

Chesterton Station Sidings, Cambridge



Archaeological Watching Brief And Test Pit Evaluation Report



January 2013

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Council**

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Chesterton Station Sidings, Cambridge

Archaeological Watching Brief and Test Pit Evaluation

By Louise Bush BA MA PlfA and Tom Phillips BA AlfA

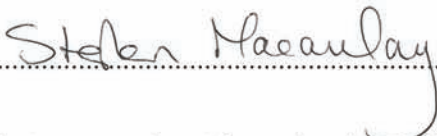
Editor: Stephen Macaulay BA MPhil MlfA

Illustrator: Dave Brown BA

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Client Name: Cambridgeshire County Council
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Grid Ref: TL 4745 6061
Site Code: CAM CSS 12
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Prepared by: Louise Bush and Tom Phillips
Position: Project Officer
Date: January 2013

Checked by: Stephen Macaulay
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: January 2013
Signed: 

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Historical background.....	7
1.4 Archaeological background.....	8
1.5 Acknowledgements.....	9
2 Aims and Methodology.....	10
2.1 Aims.....	10
2.2 Methodology.....	10
3 Results.....	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Ground Investigation works (see Figure 2).....	11
3.3 Test Pit evaluation (see Figure 3).....	12
3.4 Finds Summary.....	14
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	15
4.1 Discussion.....	15
4.2 Conclusions.....	15
4.3 Recommendations.....	15
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	17
Appendix B. Bibliography	21
Appendix C. OASIS Report Form	22

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 Ground Investigation Work location map
Fig. 3 Archaeological Test Pit location map

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Test Pit 7, east facing section. 1m scale.
Plate 2 Test Pit 8, east facing section. 1m scale.
Plate 3 Test Pit 10, east facing section. 1m scale.
Plate 4 Test Pit 11, west facing section. 1m scale.

Summary

Between the 17th and the 25th September 2012 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a watching brief on Ground Investigation works at Chesterton Station Sidings, Cambridge (TL 4745 6061) ahead of the construction of a new railway station with associated facilities. The 30 boreholes did not reveal any preserved archaeological deposits. Modern made ground was encountered in every hole to a depth of between 0.8m and 2m below ground level.

Following the watching brief a series of fourteen test pits were excavated over the course of three days (19th to 20th December 2012 and 3rd January 2013). The test pits measured 1.5m wide and between 2 and 2.4m long. Natural geology was encountered in three of the test pits in the south of the site (7, 8 and 10), at a depth of 1.2m; no archaeological features were present. Test Pits 8 and 10 also contained layers near the base which may have been the remnants of subsoil, which could pre-date the use of the site as railway sidings. The remaining test pits either flooded due to a high water table or contained made ground to a depth greater than 1.2m. Two further test pits (6 and 13), which should have brought the total number to sixteen, were not excavated due to services or cables in the vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological borehole watching brief and test pit evaluation was conducted at Chesterton Station Sidings, Cambridge (TL 4745 6061; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Atkins on behalf of the client, Cambridgeshire County Council, in advance of the proposed re-development of the Chesterton Station Sidings.
- 1.1.2 These archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2012).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the north-east side of Chesterton village, 3.5km north-east of Cambridge railway station and 0.9km south of the A14. The majority of the site is actually within the parish of Milton but was historically within Chesterton parish. The railways sidings lie on the western side of the Cambridge to Ely railway line and the proposed development site comprises a large part of the sidings.
- 1.2.2 Although the site is mostly derelict, one sidings is still used to unload aggregates and there are large heaps of this material present at the entrance to the site. The old sidings are still *in situ* but overgrown by trees, scrub and areas of rough ground. The undergrowth is in the process of being cleared at present. The site is flat, lying at between 8m and 10m OD.
- 1.2.3 The site is bounded by the active railway line to the east and by a disused railway track (the proposed guided busway) to the south and west. There are further sidings to the north-east of the site which are not included in the development. To the north-west the site is bounded by Cambridge Business Park.
- 1.2.4 The River Cam flows just to the south of the southern boundary of the site and from there follows a north-easterly course. A drain flows along Cowley Road and enters the site at its northern-most point. This drain has been diverted under the sidings and reappears to the east of the railway line from whence it flows into the river.
- 1.2.5 The superficial geological deposits on the site consist of river terrace sands and gravels. These overlie a solid geology of Gault Formation Mudstone (British Geological Survey <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>).

1.3 Historical background

- 1.3.1 The London-Cambridge to Norwich main line opened in 1845 and is still in operation today (Balchin and Filby 2001). The original sidings were built sometime between 1880 and 1903 and were added to between 1927 and 1948. The sidings are short stretches

of rail track used to store rolling stock or to enable trains on the same line to pass. The Chesterton sidings were also used for unloading coal. The sidings are believed to have been in use up until 1989 (*pers. comm.* Rob McGowen) and since then have been left derelict, apart from one set of sidings still in use for unloading aggregates.

