



141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge

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141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 29th March and 2nd May 2019 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation at 141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge (centred TL 4762 5989).

A total of four trenches were excavated within the proposed development area of c.0.4ha. The trenches revealed the presence of a post-medieval fence line, several post medieval pits and a paleochannel, along with multiple layers of modern levelling and demolition rubble from the previously existing building.

Overall, the evaluation has revealed nothing of archaeological interest preserved within the proposed development site.

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The project was managed for OA East by Nick Gilmour. The fieldwork was directed by Adele Lord, who was supported by Guillaume Gutel. Survey and digitising was carried out by Sarita Louzolo and Isobelle Ward.

The report was edited by Tom Phillips and prepared for archive by Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by This Land Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of 141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge (Fig. 1, TL 4762 5989) ahead of a proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 15/1020/FUL). A brief was set by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Stewart 2019) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA East detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Gilmour 2019).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site sits at the northern end of Ditton Walk, which follows the course of Wadloes' Footpath and lies at an elevation of 9.0m OD. Currently the site is cleared ground, with a previous building on the site having been demolished.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of c.0.40ha and is situated adjacent to Ditton Meadows to the north, approximately 250m south of the River Cam and east of the Coldham Brook.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk with no superficial deposits recorded as described by the British Geological Survey Online viewer (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, Accessed 11/04/2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is discussed in the desk-based assessment (Wright 2018). In addition, a full search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from CCC HET (under licence number 18-3865). The following is a summary based on the results of the CHER search, with records in bold shown on Fig. 1.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Prehistoric activity for the study area is predominately findspots. Worked flint has been found c.175m to the north (HER **MCB6648**) c.250m north-east (HER **MCB6649**); and c.500m south of the site (HER MCB5671). Approximately c.300m north-west, a Bronze Age spearhead was discovered (HER **MCB6353**), as well as a Bronze Age axe c.500m to the south west (HER **MCB5674**).
- 1.3.3 In 1876 a Bronze Age cremation was discovered c.325m to the east (HER MCB5662), and an Iron Age cremation burial was recorded within a gravel pit c.450m north of the study site (HER MCB6756), although the location is doubtful.

Roman

- 1.3.4 There is a small amount of evidence for Roman activity in the area. Approximately 500m south-west of the site an archaeological evaluation uncovered settlement activity consisting of a dense sequence of Roman pits (HER **MCB17486**, ECB2437).
- 1.3.5 There are several findspots of Roman artefacts within 500m of the site including a bronze coin (HER **MCB5673**) and Roman pottery (HER **MCB6352**) on Stourbridge Common, c.325m to the north-west. Roman pottery was also found c.500m north of the site, however extensive gravel extraction in Chesterton makes the location doubtful.

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.6 Saxon settlement activity was also found at the same archaeological evaluation 500m south-west of the site in the form of a dense sequence of pits (HER **MCB17486**, ECB2437). Medieval settlement has also been recorded c.500m west by south-west of the site where the remains of a trackway, pit structure and wall features were uncovered during an evaluation (HER MCB23958, ECB4847), close to the site of a former leper hospital and chapel (HER MCB5775.) There was also a possible Saxon inhumation burial recorded in a gravel pit, c.500m north of the site (HER MCB6758).
- 1.3.7 Fen Ditton became a separate parish in the 15th century, previously being part of neighbouring Horningsea from the 10th century. Fen Ditton and Horningsea were held by Ely Abbey, with the core of the village to the north of the site. The site lies on the edge of an uncultivated marshy area named 'Whatloes Fen', to the outer part of the township. There is documentary and historic map evidence of Wadloe's Footpath from the mid-13th century onwards, which is now followed by modern Ditton Walk.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 1.3.8 The only surviving large malthouse in Cambridge, Ditton Maltings, stands c.100m to the south-west of the site. It was built in 1890 and is now utilised as small industrial warehouse units.
- 1.3.9 In 1845 the Great Eastern Railway was built and situated c.250m west of the site (HER MCB21582), with associated junctions c.500m north at Chesterton (HER MCB21584), and c.500m south at Barnwell (HER MCB21588). The Cambridge to St. Ives railway, now dismantled, lies c.204m to the west.
- 1.3.10 An archaeological evaluation recorded several post-stakeholes forming a possible boundary, c.250m to the south west (HER **MCB19396**).
- 1.3.11 The former site of the WWII Royal Observer Corps HQ building (HER MCB12061) lies 250m west of the site, constructed in 1943, it was closed in 1953 but is still currently used as a training facility.
- 1.3.12 Several modern features have been recorded on historic maps. This includes a former brickworks noted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map, c.350m south-west of the site, and an English Civil War fort, 'Mount Ararat' 500m to the north-west.
- 1.3.13 The earliest mapping of Fen Ditton in 1730 shows the site featureless within an enclosed field until Ditton Walk is first observed to border the site on an 1888 map

