

All Weather Sports Pitch, Perse Upper School, Hills Road, Cambridge An Archaeological Evaluation Report

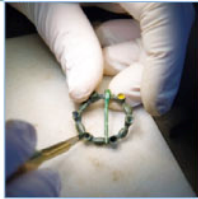
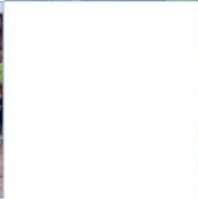
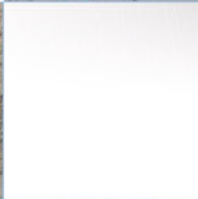
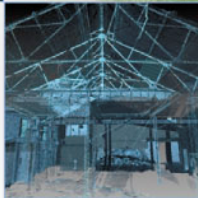
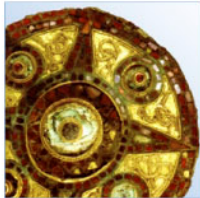
Planning Application Number: C/06/0175/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: TL 4622 5573

AOC Project no: 30167

Site Code: ECB 2949

July 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

All Weather Sports Pitch, Perse Upper School, Hills Road, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Commissioned by: Arup
13 Fitzroy St
London
W1T 4BQ

On Behalf of: Perse School

National Grid Reference (NGR): TL 4622 5573

AOC Project No: 30167

Prepared by: Chris Clarke

Illustration by: Jon Moller

Date of Evaluation: 9th to 13th June 2008

Date of Report: July 2008

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: **Date:**

Approved by: **Date:**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

Contents

Page

List of illustrations	iii
Non-Technical Summary	iv
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Site Location.....	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Geology and Topography	1
2. Historical and Archaeological Background	2
2.2 Prehistoric	2
2.3 Roman.....	2
2.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	3
2.5 Medieval.....	3
2.6 Post-Medieval	3
2.7 Undated.....	3
3. Strategy	4
3.1 Aims of the Investigation	4
3.2 Research Design.....	4
3.3 Methodology.....	4
4 Results	5
4.1 Trench 1	5
4.2 Trench 2	5
4.3 Trench 3.....	6
4.4 Trench 4.....	6
4.5 Trench 5	7
5. Finds.....	7
6. Conclusion	8
7. Publication	8
8. Archive Deposition.....	9
9. Bibliography.....	9
Appendix A – Context Register.....	11
Appendix B – Trench Matrices	12
Appendix C – OASIS Form	13

List of illustrations

- Figure 1 – Site Location
- Figure 2 – Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3 – Trench 1: Plan & Sample Section
- Figure 4 – Trench 2: Plan & Sample Section
- Figure 5 – Trench 3: Plan & Sections
- Figure 6 – Trench 4: Plan & Sections
- Figure 7 – Trench 5: Plan & Sample Section

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 9th and 13th June 2008 at the site of Perse Upper School, Cambridge. The work was commissioned by Arup, on behalf of Perse School. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of a proposed all-weather sports pitch on any surviving archaeological remains.

The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches which measured 30m by 2m. Archaeological features were identified in two of the five trenches. Two trenches contained elements of three ditches identified in Trenches 3 and 4, whereas the remaining trenches contained several naturally formed tree pits. Two of the ditch sections were part of the same east-west aligned post-medieval boundary ditch, with the remaining smaller northeast-southwest orientated ditch being of uncertain function or date.

The evaluation trenches also demonstrated that undisturbed subsoil and topsoil deposits survived across the site up to a depth of 0.6m.

Overall, a moderate density of archaeological features were encountered, all of which are of limited significance. This, taken into account with the undisturbed soil horizons identified across the site, indicates a negligible potential for further archaeological significant features to be present.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 1.1.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4622 5573, and is within land bounded residential properties on all sides, although part of the southern boundary is bounded by Long Road. The site is irregular in shape and covers an area of approximately 113,000m² (11.3ha).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Planning permission to undertake development has been granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.:C/06/0175/FUL), subject to conditions. Condition 12 states that:

“No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.”

Reason: To ensure that an appropriate archaeological investigation of the site has been implemented before development commences (Cambridge Local Plan 1996 policies BE40 and BE41).

- 1.2.2 The development proposal is for the construction of an all weather pitch, located directly to the southeast of the main school buildings, and anticipated to cover an area of approximately 5,030m². The area is currently occupied by a rugby pitch.
- 1.2.3 The site does not fall within an Archaeological Priority Zone or a designated Conservation Area.
- 1.2.4 AOC Archaeology Group Ltd were commissioned by Arup to carry out the field evaluation, on behalf of Perse School. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2008). This document detailed how the evaluation, comprising of five trenches, would be undertaken.
- 1.2.5 Prior to commencing work a unique site code (**ECB 2949**) for the project was obtained from the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).
- 1.2.6 On site field work was undertaken between 9th and 13th June 2008.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The site is situated on the Second River Terrace Gravels of the River Cam, overlying a solid geology of Middle Chalk (AOC 2008).
- 1.3.2 The site lies on fairly level ground, with a slight rise in gradient towards the southern boundary, and lies at an approximately height of 15.50m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.3.3 Geotechnical investigations carried out in 2006 (Concept, 2006) indicated that the natural chalk deposit is between 0.50m and 1.00m below ground level.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 The information is drawn from the Cambridgeshire Heritage Environment Record (CHER) and the WSI (AOC 2008). Where appropriate, both sources have been referenced.