1.4 Archaeological background

1.4.1 The following archaeological summary is taken from the Desk-Based Assessment (Clover 2012):

Palaeolithic to Neolithic (700,000 BC to 2000 BC)

1.4.2 A number of flint artefacts (such as had axes, flakes, blades and arrowheads) have been found in the vicinity of the site. These include at the Milton Road gravel pits (HER 05224), on Milton Road (MCB 19188 and HER 15219) and just across the river on Ditton Meadows (HER 05450 and HER 15451).

Bronze Age (2000 BC to 700 BC)

1.4.3 There is evidence for Bronze Age activity all around the site. Two Late Bronze Age hoards were found in 1927 and 1931 within 200m of each other at Brown's gravel pit (HER 05452) close to the site. A Bronze spearhead was dredged up in 1930 from the river to the south of the site (HER 05228) and a Bronze Age pit was recorded during excavation on the site of the former Yorkshire Grey Public House in 2001 (HER 13018).

Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)

1.4.4 Evidence for Iron Age activity in the area around the site comes mainly from pottery finds. Several Belgic urns (one of which contained a cremation burial) were found at a gravel pit to the south-east of the site (HER 05539). Iron Age pits have also been recorded at Brown's gravel pit (HER 05452A) 0.6km to the west of site. Belgic pottery is also recorded at being found in Stourbridge Common before 1929 (HER 04699).

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

1.4.5 The site lies 3km north-east of the Roman centre of Cambridge and 1.5km east of the Roman Road of Akeman Street/Mere Way. Between Akeman Street and the Railway sidings is the site of a Roman villa, now under Kings Hedges School. It would therefore be expected, especially given the sites proximity to the River Cam, that Roman settlement existed in the vicinity of the site.

1.4.6 Pottery of probably Roman date was found in a gravel quarry in the late 19th or early 20th century near the site (HER 05539A). More pottery has also been found in Stourbridge Common, near the railway bridge, in 1914 (HER 05227). An evaluation in 2006 at the Old Paper Mill on Ditton Walk (HER 17486) revealed a dense series of pits and ditches indicating possible Roman and Saxon occupation.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

1.4.7 There is only a small amount of evidence relating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the vicinity of site. An evaluation at the Former Yorkshire Grey Public House on Chesterton High Street in 2001 revealed Saxo-Norman property boundaries, land divisions, domestic pitting and the establishment of the front street (HER 13018). The earlier and later medieval periods were also seen on the site.

Medieval (1066 to 1500)

- 1.4.8 The site is situated between two medieval settlements – Chesterton and Fen Ditton. In Chesterton itself, pottery of a medieval date has been recovered from archaeological works at the Former Yorkshire Grey Public House (HER 13018) and from along the High Street (MCB 19703).
- 1.4.9 There is evidence still standing of medieval buildings in Fen Ditton, namely, the Church of St Mary the Virgin (HER 00325), the Old Rectory (HER 05293) and a 16th century barn (HER 05530), all of which are Grade II* Listed Buildings. A medieval shaft well has also been found in the grounds of a pub (HER 05307). Earthworks of medieval house platforms (HER 05535) have been recorded to the north of Fen Ditton, showing evidence for the shrinkage of the original medieval village. Additionally, evidence for two medieval wharfs (HER 05305 and 05303) have been recorded in the River Cam.
- 1.4.10 There is no evidence of medieval settlement on the site itself and is likely to have been fields during this period. This is reinforced by the discovery of ridge and furrow (MCB 15918) at an evaluation in the adjacent Science Park in 1999.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 The authors would like to thank Adrian Shepherd of Cambridgeshire County Council for commissioning the work. Thanks to the Atkins team of Rob McGowan, Kris Wright and Charlie Smith who have facilitated the practical access issues of the project. Fieldwork was carried out by the authors, Michael Webster and Steven Graham.
- 1.5.2 The Test Pits were dug by Lineside Structure Maintenance Ltd.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this Ground Investigation borehole watching brief and archaeological test pit evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 2.1.2 However, the small sample area provided by the test pits was not adequate to accurately map the survival of archaeology across the site. Rather, the test pits were excavated to provide a deposit model and indicate, where possible, the level of truncation across the site.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team Investigation Brief required the monitoring of boreholes being undertaken as part of the Ground Investigation (GI) works. Following this, a programme of evaluation trenching was proposed. However, due to access and health and safety concerns (Network Rail groundworks rules, the high number of buried services on the site and the considerable depth of made ground present), it was decided (in consultation with Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team) that evaluation trenches were not feasible. Instead, a series of smaller test pits measuring 2m x 1.5m, spread across the site, would be excavated.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The test pits were located across the site to provide as even a spread as possible within the site constraints (buried and overhead services, aggregate piles and unworkable/unsafe ground condition).
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by Louise Bush using a Leica 1200 GPS system.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Site conditions were difficult due to the high number of buried services, a high water table and the depth of made ground covering much of the site.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological works at Chesterton Station Sidings were undertaken in two phases – a watching brief on Ground Investigation (GI) works followed by a test pit evaluation. Thus the results will be presented similarly, discussing the GI works first, followed by the evaluation.

