

**WESTS GARAGE SITE,  
NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB5 8HD:**

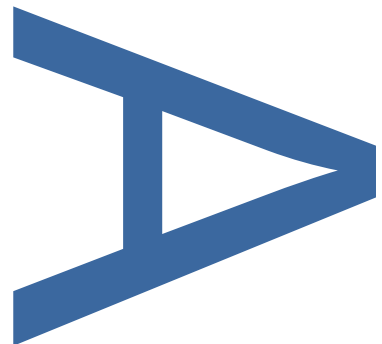
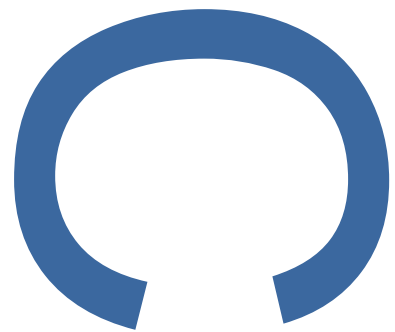
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL  
TRENCH EVALUATION AND  
WATCHING BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
CAMBRIDGE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
14/1154/FUL**

**PCA REPORT NO: 12303**

**SITE CODE: ECB4585**



## **West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD:**

### **An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation and Watching Brief**

**Local Planning Authority:** Cambridge County Council

**Planning Reference:** 14/1154/FUL

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 4649 5898

**Site Code:** ECB 4585

**Report No.** R12303

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## CONTENTS

CONTENTS .....	2
ABSTRACT .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	6
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	8
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	9
4 METHODOLOGY .....	12
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE .....	14
6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS .....	28
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	32
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	33
9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES .....	38
10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX .....	44
11 APPENDIX 3 WATCHING BRIEF ATTENDANCE .....	47
12 APPENDIX 4 OASIS FORM .....	48
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION .....	35
FIGURE 2 DETAILED SITE LOCATION .....	36
FIGURE 3 DEPOSIT MODEL .....	37
PLATE 1: SITE PRE-DEMOLITION .....	38
PLATE 2: PRE-DEMOLITION TRENCH 1, VIEW NORTH-EAST .....	38
PLATE 3: TRENCH 2, VIEW NORTH-WEST .....	39
PLATE 4: TRENCH 3, VIEW SOUTH-WEST .....	39
PLATE 5: TRENCH 3, VIEW SOUTH SHOWING SECTION NO. 11 .....	40
PLATE 6: TRENCH 3, VIEW EAST SHOWING DETAIL OF CLUNCH LINING OF WELL [154] .....	40
PLATE 7: TRENCH 4, VIEW SOUTH .....	41
PLATE 8: TRENCH 5, VIEW SOUTH SHOWING SECTION NO. 15 .....	41
PLATE 9: TRENCH 5, VIEW EAST SHOWING WELL [157] .....	42

PLATE 10: TRENCH 6, VIEW SOUTH .....	42
PLATE 11: TRENCH 6, VIEW SOUTH SHOWING WELL [121] .....	43
PLATE 12: TRENCH 6 DETAIL OF CLUNCH LINING [121] AND BRICK 'DOME' [122] .....	43

## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4649 5898). Trenching was undertaken in two phases; one pre-demolition of the garage buildings and one post-demolition. The initial stage of the evaluation occurred between the 30th November 2015 and 1st December 2015 with a subsequent evaluation phase undertaken between the 8th and 13th December 2016. A phase of Test Pit monitoring was undertaken following the completion of the evaluation, between the October and December 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the former garage site. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.*

*The initial phase of the evaluation consisted of No. 2 x 3m x 3m square trenches located in an area of hard standing at the northern end of the site. A third trench marked on Figure 1 to the south of the site could not be cut at this time due to health and safety concerns. Deposits revealed within Trenches 1 and 2 consisted of several layers of modern made ground to a maximum thickness of 1.44m; no archaeological features were identified and the made ground sealed the natural geology. Natural deposits were reached at a maximum depth of 10.49m AOD and a minimum depth of 10.81m AOD. On the basis of these preliminary results it appears that the northern limit of the development area had been subject to a degree of landscaping to level the site prior to the import of material to build up the land surface prior to construction of the garage.*

*The second phase of evaluation consisted of four roughly square trenches located in areas of suitable ground outside of contaminated areas. Each trench was covered by significant deposits of Made Ground and modern demolition rubble to a depth of in excess of 1.5m. Archaeological features and associated layers were present in each of the trenches. Trench 3 identified a floor surface and associated clunch wall, as well as two wells and areas of quarry pitting. Further wells were identified in*

*Trenches 5 and 6, both of which showed evidence for being 'capped off' following their disuse. Trench 4 contained an area of pitting which may be part of a larger waste disposal pit or potentially the base of a further rudimentary well. The results of the watching brief and test pit monitoring phases have been incorporated into the results of the evaluation.*

*The features identified on the site may represent a continuation of the burgage plot system, as identified in previous sites in the immediate area (Newman 2013; Atkins 2012 and in prep.). These plots were commonly split into 'zones' with a primary dwelling at the head of the property, followed by accessory buildings, with the backyards consisting of firstly an area set aside for domestic/craft based activities and then finally an area for horticultural usage at the rear of the property. This is something which is potentially reflected in the evidence provided on the current site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological pre-demolition trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4649 5898) initially from the 30th November to 1st December 2015 (Figure 1) and subsequently between the 8th and the 13th December 2016. A phase of test pit monitoring followed the completion of the evaluation, which was undertaken between the 14th and 15th December 2016.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Unicity XXI Cambridge SARL in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the former garage site. Trenching was undertaken in two phases; one pre-demolition of the garage buildings and one post-demolition. (Planning Reference 14/1154/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Shannon Hogan of PCA (Hogan 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2015) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 The first, pre-demolition phase of trenching comprised of two 2x3m trenches (12m<sup>2</sup>), with a metre of stepping around the sides of the trenches (totalling 36m<sup>2</sup>).
- 1.6 Following the initial phase of evaluation a watching brief was carried out at the site between October and December 2016. This involved monitoring of demolition work on the site by contractors Mick George. The demolition work

involved the removal of current hard standing/modern surfaces across the site, the extraction of existing footings and the removal of oil/fuel tanks.

- 1.7 The second post-demolition phase of trenching was started immediately after the removal of the fuel tanks. This second phase of trenching comprised four trenches, which incorporated parts of the site disturbed by the removal of the fuel tanks. Due to the depth of modern overburden deposits and the fact that this material was extremely loose a series of 'steps' were required in each trench.
- 1.8 Following the evaluation thirteen Test Pits (TP1-13; Figure 2) were excavated, in order to assess the level of contamination on the site.
- 1.9 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.



## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **2.1 Geology**

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is Chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (British Geological Survey; Website 1).