2.2 Prehistoric (before cAD 43)

2.2.1 The CHER contains several entries regarding prehistoric activity in the area surrounding Perse Upper School. The earliest evidence is associated with the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, with several worked flints found during field walking to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital (CHER MCB17843), approximately 550m to the southwest of the site. Also discovered within the grounds of Addenbrooke's Hospital was a series of features thought to date to between the Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. These features primarily consisted of postholes, pits, gullies and quarry pits, all of which are thought to indicate settlement activity during this period (CHER CB15770).

2.2.2 Further evidence is present indicating that significant activity was occurring during the Iron Age, also located within the grounds of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A Middle Iron Age settlement was identified at the centre of the Addenbrooke's complex, formed of a large rectangular enclosure with associated postholes and gullies (CHER 04800). Later excavations, located 300m to the west of the Middle Iron Age discoveries, found an intensively occupied Late Iron Age settlement, incorporating an enclosure system and multiple roundhouses (CHER MCB17888). Related to this Late Iron Age settlement were ditch, gully and roundhouse features, identified during an evaluation undertaken on Long Road located directly opposite the Perse School site (CHER CB15010). Additional Iron Age ditches were recorded at the Sixth Form College, c450m to the southwest of the site, thought to be part of a co-axial field system (CHER CB15270).

2.2.3 It is likely that during the Iron Age, activity was not solely confined to the area to the south of the site as several ditches and pits, thought to date to the Iron Age, were identified during evaluation work on Glebe Road, approximately 450m to the east of the site (CHER CB15272).

2.3 Roman (cAD 43 - 410)

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the site is also numerous. The most significant element of this is the Roman Road which has been identified running approximately northwest-southeast on the eastern side of the Perse Upper School site. The Roman road was first identified in 1910 when the school playing fields were levelled (CHER 04819). Later investigations in the 1950s just to the north of the current school buildings rediscovered the road, as well as several pit features (CHER 05146). Over time other occasional discoveries of Roman material have been made within the grounds of the school, including pottery, tile, coins, tesserae, and even the remains of a cremation vessel (CHER 04819, 04820, 04821 & 04824). All these discoveries have been restricted to the northern half of the school site.

2.3.2 Several additional entries on the CHER also relate to the discovery of Roman material outside of the Perse School grounds. Immediately to the north of the playing fields Roman pottery and building material was recovered from locations on Hills Road and Luard Road (CHER 04735 & 04812), plus a possible small Roman enclosure system was identified during evaluation works at Homerton College (CHER 11958). To the south of the school, adjacent to the Addenbrooke's Hospital site, evidence is present for the continuity of activity from the Iron Age through into the Roman period. Excavations on this site have revealed significant evidence for settlement, including numerous pottery kilns, ovens

and a series of enclosure. To the east of the enclosure a small mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery dating to this period was also recorded (CHER MCB17888).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon (cAD 410 - 1065)

2.4.1 In the area to the west of Addenbrooke's Hospital further evidence of settlement has been recorded, this time associated with the 5th to 6th century (CHER MCB17800). The presence in this area of Early Anglo-Saxon pits, wells, domestic waste, and small scale iron smelting indicates this area was intensively occupied over a substantial period of time. Within the Addenbrooke's complex itself, excavations have also revealed features dating to the Middle Anglo-Saxon period, in the form of an enclosure ditch, several wells, and a possible large timber built structure (CHER MCB17890).

2.5 Medieval (1066 - 1485)

2.5.1 With the arrivals of the Normans, Cambridge's earlier defences were reoccupied which included Castle Hill. The Normans continued to develop this defences due to the pressure from hostile Anglo-Saxon forces. By 1201 King John had granted the town of Cambridge a charter, with the first documented reference to the town's university occurring eight years later. It is not until 1284 that the first College is recorded as being founded (AOC 2008).

2.5.2 Evidence for medieval activity within a 600m radius of the Perse School is limited, restricted to the discovery of several medieval ditches recorded during an archaeological evaluation at Homerton College (CHER 11958).

2.6 Post-Medieval (1485 – present)

2.6.1 In 1996 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken, in advance of the construction of a new sports hall, in the area directly top the east of the sports pitch currently under investigation. The results of the evaluation were restricted, limited to the identification two possible post-medieval post-holes (CHER 11902). Several post-medieval ditches have been identified, probably associated with agricultural boundaries, in the vicinity of the school. Several have been identified during investigations at Homerton College to the north of the school (CHER MCB17702 & 11958), as well as in Glebe Road to the east of the school (CHER CB15272).

2.6.2 It is not until the early 20th century that the current school playing fields were landscaped into their current form, with the local area itself not becoming urbanised until after World War II (AOC 2008).

2.7 Undated

2.7.1 A partial inhumation was discovered during repairs at a property on Hills Road, approximately 300m to the east of the Perse School site. The east-west grave was vertically cut; with the only find from the grave was an iron nail (CHER 07972).

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Investigation

3.1.1 The aims of the Evaluation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to Cambridgeshire County Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

3.1.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of Iron Age date.
- Determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on the site.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Cambridge.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by any later activity on the site.

3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Research Design

3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation subsequently prepared by AOC Archaeology (2008), which describes how the evaluation, consisting of five evaluation trenches, would be undertaken.

3.2.2 The size and location of the five evaluation trenches is shown in Figure 2. Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008). All practices were carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IFA 1994). Provision was made for a report as defined in the written scheme of investigation. Guidance supplied by Cambridgeshire Archaeology for the conduct of evaluation work and the deposition of archive material was also followed (Cambridgeshire 2004 & 2007).

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was undertaken without modification to the methodology as stated in the WSI (AOC 2008).

3.3.2 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a Bench Mark on adjacent to the Hills Road entrance to the school (15.70m Above Ordnance Datum). A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on the bend of the sports field metalled track at 15.96m AOD.

