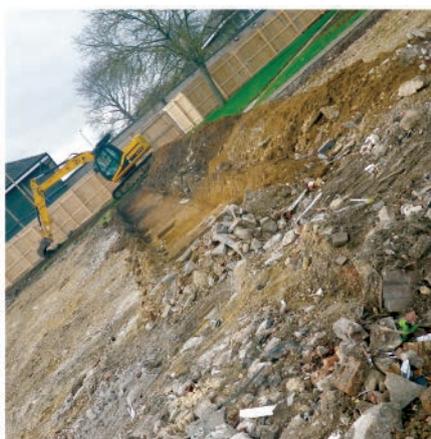


North Cambridge Academy Arbury Road, Cambridge



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2016

**Client: Wates Ltd for Cambridgeshire
County Council**

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North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

A programme of trial trenching was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) at the North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge (TL 4560 6070). The work was carried out in two phases which were linked to the demolition programme of the school buildings.

The first evaluation phase was carried out between the 22nd and the 23rd of December 2014. The evaluation comprised of six evaluation trenches. The only archaeology identified was one undated linear feature and a probable plough furrow, which was undated but possibly medieval. The majority of the trenches in the first phase were either sterile or so heavily truncated by modern building foundations as to render the survival of any archaeological features unlikely.

The second phase of work was carried out on the 28th of July 2016 and comprised four evaluation trenches. The only identified archaeology in this phase was the edge of a feature possibly a linear ditch. Not enough of the feature survived to provide any dating evidence. The remainder of the trenches were all sterile.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) in two phases at the North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge (Fig. 1). The current North Cambridge Academy is being redeveloped, with new school buildings to be erected following the demolition of the former Manor Community College. The school development involved the demolition of four existing buildings and construction of a new two-storey building. There were also new carparks to be constructed and associated landscaping works. The Client proposed to evaluate 5% of the total development area.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 14/059/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Wiseman and Macaulay 2016).
- 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 British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying geology of the site is composed of Third Terrace River Gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. -Accessed 28/7/16)

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Residual prehistoric worked flint has been found in the area. Bronze Age finds have been recovered from a ditch a kilometre to the west (MCB19296). Also found near to the site was an arrowhead, to the north-west (MCB19623), and a pottery sherd, to the south-west (MCB19623).
- 1.3.2 North-west of the site (1.5 kilometres away) is the Kings Hedges Iron Age ring-work. To the south-east of the site are Iron Age pits at Chesterton Road (MCB17140). Residual Late Iron Age pottery has been recovered in later features near to the site (MCB17141).
- 1.3.3 Approximately 500m due north of the site, at the Kings Hedges Primary School, is a Roman Villa estate (CHER 05411) with associated field systems (CHER 05435). This settlement is one of many such Roman sites located to the north of the historic core of the city of Cambridge. Close to the location of the development area, a Roman well and pottery were found at Alexwood Road in 1974 (CHER 05428) and in the 1950s Roman remains were found at Humphreys Road, 200m to the west (CHER 05430). The Humphreys Road site, covering some 3 hectares, included a building with clunch foundations and six late Roman burials. Also near the site, a Roman cremation has been found on Brimsley Road (CHER 05429), 400m to the south west, and Roman

remains have recorded at the New Milton Monument School (MCB 15631), 600m to the south-west.

- 1.3.4 The Roman road of Akeman Street (CHER 05352) passes to the west of the Academy between Roman Cambridge (Duroliponte) and Ely and is known locally as the Mere Way.
- 1.3.5 A community excavation was carried out at the site of the Academy in 2000. A 53m long trench was excavated near the south eastern boundary of the playing fields (at TL 4572 6062). A palisaded ditch with associated post holes was identified. This was interpreted as being Roman in date although the feature was much truncated by medieval ploughing (CHER MCB 16487; Reynolds, 2000).
- 1.3.6 Saxon activity has been located at Kings Hedges to the north of the site (HER 05421b). At Chesterton 800m to the south east, the identified features included pits and ditches and two bronze Saxon broaches were recovered (HER 05480).
- 1.3.7 Aerial photographs show a considerable amount of medieval ridge and furrow on either side of Arbury Road, which survived until the urban development of the area in the 1950s (CHER 05465, 05527A, 10106). Medieval or post-medieval furrows have been identified at the Academy (MCB 19678). An excavation of the site by OA East in 2012 identified two heavily truncated ditches in its south-western corner. These were interpreted as being the bases of medieval or post-medieval plough furrows, dating from when the area was farmed as part of the Manor Estate, which had subsequently been truncated by modern ploughing (Clover 2012).
- 1.3.8 Evaluation trenching was carried out by OA East in December 2014 as part of the first phase of the archaeological investigation at the former site of the Manor Community College. Six trenches were excavated and revealed a single undated linear feature and a possible furrow base of medieval date. Otherwise the trenches were sterile and, in any case, very heavy truncation by modern building foundations made the survival of archaeology extremely unlikely (Graham 2014).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA East would like to thank Cambridgeshire County Council who funded the work and Wates Ltd who commissioned the work on their behalf. Stephen Macaulay managed the project on behalf of OA East. The fieldwork for Phase One was carried out by Steve Graham, Nick Cox and Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and for Phase Two by Steve Graham. David Brown surveyed in the trenches for Phase One and Steve Graham for Phase Two. The brief was written by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeology office, who also monitored the work.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this 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.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The North Cambridge Academy was being redeveloped with the phased demolition of existing school buildings. The first phase of demolition was programmed for November to December 2014, with four separate structures being demolished.
- 2.2.2 An attempt was made to determine the depth of any foundations of the demolished buildings and to indicate if any archaeology might survive beneath them. Six trial trenches were excavated, all of which were 2.0m in width. Five of the trenches were excavated within the footprint of the demolished buildings and the sixth in the adjacent playing fields north-east of the buildings. Although the OA East Written Scheme of Investigation specified that these should all be 30m in length, conditions on the ground necessitated changes to this.
- 2.2.3 The second phase of the demolition was programmed to have been carried out by July 2016. The Brief required an area of trial trenching in the second phase of up to 17,500m². It was originally planned to evaluate with up to fifteen trial trenches measuring 30 by 2 metres, totalling an area of 900 m². However, the extent and depth of the demolished building foundations revealed in the first phase (500mm-750mm deep at least), meant that any archaeology beneath the existing buildings had almost certainly been destroyed. The total number of trenches to be excavated was determined after the extent of the post-demolition truncation was understood. As a result four trenches all 2.0m in width were excavated in the second phase, two of which were 10m in length and two 15m in length. These were specifically targeted in the surviving grassed areas to the south of the demolished buildings footprint as these locations were considered to have the highest probability of containing any surviving archaeology.
- 2.2.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.5 The site survey was carried out in the first phase with a Leica GSO8 with smartnet live data feed and surveyed manually during the second phase.
- 2.2.6 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.7 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.
- 2.2.8 The paucity of any archaeology in both phases meant that no environmental sampling was required.
- 2.2.9 Despite the first phase being conducted in December, conditions on the site for both phases were dry and firm. The weather was dry and overcast.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results have been split into Phase 1 and Phase 2 and are described in trench order. Full details by trench and context are described in Appendix A. Trenches 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were excavated through turf, whilst Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were excavated through the rubble of the demolished buildings.

