



191 MILL ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1027

June 2013



**191 MILL ROAD, CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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CHER No.	ECB3960	NGR	TL 4678 5764
Planning Ref.	12/0966/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-152402
Approved By:	Matthew Adams	Date	June 2013



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Abstract

In May 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the rear of 191 Mill Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4678 5764) in advance of the development of six studio and one retail units.

The background research undertaken for the project indicated that evidence of post-medieval and modern building remains were most likely to be encountered during the excavation of the trench.

The evaluation revealed one modern posthole containing window glass and china plate of 20th century date and interlinking modern ceramic drainage pipes. The majority of layers were also of this period and relate to either the construction or demolition of building structures.

Agricultural Subsoil Layer 1003 was the only deposit present that predated the modern period, however the sterile soil contained no finds.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On May 13th 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation in the concrete car park (Figure 1) of 191 Mill Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 4678 5764) in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council, Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), (McConnell. D, dated 25/04/2013). The single trial trench (1.80 x 5.00m) was evaluated in advance of the construction of six studio and one retail units (Class A1) on behalf of Alistair Green of PGB Builders Ltd, as a condition of planning application reference 12/0966/FUL.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The trench was excavated in the concrete car park behind 191 Mill Road (Figure 1) within an area dominated by shops and housing estates. A site investigation undertaken in 1994 revealed a degree of ground disturbance, the extent of which was unknown. There was the potential that archaeological remains were still present within the development area.

The site lies at a height of approximately 16m AOD, the bedrock geology is described as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, a sedimentary deposit formed approximately 94 to 99 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2013).

The bedrock is overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel that formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when rivers deposited sand and gravel in channels to form river terrace deposits and also fine silt and clay from overbank flood events forming floodplain alluvium and bogs depositing peat (BGS, 2013).



2.1 Site Visit 30.04.13

A site visit was undertaken on the 30th April 2013, to assess the ground conditions. Access was gained from Thoday Street towards the rear of the plot. The site was covered in concrete hard-standing that would have to be broken out before the excavation could commence, no other issues were noted during the visit.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is, *Cambridge City Council Local Plan (July 2006)*.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Cambridge City Council Local Plan (July 2006)

Cambridge City Council adopted their Local Plan in July 2006, it sets out the vision, policies and proposals for future development and land use in Cambridge until 2016. The relevant paragraphs relating to heritage assets in the Local Plan can be found in Sections 4/9 to 4/12, Section 4/9 is printed below:



4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas

- The Proposals affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other important Archaeological remains and their settings must be accompanied by a full assessment of the nature and importance of the remains and the impact of the proposals on them as part of the application.
- When the remains or their settings are deemed to be of national importance, they should be preserved in situ and development damaging them will not be permitted. In other cases, development will be permitted where deposits are being left undisturbed or impacts mitigated to an acceptable level and detailed arrangements for the recording, publication and archiving and/or display of and access to any artefacts are secured.
- The desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings is a material planning consideration. Information on the archaeology of much of the historic core of Cambridge is available in an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). The Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal will contain specific Archaeological guidance. Those involved in the development of sites need to have an early understanding of the potential for Archaeological remains to be found on site.
- Where the likelihood of Archaeological remains exists, a project brief will normally be prepared by the County Council and endorsed by the City Council. The developer will then employ an Archaeological consultant to carry out a thorough investigation based on this brief prior to the start of the development.
- It is important that any findings are properly recorded and the information disseminated. This would include ensuring that the information is added to the UAD and copies of any reports lodged with the County Records Office, Cambridgeshire Collection and the City Council.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (FIGURE 2)

The following archaeological background utilises the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figure 2). There are 80 entries within the 250m search area, 56 Monument entries, 11 Events, and 13 Listed Buildings.

The Palaeolithic period is represented by a single handaxe find (MCB5544) located 83m to the south-east at Chesterton gravel pits.