3.2 Ground Investigation works (see Figure 2)

3.2.1 During the ground investigation (GI) watching brief, a total of 30 GI holes were monitored. The GI holes consisted of 20 Trial Pits, nine Window Samples and one Cable Percussive Borehole (Fig. 2). A further three Trial Pits and one Window Sample could not be monitored because they were located immediately adjacent to the active railway line, and thus needed to be dug during the night. Four Road Cores to be dug along Cowley Road were not monitored, neither was a Cable Percussive Borehole next to Milton Road on the proposed busway.

3.2.2 The Trial Pits consisted of small hand-dug holes excavated to a depth of around 1.2m. The Window Samples were made up of a hand-dug hole down to 1.2m followed by a small borehole rig drilling deeper. The Cable Percussive Borehole consisted of a large rig drilling down from a 1.2m deep hand-dug hole.

Trial Pits

3.2.3 All 20 Trial Pits revealed modern made-ground throughout. This was made up of layers of gravel mixed with ash and clinker with modern debris including pieces of plastic and broken brick throughout. Two Trial Pits toward the site entrance (TP7 and TP8) uncovered a concrete surface at c.0.6m below ground level.

3.2.4 Natural clays were encountered in four of the Trial Pits – TP2 along the route of the guided busway, on the north-west side of site, exposed a sandy gravel natural at 1.3m below ground level. TP23 in the centre of site revealed natural yellow clay at a depth of 0.8m. In TP24 to the immediate south-west, natural clays were uncovered at a depth of 1.15m. TP25 immediately south of TP23 came down onto a gravelly clay natural at 0.65m below ground level.

Window Samples

3.2.5 The nine Window Samples also revealed modern made-ground to varying depths across the site. The deepest natural was right at the entrance of site in WS7 which revealed grey blue clay at 2m below ground level. The highest levels of natural were seen in Window Samples along the route of the guided busway on the north-west of site where orange gravelly sand was uncovered 0.6m below modern ground level.

3.2.6 The Window Samples in the central and southern area of the site uncovered clay natural between 1.5m and 1.7m below ground level. WS11 recovered, from a depth of 1.5m down, the partial base and wall of a Maling glazed stoneware jar with the letters 'Newca' on the base. This was likely to have contained Keiller's marmalade and be post-1817 in date, when production moved from Dundee to Newcastle (*pers. Comm.* Carole Fletcher).

Cable Percussive Borehole

- 3.2.7 The single Borehole (BH2), located in the centre of site revealed modern made ground to a depth of 1.7m which was sitting directly upon blue clay natural.

3.3 Test Pit evaluation (see Figure 3)

- 3.3.1 A total of fourteen archaeology test pits were machine excavated across the site (Fig. 3). Full details by trench/context appear in Appendix A.

Test Pit 1

- 3.3.2 Located in the centre of the site, Test Pit 1 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 0.35m deep, after which ground water filled the base of the trench rapidly. The test pit contained two layers. A dark grey sandy silt (21) was sealed by (20), a very dark greyish brown top soil mixture of silt, ash and clinker. Wooden rail sleepers were visible in the east side of the pit at a depth of 0.16m and a width of 0.8m.

Test Pit 2

- 3.3.3 Located in the centre of the site, Test Pit 2 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of 1m because of incoming water. The test pit contained four layers, all of which were made ground. At the base was a dark green grey sandy clay (19), which extended deeper than the trench. It was sealed by a dark blue grey sand silt layer (18) measuring 0.4m thick, which in turn was sealed by a mixture of dark brown grey sand and silt (17) measuring 0.34m thick. A layer of reddish hardcore (16) completed the sequence.

Test Pit 3

- 3.3.4 Located in the centre of the site, close to the western boundary, Test Pit 3 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 0.3m deep. The shallow depth was due to a high water table. Two layers of made ground were visible. A dark brownish grey layer of sand and silt (27), measuring at least 0.1m thick was sealed by a very dark greyish brown top soil mixture of silt, ash and clinker (26).

Test Pit 4

- 3.3.5 Located in the centre of the site, Test Pit 4 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of 0.82m because of incoming water. The test pit contained four layers of made ground. At the base was a redeposited dark yellow brown clayey sand (25) measuring at least 0.34m thick. It was sealed by a dark blueish grey sandy silt (24), measuring 0.2m thick. This was sealed by layer (23), a mid greyish brown silty sand measuring 0.08m thick. A layer of reddish hardcore (22) completed the sequence.