with an associated tramway. The first development of the site isn't shown until the 1952-3 OS map, when a number of buildings are present, with a depot situated on the eastern part.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.2 This evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:

- i. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they were found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains were found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Research frameworks

2.2.1 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- i. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24);
- ii. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3); and
- iii. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A total of four trenches were opened, providing a *c.*3% sample of the proposed development area. Trench location and length was changed when practicalities of machine movement and proximity to located services dictated. These are described below in Section 3 by trench. Trench 5 was unable to be opened due to its proximity to a sub-station, nearby buildings and live services.

2.3.2 All machine excavation took place under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 2m was used

- to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 2.3.4 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were backfilled once approved by CCC HET.
 - 2.3.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. A bucket sampling exercise was also undertaken whereby 90 litres of soil from each soil horizon was hand sorted to characterise the artefact content.
 - 2.3.6 All archaeological features were recorded using OA East pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
 - 2.3.7 A register was kept of the trenches, features and photographs. All features have been issued with unique context numbers.
 - 2.3.8 Sections of features were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. All sections were tied in to Ordnance Datum and the site plan was surveyed into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
 - 2.3.9 All site drawings include the following information: site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and initial of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.
 - 2.3.10 Site survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Lecia GS08) fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. Trench plans and selected sections illustrating the findings can be found in Figures 2 and 3. A selection of trench photos, excavated features and deposits can be seen in Plates 1 to 9. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit **102** is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch **304** is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of pale whitish grey chalky marl was overlain by differing sequences of levelling layers and demolition layers to depths of between 1.1m in the south and 0.5m in the north. These are described below.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Modern archaeological features were present in Trench 1, whilst Trenches 2, 3 and 4 contained evidence of geoarchaeological features/deposits, and modern disturbance.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 1) was located at the northern limit of the development area and positioned so as not to remove the monitoring pipe to the north-west. Aligned north-west to south-east, Trench 1 measured 20m long and 2m wide. A series of postholes, pits, gullies and modern service trenches were revealed.
- 3.4.3 The north-west and south-east ends of the trench showed slightly different sequences within the removed overburden. The northern end had a series of four levelling layers to a total depth of 0.68m, consisting of layer (109) a possible topsoil which was sealed by various types of hardcore (112, 111 and 110); that were all overlain by a 0.15m organic layer (100) resulting from colonisation by new plant life in more recent years (Fig. 3, Section 1). At the south-east end this series had been replaced by 0.54m of a single whitish grey hardcore rubble layer (132) likely relating to the demolition of the industrial building(s) previously occupying the location with 0.08m of organic layer (100) over the top.
- 3.4.4 At the northern end of the trench was the edge of a probable paleochannel **104** (Fig. 3, Section 1). This was found to be 0.56m wide and 0.34m deep with a series of mid to pale green blue deposits (105). It was overlain by a 0.24m deep layer (109), possibly an older topsoil layer that had been compressed and overlain in turn by a series of modern hardcore levelling layers as described above.