2.1.2 The superficial deposits on the site are river terrace sands and gravels. These deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers (Website 1).

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The site comprises an area of approximately 0.525ha. It is located in the east of the city of Cambridge, 1.5km east of the city centre. The site is adjacent to Newmarket Road to the south, a main arterial route that runs through Cambridge. The site is bounded on its other sides by residential roads and properties. The centre of the site is located at approximately c.15m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and slopes down towards the River Cam, located 220m to the north.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Known archaeological sites and records in the area are here summarised, however clearly the most pertinent information in relationship to this development area is the siting of the 12th century Barnwell Priory to the west. The development area is thought to be within the limits of the Priory precinct (see below).

This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the CHER search and the archaeological design brief (Thomas 2015), the Heritage Statement produced by Beacon Planning (James 2014), and the available 'grey literature' reports documenting the nearby archaeological investigations.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

3.2.1 The river terraces of the Cam are known for prehistoric activity. Palaeolithic flint handaxes and bones of elephants, hippopotamus and rhinoceros have been found during the 19th century in the gravels to the southwest of the site (HER 04531). Neolithic flint working evidence was found in a pit on Midsummer Common further west (ECB3402) and other prehistoric remains of Bronze and Iron Age date were also found during archaeological investigations there (HER 05020A. 05020B). A Bronze Age Beaker was found in the vicinity of the Priory on Abbey Road (HER 04623) and residual Bronze Age pottery found north of the river at Chesterton indicates the potential for a wider presence in the landscape (MCB15980).

#### **3.3 Roman**

3.3.1 A Roman town existed within the limits of the present city centre, with rural settlement and activity occupying the hinterlands. Roman burials were discovered at Coldham's Common just under 1km southeast of the site (HER 05067a) and coins have been found at Cromwell Road, some 400m southwest of this (HER 04626). Multi-period remains, including Roman

features, have been found within Chesterton to the north of the river (CB15544) and occupation evidence was found at Ditton Walk, further east along Newmarket Road (MCB17486).

### **3.4 Saxon**

3.4.1 During 19th century development, Saxon burials were discovered off Mill Road (HER 04622) and also at Coldham's Lane (HER 05067b). Saxon features and activity have also been found at Chesterton (CB15544, MCB15980, MCB17141), suggesting an area of Saxon occupation to the north of the river.

### **3.5 Medieval**

3.5.1 The development site is located on the east side of Barnwell Priory, which was originally founded in 1092 AD at St Giles Church on Castle Hill. The priory was relocated to its present known position south of the river in 1112 AD where it remained active until its dissolution in 1538 AD. A fair was held at Stourbridge Common (to the west) from the 13th century onwards. A number of surviving structures associated with the priory can be seen in the immediate area including the Cellarer's Chequer (HER 04643) and the church of St Andrew the Less (HER 05001) to the west. The surviving elements of the church, formerly the priory chapel, are largely of 13th and 14th century date. Further remains of the priory have been found in the immediate vicinity of the church and Chequer (see HER 04654 and 10157) and stone coffins, likely relating to the Priory, were noted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (MCB19332). Remnants of the priory were also incorporated into the early post-medieval Abbey House (HER 04684, MCB19327, HER 04653a), built on the priory grounds.

3.5.2 Further east along Newmarket Road is Stourbridge Chapel (HER 04781), the remains of the chapel associated with the 12th century leper hospital. Evidence for medieval occupation within the vicinity of the development area has been noted to the west where a probable medieval cultivation soil associated with 12th and 13th century debris was investigated (MCB19146).

3.5.3 Evidence for Medieval settlement was on the whole sparse. However quite

extensive evidence has been found for medieval settlement during the construction of a Travelodge on the south side of Newmarket Road (ECB3733; MCB19806). There is some evidence for continuation in occupation throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period.

### **3.6 Post-Medieval and Modern**

3.6.1 During the 19th Century, Cambridge began to expand on a significant scale with a number of light industrial developments occurring along Newmarket Road. This included several breweries (MCB16525, MCB17303, MCB17304, MCB17306, MCB17308, MCB17309, MCB17310, MCB17313, and MCB17314) and public houses (MCB17311, MCB20413). Evidence for post-medieval gravel extraction has also been found either side of the river at Chesterton and along Newmarket Road.

### **3.7 Cartographic Sources**

3.7.1 The first record of development on the Wests Garages site is the 1886 OS map, which is shown in greater detail on the OS map of 1888, where a number of small units fronting onto Newmarket Road and River Lane, and to the west a rear yard with water pump are illustrated. The garage site itself changed little during the early 20th century, and aerial photographs from 1933 showed a two storey brick building with a pitched roof occupying the space on the corner of River Lane and Newmarket Road. A large archway can be seen facing Newmarket Road, potentially leading to a workshop or yard area to the rear.

3.7.2 During the 1960's the early incarnation of Wests Garage had been constructed to the west of the site and the corner building had been remodelled. The site at this time was in use as a shop and residential dwellings. In 1964 the small buildings on the corner of River Lane and Newmarket Road were demolished to make way for a carpark and the wider site was redeveloped to be used as a garage. By 1966 the existing showroom at the front of the site was built.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Excavation and Sampling**

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of a total of 138m of 2m wide trenching (276m<sup>2</sup>). The first, pre-demolition phase of trenching comprised of two 2x3m trenches (12m<sup>2</sup>), which were stepped out a metre for health and safety reasons, totalling 36m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2). The third proposed trench, which was located in the forecourt of the garage, was not excavated due to an open access issue.
- 4.1.2 The second phase of evaluation consisted of four trenches, which were also stepped out for health and safety reasons.
- 4.1.3 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a combination of firstly a 10-ton wheeled mechanical excavator (for the initial phase of evaluation) with the second phase of evaluation using a 30-ton tracked mechanical excavator both fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Modern deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.4 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.1.6 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.1.7 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated.

## **4.2 Recording Methodology**

4.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50).

4.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated. Features and deposits are described from earliest to latest in the sequence.
- 5.1.2 The first stage of evaluation identified no archaeological features (Jackson & Morgan-Shelbourne 2015).
- 5.1.3 Subsequent evaluation trenches identified a number of archaeological features and deposits, similar to those found on sites on the opposite side of Newmarket Road (Newman 2013 & Atkins 2012; ECB 3733 & ECB 3873). These included wells, pits and post-holes as well as possible floor layers, walls and further archaeological layers and deposits.
- 5.1.4 Levels were taken at appropriate points during the evaluation to provide relative heights for natural geology, top of archaeology and the depth of truncation (Table 1 and Figure 3). This data was then used to provide a deposit model for the site showing the depths of truncation and potential survival on the site (Figure 3).

