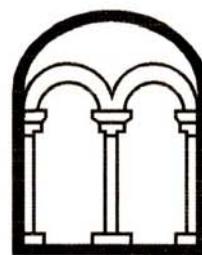


STEPHEN PERSE FOUNDATION  
UNION ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD EVALUATION

**Albion**  
archaeology



**STEPHEN PERSE FOUNDATION  
UNION ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD EVALUATION**

Project: SPF2629  
CHER event no.: ECB4615  
OASIS ref: albionar1-231015

Document: 2016/009  
Version 1.2

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
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6th April 2016

Produced for:  
Bidwells

On behalf of:  
The Stephen Perse Foundation



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## Preface

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

*The project was commissioned by Bidwells and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer), Allan King and Gareth Shane (Assistant Supervisors), Matt Billings, Michael Emra and Heather White (Archaeological Technicians). This report was prepared by Michael Emra and Christiane Meckseper with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The project was managed by Robert Wardill (Project Manager). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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## Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>19/01/2016</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>04/04/2016</i>	<i>Comments by the HET</i>
<i>1.2</i>	<i>06/04/2016</i>	<i>Further comments by the HET</i>

## Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CI/A	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team (Cambridgeshire County Council)
PDA	Proposed development area

## Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the project, describing the site's location, its archaeological background and the aims of the archaeological work. Section 2 describes the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the evaluation, with Section 4 examining the significance of those results. A heritage asset and impact assessment forms Section 5. Section 6 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 (Section 7) contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data. Finds are



summarised in Appendix 2 (Section 8). Appendix 3 (Section 9) is the OASIS summary form.



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Planning permission (15/1303/FUL) was granted by Cambridge City Council for erection of a teaching block and sports hall following demolition of an administration and corridor block on Union Road, Cambridge, CB2 1HF, together with external works and landscaping.*

*The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation to determine the extent, condition, nature and significance of potential archaeological remains on the site. This information was to be used for the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy, if necessary. The evaluation took place between 4th and 6th January 2016.*

*A possible medieval / post-medieval furrow or ditch, containing a probable 16th-century trade token or coin, was revealed in Trenches 1 and 2. The land around the Stephen Perse Foundation was most likely agricultural land in the medieval period so the presence of field boundary ditches or furrows is not surprising. After enclosure of the common fields, the area east of Hills Road was divided between different owners in 1807 and New Town was developed.*

*Trenches 1 and 2 also contained a thick buried garden soil. Evidence of several post-medieval root bowls or bedding trenches was recorded in the section of Trench 2. Trench 3 contained evidence for further root bowls and a possible ditch or furrow contemporary with and perpendicular to the feature in Trenches 1 and 2. Panton House, which is still part of the Stephen Perse Foundation, is an early 19th-century villa and contemporary maps show spacious gardens to its rear. The map of 1885 in particular shows a large number of trees and shrubs, the root bowls of which could be represented by the features recorded in Trenches 2 and 3.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (15/1303/FUL) was granted by Cambridge City Council for erection of a teaching block and sports hall following demolition of an administration and corridor block on Union Road, Cambridge, CB2 1HF (together with external works and landscaping).

Because of the archaeological sensitivity of the site, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation, secured through the following condition (no. 23):

“No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents 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 in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To secure the preservation of the archaeological interest of the area either by record or in situ as appropriate.”

The HET also issued a Design Brief for the archaeological evaluation of the site (HET 2015). Section 3.3 of the brief notes that: depending on the evaluation results, a further Design Brief might be issued to secure any works that might be required for the mitigation of constructional impacts on archaeological remains.

Albion Archaeology was appointed to carry out the evaluation in accordance with the HET’s Design Brief. The trial trenching took place between 4th and 6th January 2016, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed by the HET (Albion Archaeology 2015a); the results are set out in this report.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The development site lies in New Town on the southern edge of Cambridge city centre within the quadrant of roads formed by Union Road, Coronation Street, Bentinck Street and Panton Street. The Stephen Perse Foundation School occupies most of this quadrant, taking in the former Panton House at the corner of Panton Street and Union Road, school buildings along the back of houses along Panton Street and the street frontages of Coronation Street and Union Road (Scott 1981).

The proposed development area (PDA) is currently occupied by existing school buildings, an outdoor recreational area (with paving, grassed beds and mature trees) and part of a netball court (Figure 1).





The PDA is centred on grid reference TL 454 575 and lies on level ground at *c.* 12m OD, *c.* 500m east of the River Cam. The underlying geology consists of sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits 2 over Gault Formation Mudstone<sup>1</sup>.

### **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The planning application was accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment (Albion Archaeology 2015b). Data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has also been supplied by the HET as an appendix to the Design Brief. These information sources are summarised below.

Known archaeological and historical assets from the prehistoric to the early post-medieval period suggest that until the 19th century the area around the PDA was part of the agricultural hinterland of Cambridge. With the exception of the Roman period, the potential for heritage assets of these periods to survive within the PDA is assessed as low.

Two Roman features were found during an evaluation at the Unilever site to the north of the PDA. The route of the *Via Devana*, the arterial Roman road between *Deva* (Chester) and *Camulodunum* (Colchester) runs NW-SE, *c.* 180m east of the PDA.