3.2 Phase 1

3.2.1 These six trenches were located in the central western part of the proposed development area and with one exception (Trench 6) were located within the footprint of the demolished buildings.

3.3 Trench 1 (Fig. 3 and Plate 1)

3.3.1 This was located in the south-western corner of the demolition area in a grassy verge directly adjacent to one of the demolished buildings. The trench was 18.5m long and had a south-east to north-west alignment. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.56m below the top of the trench.

3.3.2 The natural soils of sand and gravels were overlain by a mid brown silty sand sub-soil (101) which was 0.16m thick. This was in turn overlain by a mid brown silty sand subsoil (101) 0.20m thick. This was in turn sealed over by 0.40m thick dark brown silty topsoil (100) which contained occasional small stones.

3.3.3 Five features were revealed to be crossing the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. During excavation it was established that four of these features were clearly post-medieval, being service cuts for the school. Located towards the north-west end of the trench was a linear feature **103** (Fig.6 and Plate 2) that was not obviously modern. This shallow ditch was revealed to be crossing the trench in a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch had moderately steep sides with an expanded U-shaped profile and was 0.10m deep and 1.42m wide. Its fill (104) was a mid greyish brown silty sand. Only two small fragments of undiagnostic fired clay or daub were recovered from its fill.

3.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 3 and Plate 3)

3.4.1 This trench was directly adjacent to Trench 1 and had a south-west to north-east alignment. The length of the trench was 25.5m. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.72m below the top of the trench.

3.4.2 The natural soils of sand and gravel were overlain by a 0.31m thick silt sand sub soil (201). This was overlain by a silt topsoil (200) which was 0.37m thick. This trench was heavily truncated throughout by post-medieval intrusions such as concrete drains and foundation cuts for the demolished school building, the fills of which all contained concrete. There was no indication of any other archaeology in the trench.

3.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

3.5.1 This trench was located in the centre of the footprint of the demolished buildings and had a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The length of the trench was 22.5m. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.65m below the top of the trench.

3.5.2 The trench's natural soils of sandy gravel and compact brown sand were overlain by a 0.24m thick silt sand subsoil (301). This was in turn overlain by a sandy silt topsoil (300) which was 0.35m thick. Four narrow linear features were revealed to be crossing the trench, all of which were modern service trenches. Two sub-circular hollows were investigated but these were found to be tree bowls. There was no indication of any other archaeology within the trench.

3.6 Trench 4 (Fig. 3 and Plate 5)

3.6.1 This trench was located in the north western area of the demolished buildings and had a north-east to south-west alignment. The length of the trench was 28m. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.66m below the top of the trench.

3.6.2 The natural soil of sand and gravels were overlain by a silt sand sub soil (402), which was 0.3m thick. This in turn was overlain by a 0.36m thick sand silt topsoil (401). The topsoil was overlain by a 0.10m thick demolition rubble (400).

3.6.3 At either end of the trench there were clearly modern foundation cuts containing concrete. The four linear features revealed to be crossing the trench were modern service cuts. At the centre of the trench was a linear ditch **403** (Fig.6 and Plate 6). This ditch was revealed to be crossing the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. The ditch was steep sided with a U-shaped profile and was 0.64m wide and 0.21m deep. Although the ditch was potentially medieval or earlier, no datable material was retrieved from its single fill (404).