The Neolithic period is also not very well represented with only an axe (MCB5676) found at Mill Road 34m to the south-east, and a second axe (MCB6099) recorded at Coldhams Common, 52m to the north-east.



A single Iron Age entry was recorded within the search radius of a Ptolomaic coin (MCB5529) at Barnwell, 107m to the north-west.

Roman evidence includes an evaluation of 20 trenches and pits by CAU on the Old Cattle Market (ECB159) 125m south-west of the site, which revealed a gravel extraction pit with a significant assemblage of Roman pottery and an undated feature. Roman quarry pits (MCB17356, ECB2159) were also recorded 125m to the south-west by CAU during an evaluation and a watching brief. Two possible Roman ditches recorded during an evaluation at Mantles Yard (MCB16296, ECB1824) are recorded 76m to the west. Roman pottery (MCB5582) is recorded on Vinery Road 60m to the north-east. A Roman fibula (MCB5682) was recovered on Thoday Street 20m to the north. A Roman cup (MCB6127) was found at Coldhams Common 52m to the north-east. A Roman coin (MCB5581) is recorded 94m north-west on the Cromwell Estate at Coldham's Lane. Roman pottery (MCB5886) was also recovered from Coleridge Road 83m south-west. A Roman camp, pottery and earthworks (MCB6256, MCB5554, MCB5828) have been recorded at the Old Cattle Market c.115m to the south-west. Roman bronze figurines (MCB4224) and a cemetery containing glass vessels (MCB2912) has also been recorded 105m to the west.

Evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period is relatively sparse, although Saxon burials (MCB5577) are recorded 105m to the north-west, and Saxon finds (MCB6510) were recovered 107m to the west on Mill Road.

The medieval period is also fairly sparsely represented within the search radius. Coldhams Common (MCB19521) is an area of 39.6 hectares of common land dating from at least the 14th century located c.125m to the north-east, it is shown on the 1300 Field Map of Cambridge and designated a Green Common by 1700. A sherd of medieval pottery (MCB6118) was recovered from Coldhams Lane, located 80m to the north-east. A Medieval windmill (MCB5843) is recorded 122m to the west. The site of a Medieval cross (MCB5681) has been recorded on Mill Road, 90m to the west. A second Medieval windmill (MCB5844) is recorded 108m north-west of the site and the final entry is for a findspot of a Medieval seal impression (MCB5601) that was found at Barnwell, 106m to the north-west.

The most frequent returns date to the Post-Medieval period. Saint Philip's Church (MCB14819) on Mill Road and Thoday Street is located 8m to the west, it was built in 1891 by William Wade of St Neots. A series of Post-medieval or 20th century clunch quarries (MCB17719) are recorded to the south of Cherry Hinton and 109m to the east. A 19th century Baptist Church (MCB14858) is located 27m to the west on Mill Road and Stockwell Street. The site of the former cattle market (MCB18226) shown on the 1880 OS map is located 125m south-west. An 18 trench evaluation at the Triangle site (ECB2106, MCB16826) on Station Road in 2004 identified a few post-medieval features 125m to the south-west. The gothic style large six storey listed corn mill and silo at Foster's Mill (MCB16537) was built in 1899, modern building editions have also been added to the site, they are located 100m south-west. The Railway Station (DCB7761) on Station Road, 87m to the south-west is a Grade II Listed Building constructed in 1845, the original design of the station was materially altered in 1863. A former warehouse built in the 19th century



