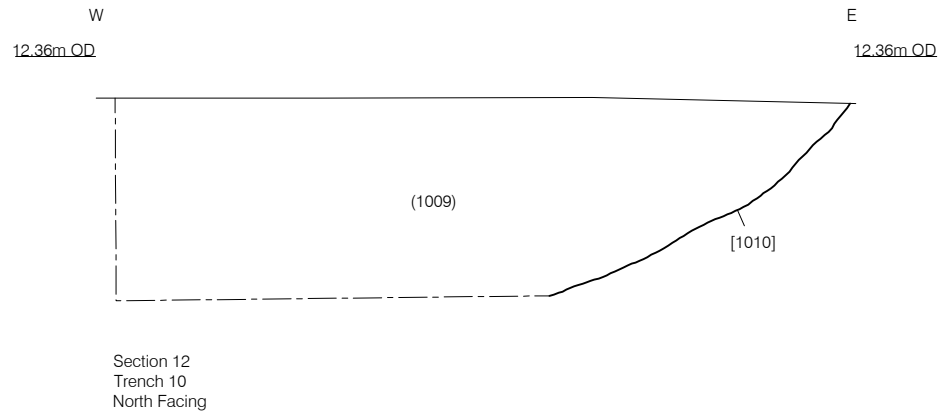
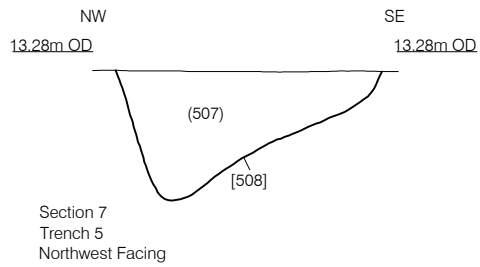
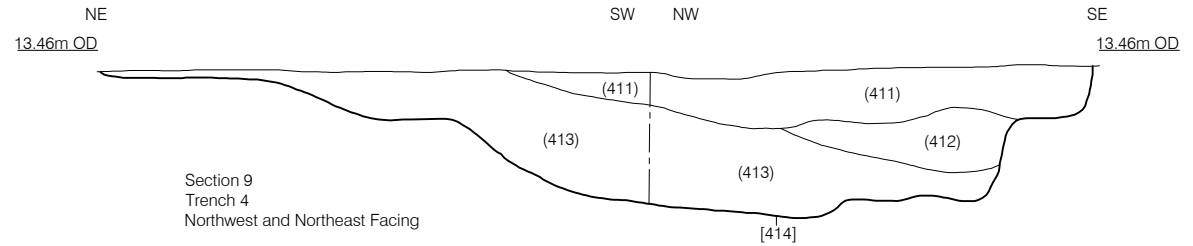
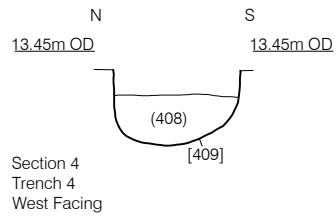
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