3.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 4 and Plate 4)

3.7.1 This trench was located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, directly in the centre of the demolished buildings on a north-west to south-east alignment. The trench was 25m long. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.56m below the top of the trench. The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by a loose clay sand sub-soil (502) the thickness of which was 0.20m. This in turn was overlain by a grey brown silt sand topsoil (501) which was 0.15m thick. This was overlain by a demolition layer (500) which was 0.22m thick.

3.7.2 Over two thirds of the base of the trench was heavily truncated by the modern concrete foundations of the demolished school buildings. These foundations were obviously deep. The chances of survival below these foundations for any earlier archaeology was very low. For this reason, no attempt was made to excavate underneath the foundations. There was no indication of any archaeology in the parts of the trench that were unaffected by the foundations.

3.8 Trench 6

3.8.1 This trench was located in the south western corner of the school playing fields and had a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench was 30m long. The natural undisturbed geology was reached 0.66m below the top of the trench.

3.8.2 The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by the sub-soil (602) the thickness of which was 0.30m. The subsoil was overlain by the top soil (601) the thickness of which was 0.37m. This was overlain by a turf layer (600) which was 0.05m thick.

3.8.3 The trench was archaeologically sterile.

3.9 Phase 2

3.9.1 These four trenches were located at the western end of the development area (Fig. 2). The results obtained from the first phase of the evaluation, and the known level of truncation in development area, resulted in the four trenches being targeted in the surviving grassed areas outside the footprint of the demolished buildings. The grassed areas were determined to have the highest probability of surviving archaeology.

3.10 Trench 7

3.10.1 This trench was located in the north-western corner of the development area and had a north-west to south-east orientation. The trench was 10m long with a width of 2.00m. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at between 0.50m and 0.60m below the top of the trench.

3.10.2 The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by sub-soil (701), the thickness of which ranged from 0.40m to 0.45m. The sub-soil was overlain by the top-soil (700), the thickness of which ranged from 0.10m to 0.20m.

3.10.3 The trench was archaeologically sterile.

3.11 Trench 8 (Fig.5 and Plate 7)

3.11.1 This trench was located at the southern edge of the development area with a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench was 10m long. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at between 0.40m and 0.60m below the top of the trench.

3.11.2 The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by the sub-soil (802) the thickness of which ranged from 0.20m to 0.30m. The subsoil was overlain by the top-soil (801) the thickness of which ranged from 0.20m to 0.30m. This was overlain by a turf layer (800) 0.10m thick.

3.11.3 Located at the corner of the south-western end of the trench was a feature **803** (Fig.6 and Plate 8). Whilst clearly archaeological, not enough of the feature was evident within the trench to determine if it was a pit or a linear ditch. The excavated profile was that of a moderately steeply sided extended U-shape. The fill (804) was a mid grey brown clay silt which contained no finds.

3.12 Trench 9

3.12.1 This trench was located in the western corner of the development area on a north-west to south-east orientation. The trench was 15m long. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at between 0.40m and 0.50m below the top of the trench.

3.12.2 The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by the subsoil (901), the thickness of which ranged from 0.20m to 0.30m. The subsoil was overlain by top-soil (900), the thickness of which ranged from 0.20m to 0.30m.

3.12.3 The trench was archaeologically sterile.

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 This trench was located in the western corner of the development area with a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench was 15m long. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at between 0.55m and 0.60m below the top of the trench.

3.13.2 The natural soil of sand and gravel was overlain by the sub-soil (1001) the thickness of which ranged from 0.26m to 0.30m. The sub-soil was overlain by the top soil (1000) the thickness of which was 0.30m.

3.13.3 The trench was archaeologically sterile.

3.14 Finds Summary

3.14.1 Only two small pieces of fired clay were recovered from the entire site, both of which were retrieved during the first phase. These came from the linear feature **103** found in Trench 1. With a combined weight of 6g, they were unable to provide any firm dating evidence. No other dated material was recovered from the site.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 Only three features that were not obviously modern were identified in the entire excavation. The ditch (**403**) found in Trench 4 was small, shallow and contained no datable material. There was no trace of a continuation of this feature in Trench 3, directly to the south-east. The other linear feature was the wide shallow ditch located in Trench 1 (**103**). Only two pieces of undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from this ditch. Trench 1 was located very close to a trial trench from the previous OA East evaluation of the site excavated in 2012. During the 2012 evaluation, two ditches which were similar in size and shape were excavated, producing a fragment of reddish sandy pottery. The date of pottery was inconclusive and could have been either Roman or medieval. The most probable interpretation of the two ditches from the 2012 evaluation was that them being heavily truncated medieval or post-medieval furrows (Clover 2012). There is a strong possibility that the ditch revealed in Trench One of the current evaluation is a similar furrow from the same period.
- 4.1.2 The only other feature was that revealed during Phase 2 in Trench 8 (**803**). Whilst this has the potential to be a linear ditch, not enough of it was revealed to confirm its nature. The position of this feature in the trench, next to the site's access road, meant that no further investigation was possible.
- 4.1.3 All of the trenches that were excavated in the footprint of the demolished school buildings were heavily truncated by either the school building foundations or the associated service trenches. Aside from the small ditch in Trench 4, there was no other evidence of archaeology in the exposed natural sands and gravels. The depth of the buildings' foundations were ascertained in 2012 to be 0.85m below ground level (Clover 2012), however, the deepest trench in both phases of this evaluation was 0.73m below ground. This would suggest that any archaeology that may have been present within the footprint of the demolished school buildings had either been truncated or destroyed during the construction of the buildings. With the exception of the potential feature in Trench 8, there was no evidence of any other archaeology in the grassed areas directly to the south of the demolished buildings.
- 4.1.4 There was no indication that the large palisaded ditch and postholes that were recorded during the evaluation of 2000 at the south-east boundary of the playing field were also in Trench 1 which was excavated in the south-west corner of the same field. Therefore, there was no evidence to suggest that this ditch or line of postholes extended to the area of the current evaluation.