Part of the defensive bank and ditch erected during the Civil War in 1643 used the route of current-day Lensfield Road, enclosing the city by joining to the river loop on the west side of the city, for protection by Cromwell's Eastern Alliance (MCB17288).

The common agricultural land of the Barnwell East Field was enclosed in 1807 and from then on the area was rapidly developed for residential purposes and became known as New Town.

The PDA lies within the New Town and Glisson Road Conservation Area of Cambridge. Built heritage assets within New Town comprise 19th-century and modern buildings, some of which are Grade II listed. The setting of heritage assets is defined by the area's residential urban character with a mix of fine 19th-century buildings in spacious grounds and humble cottages and terraced houses, interspersed with modern development characteristic of its time.

The Stephen Perse Foundation was founded in 1881 as the Perse School for Girls and in 1883 moved from smaller premises at 68 Trumpington Street to the early 19th-century villa of Panton House on the current site. Demand for space soon led to extensions of the house and a significant new wing was added in 1897. Further extensions were added before 1925 and throughout the 20th and 21st century the school buildings have been continuously expanded and re-built (Scott 1981).

### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The objectives of the trial trenching are detailed in the WSI (Albion 2015a). The principal objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether

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<sup>1</sup> Contains British Geological Survey Materials NERC (2015)



archaeological remains were present at the site and, if so, to determine their extent, condition, nature and significance.

Particular attention was to be paid to determining the amount of truncation that affected the remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons were present. This information is to be used in the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains that might be present.

The broader objectives of the project were to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and to produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological works.

The paper and artefact archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Store (reference no: ECB4615). Additionally a copy of the final report will be submitted to Cambridgeshire HER and the OASIS online repository (OASIS ref: albionar1-231015).



## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

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The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2015a).

### 2.1 Standards

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents will be adhered to:

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).
- ALGAO (East) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.
- Cambridgeshire County Council *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* (2014).  
*Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Stephen Perse Foundation, Union Road, Cambridge, 29th October 2015.*
- CIfA<sup>2</sup> *Charter and By-law; Code of conduct* (2014)  
*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014)  
*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014)
- Historic England *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2015)  
*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011)

### 2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

Three broadly rectangular trenches were excavated within the PDA (Figure 2). The trenches were located to avoid a number of site constraints in the form of buildings (which were still in use), hard surfaces, trees and services. Trench 1 had to be reduced in length during excavation due to the presence of an unmapped electrical cable at its southern end.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver under the supervision of an archaeologist. All archaeological excavation and recording were carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff.

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<sup>2</sup> All CIfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.  
*Stephen Perse Foundation, Union Road, Cambridge*  
*Archaeological Field Evaluation*



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

The trial trenching took place between 4th and 6th January 2016, in a period of generally cold and dry conditions, though with occasional overnight showers. The trenches were inspected and monitored on 6th January by Andy Thomas of the HET who also agreed to the trenches being backfilled on that day.

All layers of overburden contained fragments of yellow gault brick. The fragments were clearly visible by eye, therefore bucket sampling was not undertaken. All spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector. This did not reveal any additional artefacts apart from refuse objects within the modern garden soil (not retained).

All deposits found during the investigations are described below from earliest to latest in date, integrating artefact data as appropriate. More detailed information on the deposits revealed in the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 and Figures 3–5.

Contexts in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Cut features are in square brackets; deposits or layers are in curved brackets.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Ground conditions differed between the western and eastern parts of the site. Trenches 1 and 2 lay within the grassed area of the school yard whilst Trench 3 lay within a landscaped flower bed adjacent to the netball court.

Overburden in Trenches 1 and 2 comprised a layer of turf and topsoil (100, 200), generally 0.10m thick. This overlay a series of gravel deposits 4–6mm thick, possibly associated with recent garden landscaping (101, 102). In Trench 2 a discrete spread of sharp sand and gravel, 0.12m thick and probably bedding material for the adjacent paved area, was also identified (202). In Trenches 1 and 2 these layers overlay a dark garden soil (104, 203), discussed in Section 3.3.3.

Overburden in Trench 3 comprised a loose deposit of black-brown soil (300) and gravel, 0.27–0.56m thick, representing imported compost/soil for the planted area. This overlay a series of overlapping, discrete deposits of sand and gravel (304, 305, 306) averaging 0.15–0.20m in thickness, which were visible only in the western section.

Subsoil in all trenches comprised either one or two grey-brown layers of possibly alluvial origin with a combined thickness of up to 0.5m, and a heavily rooted interface between the buried subsoil and undisturbed geological deposits (105, 204, 307, 308, 309).

All layers, including the subsoil, contained occasional fragments of yellow gault brick (not retained).



In all trenches the natural geological stratum consisted of a mid to light yellow-brown clay-sand and gravel (106), (205), (310).



### **3.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits**

#### **3.3.1 Earliest undated tree-throws and rooting**

Trenches 2 and 3 contained irregular and ill-defined areas of disturbance at the geological horizon [214] and [320], filled with grey, silty deposits (215) and (321). They are interpreted as tree-throws or patches of rooting. The fill of [320] contained an abraded piece of iron-glazed ceramic tile (52g) and an undiagnostic copper alloy strip fragment (Registered Artefact 2).