- 3.4.5 Gully **106** (Fig. 3, Section 1) was found to be aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.54m wide and 0.3m deep. A single mid brownish grey deposit (107) of silty clay was excavated, from which one small fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered but not retained. This feature was truncated to the south-west by small pit **127**.
- 3.4.6 Small pit **127** was found to be 0.48m wide and 0.2m deep. A single deposit (128) of mid greyish brown silty clay was excavated from which 20th century finds were recovered including CBM, plastic and glass.
- 3.4.7 A series of postholes was identified to the south of gully **106**. These included **116**, **125**, **121** and **123** (Fig 3, Section 3, Plate 2). Also forming a north-west to south-east alignment, these postholes were found to be between 0.14m and 0.48m deep with widths between 0.2m and 0.15m. Fills 122, 124 and 126 from **121**, **123** and **125** respectively were of mid to dark greyish brown silty clays with **125** and **121** containing remnants of wooden posts.
- 3.4.8 Pit **113** was found to measure 1.4m wide, with two distinct fills excavated to a total depth of 0.28m and extended under the south-west baulk of the trench. The basal deposit (114) was a dark grey brown silty clay and the upper deposit (115) was a mid brownish grey silty clay. Artefacts recovered included modern CBM, plastic, degraded iron work, and glass.
- 3.4.9 A test pit (Plate 3) was dug in the centre of the trench due to the presence of a greenish blue deposit (118), which was found to be identical to deposits seen in Trenches 2 and 3. Measuring 1m deep, the test pit comprised a sequence of thin laminar layers. Clearly alluvial in nature, the layers were formed of blueish grey or whitish grey clayey silts. The alluvium was overlain by a thin layer of modern backfill from nearby service trenches that were located to the south (Fig. 2).
- 3.4.10 Pit **129** located at the south-east end of the trench was found to be 1.98m wide with a total depth of 0.32m (Fig 3, Section 13). Two distinct deposits were excavated; basal fill 130, a mid greyish brown sandy silt and fill 131, a mid brownish grey sandy silt. Both deposits were found to contain modern CBM, asbestos tile (which in the upper fills was not disturbed and left in situ with the lower fills), and degraded iron fragments of likely modern origin.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 (Fig. 2, Plate 4) was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 15m in length, due to the presence of Heras fencing in the west limiting plant movements around the site. Within this trench was identified an area of modern disturbance and a paleochannel **201** (Plate 5).
- 3.5.2 At the eastern end of the trench there was a slight variation in the levelling and build up layers. A series of four hardcore levelling layers (207, 208, 209 and 210) were identified to a depth of 0.69m. These are likely to be contemporary with the original construction of the industrial buildings that once stood on the site as well as those seen at the northern end of Trench 1.

- 3.5.3 The alluvial deposits within paleochannel **201** were truncated by modern disturbance **203**, comprising mid whitish grey rubble with concrete fragments, reinforcing rods, brick and tile fragments throughout. This in turn was overlain by 0.05m of a slightly organic layer (210) over the top, likely a result of recent colonisation by new plant life. The modern disturbance may relate to the construction of the industrial buildings previously occupying the site.

3.6 Trench 3

- 3.6.1 Trench 3 (Fig. 2, Plate 6) was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 14.5m in length. It was shortened to allow for Trench 4 to be moved northwards due to services. The only feature present within the trench was part of a likely paleochannel **304** (Plate 7) that was found to be 0.83m deep. A series of laminar deposits were seen within the fill (302), typical of alluvial deposition.
- 3.6.2 This was overlain by layer 301 to a depth of 0.34m, which contained a large quantity of modern building materials including reinforcing rods, concrete and CBM fragments. It is likely to be the equivalent of layer 200 and related to the demolition of the industrial building(s) previously occupying the site. This in turn was overlain by 0.05m of an organic brown silty clay layer (210), likely a result of colonisation by plant life over the intervening period between demolition and this evaluation.