Test Pit 5

- 3.3.6 Located in the centre of the site, Test Pit 5 measured 1.5m wide and 2.1m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of 0.8m because of incoming water. It contained two layers of made ground. At the base was a very dark grey sandy silt (29), measuring at least 0.6m thick. This was sealed by a very dark greyish brown top soil measuring 0.2m thick, which contained tree roots (28).

Test Pit 7

- 3.3.7 Located in the south of the site, towards the western boundary, Test Pit 7 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 1.2m deep (Plate 1). Natural geology, comprising river terrace gravel, was encountered at the base. The test pit contained four layers of made ground. Above the natural was a dark grey silty sand with patches of redeposited clay (13), which measured 0.2m thick. Sealing it was layer (12), a reddish brown silty sand measuring 0.5m thick with frequent inclusions of small stones and gravel. This was sealed by a very dark blueish grey silty sand (10), measuring 0.3m thick, with frequent inclusions of gravel and clinker. The sequence was completed by topsoil layer (9), a dark greyish brown sandy silt measuring 0.2m thick.

Test Pit 8

- 3.3.8 Located in the south of the site, Test Pit 8 measured 1.5m wide, 2.4m long and 1.2m deep (Plate 2). As with Test Pit 7, it contained natural gravel in the base. Sealing the natural was layer (35), a mid brown sandy silt measuring 0.3m thick and layer (34), a yellowish brown silt measuring 0.3m thick. These two layers may represent an intact subsoil which pre-dates the use of the site for railway sidings. Layer (34) was sealed by a dark greyish brown silt (33) measuring 0.2m thick with occasional charcoal inclusions. This was sealed by a layer of redeposited chalk measuring 0.15m thick (32), which had presumably been used as levelling material. Above the chalk was a layer of very dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of ash and clinker (31), measuring 0.15m thick. The sequence was completed by topsoil layer (30), a dark greyish brown sandy silt measuring 0.1m thick.

Test Pit 9

- 3.3.9 Located in the south of the site, towards the eastern boundary, Test Pit 9 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of 1m because of incoming water. The test pit contained three layers and a possible cut feature of modern date. At the base was layer (40), a yellowish brown clayey silt measuring 0.4m thick. Truncating layer (40) was a possible cut (38) for a shallow feature. It appeared to be sub-circular in shape and measured at least 1m wide and approximately 0.3m deep. It was filled by (39), a very compact dark brown silty clay with small inclusions of clinker. The possible feature was sealed by layer (37), a very dark greyish brown mixture of silt, ash and clinker, measuring 0.5m thick. The sequence was completed by (36), a thin layer of dark brown topsoil measuring 0.1m thick.

Test Pit 10

- 3.3.10 Located in the south of the site, Test Pit 10 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 1.2m deep (Plate 3). The base of the trench was natural river terrace gravels, which accounted for the bottom 0.3m of the trench. The natural gravel was sealed by layer (44), a reddish brown clayey silt, possibly the remnants of a subsoil, measuring 0.25m thick. This was sealed by a dark brown clayey silt (43) measuring 0.25m thick, with inclusions of modern brick. Layer (43) was sealed by a very dark greyish brown mixture of silt, ash and clinker (42), measuring 0.2m thick, equivalent to layer (31) in Test Pit 8 and layer (37) in Test Pit 9. The sequence was completed by (41), a thin layer of dark brown topsoil measuring 0.1m thick.

Test Pit 11

- 3.3.11 Located in the south of the site, Test Pit 11 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long (Plate 4). Excavation stopped at a depth of 1m because of incoming water. The test pit contained

four layers, all of which were modern made ground containing high levels of ash and clinker. Layer (50) was a dark greyish brown silty clay measuring at least 0.3m thick, with inclusions of modern brick. It was sealed by a very dark greyish brown clayey silt (49) measuring 0.35m thick. This was sealed by another layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (48), which measured 0.25m thick. The sequence was completed by (47), a thin layer of dark brown topsoil measuring 0.1m thick.

Test Pit 12

- 3.3.12 Located in the south of the site, Test Pit 12 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 1.2m deep. It contained an almost identical sequence to Test Pit 11; four layers of modern made ground with high levels of ash and clinker. At the base of the trench, layer (54) was a dark greyish brown silty clay measuring at least 0.5m thick, with inclusions of modern brick and 19th century pottery. It was sealed by a very dark greyish brown clayey silt (53) measuring 0.35m thick. This was sealed by a mid greyish brown silty clay (52), which measured 0.25m thick. The sequence was completed by (51), a thin layer of dark brown topsoil measuring 0.08m thick.

Test Pit 14

- 3.3.13 Located in the north of the site, Test Pit 14 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of only 0.45m because of incoming water. The only recorded layer was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (8) containing gravel and medium angular stones.