3.3.3 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Andy Leonard. The site was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec, Senior Archaeologist for Cambridgeshire Archaeology.

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 15.53m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
15.53-15.28m	0.00m	(1/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
15.28- 14.92m	0.25m	(1/002)	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, clayey sand.
14.92- 14.27m	0.60m	(1/003)	Natural. Firm, light grey, weathered chalk, with orange sandy gravel inclusions.
14.27-14.17m (NFE)	1.25-1.36m	(1/008)	Natural. Hard, light grey, chalk.

4.1.2 The earliest recorded deposit observed in a machine excavated sondage at the northwest end of the trench, was hard, light grey, chalk (1/008), the natural bedrock, and at its highest was observed at 14.27m AOD. This was overlain by a further 0.65m thick layer of firm, weathered chalk with orange sandy gravel inclusions (1/003), forming part of the natural deposit.

4.1.3 Truncating the natural weather chalk (1/003) in Trench 1 were two sub-oval features [1/005] and [1/006], located in the northwest half of the trench. Both features were of moderate size, up to 2.00m in length and 1.50m wide, and shallow with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The profiles of both features were semi-irregular. The fills of both features, (1/004) and (1/007) respectively, were very similar, consisting of firm dark orangey brown clayey sand deposit. No finds were recovered from either context. Due to the character of the features, both were interpreted to be created by natural process by means of tree throw.

4.1.4 Sealing both features [1/005] and [1/006] was a layer of mid orangey brown, clayey sand subsoil (1/002) up to 0.35m thick, followed by a 0.25m depth of silty sand topsoil (1/001) completing the sequence of trench deposit.

4.1.5 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Surface of Trench = 15.69m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
15.69-15.44m	0.00m	(2/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
15.44-15.14m	0.25m	(2/002)	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, clayey sand.
15.14-14.70m (NFE)	0.55-0.99m	(2/003)	Natural. Hard, light grey, chalk.

4.2.2 The earliest recorded deposit was hard, light grey, weathered chalk with orange sandy gravel inclusions (2/003), the natural deposit, and at its highest was observed at 15.14m AOD.

- 4.2.3 Truncating the natural weather chalk (2/003) was an irregular shaped feature [2/005], over 2.00m in length and up to 1.60m wide. No finds were recovered from the mid orangey brown, clayey sand fill (2/004). Feature [2/005] was interpreted to be a naturally formed tree pit.
- 4.2.4 Overlying feature [2/005] was a layer of mid orangey brown, clayey sand subsoil (2/002) up to 0.30m thick. The sequence was sealed by a layer of silty sand topsoil (2/001).
- 4.2.5 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 Surface of Trench = 15.70m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
15.70-15.45m	0.00m	(3/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
15.45-15.15m	0.25m	(3/002)	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, clayey sand.
15.15-15.00m (NFE)	0.55-0.70m	(3/003)	Natural. Hard, light grey, chalk.

- 4.3.2 The earliest recorded deposit was hard, light grey, weathered chalk (3/003), a natural deposit; at a high point of 15.15m AOD.
- 4.3.3 At the central point of Trench 3, a ditch [3/005] truncated the natural deposit, although may have been cut from a higher level. This ditch [3/005] was on an east-west alignment, measuring 2.40m wide by 0.30m deep, presenting a wide yet shallow flat-based profile. A single fill (3/004) was present within the ditch, consisting of dark orangey brown, clayey sand. A small fragment of early to middle post-medieval pottery, part of an 18th century wine bottle and a single animal tooth were recovered from the ditch fill. Due to the small size and worn condition of the pottery fragment, it is thought to be residual in comparison to the later post-medieval material.
- 4.3.4 A smaller ditch [3/007] was present a short distance to the north of ditch [3/005], aligned on a northeast-southwest orientation. The ditch [3/007] was 0.55m wide, with a convex flat-based, profile. The fill of ditch [3/007] was mid greyish brown silty clay. This fill was paler than the larger ditch; this may be a signifier of an earlier date, although the lack of any finds precludes a firm date.
- 4.3.5 The ditches [3/005] and [3/007] were sealed by a 0.30m thick deposit of mid orangey brown, silty sand subsoil (3/002), thought to have been reworked due to past agricultural activity. Similarity of the subsoil to the fills of the ditches occluded the identification feature edges at a higher level. Deposited above the subsoil was a layer of sandy silt topsoil (3/001).

4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

4.4.1 Surface of Trench = 15.90m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
15.90-15.60m	0.00m	(4/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
15.60- 15.30m	0.30m	(4/002)	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, sandy clay.

15.30-15.10m (NFE)	0.60- 0.80m	(4/005)	Natural. Hard, light grey, chalk.
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- 4.4.2 The earliest recorded deposit was hard, light grey, weathered natural chalk (4/005) at a maximum height of 15.30m AOD.
- 4.4.3 Truncating the chalk at the northwest end of Trench 4 was an east-west aligned ditch [4/004]. The ditch was up to 2.00m wide and reached a maximum depth of 0.50m, with a roughly flat base with a shallow gradient rising to the north. The ditch fill (4/003) was mid greyish brown, sandy clay, and was devoid of any finds.
- 4.4.4 Ditch [4/004] was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of mid orangey brown, silty sand subsoil (4/002), also thought to have been reworked. Overlying the subsoil was a layer of dark silty sand topsoil (4/001).
- 4.4.3 No finds of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 4.

4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

- 4.5.1 Surface of Trench = 15.73m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
15.73-15.48m	0.00m	(5/001)	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand.
15.48- 15.22m	0.25m	(5/002)	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, sandy clay.
15.22-15.12m (NFE)	0.51- 0.61m	(5/007)	Natural. Hard, light grey, chalk.