3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Trench 4 (Fig. 2, Plate 8) was located at the southern end of the development site and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured a total of 6.5m in length due to a live service being identified to the east.
- 3.7.2 At the south-west end of the trench was an area of modern disturbance (Plate 9), into which a 1m long slot was excavated. This revealed the presence of a possible foundation trench (409), characterised as having a moderately steep side and a flat base. Measuring 0.36m deep, it had subsequently been backfilled and levelled with modern rubble (402) including CBM, concrete, plastic bags, cable ties and plastic signs. Sealing this was layer 401, a 0.7m thick whitish grey demolition layer with frequent concrete, reinforcing rods, metal drainage grates and other modern CBM. In turn this was overlain by layer 400, an organic mid grey brown silty clay, 0.12m deep, likely resulting from the recolonisation of plant life into the area.
- 3.7.3 Possible pit **403** was located halfway along the north-west edge of the trench. It was 1.38m wide and 0.4m deep. Two deposits were excavated, the lower deposit (404) was a mid greyish blue silty clay overlain by 402, a modern levelling layer that extends across the trench. The upper fill appears to have been compressed into the top of the feature as no truncation through this layer was visible.
- 3.7.4 Two areas of natural hollows (**405** and **407**) were excavated at the eastern end of the trench, from which identical bluey green deposits (406 and 408) were excavated to depths of between 0.04m and 0.15m. These deposits were identical to those seen within a possible paleochannel and are believed to be alluvial in nature.

3.8 Finds summary

- 3.8.1 Finds from all features were identified on site as 20th century or later and were therefore not collected for further analysis. Bucket sampling was not carried out due to the fact that layers in excess of 0.5m from the top of the trenches across site were of modern origin.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Archaeological features were clearly visible, distinguished by their mid grey or brown colours, within the evaluated trench areas. The overlying soil horizons were also clearly visible against the natural geology, which was characterised by its pale yellowish grey colour. Both the archaeological and natural deposits were free draining.
- 4.1.2 Due to the clear nature of the archaeology against the geological horizon, the results of the evaluation are believed to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area as described within the Written Scheme of Investigation (see section 2.1 above; Gilmour 2019).
- 4.2.2 The evaluation revealed a fairly sparse amount of archaeology across the site, including a modern fence line, several small modern pits, a number of discrete build-up and levelling layers and a paleochannel.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Within Trenches 1-4 was evidence of at least one paleochannel (304=201=104=118) with alluvial deposits (Plates 3, 5 and 7) likely to have been deposited by a tributary to the River Cam or possibly an old channel related to the Coldham Brook, currently located c.250m to the north-west of the site.
- 4.3.2 The upper deposit/s (132=200=301=401) within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 as well as the southern end of Trench 1 was believed to be the demolition remains of an industrial building(s) that occupied the site until some point between 2012 and 2015, which have not been fully removed from the site, and have since become overgrown.
- 4.3.3 The northern end of Trench 1 in addition to the eastern end of Trench 2 revealed a different stratigraphic series of four layers. It is likely that these relate to the construction of the industrial building(s) previously occupying the site. These deposits may have been used for levelling the surrounding area and providing a more stable external surface due to the very soft alluvial deposits overlying the natural geology.
- 4.3.4 Trench 1 also revealed the presence of a series of postholes in addition to a small gully. These are likely to be previous boundary lines either relating to the recently demolished industrial building or the previously existing Cambridge to Mildenhall railway branch line that ran directly to the north of the development site as shown on the First edition OS map of 1886 (National Library of Scotland, accessed 18/04/2019).