Trench 3 also contained a shallow feature [318] visible only in the eastern baulk section, filled with a yellow-brown clay-silt (319) and a small oval posthole or possible discrete patch of rooting [314], filled with a grey-brown soil deposit, (315).

These features were sealed by the buried subsoil layers (204) and (308).

#### **3.3.2 Medieval / post-medieval ditches**

A north-south aligned ditch or furrow, excavated in segments [107] and [206], was exposed in Trenches 1 and 2. A possible later recut [208] of this feature was identified in Trench 2, as well as a narrow parallel gully [210] along its eastern edge. The fills of these features were primarily mid- to light brown-grey sandy clay (108), (207), (209), (211).

The fill (108) of segment [107] yielded a poorly preserved and illegible copper alloy jetton (trade token) or coin (Registered Artefact 1), probably of 16th-century or later date. X-ray would be required to confirm identification of the object. The sieved residue of a bulk sample taken from the same fill contained four sand-tempered pottery sherds (5g) of uncertain date, undiagnostic ferrous slag (3g), fuel ash (1g), and seven animal bone fragments (5g), including part of a rodent(?) maxilla. A worn flat headed iron nail, possibly a later medieval shoeing form, also occurred.

An indeterminate animal long bone fragment (71g), displaying much surface erosion, was collected from fill (209).

Trench 3 contained a linear feature [316], which was roughly perpendicular to the feature identified in Trenches 1 and 2. It was filled with a brown-yellow clay-silt (317). This feature cut through the subsoil/river gravel interface layer (309). It did not continue into Trench 2.

It is likely that feature [107]/[206] represents a post-medieval field boundary or drainage ditch. It could also represent a deep plough furrow, similar to medieval ridge and furrow features. Feature [316] may be a plough furrow or natural feature.

#### **3.3.3 Post-medieval to modern garden features and layers**

Trenches 1 and 2 contained a thick dark brown former garden soil (104) and (203). In Trench 2 this overlay six parallel ditches with near vertical sides and flat bases, aligned roughly N-S, of similar size and character, identifiable only in



baulk section. These ditches were assigned a general number [212]. They were filled with dark grey-brown sandy silt (213). The ditches may represent bedding trenches for garden features associated with the Panton House villa.

The dark garden soil was not evident in Trench 3, which contained layers of a mixed subsoil (307), (308) and (309) below modern make-up layers (303)–(306), and contemporary garden soil (300). Subsoil (307) contained a sherd of 19th-century yellow earthenware (5g). A large pit [311] with two grey-brown silting fills (312), (313) was cut through the upper darker subsoil (308) and may be contemporary with the horticultural features in Trench 2. An indeterminate animal long bone fragment (19g) was collected from the primary fill (312) of pit [311].



#### **4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

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The evaluation at Stephen Perse Foundation revealed limited evidence for possible medieval or post-medieval agricultural features. There was also extensive evidence of post-medieval and modern garden landscaping.

The land around the Stephen Perse Foundation was agricultural land in the medieval and post-medieval period so the presence of a agricultural boundary ditches and/or furrows is unsurprising. After enclosure of the common fields, the area east of Hills Road was divided between different owners in 1807 and New Town was subsequently developed (Albion Archaeology 2015b).

Panton House is an early 19th-century villa, which is still part of the Stephen Perse Foundation buildings, and contemporary maps show spacious gardens to its rear. The map of 1885 in particular shows a large number of trees and shrubs, the root bowls and bedding trenches of which could be represented by the features recorded in Trench 2.





## **5. HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT**

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The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the 1903 school building and adjacent corridor and the construction of a new teaching block and sports hall, together with external works and landscaping. Prior to the evaluation the potential significance of the impact of the development was assessed as up to moderate, due to the potential for Roman archaeological remains.

However, the archaeological heritage assets revealed during the evaluation represent medieval and post-medieval agricultural and garden features which are of low, local significance only. The Historic Environment Team will advise further on the impact of the proposed development and potential mitigation strategies.



## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 7. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 7.00 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.81 m. Max: 0.82 m.

Co-ordinates: Easting: 45633: Northing: 57543

Easting: 45369: Northing: 57544

Easting: 45367: Northing: 57551

Easting: 45363: Northing: 57549

Reason: Archaeological evaluation of school garden/playground in advance of building works.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Findings Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.1-0.25m thick deposit. Muddy turf.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Make up layer	Loose mid grey gravel 0.4m thick deposit. Soft grey gravel makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Make up layer	Loose mid grey gravel 0.6m thick deposit of localised soft grey gravel. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt 0.11m thick deposit. Humic, frequent roots. Garden soil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Buried topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.39m thick deposit. Moderately rooted. Buried subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Alluvium	Loose mid orange brown silty sand frequent small stones 0.24m thick deposit. Occasional dark soil patches. Mixed interface between (104) above and natural (106) below. Heavily rooted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Natural	Friable light yellow brown silty sand frequent small stones Alluvial river gravels. Natural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.16m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.m Section of ditch or furrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Fill	Loose dark yellow sandy silt occasional medium stones Silting fill of ditch. Contains Registered Artefact no 1 and Sample no1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 7.50 m. Width: 6.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.1 m. Max: 1.2 m.**