- 4.5.2 Weathered chalk natural with orangey sandy gravel inclusions (5/007) was recorded at 15.22m AOD.
- 4.5.3 Truncating the natural deposit at different locations within the trench were two irregularly shaped features of varying size [5/004] and [5/006]. Both features were filled by soft, orangey brown, silty clay (5/003) and (5/005), neither of which contained any cultural material. Both features were thought to be tree pits and as such of natural origin.
- 4.5.4 The features were overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of orangey brown, silty clay topsoil (5/002), above which was deposited a further 0.25m thick layer of silty sand topsoil (5/001). Topsoil contained occasional small fragments of 19th to 20th century Ceramic Building Material (CBM).
- 4.5.5 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 5.

5. Finds

- 5.1 Finds were retrieved from deposits (3/004) and (5/001). The finds from context (3/004) consisted of a single fragment of early to middle post-medieval pottery, a fragment of 18th century wine bottle and a domestic animal tooth. The fragments of 19th to 20th century CBM from context (5/001) were not retained.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological potential of the site. Natural weathered chalk deposits were observed in all trenches, between a height of 15.30m and 15.14m AOD. This is consistent with the general topography of the site.
- 6.2 The archaeological evaluation identified archaeological features in two of the five trenches. Two ditches were recorded in Trench 3, with a third ditch in Trench 4. Naturally formed tree pits were identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 5.
- 6.3 The wide flat based, east-west aligned, ditches recorded in both Trench 3 and 4 are likely to be part of the same boundary ditch running across the full width of the site. Only a limited number of finds were recovered from the ditch, although a fragment of pottery and glass wine bottle indicate that the ditch had gone into disuse by the late post-medieval period. It is uncertain from what height in section the ditch had been cut from due to the similar character of the ditch fills and the reworked subsoil deposits sealing the ditch. It is likely that the ditch formed part of a post-medieval system of field boundaries, with the last traces of the ditch removed with the landscaping of the playing fields in the early 1900s.
- 6.4 The smaller northeast-southwest aligned ditch feature present in Trench 3 did not appear to be directly associated with the larger late post-medieval ditch. Due to the lack of finds recovered from the ditch fill, and the limited proportion of the ditch observed, it is unlikely that its function or date can be ascertained. The fill is paler than the post-medieval ditch, which may signify a different date. What is certain though is that the course of the ditch was not detected in any of the remaining evaluation trenches.
- 6.5 The sequence of deposits recorded in all five trenches was identical, comprising of the natural deposit overlain consistently by 0.50m to 0.60m depth of reworked subsoil and topsoil. This indicates that the soil profile has been influenced by agricultural activity for a substantial period of time.
- 6.6 The features encountered during the evaluation are of limited significance either due to their recent period of use, limited characterisation ability, or their natural formation. No features were observed during the course of the evaluation that relate to the high density of prehistoric or Anglo Saxon activity known within the vicinity of the site, or the Roman Road which is known to run through the eastern area of the school.
- 6.7 Overall, a moderate density of archaeological features were encountered, all of which were deemed to be of limited significance. This indicates the site has only a limited archaeological potential.

7. Publication

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the project, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the Cambridge Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).

8. Archive Deposition

- 8.1 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, 35mm and digital photographs, will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store.

9. Bibliography

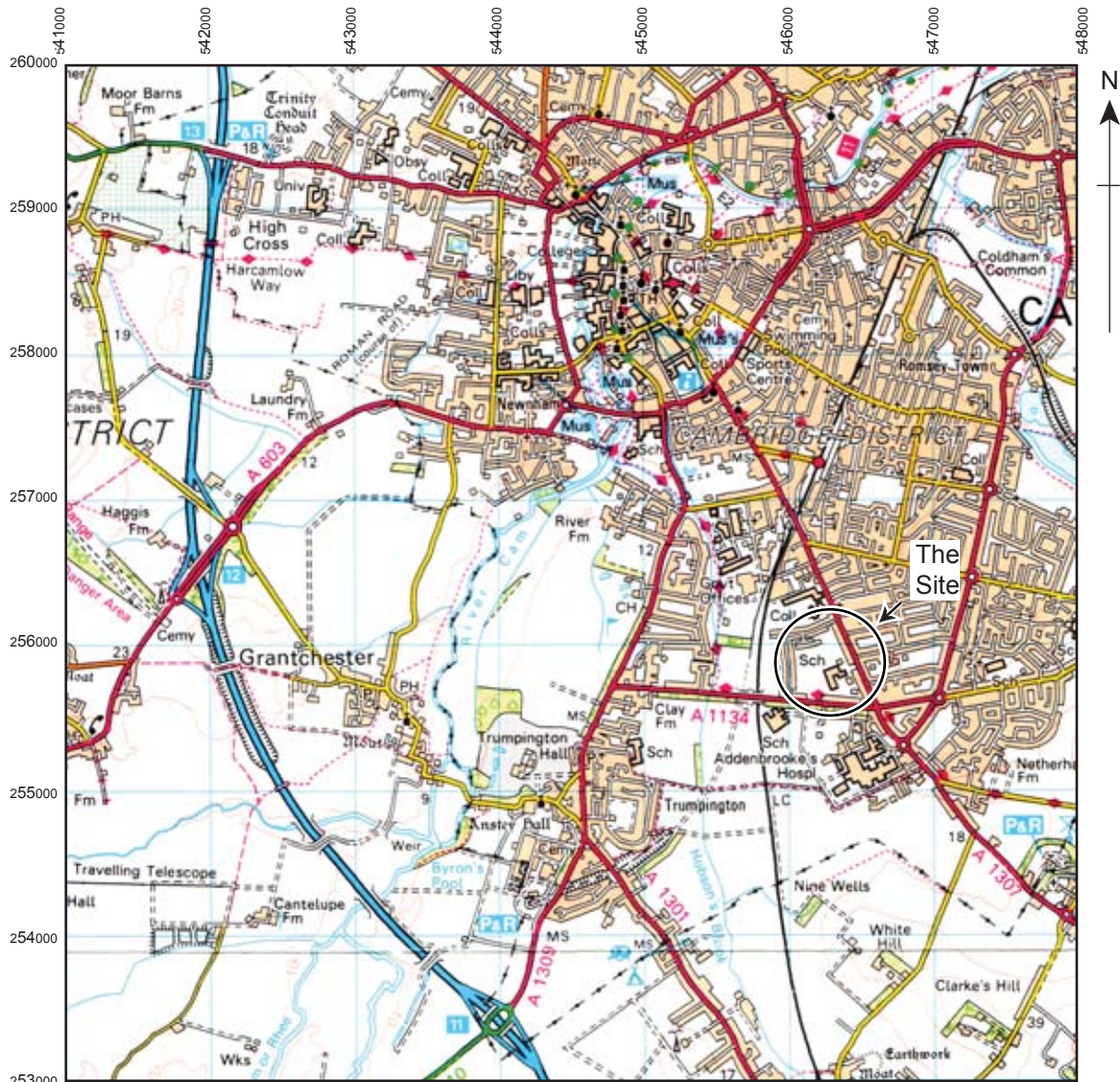
AOC Archaeology (2008). *All Weather Sports Pitch, Perse Upper School, Hills Road, Cambridge: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation.*