TRENCH	GROUND LEVEL	LEVEL OF ARCHAEOLOGY	LEVEL OF NATURAL
1		-	10.66m OD
2		-	10.81-10.49m OD
3	11.6-11.7m OD	10.5-10.8m OD	9.6-9.7m OD
4	11.8-12.3m OD	10.8m OD	10.5m OD
5	12.2-12.5m OD	11.4m OD	10.9-11.2m OD
6	11.9-12.2m OD	10.8m OD	10.3-10.5m OD
<b>Summary</b>			
Survival varied throughout the site with patches of natural gravels visible at a number of different levels. At the southern street frontage (nearest Newmarket Road) natural gravels were tentatively identified at a height of 11.7m OD, which indicates that limited impact may have occurred in places within the site.			

Table 1: Summary of depths of archaeology and natural deposits

## 5.2 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features, however a series of made ground and demolition rubble layers were recorded. These layers were likely related to modern landscaping for the current property.

TRENCH 1	Figure 2		Plate 2	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 3m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.66		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SE End	NW End	
Tarmac	(100)	0.05m	0.05m	
Bedding for tarmac	(101)	0.13m	0.15m	
Demolition rubble	(102)	0.39m	0.32m	
Made Ground	(103)	0.19m	0.20m	
Made Ground	(104)	0.37m	0.44m	
Made Ground	(105)	0.14m	0.14m	
Made Ground	(106)	0.08m	0.06m	
Natural	(107)	0.03m+	0.03m+	
<b>Summary</b>				
Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner of the site.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.				

## 5.3 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

5.3.1 Trench 2 contained no archaeological features, however there was a modern truncation [109] and a series of demolition rubble and made ground layers, likely relating to modern landscaping for the current property.

TRENCH 2	Figure 2		Plate 3	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 3m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.81-10.49		
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)		
		SW End	NE End	
Tarmac	(100)	0.05m	0.05m	
Bedding for tarmac	(111)	0.44m	0.40m	
Made Ground	(112)	0.07m	0.07m	
Demolition rubble	(113)	0.40m	0.42m	
Made Ground	(114)	0.28m	0.32m	
Made Ground	(110)	0.28m	-	



Made Ground	(108)	0.18m	-
Natural	(115)	0.05m+	0.34m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Trench 2 was located in the north-east area of the site.			
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

## 5.4 Trench 3 (Figure 2)

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained a number of archaeological layers/deposits as well as two wells, a floor layer and associated clunch wall and three pits. Two further modern pits were also identified in the top of the sequence.

5.4.2 This trench was heavily truncated owing to proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.

5.4.3 Well [154] (Figure 2; Plate 6; Section 11) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench partially within the west facing section. It consisted of a circular Construction Cut [155], which measured 0.5m wide and 1.5m+ in depth, into which clunch blocks were placed [154]. The Clunch Lining [154] was circular in plan measuring 0.5m wide and 1.5m+ deep with vertical sides. Four courses of clunch blocks were visible in this phase of works (Plate 6). The individual blocks were roughly shaped and concave faced, measuring between 220-280mm in height and 160-180mm in width, set into a pale reddish grey sandy mortar. The Construction Cut [155] was subsequently backfilled, once the Clunch Lining [154] was in place, with deposit (156) consisting of pale grey brown silty sand. Similar to Well [121] in Trench 6 this well was capped with a Brick 'Dome' which was to the Brick 'Dome' [122]. This 'capping off' of the well indicates that these features were made safe prior to redevelopments on the site, likely relating to the pre-garage phase of the site. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.4.4 Cut [190] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the south-western part of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, however its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east measuring 4.5m wide and

0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a lower deposit (142) of redeposited natural pale yellow sandy gravel and an upper deposit (141) of mid brown silty sand, this appeared to look like a 'garden soil' in nature. This indicates that there are multiple levels at which archaeological deposits/layers survive. No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 5.4.5 Pit [188] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north facing section of the trench. It was likely to be sub-circular or oval in plan, however its dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 1.12m long, 1.02m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (189) of dark grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.4.6 Floor Surface (137) (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north facing section of the trench. Its dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 3.6m+ long and 0.1m in depth. It consisted of a single layer of light white-grey clayey chalk. This surface was associated with Wall [151] which sat on top of this surface representing a later addition, potentially an interior wall divide. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.4.7 Clunch Wall [151] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north facing section of the trench and was within Construction Cut [151]. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east however the full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, as it was only seen in section. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.28m deep and consisted of a large sub-rounded clunch block, which was cut into Floor Surface (137). No finds were associated with the wall to provide dating.
- 5.4.8 Quarry Pit [133] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north-western part of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It was measured 2.4m wide and was in excess of 1.2m deep with steep sides. It contained a single deposit (132) which appeared to be a deliberate backfill consisting of

multiple sand and silty sand lenses. No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 5.4.9 Quarry Pit [149] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north-western part of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It was measured 0.58m+ wide and was in excess of 1.2m deep with steep sides. It contained a single deposit (148) which appeared to be a deliberate backfill consisting of mid yellowish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.4.10 Pit [145] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north facing section of the trench. It was is likely to be sub-circular or oval in plan, however its dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 0.98m long, 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (144) of dark grey brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.4.11 Pit [147] (Figure 2; Plate 5; Section 11) was located in the north facing section of the trench. It was is likely to be sub-circular or oval in plan, however its dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 1.22m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (146) of light grey gravelly sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

<b>TRENCH 3</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>		<b>Plate 4</b>
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 7m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.6-9.7	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
Made Ground	(191)	1.18m	
Backfill of Quarry Pit [133]	(132)	1.2m+	
Quarry Pit	[133]	1.2m+	
Backfill of Quarry Pit [149]	(148)	1.2m+	
Quarry Pit	[149]	1.2m+	
Made Ground	(134)	0.32m	
Clunch Wall	[151]	0.28m	
Construction Cut for Wall	[152]	0.28m	

Floor Surface	(137)	0.1m
Levelling deposit	(135)	0.34m
Levelling deposit	(138)	0.52m
Levelling deposit	(139)	0.26m
Fill of Pit [188]	(189)	0.22m
Pit	[188]	0.22m
Levelling deposit	(140)	0.08m
Garden soil	(141)	0.34m
Redeposited natural	(142)	0.24m
Pit	[190]	0.34m
Backfill of [155]	(156)	1.5m+
Well [154]	[154]	1.5m+
Construction Cut for Well	[155]	1.5m+
Natural	(150)	0.4m+
<b>Summary</b>		
<p>The trench was located in the north-western corner of the site.</p> <p>Trench 3 contained a number of archaeological layers/deposits as well as two wells, a floor layer and associated clunch wall and five pits, of which two were modern in date and were heavily contaminated.</p>		

## 5.5 Trench 4 (Figure 2)

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 contained two pits, and was heavily truncated owing to proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.
- 5.5.2 Pit [194] (Figure 2) was located in the centre of the trench. It was circular or oval in plan, however its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It was not excavated at this time as it was located too close to the baulk. It contained a single fill (195) of mid grey-brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.5.3 Pit [187] (Figure 2) was located in the centre of the trench. It was circular or oval in plan, however its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.50m+ deep with steep sides. It

contained a single fill (186) of mid grey-brown clayey silt, which contained sherds of High Medieval pottery (AD 1200-1400; B. Seddon pers. comm.) and fragments of animal bone.