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 There is no evidence from the either phase to suggest that any significant archaeology was located within the footprint of the demolished buildings and their immediate environs. If such archaeology was present, it is unlikely that it survived the construction of the (now demolished) college buildings.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Natural gravelly sand sealed by subsoil (101) and topsoil (102). Natural truncated by four post medieval service ditches and one probable furrow (103).				Avg. depth (m)		0.56
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		18.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil		
101	Layer		0.25	Subsoil		
103	Cut	1.42	0.10	Furrow/Ditch cut		
104	Fill	-	-	Fill of 103		
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Natural gravelly sand sealed over by subsoil (201) and topsoil (200). Heavily truncated by foundation cut of school building and associated services, no other archaeology present.				Avg. depth (m)		0.73
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		25.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.47	Topsoil		
201	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil		
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
Natural gravelly sand sealed over by Subsoil (301) and topsoil (300). Archaeologically sterile except post medieval service trenches and tree bowls.				Avg. depth (m)		0.65
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		22.2
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
301	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Natural gravelly sand sealed over by subsoil (402), topsoil (401) And turf layer (400). Either end of the trench is truncated by school building foundation cuts and heavily truncated by service ditches throughout. One potential linear feature (403) runs across the trench containing no datable material.				Avg. depth (m)	0.66	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	28	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.10	Turf Layer		
401	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil		
402	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		
403	Cut	-	0.21	Ditch Cut		
404	fill	-	-	Fill of 403		
Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Natural gravelly sand sealed over by a subsoil (502), a topsoil (501) and a demolition layer (500). The entire trench heavily truncated by modern cement foundations of school buildings, no evidence of any archaeology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	25	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.22	demolition rubble		
501	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil		
502	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
Trench 6						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Natural gravelly sand sealed over by a subsoil (602), a topsoil (601) and a turf layer (600). Archaeologically sterile.				Avg. depth (m)	0.66	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.10	Turf layer		
601	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil		
602	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil.		

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil (700) and subsoil (701) overlying a natural of sand and gravel.				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil		
701	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil		
Trench 8						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contains possible edge of ditch (?) 8003. Trench also consists of turf layer (800) topsoil (801) and subsoil (802) overlying a natural of sand and gravel.				Avg. depth (m)		0.50
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.10	Turf Layer		
801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil		
802	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil		
803	Cut	0.60	0.08	Ditch cut (?)		
804	Fill	-	0.08	F/O of [803]		
Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of top-soil (900) and sub-soil (901) overlying a natural of sand and gravel.				Avg. depth (m)		0.45
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		15
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil		
901	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil		

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of top-soil (1000) and subsoil (1001) overlying a natural of sand and gravel.				Avg. depth (m)	0.60	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	15	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil		
1001	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil		

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clover, K., 2012., *Manor Community College, Arbury Road, Cambridge, An Archaeological Evaluation*, (OA East Report No.1360)

Graham, S., 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation at North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge (Phase One)* (OAE report No. 1722).

Reynolds, T., 2000., *Archaeological Evaluation at the Manor Community College, Arbury, Cambridge* (CAMMCC 00)

Thomas, A., 2014 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge*. Cambridgeshire County Council.

Thomas, A., 2016 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge*. Cambridgeshire County Council.

Wiseman, R., 2014, *Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Evaluation at North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge*. OA East.

Wiseman, R., and Macaulay, S., 2016, *Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological Evaluation at North Cambridge Academy, Arbury Road, Cambridge (Phase 2)*. OA East.

Electronic Sources

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Detail

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>
Project Name	<input type="text"/>
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>
Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>
Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Development Type

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 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 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
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