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The results of this evaluation do not significantly contribute to a further understanding of historical land use and indeed do not identify any remains pre-dating the 20th century.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a series of modern postholes, pits and possible gullies as well as modern services. Trench baulk showed a series of multiple layers of modern hardcore levelling overlying a probable topsoil layer in turn overlying the natural geology of chalk marl.				Length (m)	20	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.15	?topsoil/organic	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Geology	-	-
102	****	****	****	VOID	****	****
103	****	****	****	VOID	****	****
104	cut	0.56	0.34	Paleochannel		
105	fill	0.56	0.34	Alluvial deposits	None	Unknown
106	cut	0.54	0.3	Gully		
107	fill	0.54	0.3	Gully	Modern CBM	Modern
108	****	****	****	VOID	****	****
109	layer	2	0.2	?topsoil		
110	layer	2	0.15	Modern levelling		
111	layer	2	0.04-0.12	Modern levelling		
112	layer	2	0.08-0.12	Modern levelling		
113	cut	1.4	0.28	Pit		
114	fill		0.8	Pit	CBM, Metal,	Modern
115	fill		0.06	Pit	CBM, Metal,	Modern
116	cut	0.2	0.48	Posthole		
117	fill	0.2	0.48	Posthole		Modern
118	Layer	1	1	Alluvial deposits		
119	cut	0.3	0.1	Modern service trench?		
120	fill		0.1	Modern service trench?		Modern
121	cut	0.15	0.21	Posthole		
122	fill	0.15	0.21	Posthole		Modern
123	cut	0.25	0.14	Posthole		
124	fill	0.25	0.14	Posthole		Modern
125	cut	0.23	0.18	Posthole		
126	Fill	0.23	0.18	Posthole		Modern
127	cut	0.48	0.19	Pit		
128	Fill	0.48	0.19	Pit		Modern
129	cut	1.1	0.32	Pit		
130	fill		0.06	Pit	Modern CBM, including asbestos tile	Modern
131	fill		0.22	Pit	Modern CBM	Modern

132	Layer		0.54	Demolition Rubble	CBM, concrete, metal	Modern
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Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench baulk showed a series of multiple demolition and levelling layers overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.51	Demolition rubble	-	-
201	Cut	2.2	0.38	Paleochannel	-	-
202	Fill	2.2	0.38	Alluvial deposits	-	-
203	Cut	0.84	0.2	Modern disturbance	-	-
204	Fill	0.84	0.2	Modern backfill	Modern CBM, metal	
205	Cut	0.46	0.44	?Foundation Trench		
206	Fill	0.46	0.44	Modern Backfill	Modern CBM, metal	
207	Layer	2	0.16	Levelling		
208	Layer	2	0.46	Levelling		
209	Layer	2	0.1	Levelling		
210	Layer	2	0.05	Topsoil/organic		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology but did contain part of a paleochannel and a modern service. Trench baulk showed a series of multiple demolition and natural layers overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	2	0.16	Vegetation and topsoil	-	-
301	layer	2	0.36	Demolition rubble	None	Unknown
302	Fill	2	0.88	Alluvial deposits	-	-
303	Layer	-		Geology	-	-
304	cut	2	0.88	Paleochannel	None	Unknown

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, however, did contain a large area of modern disturbance and a few possible natural features. Trench baulk showed a series of multiple demolition and rubble layers overlying the natural chalk geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	2	0.06	Organic/Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	2	0.7	Demolition Rubble	-	-
402	Layer	2	0.2	Levelling	-	-
403	?Cut	1.34	0.4	?Pit	-	-
404	Fill	1.34	0.4	?Pit		
405	?Cut	0.31	0.15	Natural hollow/gully		
406	Fill	0.31	0.15	Natural hollow/gully		
407	?Cut	0.37	0.04	Natural hollow/posthole		
408	Fill	0.37	0.04	Natural hollow/posthole		
409	Cut	1.46	0.36	?Foundation trench		
410	Layer			Geology	-	-

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gilmour, N. 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation at 141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge*. OA East (Unpublished)

Stewart, G. 2019 *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at 141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge*. Cambridge County Council Historic Environment Team (Unpublished)

Wright, N. 2018 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Ditton Walk, Cambridge*. CgMs Heritage (Unpublished)

Electronic Resources

Geology of Britain Online Viewer <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html?src=topNav> consulted: 15/04/2019

National Library of Scotland <https://www.nls.uk/digital-resources> consulted: 18/04/2019