<b>TRENCH 4</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>	<b>Plate 7</b>
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 10m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.5
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>
Made Ground	(192)	1.3m
Made Ground	(193)	0.5m
Layer	(196)	0.18m
Made Ground	(197)	0.22m
Fill of Pit [187]	(186)	0.5m+
Pit	[187]	0.5m+
Fill of Pit [194]	(195)	-
Pit	[194]	-
Natural	(115)	2.0m+
<b>Summary</b>		
Trench 4 was located in the eastern part of the site.		
The trench contained two pits, and was heavily truncated owing to proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.		

## 5.6 Trench 5 (Figure 2)

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained two wells, two pits, a ditch and a floor/wall. It was heavily truncated owing to the location of a modern drain as well as proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.

5.6.2 Ditch [159] (Figure 2; Section 14) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench, within the east facing section. It is likely to have been linear in plan aligned east to west. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (160) of dark reddish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this

feature.

- 5.6.3 Pit [161] (Figure 2; Section 14) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench, within the east facing section. It is likely to have been circular or oval in plan, however its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench as it was only seen in section. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (162) of dark grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.6.4 Layer (164) (Figure 2; Section 14) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench in the east facing section. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 2.66m wide and 0.16m deep, and consisted of mid to pale grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this layer.
- 5.6.5 Well [157] (Figure 2; Plate 9; Section 14) was located at the southern end of the trench in the west facing section. It was circular in plan measuring 1.94m wide and 0.92m+ deep with vertical sides. It contained a single fill (158) of pale whitish-grey clay, which was likely a capping deposit. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.6.6 Floor/ Wall Foundation (165) (Figure 2; Plate 8; Section 14) was located in the east facing section of the trench. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench, and was only seen in section. It measured 1.78m long and 0.48m in depth. It consisted of a single layer of light white-grey clay. This may represent a later wall foundation or heavily truncated floor surface. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 5.6.7 Well [166] (Figure 2; Plate 9; Section 14) was located at the southern end of the trench in the west facing section. It was circular in plan measuring 1.6m wide and 0.68m+ deep with vertical sides. It contained two fills: a lower deposit (175) of pale whitish-grey clay, which was likely a capping deposit, and an upper deposit (176) which consisted of red brick rubble in a red-brown silty sand matrix which may represent a secondary phase of capping for this feature. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.6.8 Pit [172] (Figure 2; Section 14) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench, within the east facing section. It is likely to have been circular or oval in plan, however its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench as it was only seen in section. It measured 2.1m wide and 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (173) of pale yellow sandy gravel. No finds were recovered from this feature.

<b>TRENCH 5</b>	<b>Figure 2</b>		<b>Plate 8</b>
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 8m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.9-11.2	
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Average Depth (m)</b>	
Fill of [177]	(178)	1.8m+	
Drain	[177]	1.8m+	
Made Ground	(167)	0.24m	
Fill of [172]	(173)	0.62m	
Pit	[172]	0.62m	
Well Capping	(176)	0.54m	
Well Capping	(175)	0.1m	
Well	[166]	0.68m+	
Made Ground	(174)	0.52m	
Layer	(198)	0.4m	
Possible Floor/Wall	(165)	0.48m	
Made Ground	(168)	0.42m	
Fill of Well [157]	(158)	0.92m+	
Well	[157]	0.92m+	
Layer/ Fill of Construction Cut	(169)	0.54m	
Layer/ Fill of Construction Cut	(170)	0.18m	
Layer/ Fill of Construction Cut	(171)	0.28m	
Layer	(164)	0.16m	
Fill of Pit [161]	(162)	0.58m	
Pit	[161]	0.58m	
Fill of Ditch [159]	(160)	0.64m	
Ditch	[159]	0.64m	
Subsoil	(163)	0.29m	
Natural	(115)	1.8m+	
<b>Summary</b>			
The trench was located in the south-eastern corner of the site.			

Trench 5 contained a number of archaeological layers/deposits as well as two wells, a floor/wall, two pits and a ditch. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

## **5.7 Trench 6 (Figure 2)**

- 5.7.1 Trench 6 contained two wells, two ditches and a post-hole. It was heavily truncated owing to the location of a modern drain as well as proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.
- 5.7.2 Ditch [116] (Figure 2; Plate 10; Section 13) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east. Its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It measured 2.6m+ long, 2.3m wide and 0.62m+ deep with steep sides. It contained a single fill (123) of mid-dark grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd of early post-medieval (AD 1500-1800) pottery (B. Seddon pers. comm.).
- 5.7.3 Ditch/Pit [117] (Figure 2; Plate 10; Section 13) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was irregular in plan and its full dimensions could not be ascertained within the trial trench. It measured 1.25m+ long, 2.3m wide and 0.64m+ deep with steep sides. It contained a single fill (124) of dark grey brown silty sand, which contained one sherd of Late Saxon to Early Medieval pottery (AD 875-1100; B. Seddon pers. comm.), and one fragment of Iron.
- 5.7.4 Post-hole [118] (Figure 1; Plate 10) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan measuring 0.35m long and 0.34m wide. It was not excavated due to health and safety concerns. It contained a single fill (125) of mid grey brown silty sand.
- 5.7.5 Well [121] (Figure 2; Plate 10-12; Section 12) was located at the southern end of the trench in the north facing section. It consisted of a circular Construction Cut [119], which measured 1.47m wide and 0.80m+ in depth, into which clunch blocks were placed. The Clunch Lining [121] was circular in plan measuring 1.22m wide and 0.45m+ deep with vertical sides. Three courses of clunch blocks were visible in this phase of works (Plate 12). The



individual blocks were roughly shaped and concave faced, measuring between 220-280mm in height and 160-180mm in width, set into a pale grey sandy mortar. The Construction Cut [119] was subsequently backfilled once the Clunch Lining [121] was in place with a deposit (120) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.7.6 Brick Capping 'Dome' [122] (Figure 2; Plate 10-12; Section 12) was located at the southern end of the trench in the north facing section. It consisted of a circular Construction Cut [180], which measured 1.56m wide and 0.74m+ in depth, into which a Brick 'Dome' was inset and was subsequently covered by thick Clay Capping (179)/(130) deposits. The Brick 'Dome' [122] was circular in plan measuring 1.32m wide and 0.25m+ deep. Four courses of red bricks, which were set on end to form a rudimentary dome over the pre-existing Well [121], were visible in this phase of works (Plate 12). The individual bricks were rectangular in shaped, measuring between 220mm in length, 110mm in width and 70mm in height, set into a pale orange-red sandy mortar. The Construction Cut [180] was subsequently backfilled once the Brick Dome [122] was in place with a deposit (181) which consisted of pale yellowish-grey silty gravel. No finds were recovered from this feature.