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Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2004
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Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Plans Provided by Shepherdrobson

- All Weather Sports Pitch Outline
- Evaluation Trench

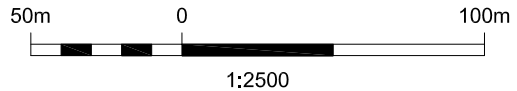


Figure 2: Detailed Site/Evaluation Trench Location

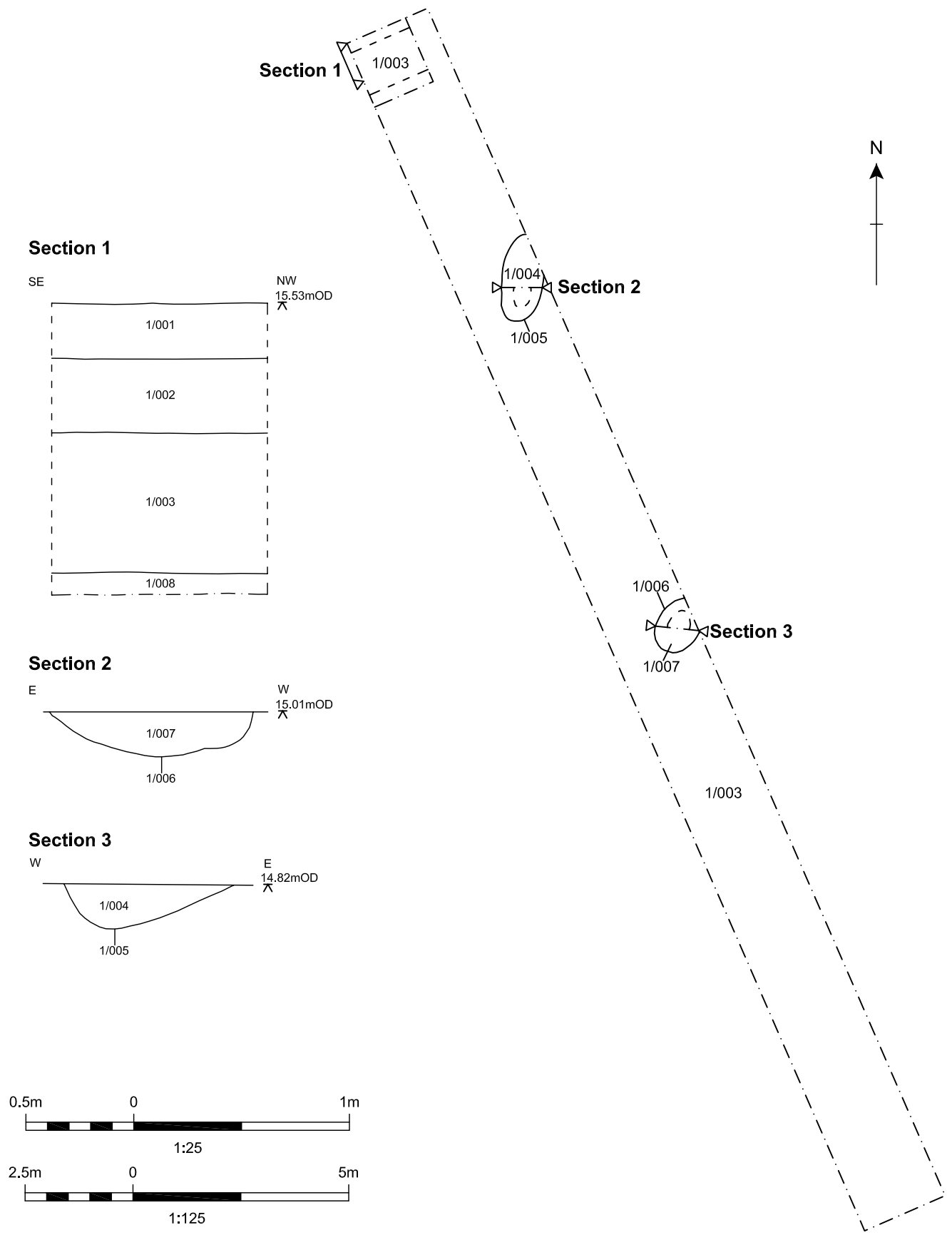


Figure 3: Trench 1: Plan (1:125) & Sections (1:25)