APPENDIX C

OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-350469		
Project Name	141 Ditton Walk, Cambridge		
Start of Fieldwork	29 March 2019	End of Fieldwork	2 May 2019
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMDTW19	Planning App. No.	15/1020/FUL
HER Number	ECB5880	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <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 checked="" 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	Period	Object	Period
Paleochannel	None	none	Choose an item.
Foundation trench	Modern (1901 to present)		Choose an item.
Post hole	Modern (1901 to present)		Choose an item.
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)		
Gully	Modern (1901 to present)		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) 141 Ditton Walk Cambridge CB5 8QE
District	Cambridge City	
Parish		
HER office	Cambridge County Council	
Size of Study Area	0.4ha	

National Grid Ref

TL 4762 5989

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart CCC HET
Project Design Originator	Nick Gilmour OA East
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour OA East
Project Supervisor	Adele Lord OA East

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	N/A	N/A
Digital Archive	OAE	CAMDTW19
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 5880

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
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 Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments

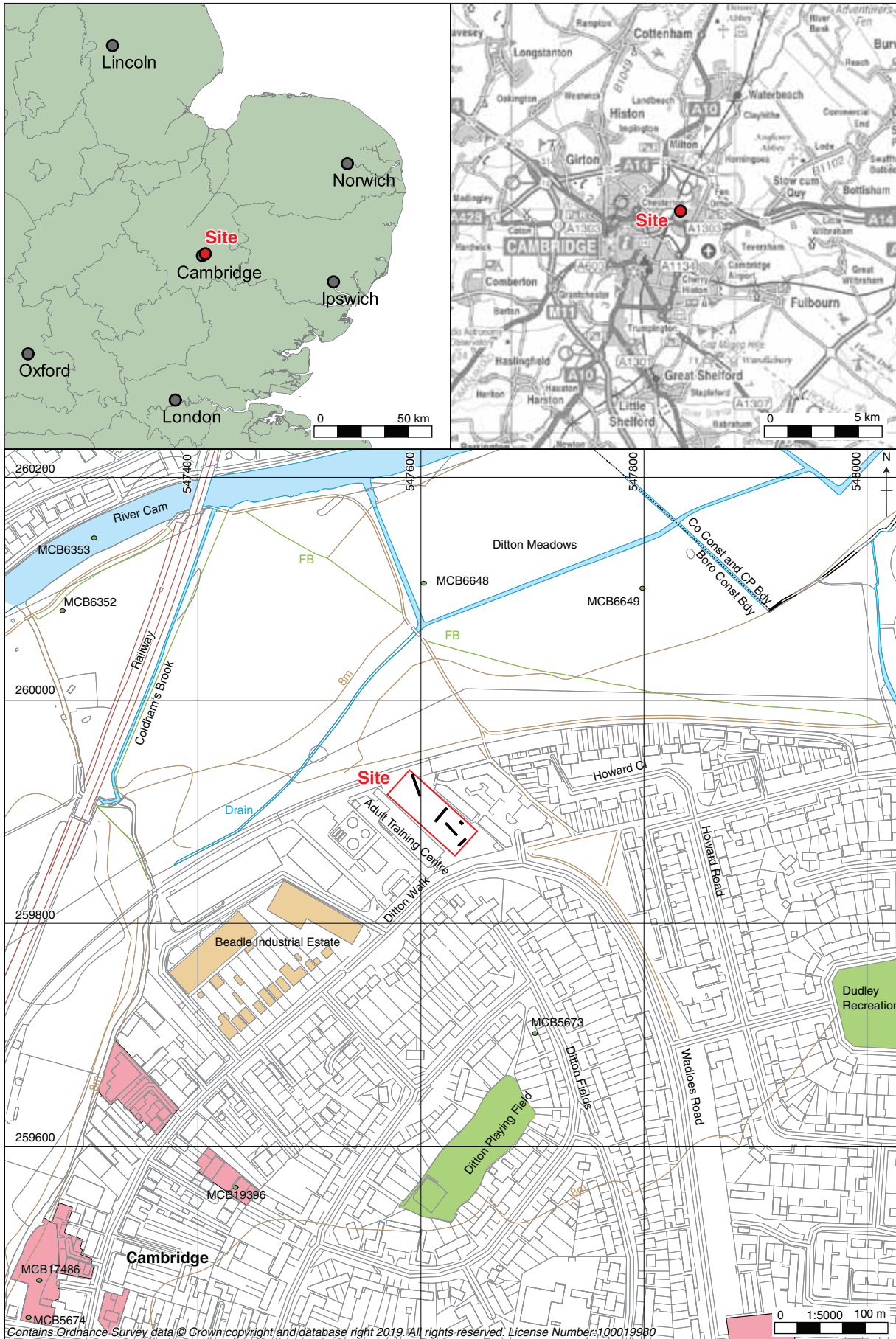
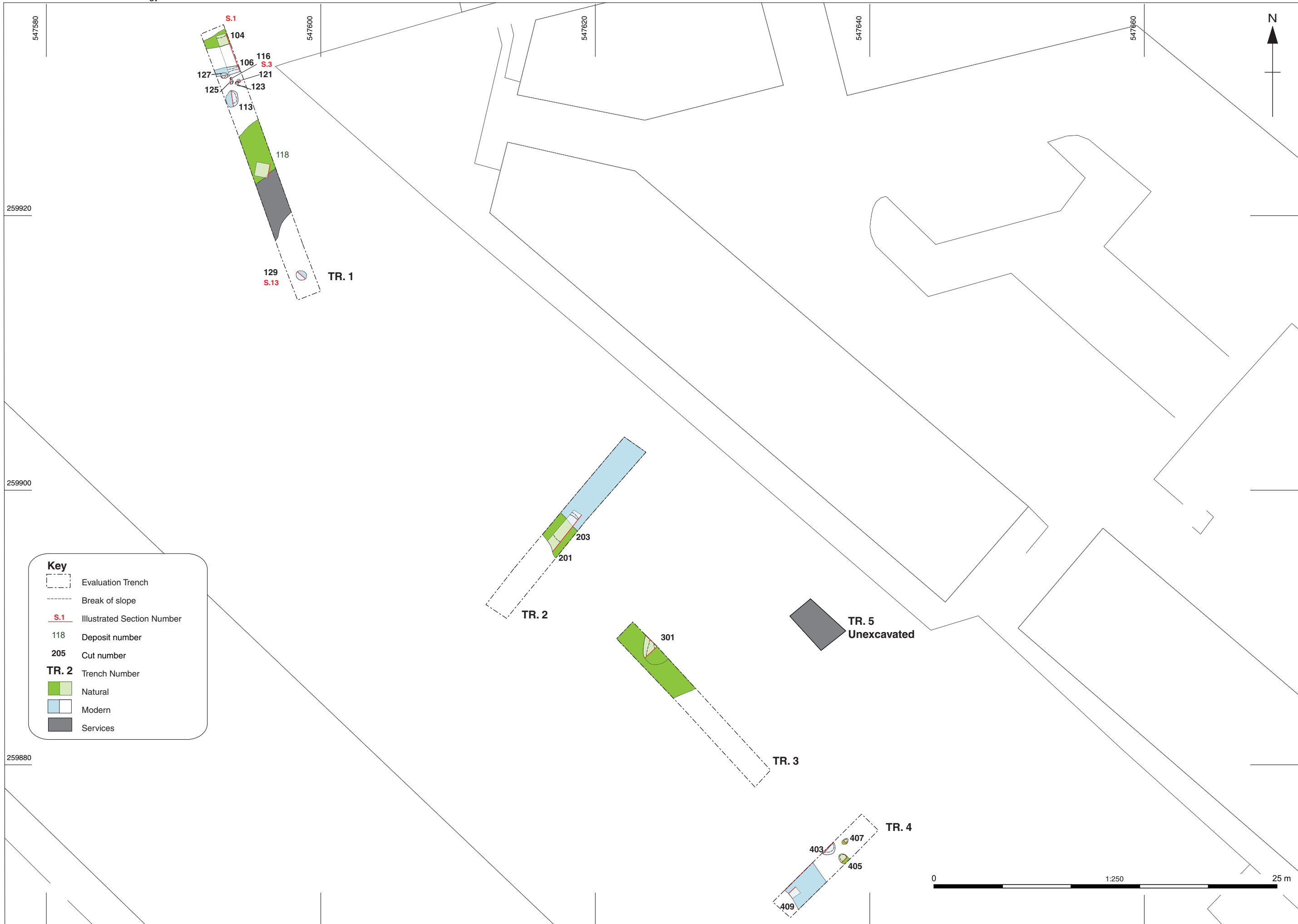