**Co-ordinates: Easting: 45360; Northing: 57560**

**Easting: 45357; Northing: 57566**

**Easting: 45364; Northing: 57568**

**Easting: 45365; Northing: 57565**

**Reason: Archaeological evaluation of school garden/playground in advance of building works.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Make up layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.08m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Levelling layer	Loose mid yellow orange sandy gravel 0.12m thick deposit. Levelling layer for paving slabs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Make up layer	Friable mid grey brown silty gravel moderate flecks chalk 0.32m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.44m thick deposit. Buried garden soil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Buried subsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium stones 0.50m thick deposit. Buried subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Natural	Friable mid yellow orange clay sand moderate small stones Mottled yellow-orange clay-sand with gravel patches. Natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.54m, max depth 0.18m, min length 1.m Boundary or enclosure ditch. Possibly continued into Trench 1 as [107]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Main fill	Firm light brown grey sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Sole fill of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Recut	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.28m, min length 1.m Recut of ditch [206]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Main fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Sole fill of ditch recut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
210	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.26m, max depth 0.07m, min length 1.m Boundary or enclosure ditch, probably recut of [208]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Main fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Sole fill of ditch/possible recut.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212	Bedding trench	Linear N-S sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.34m, min length 5.38m General number for possible post-Med bedding trenches, visible only in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small charcoal, occasional small-medium stones General number for sole fill of post-Med bedding trenches, visible only in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Treethrow	Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven Rooting/tree throw.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Main fill	Friable mid grey brown silty gravel Sole fill of tree throw.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 7.60 m. Width: 4.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.96 m. Max: 0.98 m.

Co-ordinates: Easting: 45373: Northing: 57564

Easting: 45378: Northing: 57566

Easting: 45381: Northing: 57558

Easting: 45376: Northing: 57557

Reason: Archaeological evaluation of school garden/playground in advance of building works.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Loose mid brown black silty loam 0.27-0.56m thick deposit. Very heavily rooted. Flower bed material - gravel and compost.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand frequent small stones 0.23-0.32m thick deposit. Subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Make up layer	Compact dark yellow brown silty sand occasional small CBM, moderate medium sand, frequent small stones 0.14m thick deposit. Makeup layer / mixed upcast.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Make up layer	Compact dark grey silty sand occasional small charcoal, moderate small stones 0.24m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Make up layer	Friable mid brown orange sandy gravel moderate medium sand, moderate small-medium stones 0.12m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Make up layer	Friable mid brown orange sandy gravel frequent small stones, moderate large stones 0.15m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Make up layer	Friable light brown yellow sandy gravel frequent small stones, moderate large stones 0.14m thick deposit. Makeup layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Buried subsoil	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.20m thick deposit. Buried subsoil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
308	Buried subsoil	Loose light grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.38m thick deposit. Buried subsoil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones 0.26m thick deposit. Mixed interface between subsoil above and river gravel below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Natural	Compact mid brown yellow sandy clay moderate small-medium stones Natural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
311	Pit	Linear base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.68m, min length 1.35m Possible ditch - partially visible in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Primary fill	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Primary silting of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
313	Secondary fill	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones Secondary silting of ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Posthole	Sub-circular NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.4m Post hole / possible rooting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Main fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small-medium stones Sole silting fill of posthole/possible rooting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Furrow	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.01m, max depth 0.12m, min length 1.m Possible furrow or natural feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Main fill	Loose mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Sole silting fill of possible ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Pit	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.14m, max depth 0.18m Possible ditch, visible only in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Main fill	Loose mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Sole silting fill of ditch visible in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
320	Treethrow	Oval N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.11m, max length 1.m Rooting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
321	Main fill	Firm dark grey sandy silt Sole fill of rooting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## 8. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

*By Jackie Wells*

Finds were collected from five deposits across three trenches. Most are associated with ditch/furrow [107] and its possible recut [208] (Table 1). Datable artefacts include a poorly preserved and illegible copper alloy jetton (trade token) or coin, probably of 16th-century or later date; a possible later medieval shoeing nail; and a 19<sup>th</sup> century yellow ware pottery sherd. Much of the assemblage derived from the sieved residue of bulk sample <1>, and survives in poor, fragmented condition.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	107	Ditch/Furrow	108	Post-medieval?	Pottery (5g); copper alloy jetton; iron shoeing nail; ferrous slag (3g); fuel ash (1g); animal bone (5g).
2	208	Ditch/Furrow recut	209	Undated	Animal bone (71g)
3	307	Buried subsoil	-	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Pottery (5g)
	311	Pit	312	Undated	Animal bone (19g)
	320	Tree-throw	321	Undated	Ceramic tile (52g); copper alloy strip fragment

**Table 1:** Finds summary by Trench and Feature



## 9. APPENDIX 3: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

**OASIS ID: albionar1-231015**

### Project details

Project name	Stephen Perse Foundation, Union Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Three trenches were excavated in the grounds of the Stephen Perse Foundation School in Union Road in Cambridge. The trenches revealed a medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch or furrow, related to the agricultural use of the area prior to the development of New Town. One segment of the ditch contained a possible post-medieval jetton. Two trenches also revealed a thick garden soil and the root bowls and bedding trenches of garden features related to Panton House, an early 19th-century villa which is still part of the school.
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2016 End: 06-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SPF2629 - Contracting Unit No. CHER Event no: ECB4615
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval, PLANT BED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Stephen Perse Foundation, Union Road, Cambridge
Postcode	CB2 1HF
Study area	0.13 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 454 575 Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.3m Max: 10.45m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body





Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Robert Wardill
Project supervisor	Christiane Meckseper

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4615
Physical Contents	"Metal","other"
Physical Archive notes	Finds to be deposited subject to landowner permission and with consultation
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Digital Archive ID	ECB4615
Digital Contents	"Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Database" ,"GIS","Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4615
Paper Contents	"Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

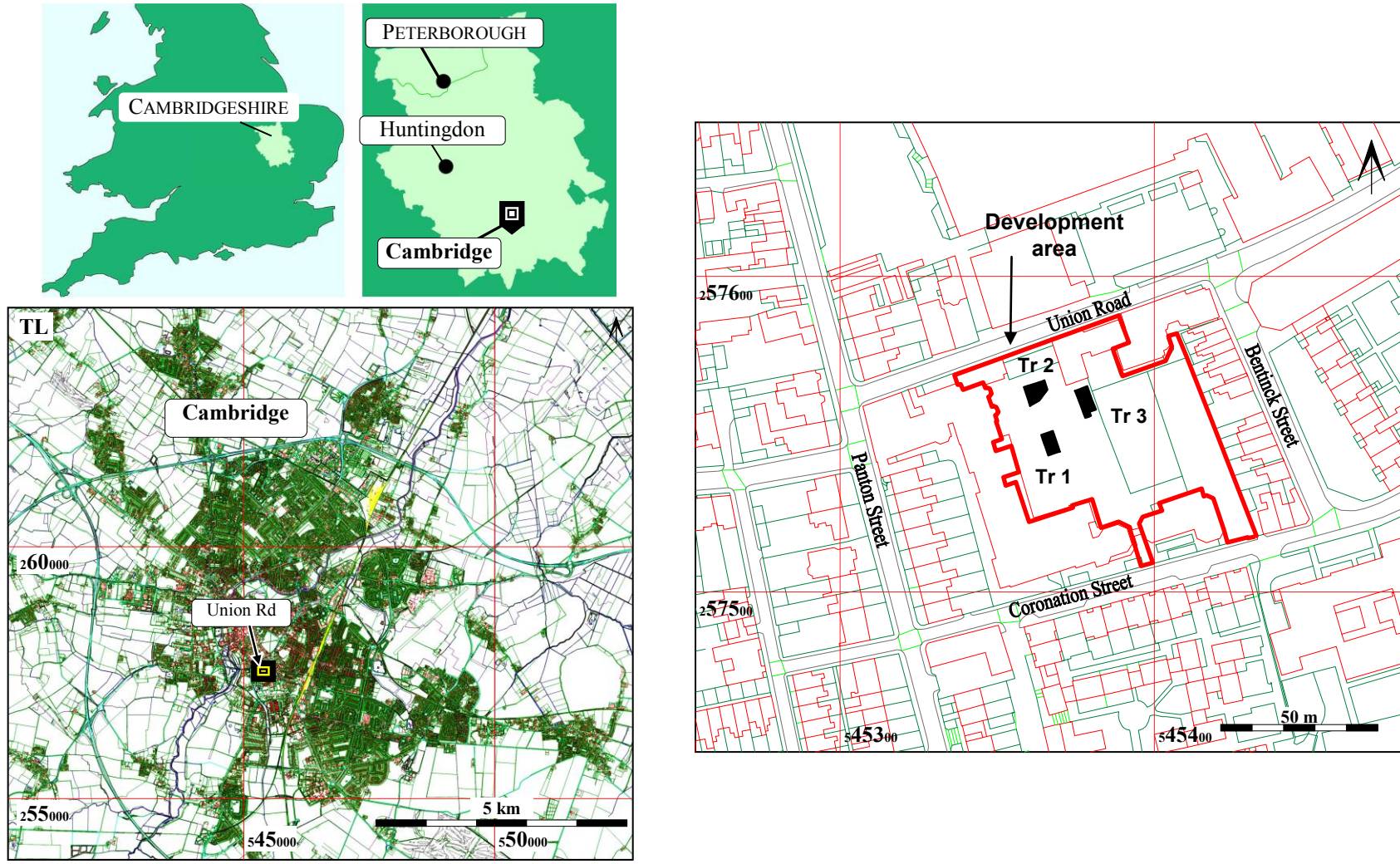
**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Stephen Perse Foundation, Union Road, Cambridge: Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Emra, M.'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Meckseper, C.'
Other bibliographic details	2016-009
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	Grey Report