TRENCH 6	Figure 2	Plate 10
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 9m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.3
Deposit	Context No.	Average Depth (m)
Made Ground	(185)	0.37m
Made Ground	(184)	0.34m
Levelling Deposit	(183)	0.16m
Backfill of [180]	(181)	0.47m
Clay 'Capping'	(130)	0.26m
Clay 'Capping'	(179)	0.18m
Brick Cap 'Dome'	[122]	0.25m
Construction Cut	[180]	0.47m
Backfill of [119]	(120)	0.8m+
Clunch Well	[121]	0.8m+
Construction Cut	[119]	0.8m+
Fill of [118]	(125)	-

Post-hole	[118]	-
Fill of [117]	(124)	0.64m+
Pit/Ditch	[117]	0.64m+
Fill of Ditch [116]	(123)	0.62m+
Ditch	[116]	0.62m+
Remnant Subsoil	(182)	0.22m
Natural	(115)	1.9m+
<b>Summary</b>		
Trench 6 was located in the southern part of the site.		
The trench contained two wells, two ditches and a post-hole. It was heavily truncated owing to the location of a modern drain as well as proximity to modern fuel tanks which were removed prior to the second phase of trenching.		

## 5.8 Watching Brief

5.8.1 Extensive trial holes and the removal fuel tanks were monitored and although limited recording was possible, archaeological remains were observed. Well [126] was observed in the base of truncation caused by fuel tanks adjacent to Trench 6, the well was seen at approximately 3m depth and was excavated using machine bucket a further 2m, approximately. Excavated material was placed to the side and finds were removed. The well contained a single fill (128) of dark greyish brown sandy silt which contained sherds of 19th century pottery (AD 1820-1840; Yellow ware and pearlware, B Seddon pers comm.), and a very high frequency of roof slate and to a lesser extent roof tile. The well had been brick lined (127), however the brickwork was only seen at the lowest point of excavation. The bricks were not bonded by mortar. A number of brick courses robbed out down with bricks only present at a significant depth below ground level, it is possible that they were robbed out down to the waterline or at a point when removal proved too difficult. The well was not bottomed, with excavation stopping when the trench edges proved to be too unstable.

5.8.2 A clunch wall set within stratified soils was observed during the removal of a tank centrally on the northern edge of the site, north-east of Trench 3. The

wall aligned east west, formed by a single course of roughly hewn clunch blocks, underlay by a chalk and mortar mix, possibly a footing for the wall.

## 5.9 Contamination Test Pits

5.9.1 Thirteen Test Pits were monitored in this phase of Test Pitting. Only two of these Test Pits were not deep enough to reveal natural geology (TP3 & TP4) with two further Test Pits not identifying archaeological features or deposits (TP1 & TP13). The results of the Test Pits are summarised below (Table 2).

5.9.2 Truncation varied greatly across the site unsurprisingly it was heavier in the areas in which fuel tanks were present and removed.

5.9.3 However, in contrast, it is interesting that the preservation in the south-western corner of the site is good. This area was thought to be heavily basemented, but given the results of the test pitting this area does not seem to be as badly truncated as it was expected.

5.9.4 On the whole the depth to natural fluctuates between c. 2.2m-2.5m below ground level, although in some areas this is significantly higher (such as Trenches 3 & 5; 1.8m below ground level).

5.9.5 The depth to the archaeological horizon was dependent on the level of modern truncation; the depth of Made Ground had a significant impact its survival. This differed greatly across the site from 1.1m-2.7m below ground level.

Test Pit	Depth of Truncation	Depth to Archaeological Horizon	Depth to Natural	Archaeology Present
1	2.0m	-	2.5m	None identified
2	1.4m	1.4m	2.4m	Post-med Pit
3	2.3m+	-	-	Not reached
4	1.1m+	-	-	Not reached
5	2.3m	2.3m	2.55m	Undated Pit
6	2.1m	2.5m	2.55m	Undated Pit/Ditch
7	2.35m	2.7m	3.1m	Undated Large Pit
8	2.2m	2.4m	2.5m	Undated Large Pit
9	1.3m	1.3m	2.5m	Archaeological deposits/layers

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10	1.1m	1.1m	1.1-2.4m	Undated Large Pit
11	1.8m	2.2m	2.25m	Preserved Subsoil
12	1.55m	1.55m	2.3m	Undated Large Pit
13	2.0m	-	2.3m	None identified

Table 2: Test Pit Summary

## **6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 Levels were taken at appropriate points during the evaluation and test pit monitoring to provide relative heights for the natural geology, top of archaeological horizon and the depth of truncation. This data was then used to provide a deposit model for the site showing the depths of truncation and to inform on the impact of building works on the surviving archaeology on the site (Figures 2-3).
- 6.1.2 The evaluation showed clear signs of extensive truncation, when coupled with the build-up of made ground varying degrees of survival and preservation for archaeological remains were observed on the site. Deep archaeological features such as wells survived, and in the case of Well [121], were preserved in good condition.
- 6.1.3 The evaluation was constrained due to the depth of demolition overburden, in places well over 2m in depth, however indications of similarities could be seen to the excavations to the south (Atkins 2012 and Newman 2013). It is also worth the caveat that due to the depth of the overburden, and indeed the overall depth of the trenches themselves, that excavation was difficult meaning that a relatively small window into the site was provided by the trial trench evaluation.
- 6.1.4 The evaluation identified evidence for occupation from at least the Medieval and post-medieval periods, with a further possible low-level Saxon presence identified on the site.
- 6.1.5 Limited evidence was identified on the site for pre-Conquest activity. This was in the form of a single sherd of Saxon pottery (an abraded St Neots-type ware sherd AD 875 – 1100). It is likely that this material is residual, but it still attests to low level Saxon activity occurring in the vicinity of the site. This is broadly comparable to the evidence uncovered from the Eastern Gate Hotel site (Newman 2013) where small amounts of in-situ, as well as some residual, Saxon finds were identified. Here again the evidence pointed to low level activity with a potential cluster in the north-east of the site (less than 50m away from the current site).