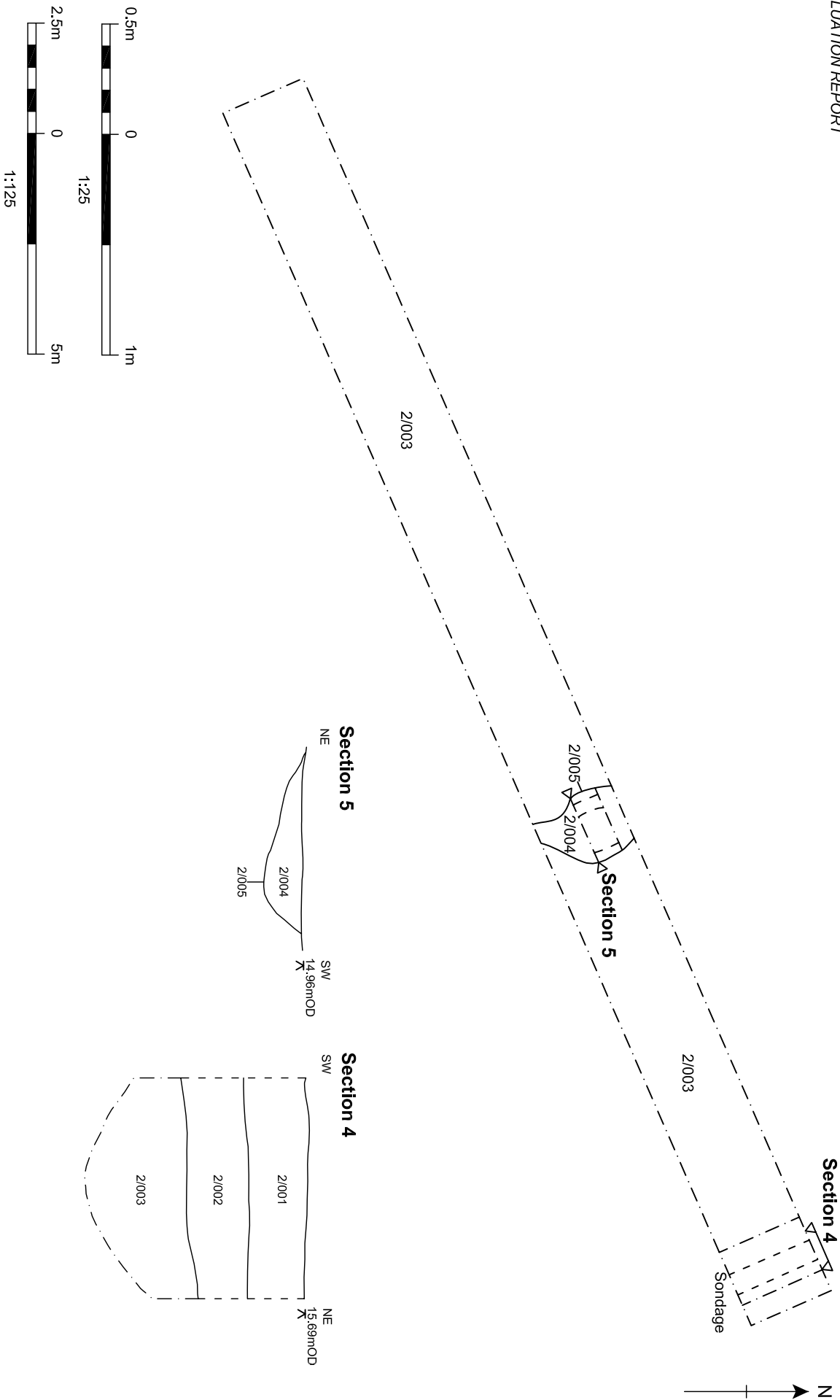


Figure 4: Trench 2: Plan (1:125) & Sections (1:25)