Test Pit 15

- 3.3.14 Located in the north of the site, Test Pit 15 measured 1.5m wide and 2m long. Excavation stopped at a depth of 0.8m because of incoming water. Two layers were recorded in the test pit. The lower of the two was a mid greyish brown silty clay (7) measuring 0.3m thick. It was sealed by a dark greyish brown sandy silt (6) measuring 0.5m thick, with occasional small inclusions of modern brick.

Test Pit 16

- 3.3.15 Located in the far north of the site close to the entrance, Test Pit 16 measured 1.5m wide, 2m long and 1m deep. Excavation stopped at a depth of 1m because of the presence of a ceramic drain pipe identified in the west facing section. The test pit contained three layers of made ground. Layer (3) was a dark grey silty clay measuring 0.1m thick. It was sealed by a mixed layer of dark yellowish brown redeposited gravel (2) measuring 0.6m thick. The sequence was completed by a layer of reddish brown hardcore and surfacing material (1) measuring 0.3m thick.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 The only find recovered from both the GI works and the Test Pit evaluation was the base of a 19th century glazed stoneware jar from Window Sample 11.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The GI holes suggests that the site is covered by modern make-up varying between 0.8m and 2m in thickness. No preserved archaeological deposits or layers were observed, the modern made-ground was seen to overlie directly upon the clay natural. The main area where natural geology was encountered (at about 1.2m below ground level) was to the south of the site around TP24, WS11 and BH2. These levels tie in with those found during the test pit evaluation.
- 4.1.2 The archaeology test pits exposed a larger sample area than the GI works but provided a similar picture of extensive made ground, over 1.2m deep in places. No archaeological features or deposits which pre-date the use of the site as railway sidings were identified. There was one area where natural gravel was encountered – in the south of the site around Test Pits 7, 8 and 10. Here, the natural gravel was at approximately 1.2m below modern ground level. Test Pits 8 and 10 also contained layers near the base which may have been the remnants of subsoil, which could pre-date use of the site as railway sidings. This would be the most likely area for the survival of archaeology although no features were discovered. It was impossible to say at what depth natural geology may have occurred in the north and centre of the site because of the high water table, both in the areas of Test Pits 1-4 and 14-15. In the far south of the site made ground measured at least 1.2m deep in Test Pits 11 and 12.

4.2 Conclusions

- 4.2.1 No archaeological features were identified during ground investigation monitoring or archaeology test pits. In addition made-ground was recorded, to a depth of over 1m below the current ground surface, across the site. The very limited sample of the site would suggest that either no archaeological remains are present or that any archaeological remains, even if they had been present, have been truncated by later activity on the site.
- 4.2.2 A note of caution must be made. Only a very small sample of the site has been subject to archaeological evaluation and thus it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that no archaeology survives, either beneath the made-ground or in areas where truncation has not been so severe.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Test Pit 1						
General description					Depth (m)	0.35
Centre of the site. Flooded at only 0.35m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
20	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil – made ground	-	-
21	Layer	-	0.2	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 2						
General description					Depth (m)	1
Centre of the site. Flooded at 1m deep					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
16	Layer	-	0.16	Modern hardcore	-	-
17	Layer	-	0.34	Made ground	-	-
18	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground	-	-
19	Layer	-	>0.1	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 3						
General description					Depth (m)	0.3
Centre of the site. Flooded at only 0.3m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
26	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil – made ground	-	-
27	Layer	-	>0.1	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 4						
General description					Depth (m)	0.82
Centre of the site. Flooded at 0.82m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

22	Layer	-	0.2	Modern hardcore	-	-
23	Layer	-	0.08	Made ground	-	-
24	Layer	-	0.2	Made ground	-	-
25	Layer	-	>0.34	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 5						
General description					Depth (m)	0.8
Centre of the site. Flooded at 0.8m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2.1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
28	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil – made ground	-	-
29	Layer	-	>0.6	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 7						
General description					Depth (m)	1.2
South of the site. Natural geology at 1.2m below ground level.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
9	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil – made ground	-	-
10	Layer	-	0.3	Made ground	-	-
12	Layer	-	0.5	Redeposited natural	-	-
13	Layer	-	0.2	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 8						
General description					Depth (m)	1.2
South of the site. Natural geology at 1.2m below ground level. Possible pre-railway subsoil surviving.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2.4
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
30	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
31	Layer	-	0.15	Made ground	-	-
32	Layer	-	0.15	Redeposited chalk	-	-
33	Layer	-	0.2	Made ground	-	-
34	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil?	-	-
35	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil?	-	-

Test Pit 9						
General description					Depth (m)	1
South of the site. Flooded at 1m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
36	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.5	Made ground	-	-
38	Cut	-	0.3	Shallow feature	-	-
39	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of feature	-	-
40	Layer	-	0.4	Redeposited natural	-	-