**Entered by** [Christiane Meckseper \(cf.meckseper@albion-arch.com\)](mailto:cf.meckseper@albion-arch.com)

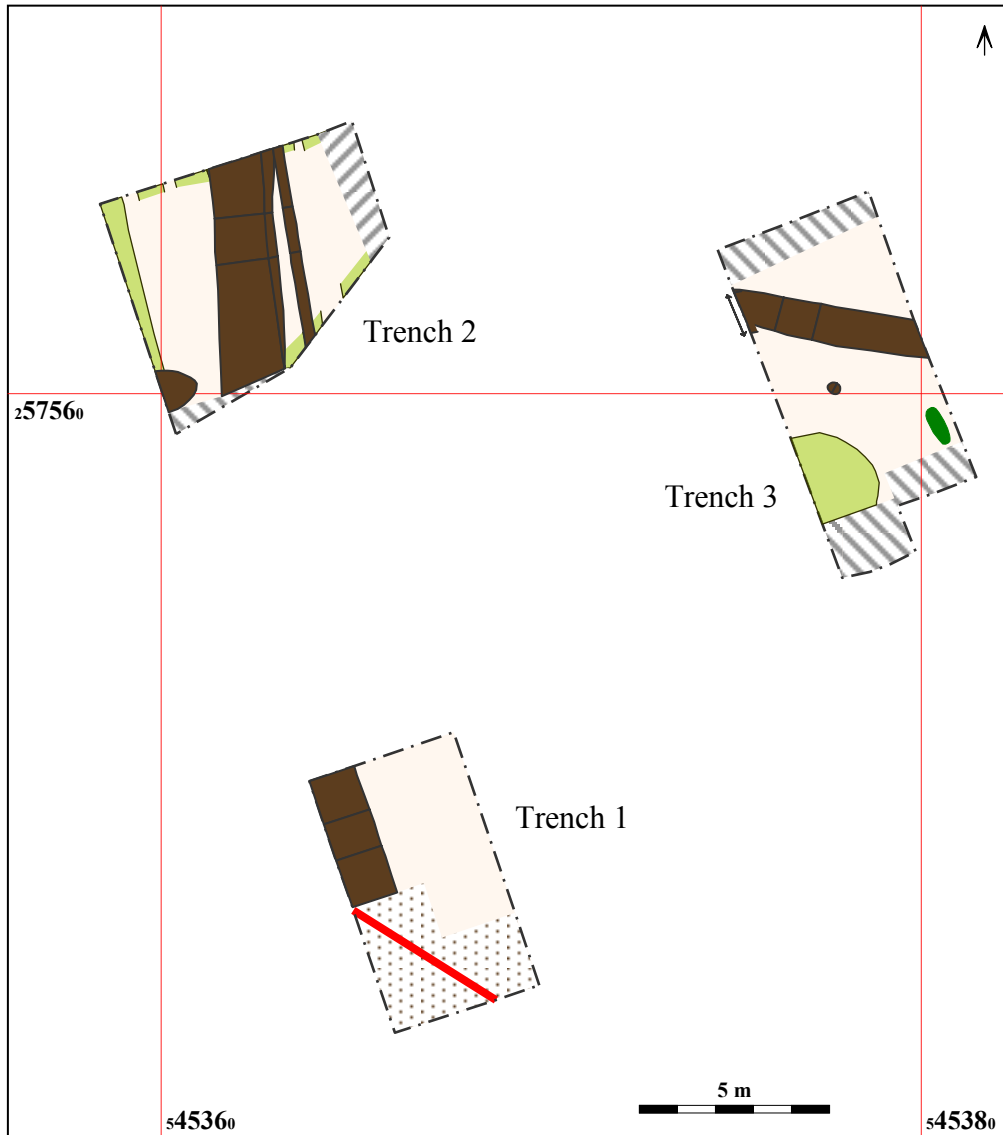
**Entered on** **15 January 2016**













**Figure 1: Site location**

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-  Limit of excavation
-  Sloping side of trench
-  Topsoil/subsoil left in situ
-  Electricity cable
-  Garden features
-  Archaeological features
-  Tree root disturbance
-  Geological layers