- 6.1.6 It is likely that the features and deposits identified on the current site are related, or at least comparable to the features identified on the Eastern Gate Hotel and Intercell House sites (Newman 2013 and Atkins 2012 and in prep.). The features identified, in particular the wells and large pits, are reminiscent to features encountered on the Eastern Gate Hotel site. There up to six individual burgage plots were identified, with mainly the more pragmatic, practical features surviving: cess pits, wells, tanks and structural remains. No evidence for dwellings at the street frontages were identified, as is commonplace in urban archaeology these were the focus for post-medieval and modern redevelopment. Therefore it is likely that the features identified on the current site are redolent to those of the Eastern Gate Hotel, indicating the possibility that burgage plots were also present on the northern side of Newmarket Road.
- 6.1.7 On the Eastern Gate Hotel site (ibid.) no dwellings, or indeed the heads of each burgage plot, were identified with the likelihood that these areas were developed in the post-medieval/early modern periods. In the case of the Eastern Gate site it is likely that the upgrading of Newmarket Road into a dual carriageway covered the original street frontage. Due to this it is plausible that there may be street frontage activity preserved on the current site along the Newmarket Road site boundary.
- 6.1.8 As many as six wells were identified on the site in the evaluation. These varied in their individual construction methods, some clunch lined other lined with red brick, this may indicate variations in respective affluence, or merely that they were from different chronological periods. The wells identified on the site were remarkably similar to those identified at the Eastern Gate Hotel site, with some constructed with a clunch lining- structurally very effective, but ultimately expensive and therefore potentially exclusive. Some of the wells on both of the sites demonstrated evidence for being 'capped off', for instance Well [121], suggesting they were made safe following their disuse.
- 6.1.9 There are records of extensive quarrying to the north and west of the site, evidence was seen for quarrying within Trench 3 for instance. However

intact stratified soils and an in-situ clunch wall ([151]) indicate that despite widespread quarrying there is the potential for archaeological features and deposits to remain undisturbed on the site. This is echoed by the Intercell House site (Atkins 2012) where a series of large quarry pits, similar to those identified on the current site, were identified. It is evident that this area had been the focus of intensive sand and gravel quarrying, likely to do with construction and repair of road surfaces, for a sustained period of time.

6.1.10 Historical maps show that until 1886 there had been no redevelopments on the site, with redevelopment only occurring in the latter part of the 19th century. Complete redevelopment of the site occurred during 1964 when the small buildings that formerly occupied the area of site fronting onto River Lane and the corner with Newmarket Road were demolished to make way for a carpark and showroom. During the evaluation a number of deposits of modern made ground and demolition rubble were recorded, which reflect this time of activity on site.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

6.2.1 Evidence for at least three periods was identified in the evaluation: low level Saxon activity (AD 875-1100), Medieval (AD 1200-1400), and post-medieval/modern (AD 1500-1900). The types of feature identified, and the relationship to sites in the area, attest to the presence of settlement on the site throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.2.2 Extensive landscaping and redevelopment of the site during the 1960's has resulted in a ground build-up of made ground deposits and demolition rubble to the rear of the site, where the ground was levelled in order to create a carpark.

6.2.3 Despite significant truncation, both modern and in antiquity, there is the potential for archaeological features and deposits to be present on the site as the evaluation has demonstrated. However it is possible that only the more robust features, such as wells, cess pits or structural remains, will be present within the areas of heavier disturbance.

6.2.4 Based on the results of the evaluation the potential of the site to contain further archaeologically significant remains relating to the medieval period is considered to be high.



## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and Mead Plant Hire for operating the excavator for the Phase 1 works. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to acknowledge contributions towards this report from Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Clare Jackson. The author would also like to thank the project team: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne, Clare Jackson, Jon House, Tom Learmonth and David Curry for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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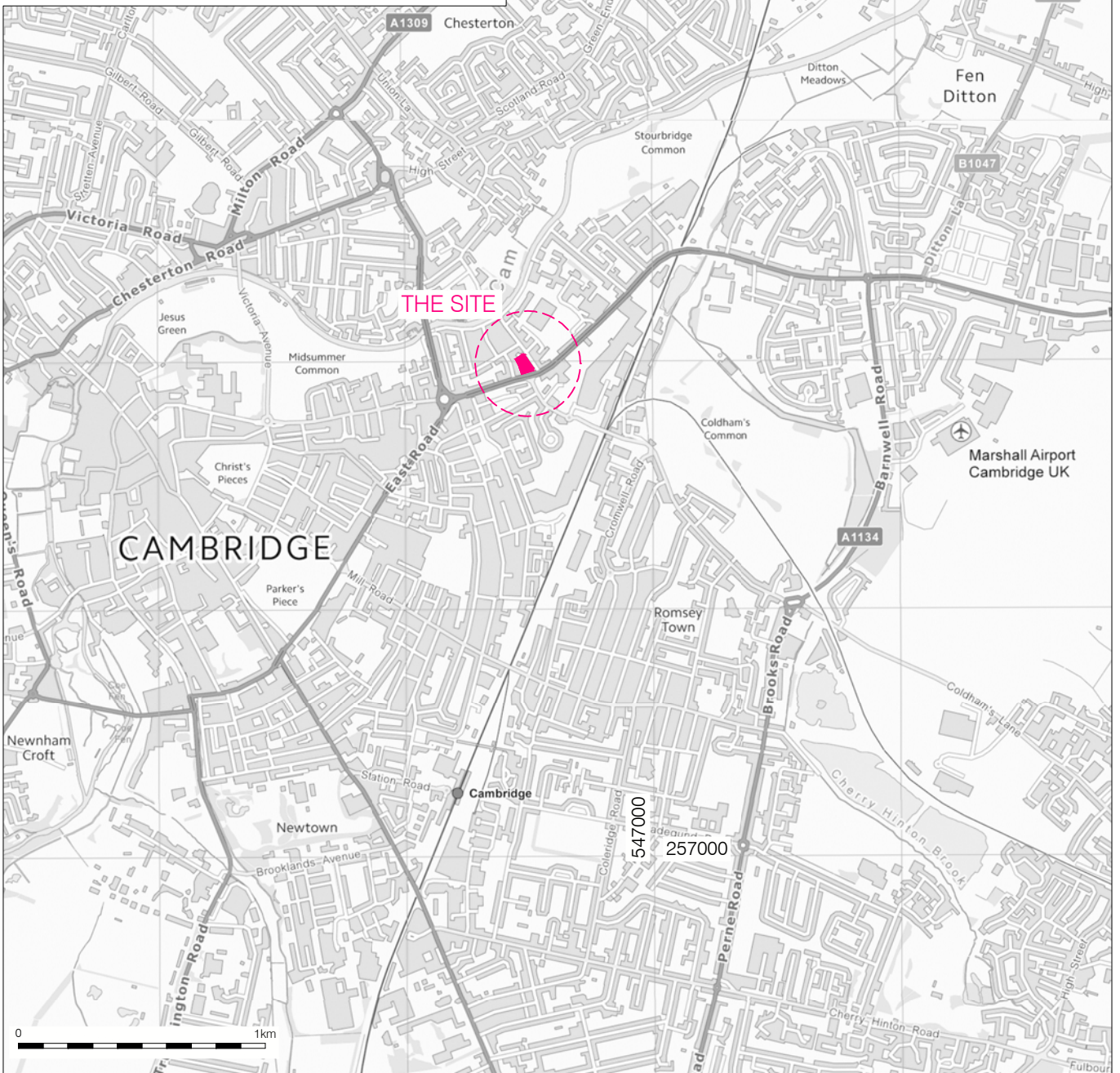
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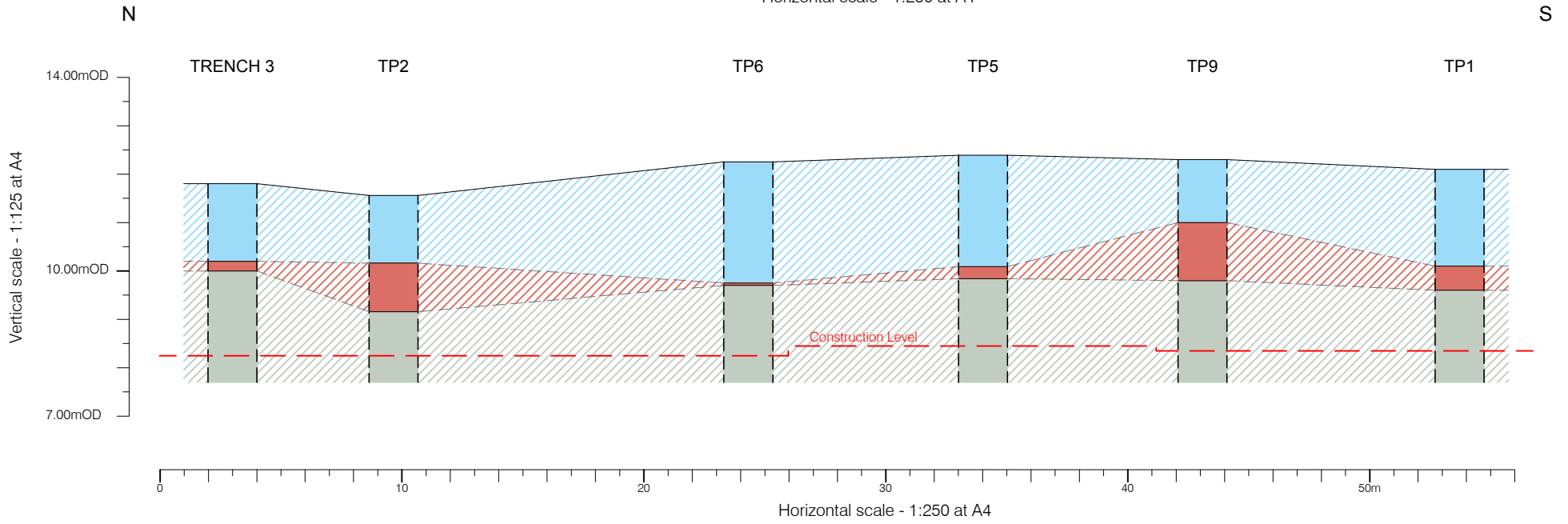
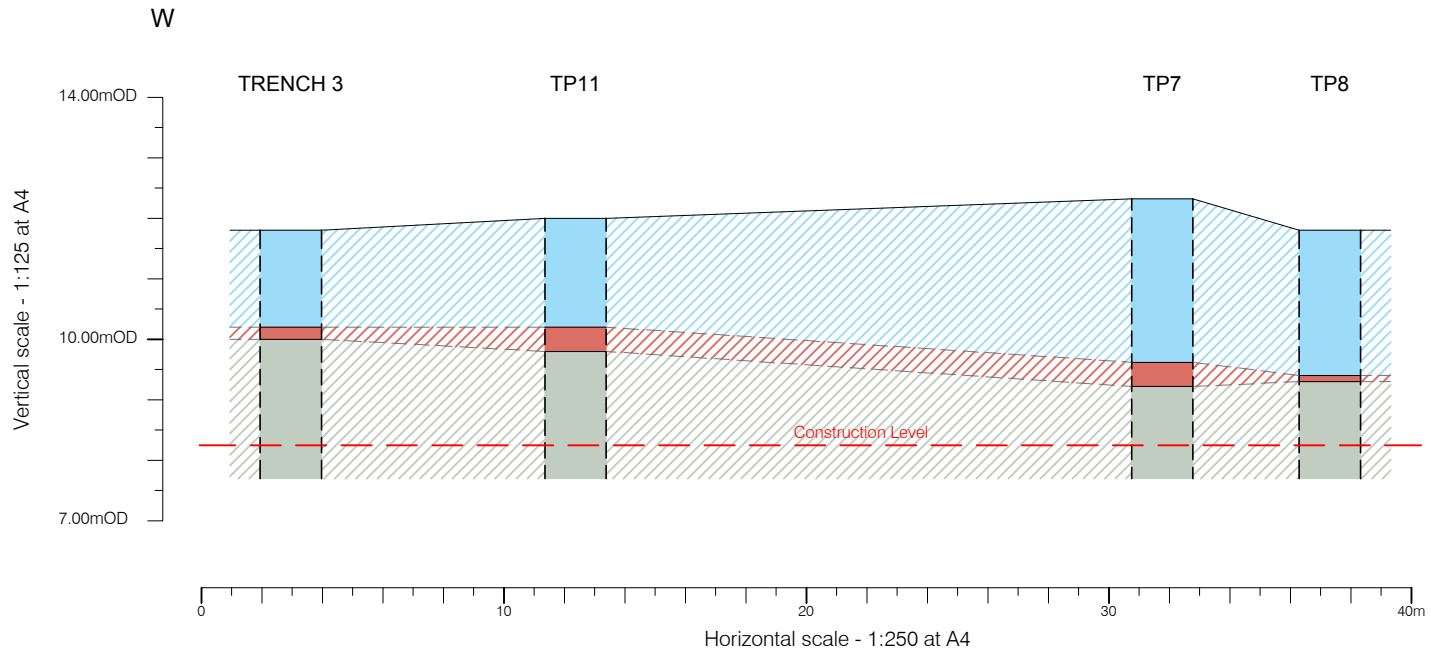


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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



Figure 2  
 Archaeological Interventions showing levels  
 1:500 at A4



**9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Site Pre-demolition



Plate 2: Pre-demolition Trench 1, view north-east



Plate 3: Trench 2, view north-west



Plate 4: Trench 3, view south-west





Plate 5: Trench 3, view south showing Section No. 11



Plate 6: Trench 3, view east showing detail of Clunch Lining of Well [154]



Plate 7: Trench 4, view south



Plate 8: Trench 5, view south showing Section No. 15



Plate 9: Trench 5, view east showing Well [157]



Plate 10: Trench 6, view south



Plate 11: Trench 6, view south showing Well [121]



Plate 12: Trench 6 detail of Clunch Lining [121] and Brick 'Dome' [122]