Test Pit 10						
General description					Depth (m)	1.2
South of the site. Natural geology at 1.2m below ground level. Possible pre-railway subsoil surviving.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
41	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
42	Layer	-	0.2	Made ground	-	-
43	Layer	-	0.25	Made ground	Modern brick	-
44	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil?	-	-

Test Pit 11						
General description					Depth (m)	1
South of the site. Flooded at 1m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
47	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
48	Layer	-	0.25	Made ground	-	-
49	Layer	-	0.35	Made ground	-	-
50	Layer	-	>0.3	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 12						
General description					Depth (m)	1.2
South of the site. Made ground to a depth of at least 1.2m.					Width (m)	1.5

					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
51	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil	-	-
52	Layer	-	0.25	Made ground	-	-
53	Layer	-	0.35	Made ground	-	-
54	Layer	-	>0.5	Made ground	Modern brick, C19 pottery	-

Test Pit 14						
General description					Depth (m)	0.45
North of the site. Flooded at 0.45m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Layer	-	>0.45	Topsoil – made ground	-	-

Test Pit 15						
General description					Depth (m)	0.8
North of the site. Flooded at 0.8m deep.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil – made ground	-	-
7	Layer	-	>0.3	Made ground	-	-

Test Pit 16						
General description					Depth (m)	1
North of the site. Excavation stopped at 1m deep due to presence of a ceramic drain pipe.					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.3	Hardcore, surfacing	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.6	Redeposited gravel	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.1	Made ground	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Balchin, N. & Filby, P., 2001, *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough*. Association for Industrial Archaeology.

Clover, K., 2012, *Chesterton Station Interchange, Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge. Archaeological desk-based assessment*. OA East Report 1353. Unpublished.

Macaulay, S., 2012, *Specification for Archaeological Evaluation: Chesterton Station Sidings*. OA East. Unpublished.

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-136307		
Project Name	Chesterton Station Sidings, Cambridge: Archaeological Watching Brief and Test pit Evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	17-09-2012	Finish	03-01-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMCSS12	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.	ECB 3796	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-124837

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Railway Related Infrastructure

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
	Select period...	Ceramic	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Cambridge	Chesterton Railway Sidings Cowley Road Cambridge	
Parish	Milton		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	c. 4.5ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4745 6061

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Louise Bush and Tom Phillips

Project Archives

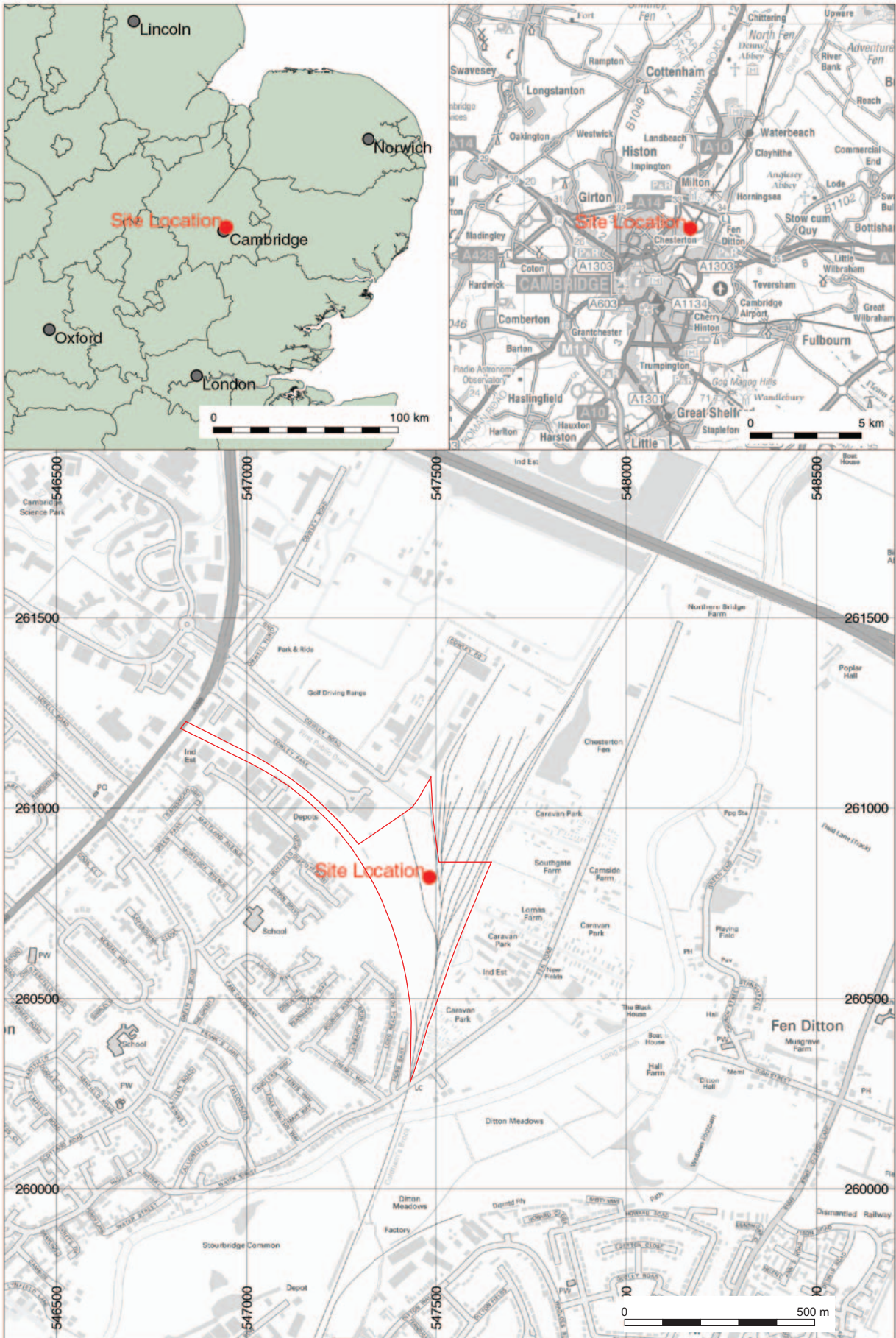
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC County Store	OA East	CCC County Store
CAMCSS12	CAMCSS12	CAMCSS12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