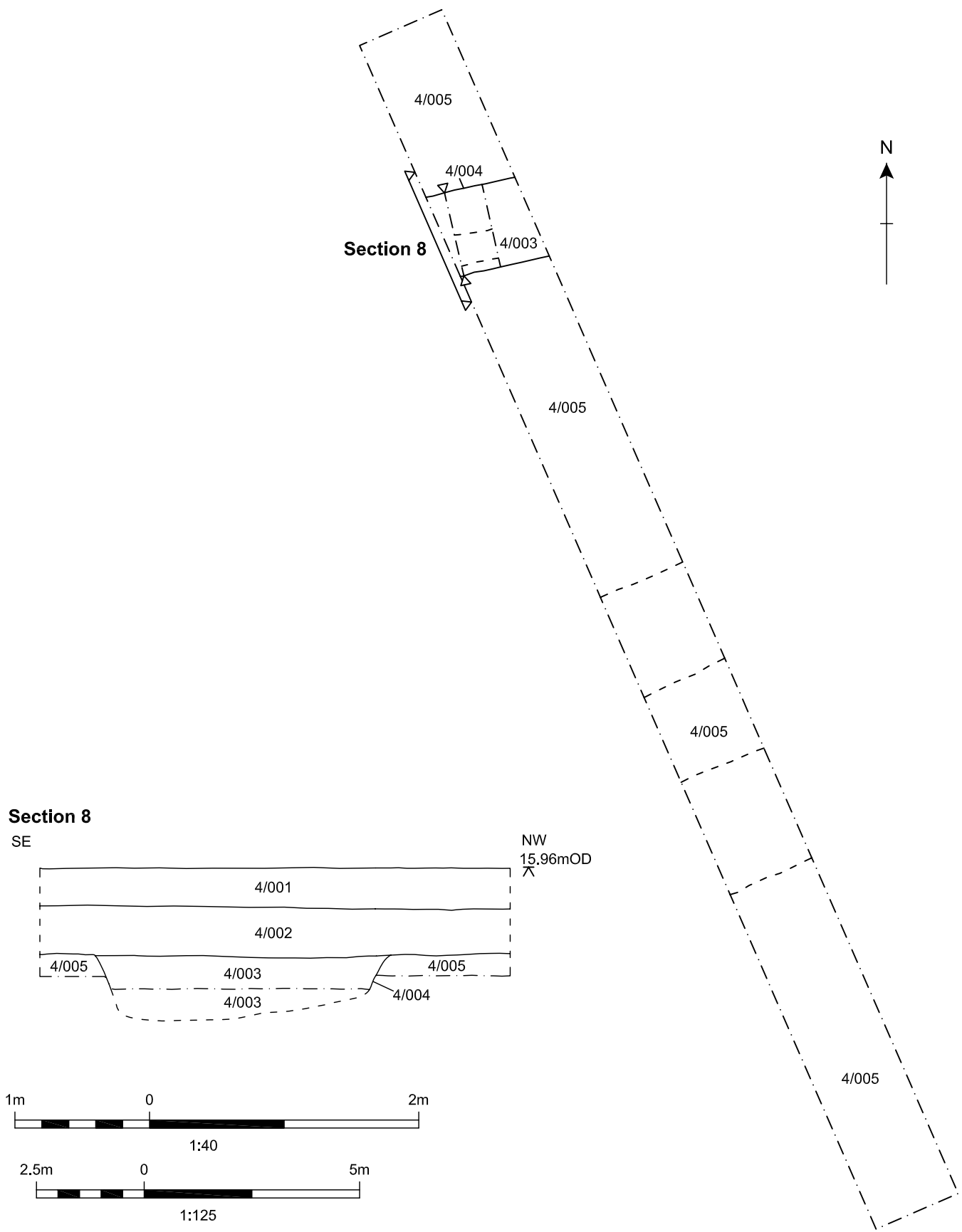


Figure 6: Trench 4: Plan (1:125) & Sections (1:40)

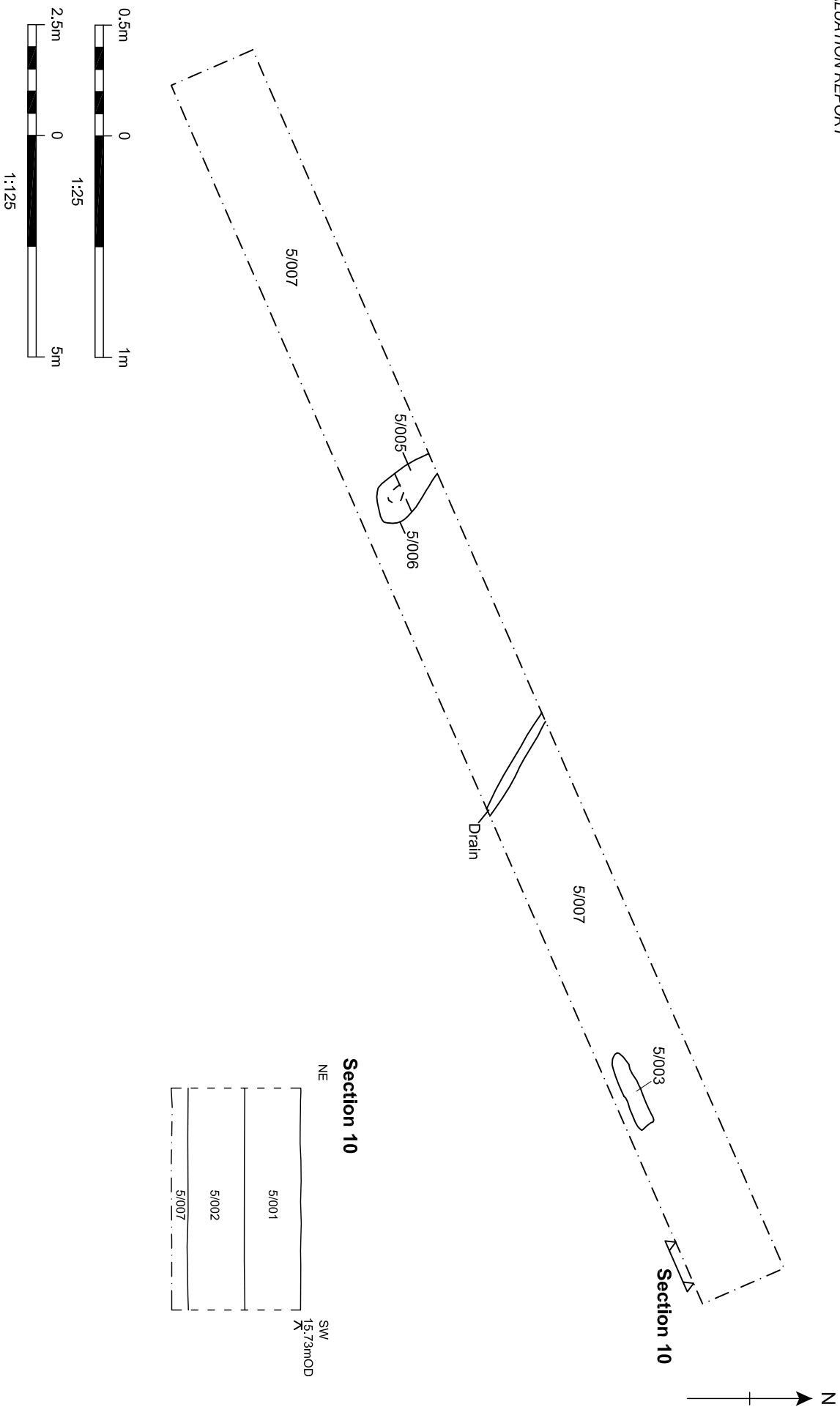


Figure 7: Trench 5: Plan (1:125) & Sections (1:25)