## 10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Interpretation
100	0	0	Layer	Tarmac	
101	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
102	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
103	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
104	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
105	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
106	0	1	Layer	Made Ground	
107	0	1	Layer	Natural	
108	109	2	Fill	Made Ground	
109	109	2	Cut	Landscaping	
110	109	2	Fill	Made Ground	
111	0	2	Layer	Made Ground	
112	0	2	Layer	Made Ground	
113	0	2	Layer	Made Ground	
114	0	2	Layer	Made Ground	
115	0	2	Layer	Natural	
116	116	6	Cut	Ditch	
117	117	6	Cut	Ditch	
118	118	6	Cut	Posthole	
119	119	6	Cut	Well	Construction Cut
120	119	6	Fill	Well	Backfill of [119]
121	119	6	Fill	Well	Clunch Lining
122	180	6	Fill	Well	Brick 'Dome'
123	116	6	Fill	Ditch	
124	117	6	Fill	Ditch	
125	118	6	Fill	Posthole	
126	126	6	Cut	Well	Construction Cut
127	126	6	Fill	Well	Brick Lining
128	126	6	Fill	Well	Backfill [126]
129	0	0	void	void	
130	180	6	Fill	Well	Clay Capping
131	0	0	void	void	
132	133	3	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pit
133	133	3	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pit
134	0	3	Layer		
135	0	3	Layer		

136	0	3	Layer		
137	0	3	Layer		
138	0	3	Layer		
139	0	3	Layer		
140	0	3	Layer		
141	190	3	Fill	Pit	
142	190	3	Fill	Pit	
143	0	3	Layer		
144	145	3	Fill	Pit	
145	145	3	Cut	Pit	
146	147	3	Fill	Pit	
147	147	3	Cut	Pit	
148	149	3	Fill	Pit	
149	149	3	Cut	Pit	
150	0	3	Layer		
151	152	3	Fill	Wall	
152	152	3	Cut	Wall	
153	152	3	Fill	Wall	
154	155	3	Fill	Well	Clunch Lining
155	155	3	Cut	Well	Construction Cut
156	155	3	Fill	Well	Backfill
157	157	5	Cut	Well	Well Cut
158	157	5	Fill	Well	Clay Capping
159	159	5	Cut	Ditch	
160	159	5	Fill	Ditch	
161	161	5	Cut	Pit	
162	161	5	Fill	Pit	
163	0	5	Layer		
164	0	5	Layer		
165	0	5	Layer	Floor Surface	Possible Floor surface or Wall
166	166	5	Cut	Well	Well
167	0	5	Layer		
168	0	5	Layer		
169	0	5	Layer		Fill of Construction Cut
170	0	5	Layer		Fill of Construction Cut
171	0	5	Layer		Fill of Construction Cut
172	172	5	Cut	Pit	
173	172	5	Fill	Pit	

174	0	5	Layer		
175	166	5	Fill	Well	
176	166	5	Fill	Well	
177	177	5	Cut	Ditch	Drain
178	177	5	Fill	Ditch	Drain
179	180	6	Fill	Well	Clay Capping
180	180	6	Cut	Well	Construction Cut
181	180	6	Fill	Well	Fill of [180]
182	0	6	Layer		
183	0	6	Layer		
184	0	6	Layer		
185	0	6	Layer		
186	187	4	Fill	Pit	
187	187	4	Cut	Pit	
188	188	3	Cut	Pit	
189	188	3	Fill	Pit	
190	190	3	Cut	Pit	Pit containing 'garden soil'
191	0	3	Layer	Made Ground	
192	0	4	Layer	Made Ground	
193	0	4	Layer	Made Ground	
194	194	4	Cut	Pit	Unexcavated pit
195	194	4	Fill	Pit	Unexcavated pit
196	0	4	Layer	Made Ground	Post-medieval Made Ground
197	0	4	Layer	Made Ground	

## 11 APPENDIX 3 WATCHING BRIEF ATTENDANCE

DATE AND TIMES	STAFF	WORKS MANAGED
20/10/2016 08:00-16:00	S. Porter	Monitoring of demolition works-including removal of hard standing, modern surfaces and footing removal
21/10/2016 08:00-16:00	S. Porter	Monitoring of demolition works-including removal of hard standing, modern surfaces and footing removal
24/10/2016 08:00-16:00	A. Pullen	Monitoring lifting of concrete slab
25/10/2016 08:00-16:00	A. Pullen	Monitoring lifting of concrete slab
26/10/2016 08:00-16:00	A. Pullen	Monitoring lifting of concrete slab
27/10/2016 08:00-16:00	A. Pullen	Monitoring lifting of concrete slab
01/11/2016 08:00-16:00	J. House	Call out to site following notification from member of public
06/12/2016 08:00-16:00	J. House	Monitoring of oil/fuel tank removal
07/12/2016 08:00-16:00	J. House	Monitoring of oil/fuel tank removal
08/12/2016 08:00-16:00	J. House	Monitoring of oil/fuel tank removal
09/12/2016 08:00-16:00	J. House	Monitoring of oil/fuel tank removal
14/12/2016 08:00-16:00	T. Learmonth	Monitoring of contamination test pitting
15/12/2016 08:00-16:00	T. Learmonth	Monitoring of contamination test pitting



**12 APPENDIX 4 OASIS FORM**

<b>OASIS ID: preconst1-272017</b>	
Project details	
Project name	West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4649 5898). Trenching was undertaken in two phases; one pre-demolition of the garage buildings and one post-demolition. Deposits revealed within Trenches 1 and 2 consisted of several layers of modern made ground to a maximum thickness of 1.44m; no archaeological features were identified and the made ground sealed the natural geology.</p> <p>The second phase of evaluation consisted of four roughly square trenches located in areas of suitable ground. Archaeological features and associated layers were present in each of the trenches. Trench 3 identified a floor surface and associated clunch wall, as well as two wells and areas of quarry pitting. Further wells were identified in Trenches 5 and 6, both of which showed evidence for being 'capped off' following their disuse. I.</p> <p>The features identified on the site may represent a continuation of the burgage plot system, as identified in previous sites in the area (Newman 2013; Atkins 2012). These plots were commonly split into 'zones' with a primary dwelling at the head of the property, followed by accessory buildings, with the backyards consisting of firstly an area set aside for domestic/craft based activities and then finally an area for horticultural usage at the rear of the property. This is something which is potentially reflected in the evidence provided on the current site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 20-10-2016 End: 15-12-2016

Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4585 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Postcode	CB5 8HD
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4649 5898 52.209115893554 0.144186754165 52 12 32 N 000 08 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.6m Max: 11.2m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CCC Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jon House/ Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Physical Archive ID	ECB4585

Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Archive ID	ECB4585
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Paper Archive ID	ECB4585
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Title	West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
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Entered on	22 December 2016

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