now converted for use as the budget Sleeper's Hotel (MCB16538) is located 86m to the south-west. A Victorian 'Dell' garden is present at Highsett (MCB19472) 125m to the south-west. The 16th century moated site (MCB17770) in Cambridge is located 110m west of the site, constructed to house plague victims within a moat and a timber framed thatched house built in 1574. Living Waters Pentecostal Church (MCB14857) is located 87m to the west, it was originally a Baptist Chapel opened in 1897. Saint Barnabas' Church on Mill Road and Saint Barnabas' Road (MCB14820) is present 78m to the west and was built in 1869-88. A Mosque (MCB16290) is located on Mawson Road in a former Gospel Hall built in the 19th century and located 95m north-west of site. The Grade II listed Hughes Hall (DCB7212) on Wollaston Road was built in 1894-5 in the Neo-Dutch manner, in red brick and over 3 storeys, it is present 118m north-west. Mill Road Cemetery (MCB15751) lying 100m north-west is a Grade II registered city cemetery established by the parochial clergy and opened by the Bishop of Ely in 1848, in response to the creation of a burial ground at Histon Road in 1843. The tomb of William Crowe (DCB7784) at Mill Road Cemetery 90m north-west is a Grade II Listed Building built in c.1859 of stone, a plain massive ledged sarcophagus with inscription panels is supported on four legs standing on a moulded base. The Custodian's House (DCB7078) at Mill Road Cemetery is also a Grade II Listed Building dated 1848 comprising the original mortuary Chapel that was later converted to a house and present 108m north-west of site. The tomb of George and Sarah Kett (DCB7754) at Mill Road Cemetery 112m north-west, in white marble is a Grade II Listed Building II of c.1872, with green marble insets. This monument is in the form of a low plinth with a green marble top, covered in a cross decorated with finely carved passion flowers, leaves and a crown. A stone tomb of James Rattee (DCB7778) is present at Mill Road Cemetery 110m north-west, a Grade II Listed Building of c.1855. The gothic-style pedestal type stone tomb of Elizabeth Moyes (DCB7785) is located 110m north-west at Mill Road Cemetery, it is a Grade II Listed Building of c.1865. A Grade II Listed tomb for Harry Hall (DCB7780) at Mill Road Cemetery 113m north-west, is a monument built of stone in c.1863. The Grade II Listed Tomb of James Reynolds (DCB7781) is present within Mill Road Cemetery, located 112m north-west and built in c.1868. An Investigation at 75 Norfolk Street (ECB1146) by CAU in 2001, 125m north-west, revealed that a well had been dug into the underlying natural with no support structures, present on the 1888 OS map is an associated pump. Edward and Elizabeth Rist Lawrence's Grade II listed tomb (DCB7783) can be found 95m north-west at Mill Road Cemetery, built of stone in c.1857 with a moulded square pedestal. Sturton Street Wesleyan Church (MCB14851) is located 83m north-west and was built in 1875. The tomb of Hermann Bernard (DCB7782) is located 102m north-west in the Mill Road Cemetery it is Grade II Listed monument of c.1857, the inscription reads that he was an MA and PhD of the University of Ciessen in Hesse Darmstadt, he was known to be a Hebrew teacher for many years to the University of Cambridge. Cambridge Railway Station (MCB5930) dates to the nineteenth century and is located 90m to the south-west.

The Modern period is also fairly well represented within the search radius. Saint Stephen's Church (MCB14826) is located 100m to the north-east on Brooks Road and Coldham's Lane and was built in 1948. A Second World War air raid shelter (MCB17938) is located 48m north-east at 112 Hemingford Road. An air raid shelter (MCB17098) is located 40m to the north-east. Luftwaffe air photographs show the route of the GHQ anti-tank ditch (MCB18078) running 250m to the west of St Bede's School and 125m south-east of the