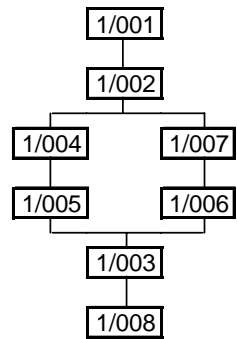
Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

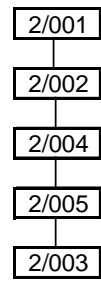
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1/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.26m
1/002	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.35m
1/003	Natural Chalk	30.00m	2.00m	0.65m
1/004	Fill of 1/005	2.00m	0.70m	0.20m
1/005	Tree Pit	2.00m	0.70m	0.20m
1/006	Tree Pit	1.50m+	1.00m	0.20m
1/007	Fill of 1/006	1.50m+	1.00m	0.20m
1/008	Natural Chalk	2.00m	1.00m	N.F.E
2/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
2/002	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
2/003	Natural Chalk	30.00m	2.00m	N.F.E
2/004	Fill of 2/005	2.00m+	1.60m	0.40m
2/005	Tree Pit	2.00m+	1.60m	0.40m
3/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
3/002	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
3/003	Natural Chalk	30.00m	2.00m	N.F.E
3/004	Fill of 3/004	7.80m	2.00m	0.30m
3/005	Ditch	7.80m	2.00m	0.30m
3/006	Fill of 3/007	7.80m	2.00m	0.35m
3/007	Ditch	40.00m	2.00m	0.35m
4/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
4/002	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
4/003	Fill of 4/004	2.00m+	2.00m	0.48m
4/004	Ditch	2.00m+	2.00m	0.48m
4/005	Natural Chalk	30.00m	2.00m	N.F.E
5/001	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.25m
5/002	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.26m
5/003	Fill of 5/003	2.05m	0.55m	N.F.E
5/004	Tree Pit	2.05m	0.55m	N.F.E
5/005	Fill of 5/006	1.60m	0.80m	N.F.E
5/006	Tree Pit	1.60m	0.80m	N.F.E
5/007	Natural Chalk	30.00m	2.00m	N.F.E

Appendix B – Trench Matrices

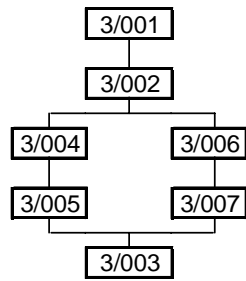
Trench 1



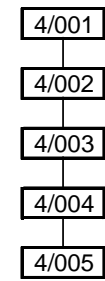
Trench 2



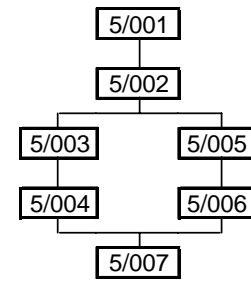
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-44191

Project details

Project name Perse Upper School, Cambridge

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation comprising five machine excavated trenches was undertaken at the site of Perse Upper School, Cambridge. Archaeological features were identified in two trenches, being three ditch features. Two of the ditch sections were identified as belonging to the same east-west aligned post-medieval boundary ditch, with the remaining smaller northeast-southwest orientated ditch being of uncertain function or date. The evaluation trenches also demonstrated that undisturbed subsoil and topsoil deposits survived across the site up to a depth of 0.6m. Overall, a moderate density of archaeological features were encountered, all of which are of limited significance. This, taken into account with the undisturbed soil horizons identified across the site, indicates a negligible potential for further archaeological significant features to be present.

Project dates Start: 09-06-2008 End: 13-06-2008

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any project codes associated reference ECB 2949 - HER event no.

Any project codes associated reference 30167 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & 'Sample Trenches'
techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Perse Upper School,
Cambridge

Postcode CB2 8PP

Study area 5030.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 4622 5573 52.1799860753 0.138835081704 52 10 47 N 000 08 19 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 15.14m Max: 15.30m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project director/manager Les Capon

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer sponsor/funding body

Name of Perse Upper School sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Physical Archive ID ECB 2949

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass'

Physical Archive notes small assemblage-1 box

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Digital Archive ID ECB 2949

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Digital Archive notes jpeg images and report pdf version

Paper Archive recipient Cambridge County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID ECB 2949

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Matrices', 'Microfilm', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ALL WEATHER SPORTS PITCH, PERSE UPPER SCHOOL, HILLS ROAD,
CAMBRIDGE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2008

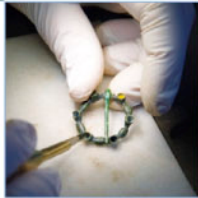
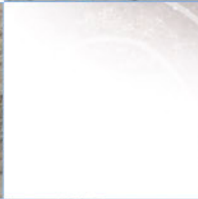
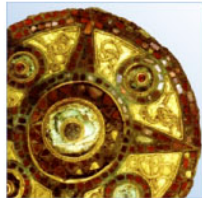
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AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com