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red), With Selected CHER Entries



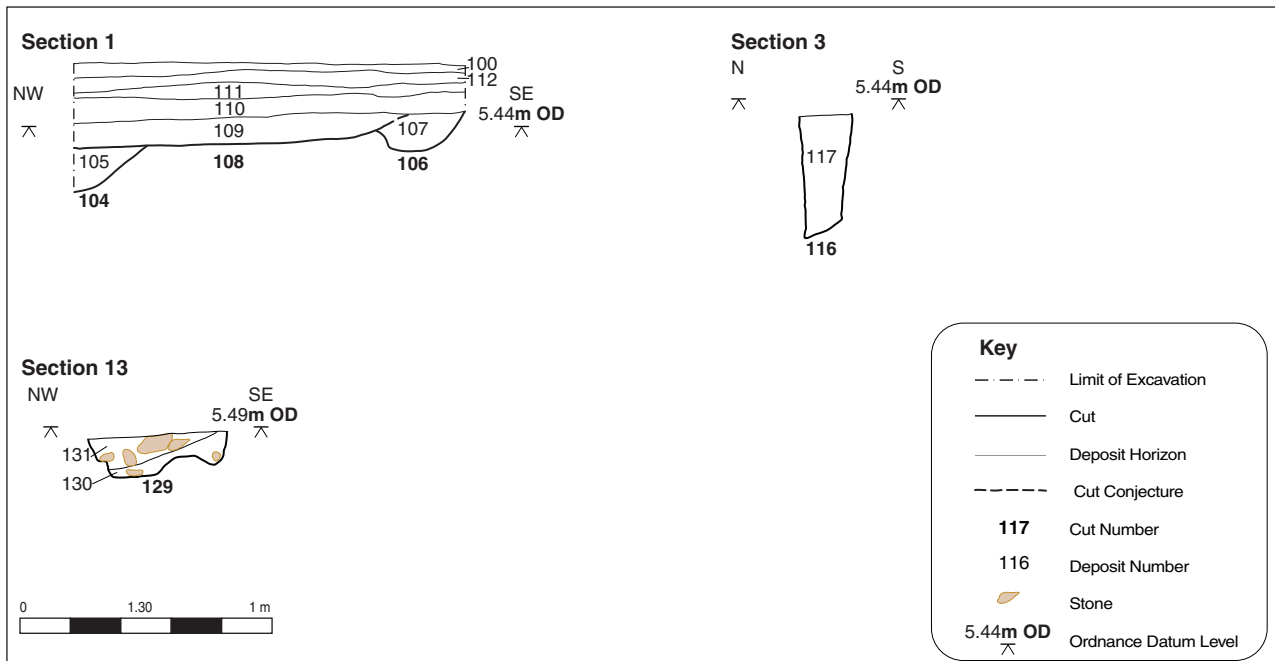


Figure 3: Selected Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the north-west



Plate 2: Posthole group including 121 and 123, viewed from the north



Plate 3: Paleochannel test-pit, viewed from the north-west



Plate 4: Trench 2 viewed from the north-east



Plate 5: Paleochannel **201** and modern disturbance **203**, viewed from the north-west



Plate 6: Trench 3 viewed from the north-west



Plate 7: Paleochannel **304** and demolition layer **301**, viewed from the north-west



Plate 8: Trench 4 viewed from north-east



Plate 9: Backfilled possible Foundation Trench **409** and Leveling Layer **402**, viewed from south east.



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