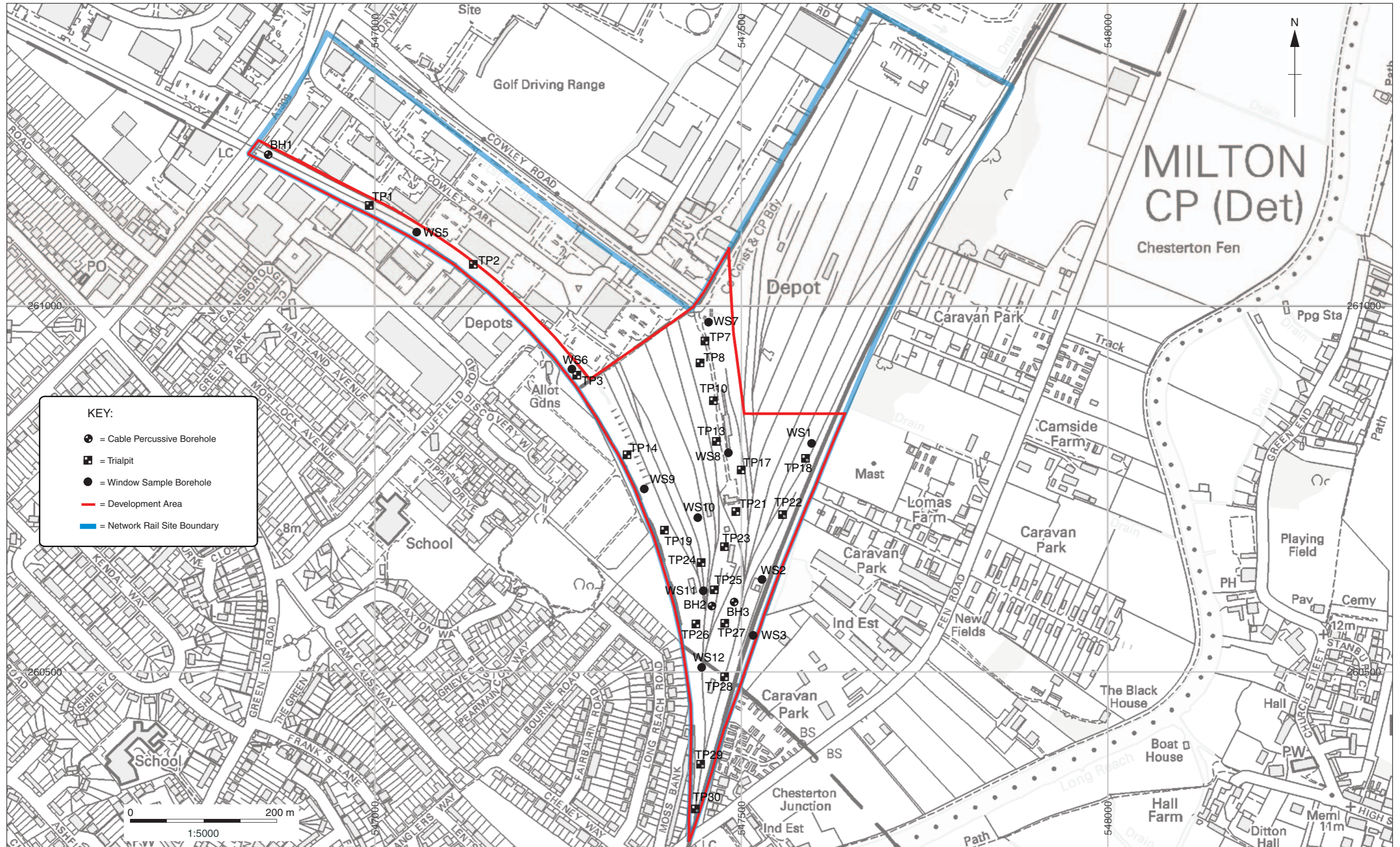
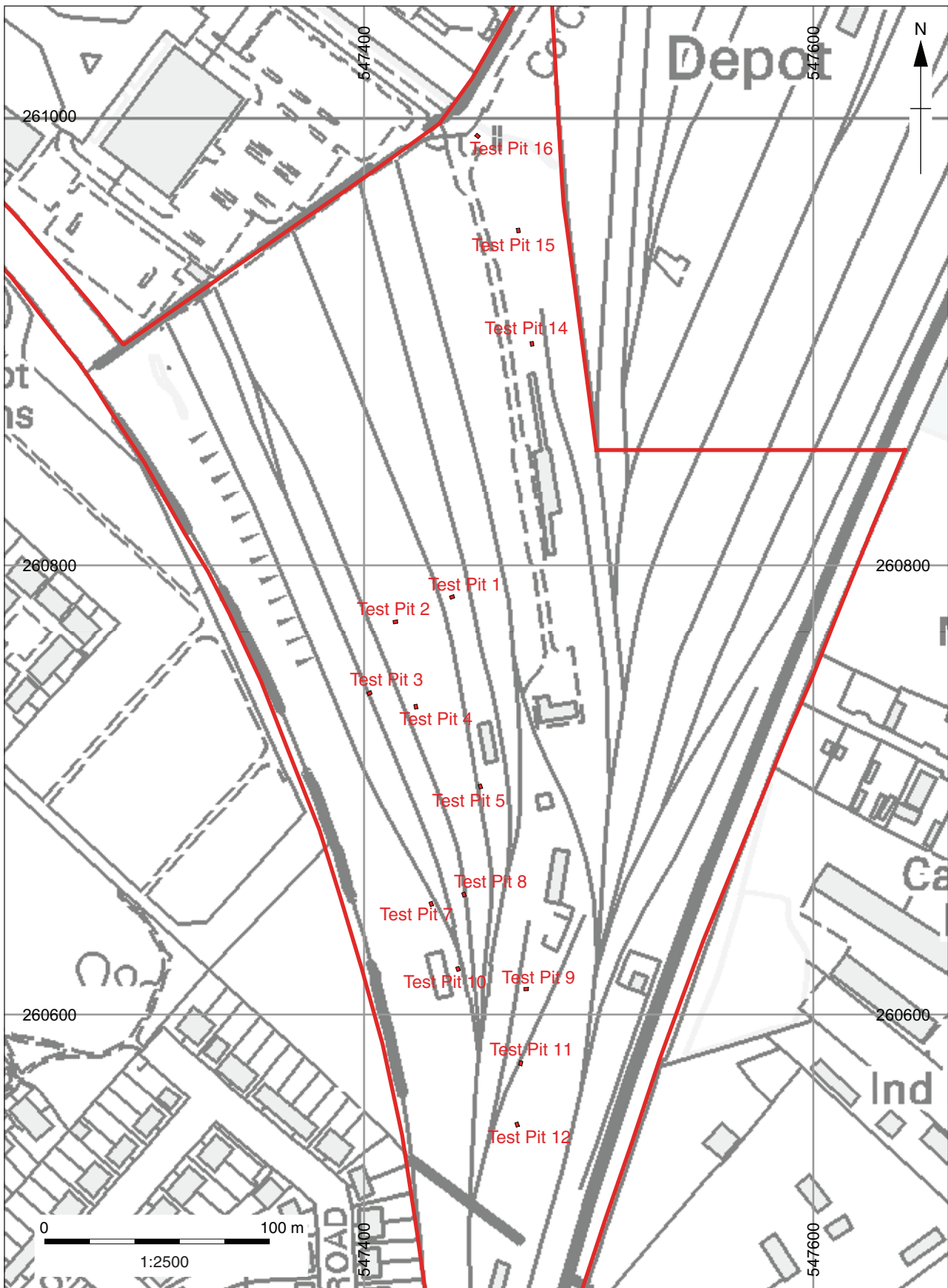


Figure 2: Ground Investigation Work location map

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Figure 3: Archaeological Test Pit location map



Plate 1: Test Pit 7, east facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 2: Test Pit 8, east facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Test Pit 10, east facing section. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Test Pit 11, west facing section. 1m scale.



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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