site, it formed the last line of defence if those on the coast failed to stop the invasion. Saint Martin's Church (MCB14823) located on Suez Road 70m to the south-east was built in 1960-2 by Paterson & Macaulay, its main structure of laminated timbers has an exceedingly steep triangular section. Creed and commandment boards are located above the altar and coloured glass lozenges decorate the entrance gable. A Pillbox (MCB19652) is located on Coleridge recreation ground, 60m to the south. The site of the now demolished Cambridge Water Offices (MCB18227) that was built in the 1930's on Rustat Road is located 103m to the south-west, during an evaluation of 6 trenches here (ECB964) no features or finds were present. Carter Bridge (MCB16539) is a modern asymmetrical bridge built in 1990 and located 62m south-west. Bolton's Warehouse (MCB16541, MCB16540) on Glisson Road is located 128m to the south-west, comprising a c.1900 construction with loading doors on the frontage levels and a derrick. Dale's brewery (MCB16542) on Gwydir Street 77m to the north-west is a red-brick three-storey building built 1902, with the name prominently displayed on an iron roof top 'balustrade'. A chest tomb (DCB7779) made of stone for Elizabeth and George Kett at Mill Road Cemetery is a Listed Grade II building, it is a coped cruciform chest with a high relief kneeling figure of Mary Magdalene holding a jar of ointment 95m to the north-west. Labgear in Chesterton (MCB16548, MCB5579) is a 1920's style factory unit located 117m north-west, it has saw tooth roofs and window lights and originally made laboratory and test equipment, and latterly add-on units for domestic television receivers.

Undated and blank entries include the Seventh Day Adventist Church (MCB14947), located 55m south-east at 17 Hobart Road. A two trial trench evaluation (ECB3515) at 163-165 Coleridge Road 95m to the south of the site and undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East revealed no features or finds. A Radar survey and watching brief by CAU in 2005 on the proposed Cambridge Business and Cultural Centre development (ECB1904) between Hills Road and Station Road 124m to the south-west, revealed no archaeological features or anomalies and not a single artefact. An evaluation of 3 trenches at the Red House site (ECB2579) located 110m to the south-west in Station Road in 2006, revealed no archaeological features. An Evaluation at Great Eastern House (ECB3574, MCB15506) 21 Station Road, 108m south-west in 2010 by CAU is still awaiting approval.

In summary the potential for encountering finds and features of Roman, medieval and post-medieval origin were considered to be most likely.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CCC HET brief stated that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development (McConnell, D. Brief, Section 3.1).



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief stated that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits;
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon;
- the preservation of deposits within negative features;
- site formation processes.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A 180° mechanical excavator under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist broke out the concrete car park surface before employing a toothless ditching bucket to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Figure 1).

Trench edges, section locations and archaeological features were recorded on a post-excavation plan that was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeology was preserved by record using pro-forma sheets, plans and section drawings and appropriate photographic records (DP1 and DP2, Figure 3), as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Schofield, 2013). All layers were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site (Figure 3).

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figure 3)

The trench was located to the north-east of the car park and perpendicular to Thoday Street. One sub-rectangular modern posthole and a system of interlinking ceramic drainage pipes were recorded within the trench that was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.08m, exposing the full stratigraphic sequence. The natural geological deposits sloped downhill to the south-east. No archaeological features or finds older than the modern period were present within the trench.

A modern sub-rectangular potential posthole (Figure 3) was located towards the centre and close to the northern limit of the trench (0.32 x 0.40m), it had been cut through Made Ground/Demolition Layer 1002, Agricultural Subsoil 1003 and Superficial Geology Layer 1004. Its Fill was mid black brown, loose silt and contained 20th century window glass and china plate, these finds were not retained. No physical remains of the post were present.

To the south-east of the modern potential posthole were three interlinking ceramic drainage pipes that were cut through Made Ground/Demolition Layer 1002 and Agricultural Subsoil Layer 1003. The central pipe was orientated north-east to south-west



and was adjoined by two ceramic pipes present at a 45° angle. It is possible that all of these pipes were still live and that they may be carrying surface water away from the buildings, a soil baulk surrounding the pipes was retained to protect them from further damage. These pipes were of probable 20th century date, samples of which were not retained.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 3)

The deposit model (Table 1) was consistent across the trench, a full section was recorded along its northern boundary (Figure 3).