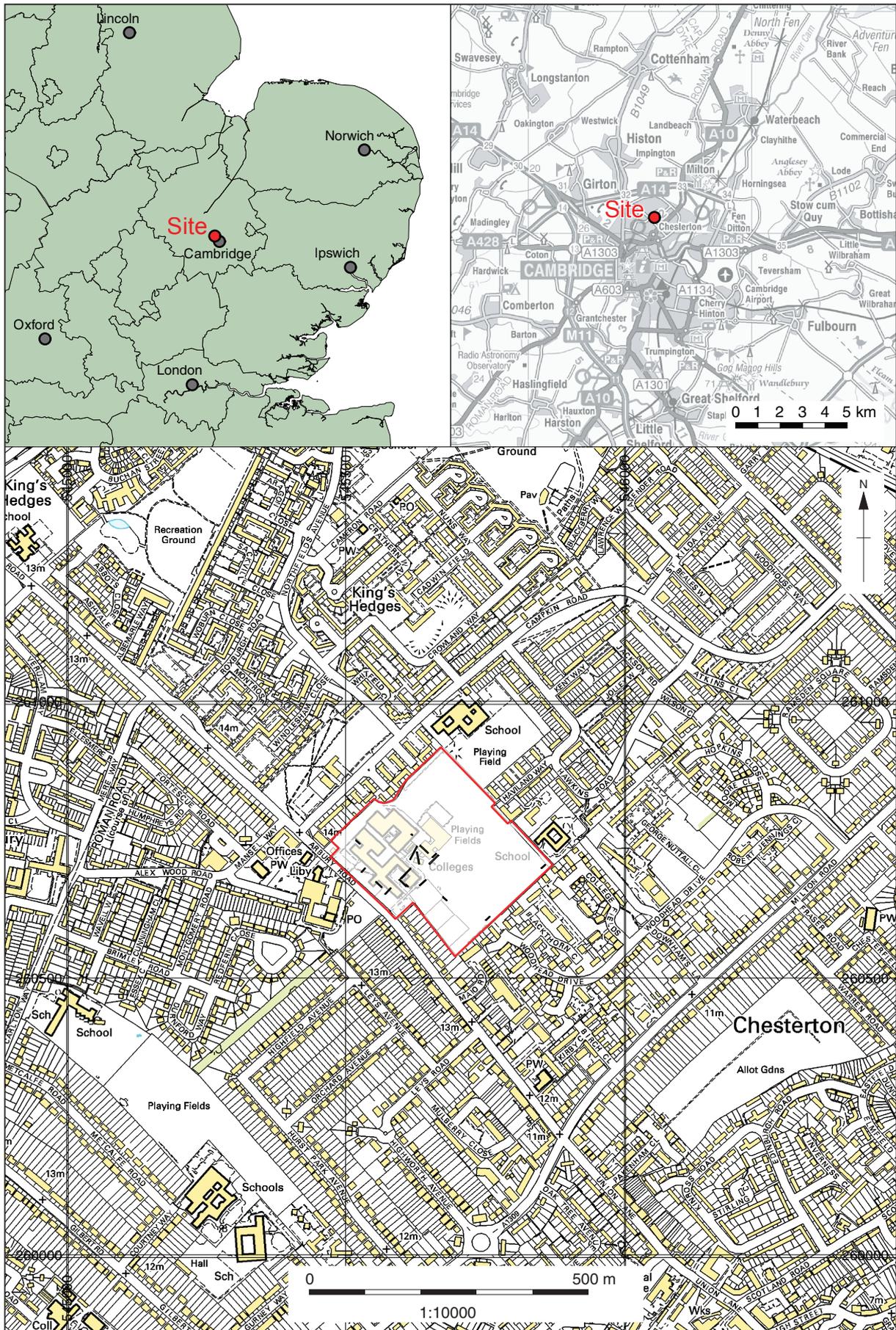
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input 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"/>
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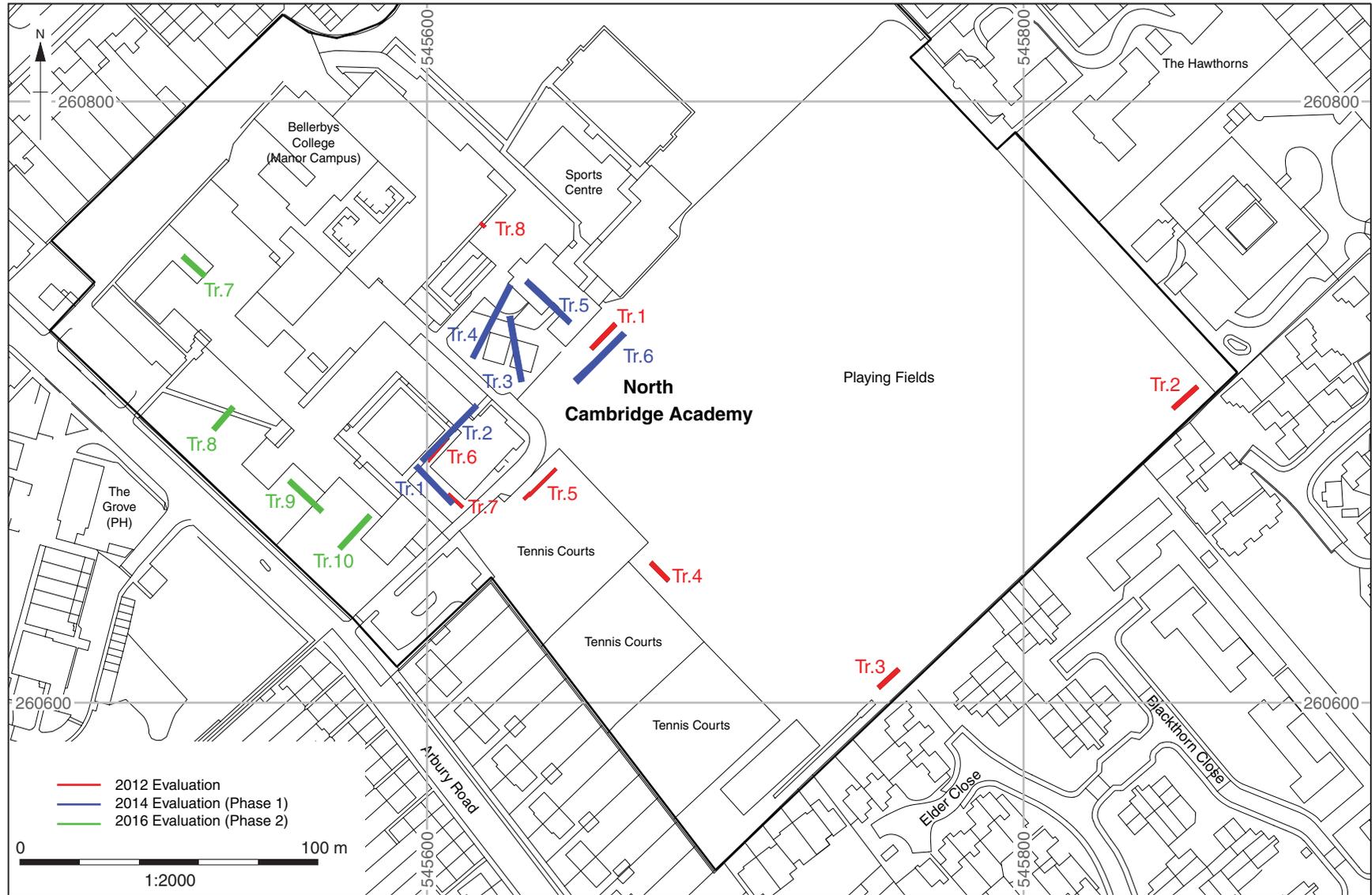
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