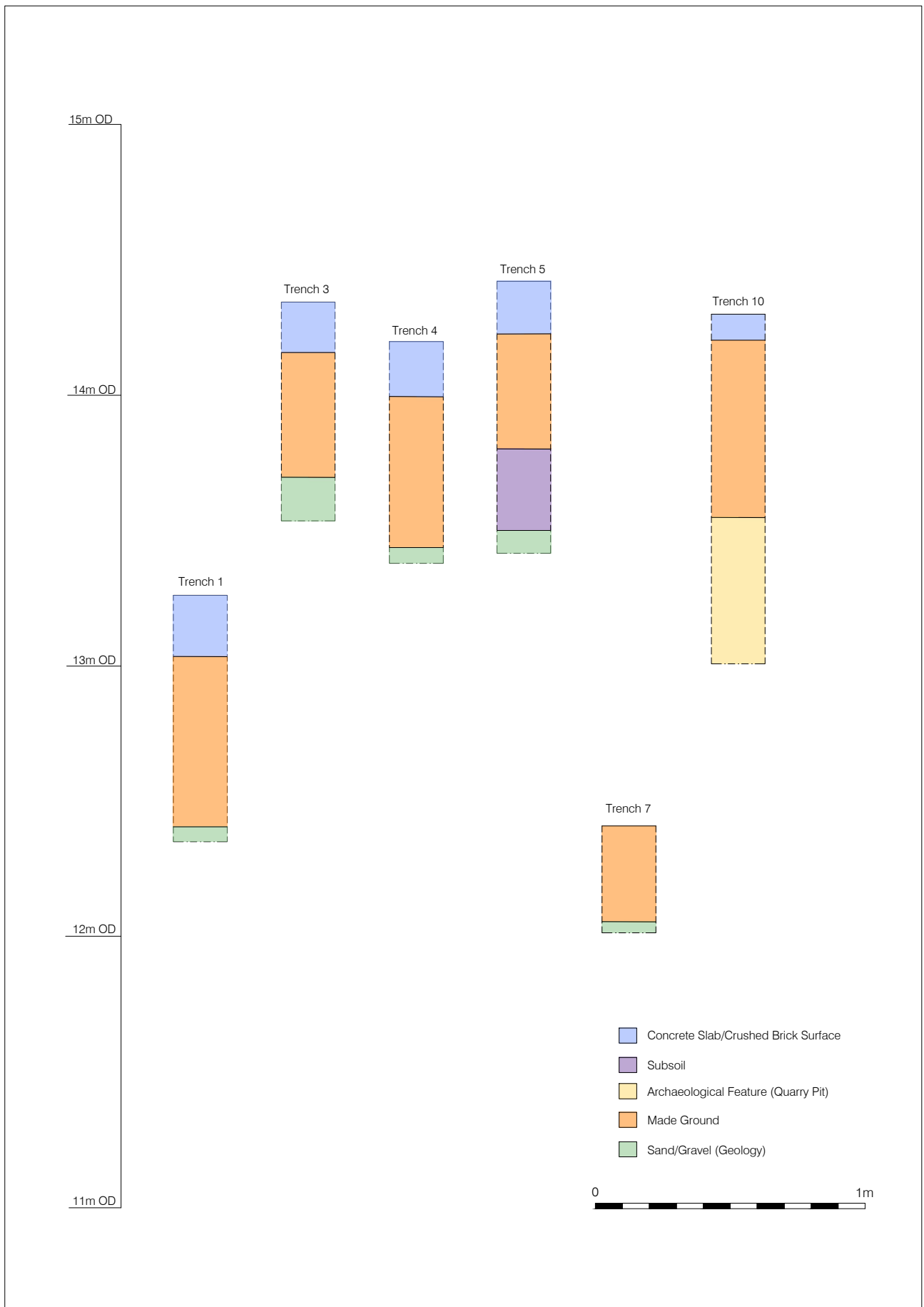
11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Cambridge Investment Partnership for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Christiane Meckseper and was supervised by Thomas Learmonth. The author would like to thank the site team: Gareth Morgan, Rory Fisher, Tibi Nica and Cleve Roberts for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales and Nathalie Barrett of PCA's CAD Department.

12 FIGURES









13 APPENDIX1: PLATES



Plate 1: Tree throw [407] and posthole [409] view north



Plate 2: Tree throw [414] view south



Plate 3: Undated ditch terminus [508] view north east



Plate 4: Well [510] view south west



Plate 5: Well [512] view east



Plate 6: Trench 10 with Pits [1008] and [1010] view west



Plate 7: Pit [1008] view south



Plate 8: Pit [1010] view south

14 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH AND CONTEXT TABLES

Trench	1	End 1	End 2
Alignment	NE-SW	Topsoil depth (m)	0
Trench length (m)	30	Subsoil depth (m)	0
Max machine depth (m)	0.77	Natural depth (m OD)	0.77 12.645

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features present

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
101		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.22	Concrete
102		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.26	Light yellowish brown, loose sandy gravel
103		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.04	Mid brown loose gravel
104		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.29	Dark brownish grey, firm clay
105		Layer	Natural	0	0		Mid greyish white, firm chalk
106		Fill	Treethrow	1.25	1.5	0.18	Mid greyish brown, friable clayey silt
107		Cut	Treethrow	1.25	1.5	0.18	Irregular convex sides, gentle break of slope, irregular base

Trench	2	End 1	End 2
Alignment	NW-SE	Topsoil depth (m)	
Trench length (m)	4	Subsoil depth (m)	
Max machine depth (m)	0.6	Natural depth (m OD)	11.197

Summary of archaeological features

Modern services present

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
200		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.22	Concrete
201		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.4	Mid brownish grey firm sandy rubble. Modern

Trench	3	End 1	End 2
Alignment	E-W	Topsoil depth (m)	0
Trench length (m)	22	Subsoil depth (m)	0
Max machine depth (m)	0.68	Natural depth (m OD)	0.68 13.588

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features present

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.18	Brick hard standing
301		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.18	Dark orange loose sand. Levelling layer for 300
302		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.2	Mid greyish white, very firm sandy gravel
303		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.12	Mid orange, firm sandy gravel
304		Layer	Natural	0	0	0.68	Light greyish white, firm chalk

Trench	4	End 1	End 2
Alignment	NE-SW	Topsoil depth (m)	0
Trench length (m)	38	Subsoil depth (m)	0
Max machine depth (m)	0.84	Natural depth (m OD)	0.84 13.587