Table 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1	NW-SE	16.78m	DP1+2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE Side	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.20m	Concrete Car Park Surface. Light white grey, compact concrete with frequent gravel stone inclusions	
1001	0.20 – 0.28m	Sand Levelling Layer. Mid orange yellow, friable sand with occasional rounded gravel stone inclusions	
1002	0.28 – 0.50m	Made Ground/Demolition Layer. Dark black brown loose mixed rubble hardcore, silt and charcoal	
1003	0.50 – 1.08m	Agricultural Subsoil Layer. Mid yellow brown, compact sandy silt with occasional rounded flint stones and chalk/clunch flecks	
1004	1.08m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light yellow white, friable sand with occasional pockets of clunch/degraded chalk, and occasional angular and rounded flint gravel stones	

Deposit Model, Trench 1

Modern Concrete Car Park Surface Layer 1000 was present at the top of the stratigraphic sequence and sealed all other layers and features and was 0.20m thick.

Underlying the concrete was a thin Sand Levelling Layer 1001 that had been laid as a base for the concrete to sit on, it was present to a depth of 0.28m below ground level.

Modern Made Ground/Demolition Layer 1002 lay below 1001 and comprised material containing iron debris, broken brick/hardcore rubble and ceramic pipes, present to a depth of c.0.60m below ground level.

Agricultural Subsoil Layer 1003 overlay the superficial geology and was approximately 0.50m thick, it contained no finds.

Natural Superficial Geology 1004 was encountered at the base of the stratigraphic sequence to a maximum depth of 1.08m below ground level. It comprised light white and light yellow friable sand with occasional pockets of clunch and degraded chalk and occasional rounded and angular flint gravel stones.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The evaluation revealed four phases of activity. The most recent of which comprised the modern concrete car park (1000) and its associated levelling layer (1001).

Below this and cut through Layers 1002 and 1003 was the ceramic pipe trench and the deeper potential posthole that also cut into the natural drift geology (1004).

The third phase comprises a modern made ground/demolition layer (1002) that predates the ceramic pipe trench, but is still likely to have been laid in the modern period. It is plausible that it comprises the levelled remains of a demolished building that once stood within the car park, or could be imported material brought in to level the site, it could also be waste materials discarded during or after the construction of the surrounding buildings.

Phase four comprises a layer of remnant agricultural subsoil (1003) that was once dominant within the immediate area before the urban sprawl of the post-medieval period commenced. It overlies natural drift geology (1004) and comprised a sterile sandy silt that contained no archaeological finds.

Only features of modern origin were present within the trench, the majority of layers also relate to either the construction or demolition of building structures. Sterile remnant Agricultural Layer 1003 predates the modern period, however no finds were present to help date it.

11.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with the relevant museum or Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store in accordance with the *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store*, 2004.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: [britannia1-152402](#)

Project details

Project name	191 Mill Road, Cambridge, Cambs; Trial Trench Evaluation.
Short description of the project	In May 2013 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the rear of 191 Mill Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4678 5764) in advance of the development of six studio and one retail units. The background research undertaken for the project indicated that evidence of post-medieval and modern building remains were most likely to be encountered during the excavation of the trench. The evaluation revealed one modern posthole containing window glass and china plate of 20th century date and interlinking modern ceramic drainage pipes. The majority of layers were also of this period and relate to either the construction or demolition of building structures. Agricultural Subsoil Layer 1003 was the only deposit present that predated the modern period, however the sterile soil contained no finds.
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2013 End: 13-05-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P1028 - Contracting Unit No. R1027 - Contracting Unit No. ECB3960 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 – Retailing
Monument type	DEMOLITION LAYERS Modern CERAMIC DRAIN PIPE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.) Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 191 Mill Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Study area	327.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 46 57 52 0 52 11 29 N 000 08 10 E Point
Height OD /Depth	Min: 16.00m Max: 16.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Timothy Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Alistair Green
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"



Paper Archive recipient
Paper Contents
Paper Media available

Cambridge HER
"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm",
"Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey",
"Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Title