**Figure 2: All-features plan**

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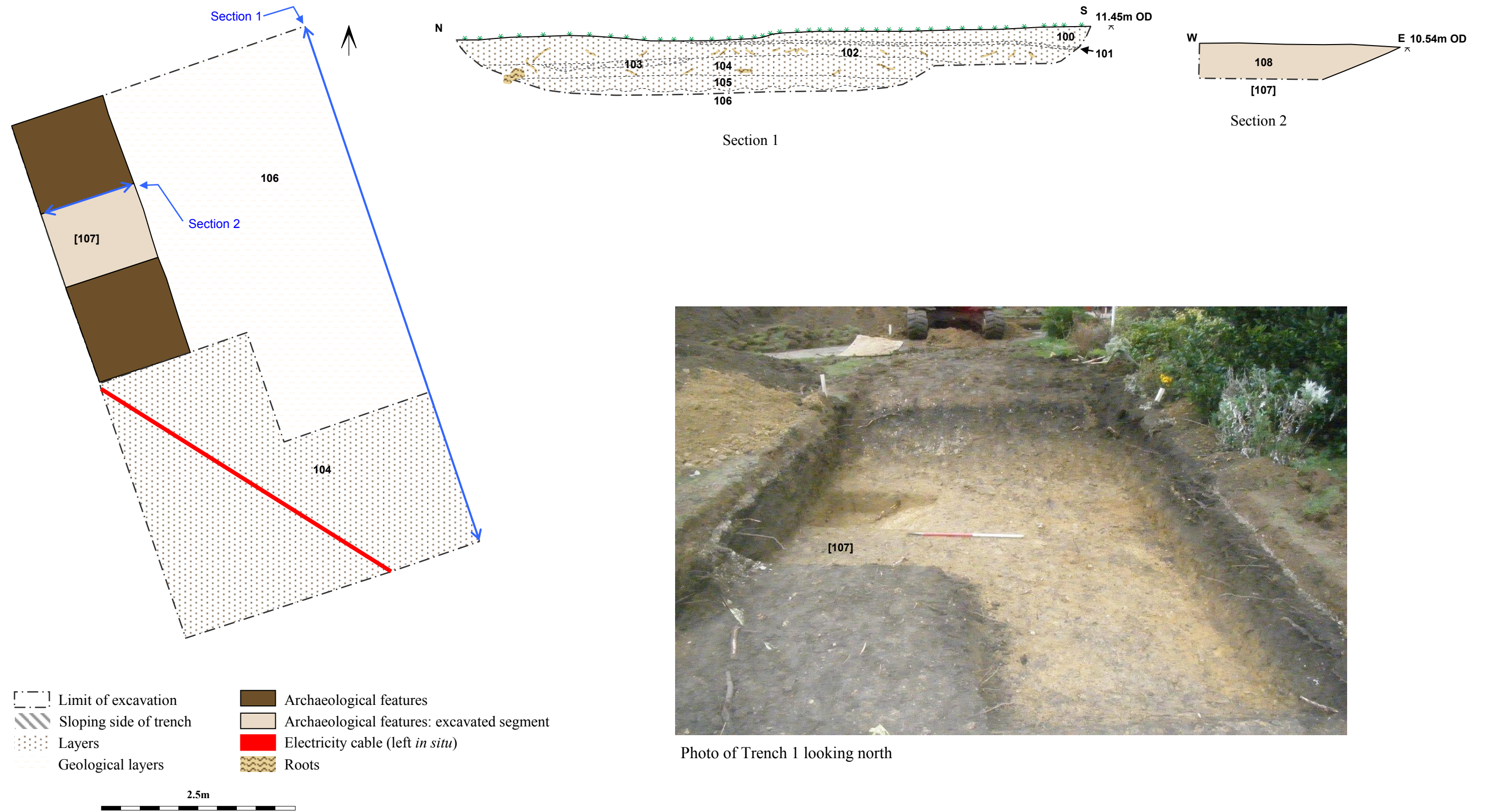