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Figure 2: Location of trenches

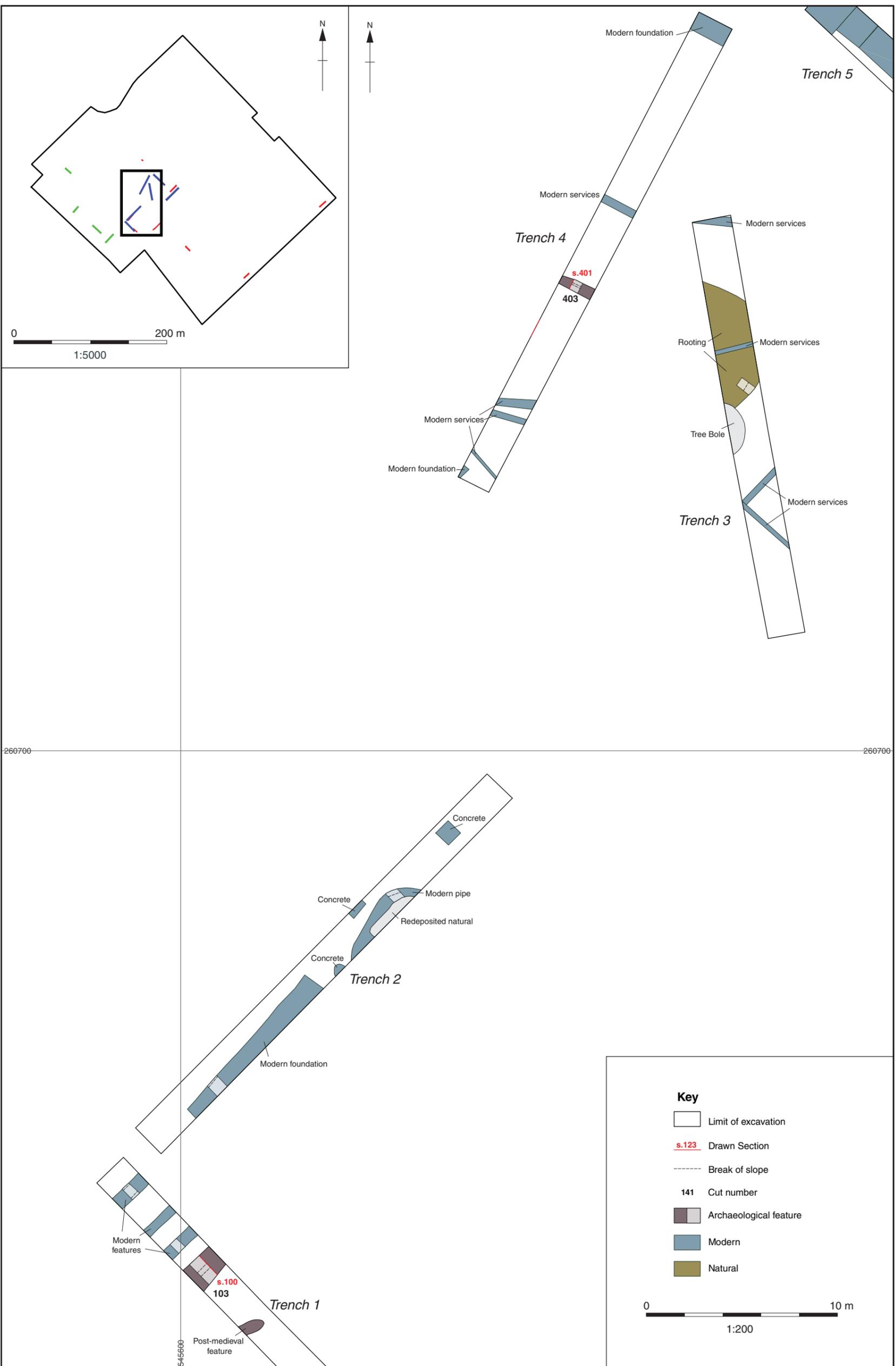


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 1-4

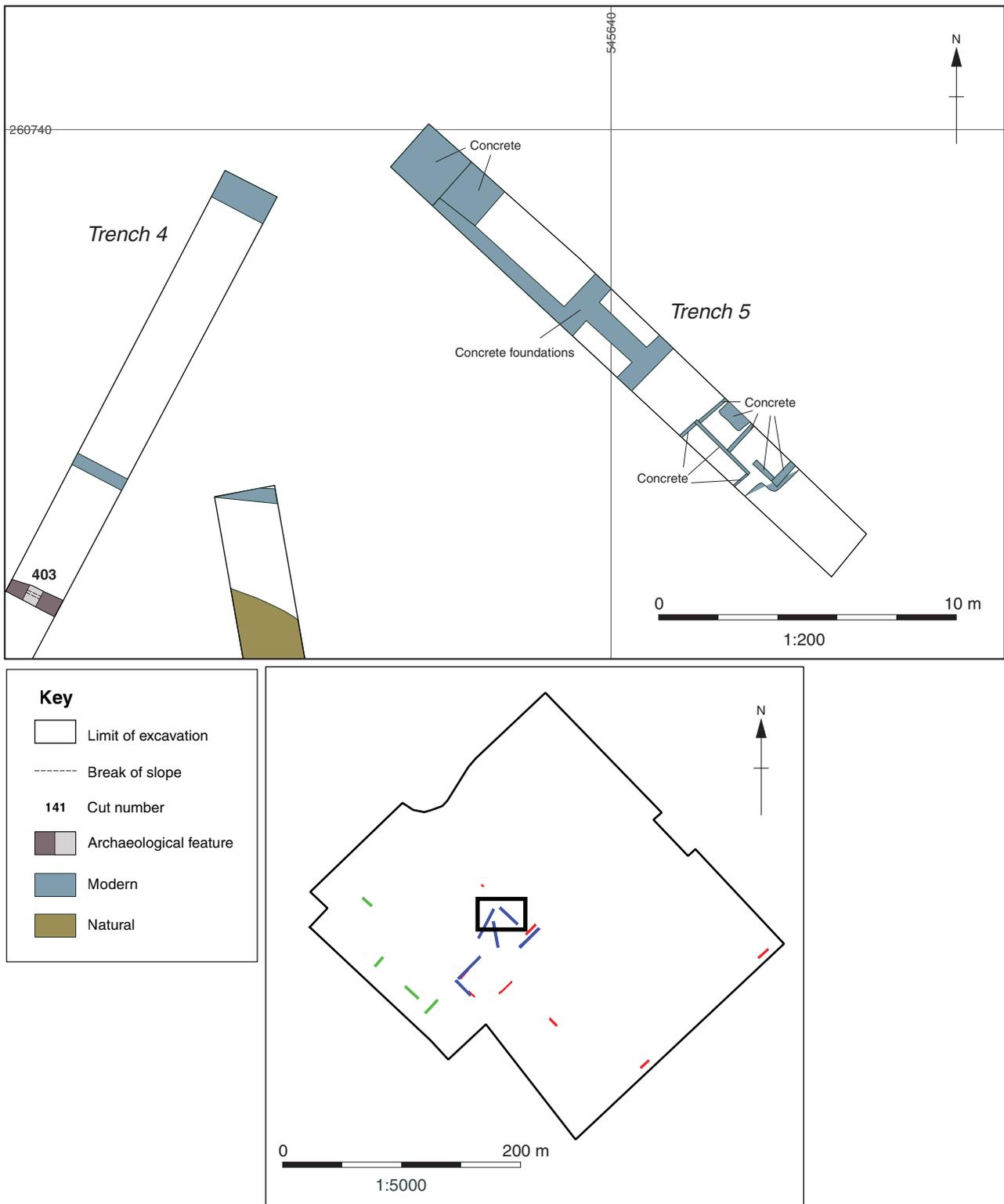


Figure 4: Plan of trench 5