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)

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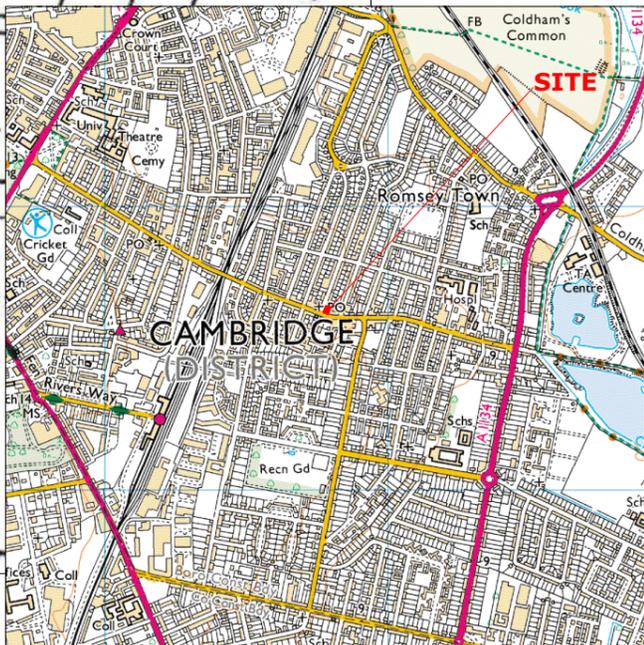
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Entered by

Tim Schofield (tim@britannia-archaeology.com)

Entered on

23 August 2013



 TR1	Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR:	546781, 257643	REPORT NUMBER:	1027
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PROJECT:
**LAND TO THE REAR OF 191 MILL RD,
 CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

CLIENT:
MR ALISTAIR GREEN

DESCRIPTION:
SITE & TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
 IP14 1RB

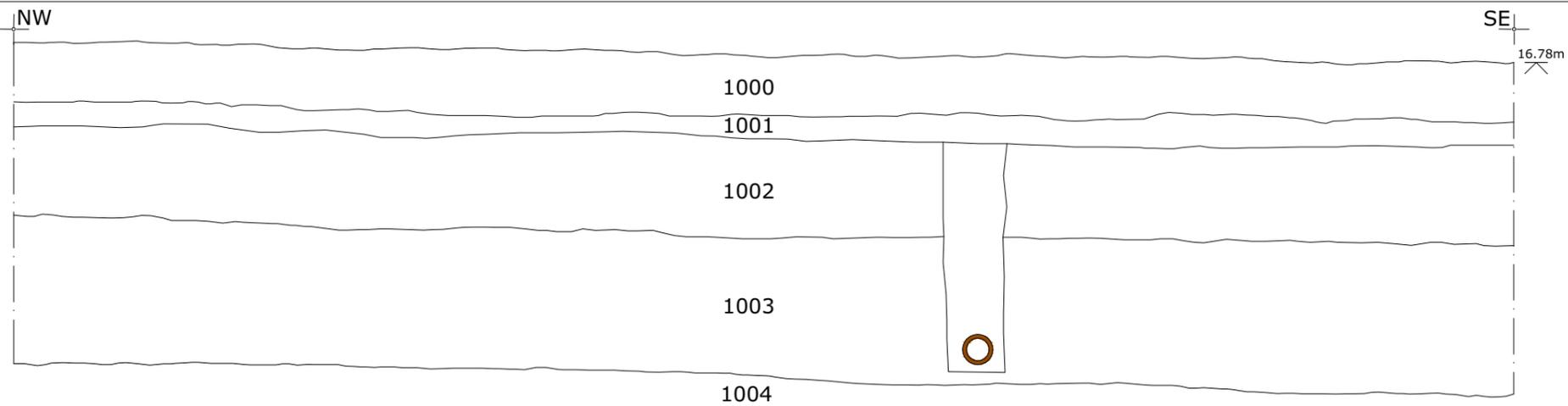
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 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
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SCALE:	0	20m
1:500		