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan, sections and photograph



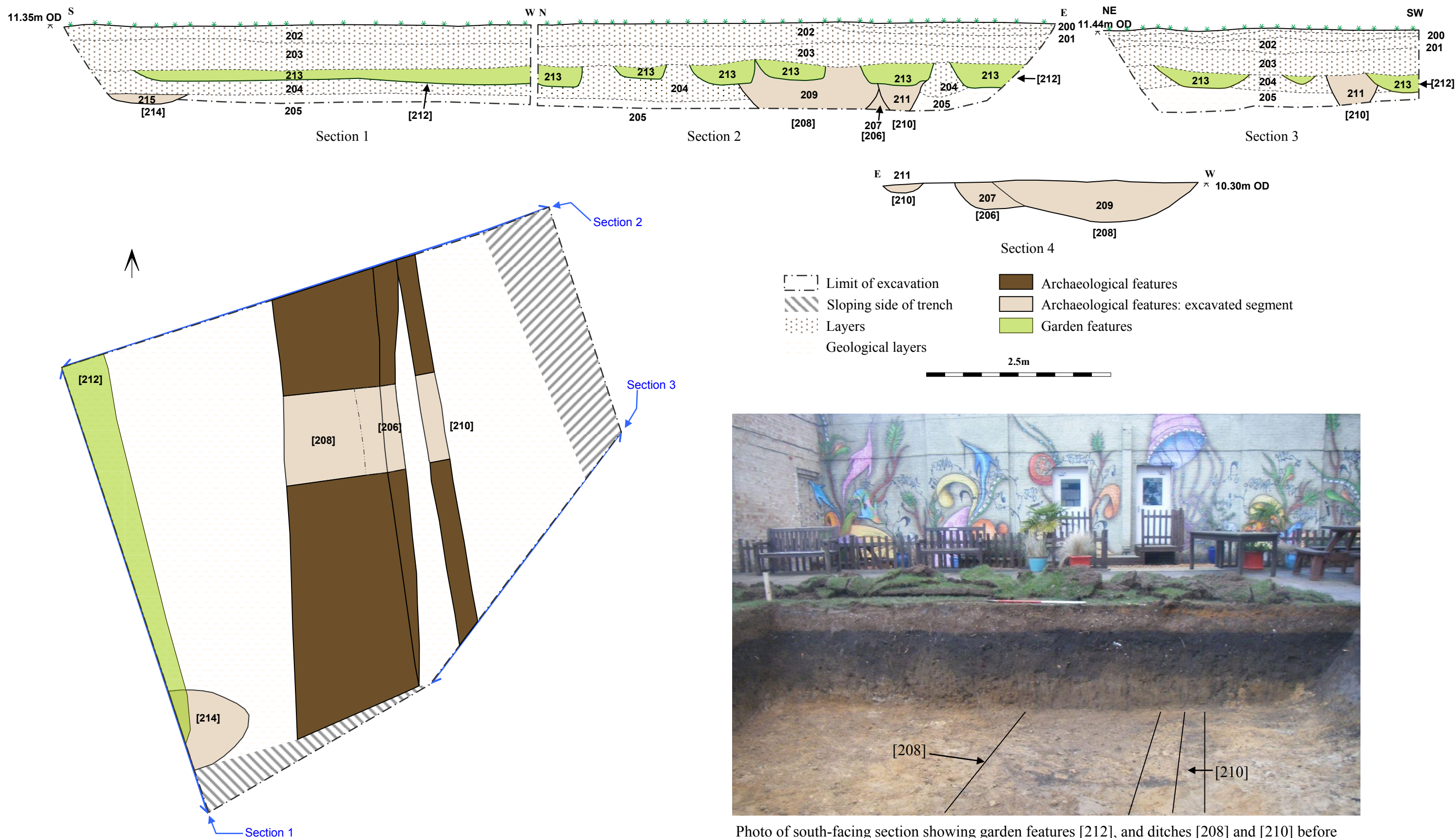


Figure 4: Trench 2 – plan, sections and photograph



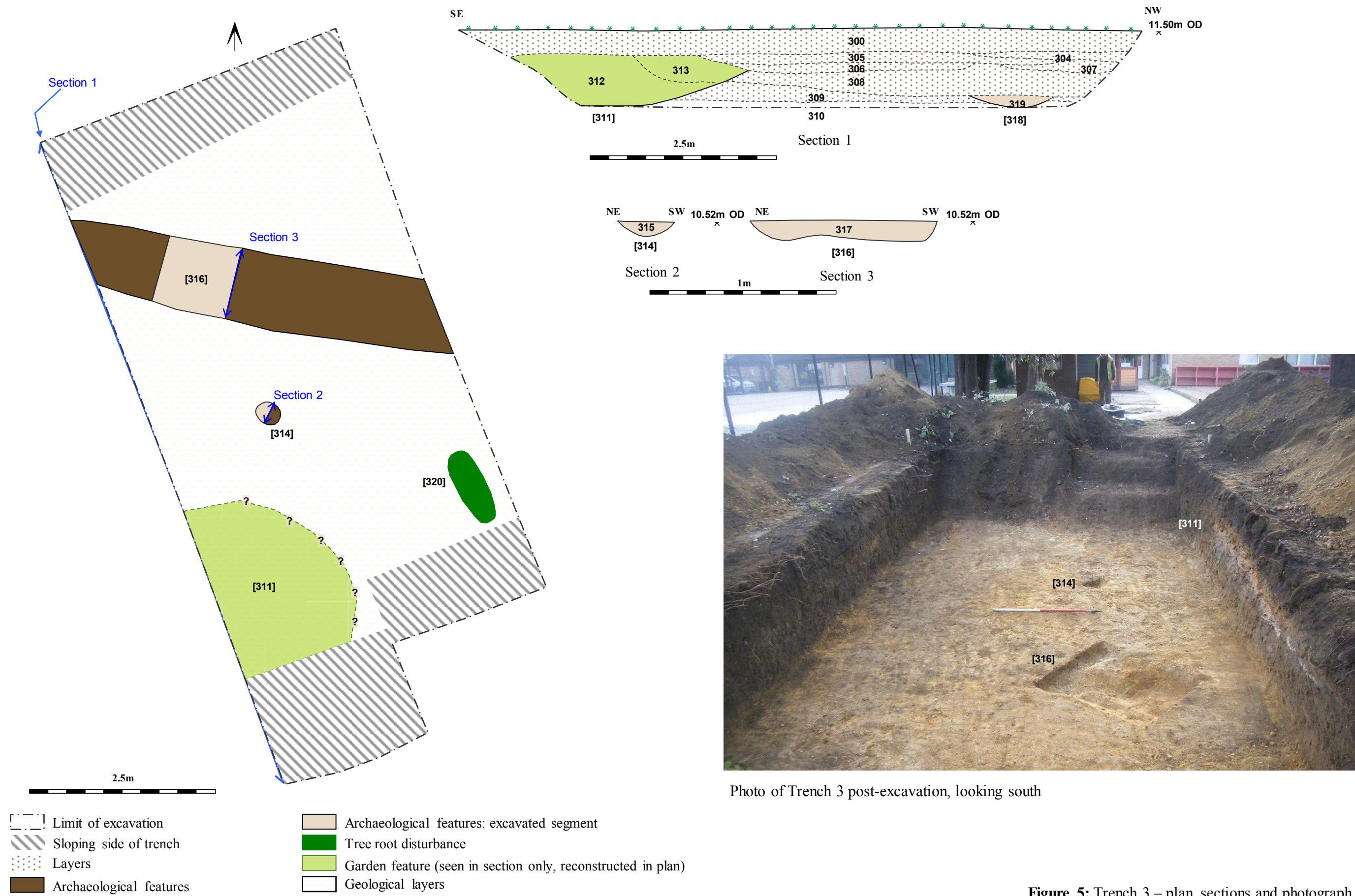


Photo of Trench 3 post-excitation, looking south

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