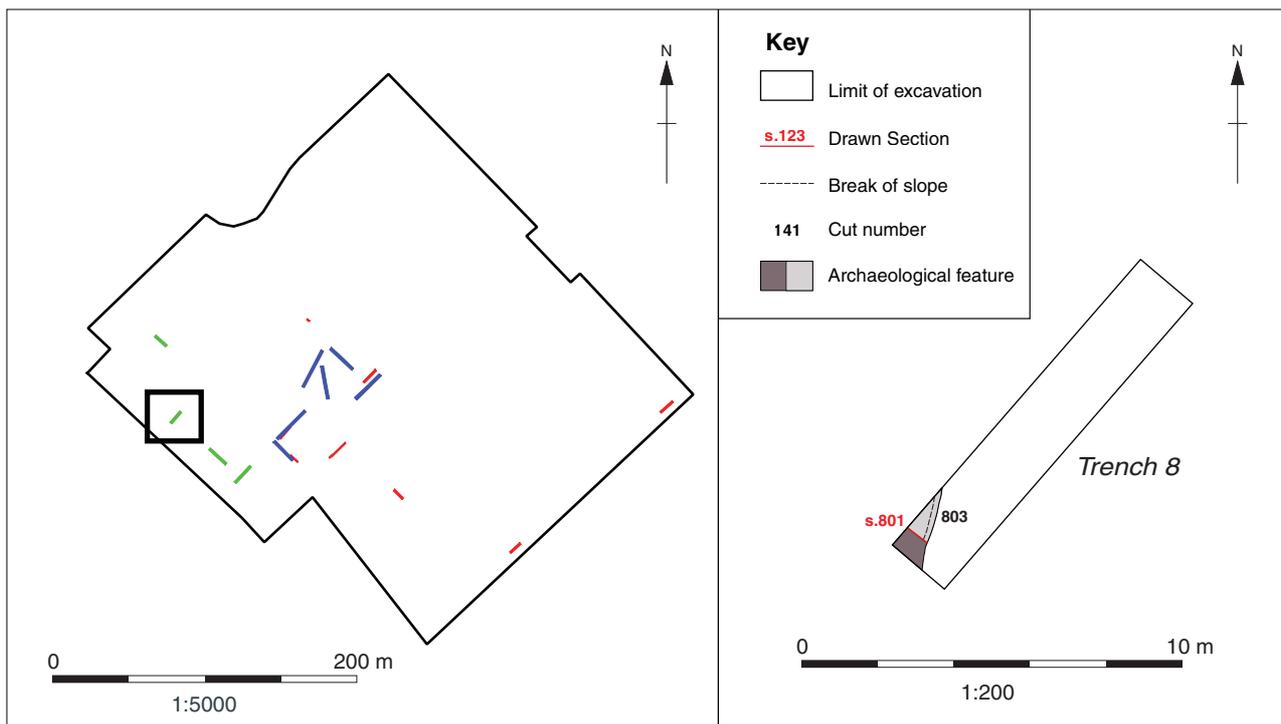


Figure 5: Plan of trench 8

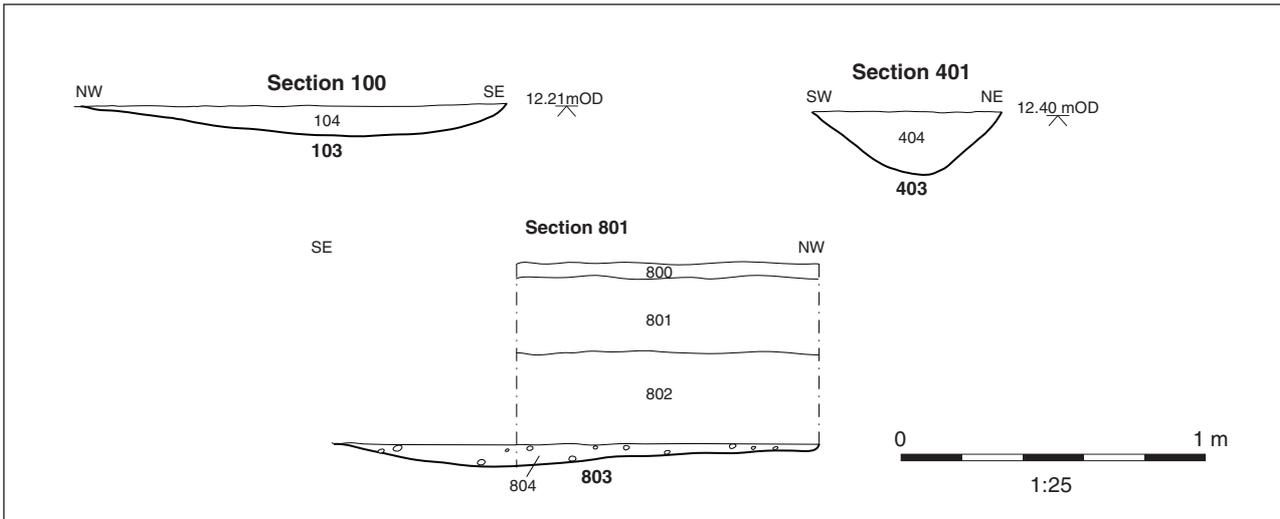


Figure 6: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north-west



Plate 2: Ditch **103** from the south-west



Plate 3: Trench 2 from the south-west



Plate 4: Trench 5 from the north