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	TPS	01

DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
JUNE 2013	MCA	01

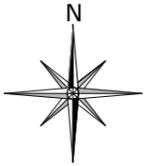
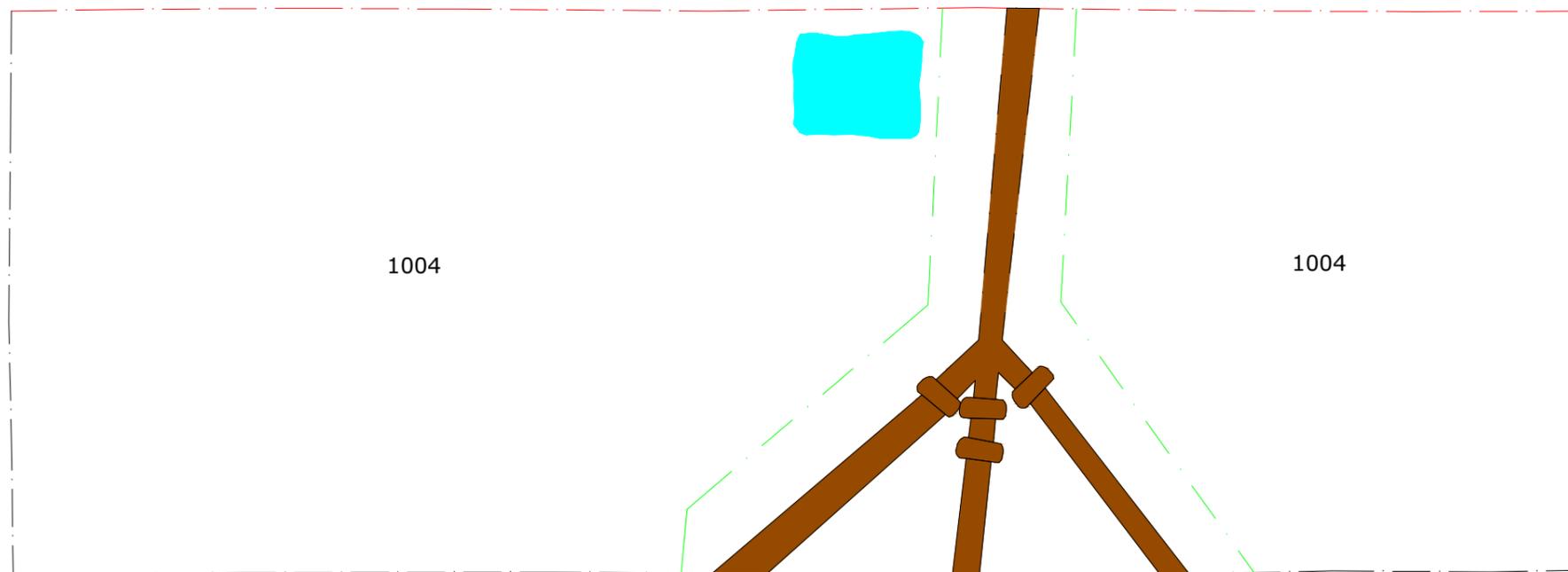
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DP1 Sample Section, Post-excavation, Looking NE



DP2 Trench, Post-excavation, Looking NW



	Baulk Surrounding Pipes
	Modern Posthole
	Victorian Ceramic Pipes

NGR:	546781, 257643	REPORT NUMBER:	1027
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PROJECT:
LAND TO THE REAR OF 191 MILL RD,
CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CLIENT:
MR ALISTAIR GREEN

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH SECTIONS, DIGITAL
PHOTOS & PLANS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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SCALE:	1:20	
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PLOT:	A3	APPROVED:	TPS	VERSION:	01
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DATE:	JUNE 2013	AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	03
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