Summary of archaeological features

Tree throws

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
401		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.2	Concrete
402		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.41	Light brownish grey, firm sandy gravel
403		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.08	Mid brown loose gravel
404		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.12	Dark brownish grey, firm clay
405		Layer	Made Ground	0	0		Mid greyish white, firm chalk
406		Fill	Treethrow	1.5	1.75	0.16	Mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt
407		Cut	Treethrow	1.5	1.75	0.16	Irregular in plan, Irregular sides, Shallow break in slope and Irregular base
408		Fill	Posthole	0.34	0.32	0.2	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt
409		Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.32	0.2	Circular in plan, Vertical straight sides, steep break of slope, concave base

410	Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.11	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy gravel
411	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.12	0.15	Mid greyish brown, friable clayey silt
412	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.58	0.17	Mid greyish white, firm chalk. Re-deposited natural
413	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.25	0.36	Dark greyish brown, friable clayey silt
414	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.25	0.36	Sub-circular in plan, irregular sides, shallow break of slope, irregular base

Trench	5	End 1	End 2
Alignment	NW-SE	Topsoil depth (m)	0.3
Trench length (m)	45	Subsoil depth (m)	0
Max machine depth (m)	1	Natural depth (m OD)	13.398

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch terminus, 2 victorian wells.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
500		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.2	Concrete
501		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.1	Brick hard standing
502		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.15	Dark orange, loose sand
503		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.15	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy rubble
504		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.3	Mid greyish brown, loose sandy silt
505		Layer	Natural	0	0	1	Mid whiteish greyish orange, loose chalky sandy gravel
506		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.1	Dark greyish black, firm clayey silt
507		Fill	ditch terminus	1	0.71	0.34	Mid brownish grey, loose clayey silt
508		Cut	ditch terminus	1	0.71	0.34	Linear in plan, straight sided, steep break of slope, concave base.

509	Fill	Well	1.1	1.1	Backfill of weel, backfilled with modern rubble.
510	Cut	Well	1.1	1.1	Circular in plan, vertical sided, steep break of slope, presumed flat base
511	Fill	Well	1.6	1.6	Mid whiteish grey, firm silty clay
512	Cut	Well	1.6	1.6	Circular in plan, vertical sided, steep break of slope, presumed flat base
513	Masonry	Well	1.6	1.6	Late 19th century brick well
514	Masonry	Well	1.1	1.1	Late 19th century brick well

Trench	7	End 1	End 2
Alignment	NW-SE	Topsoil depth (m)	
Trench length (m)	47	Subsoil depth (m)	
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	Natural depth (m OD) 0.5	12.031

Summary of archaeological features

Modern brick lined manhole and modern truncation

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
700		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.35	Light brownish grey firm gravel
701		Layer	Natural	0	0	0.35	Light blueish grey compact clay
702	703	Fill	Manhole	1.5	1.5		Mid greyish brown loose silt with modern material
703	703	Cut	Manhole	1.5	1.5		Square brick lined modern manhole
704	705	Fill	Truncation	3	2	1.5	Light brownish grey firm sandy gravel
705	705	Cut	Truncation	3	2	1.5	Rectangular modern truncation

Trench	10	End 1	End 2
Alignment	E-W	Topsoil depth (m)	
Trench length (m)	32	Subsoil depth (m)	
Max machine depth (m)	0.9	Natural depth (m OD) 0.9	12.974

Summary of archaeological features

Three large post-med quarry pits

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1000		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.1	Brick hard standing surface
1001		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.1	Light greyish yellow loose sand. Modern made ground
1002		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.15	Dark black firm tarmac. Modern made ground
1003		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.15	Light yellowish grey firm rubble. Modern made ground
1004		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.1	Light greyish yellow compact sandy gravel. Modern made ground
1005		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.3	Dark brownish grey firm clay. 20th century made ground?
1006		Layer	Natural	0	0		Light yellowish gye loose sandy gravel natural
1007	1008	Fill	Pit	0	3	0.4	Dark grey loose sandy silt

1008	1008	Cut	Pit	0	3	0.4	Circular in plan with straight moderate sides, base not known.
1009	1010	Fill	Pit	5	5	0.5	Mid grey loose sandy silt.
1010	1010	Cut	Pit	5	5	0.5	Circular in plan with moderate concave sides. Base not known
1011	1012	Fill	Pit	5	2		Dark greyish firm clayey silt.
1012	1012	Cut	Pit	5	2		Presumed to be circular in plan.

15 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-358467

Project details

Project name	Land at former Ridgeons site,75 Cromwell Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	A seven trench evaluation revealed post-medieval quarry pits and early modern brick lined wells
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2019 End: 10-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5838 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
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 former Ridgeons site, 75 Cromwell Road, Cambridge
Postcode	CB1 3EG
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4670 5823 52.2023210668 0.146933246736 52 12 08 N 000 08 48 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Central
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	PCA Central
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Thomas Learmonth
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cambridge Investment Partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Entered by	Thomas Learmonth (tomlearmonth@gmail.com)
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Entered on	8 July 2019
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