Plate 5: Trench 4 from the north-east



Plate 6: Ditch 403 from the south-east

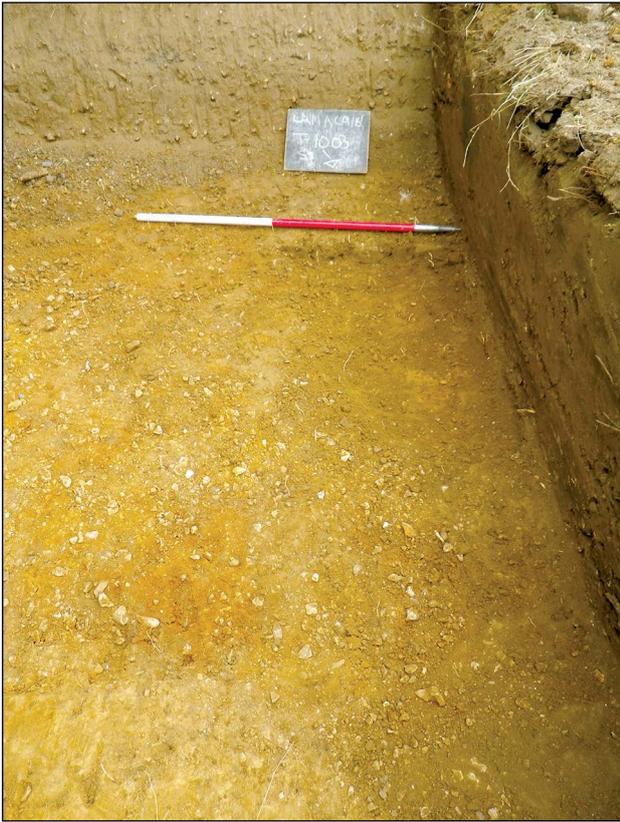


Plate 7: Trench 8 from the north-east



Plate 8: Possible ditch **803** from the east



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