WEST'S GARAGE SITE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB5 8HD:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

PCA REPORT NO: 13074

SITE CODE: ECB4997

NOVEMBER 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K 4880
Report Number	R 13074

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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

An Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment

Local Planning Authority:	**Cambridge County Council**
Planning Reference:	**14/1154/FUL**
Site Code:	**ECB4997**
Report No.	**R13074**
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October 2017

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4649 5898). The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The excavation was carried out between March and May 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by Watkin Jones & Son Ltd on the recommendation of The Environmental Partnership (CgMs) in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of student accommodation with associated services and landscaping.

A total of 12 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery were recovered. The small number of sherds is not indicative of settlement per se, but the condition of the pottery and recovery of more than one sherd from same vessel would suggest the material is unlikely to have moved far and adds further evidence of activity in the immediate vicinity of the site during this period.

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. Definitive evidence for the priory was found in the form of re-used stonework which appears to have been robbed from the priory site, probably during the 19th century.

A clunch block well of uncertain date was the only surviving archaeological feature of a possible medieval date revealed during the excavations, potentially relating to Barnwell priory. The notable absence of pitting or other features of medieval date is in stark contrast with other excavated sites in the immediate vicinity. In part this can be explained by extensive small scale and large scale quarrying activity dating to the 18th and early 19th century. Nonetheless this absence of settlement relating to Barnwell village is interpreted as evidence that the development area lay within the bounds of the Priory itself.

The quarried areas were reinstated in the 19th century and the ground consolidated to allow for residential housing and later the establishment of a school. The housing was demolished in the mid 1960's to make way for the garage for which the site is named. The excavated remains correlate well with map based data.

Aspects of the finds assemblage hold local significance including the re-used stonework, as well as incidental evidence for clay pipe production near the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Initial evaluation and monitoring were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA), followed by open area excavation at the former West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4649 5898). The archaeological open area excavation taking place between March and May 2017 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 The site is located in the Abbey Ward of the City of Cambridge, on the corner of Newmarket Road and River Lane. Known archaeological sites and records are summarised below, 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).

1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Watkin Jones & Son Ltd on the recommendation of The Environmental Partnership (CgMs) in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the redevelopment of the former garage site. (Planning Reference 14/1154/FUL).

1.4 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 (Jones 2017) in advance of the excavation.

1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Jonathan House of PCA (House, 2017) in response to Brief for archaeological excavation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas, 2016) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.6 The main aims of the excavation were to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development; to assess

the significance of those remains in a local, regional or national research context as appropriate; to realise the site's research potential through a programme of post-excavation analysis and research and to disseminate the results of the project.

1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents questions and methods for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridge County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 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).

2.3 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). On the site Gault clay was encountered below the river terrace gravels.

2.4 Topography

2.5 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 remaining sides by residential roads and properties. The centre of the site is located at approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and slopes down towards the River Cam, located 220m to the north, which lies approximately 2m to 3m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Aside from the slope to the river, the immediate ground is relatively flat, with locally small rises in the ground.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development area is located in the Abbey Ward of the City of Cambridge, on the corner of Newmarket Road and River Lane. Known archaeological sites and records are summarised here, the most pertinent information in relationship to this development area being the 12th century Barnwell Priory to the west. The development area is thought to be within the limits of the Priory precinct.

3.2 A two phase archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted by PCA, the evaluation demonstrated potential for archaeological remains. The site was also monitored by PCA during required remedial works and the demolition and removal of the modern buildings and sub-surface tanks.

Prehistoric

3.3 The river terraces of the Cam are known for prehistoric activity. Palaeolithic flint hand axes and the bones of elephants, hippopotamus and rhinoceros have been found in 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).

Roman

3.4 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).

Saxon

3.5 During 19th century development, Saxon burials were discovered on land 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.

Medieval

3.6 The development site is located on the east side of Barnwell Priory, which was originally founded in AD1092 at St Giles Church on Castle Hill. The priory was relocated to its present known position south of the river in AD 1112 where it remained active until its dissolution in AD 1538. A fair was held at Stourbridge Common (to the west) from the 13th century onwards.

3.7 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. Further east along Newmarket Road is Stourbridge Chapel (HER 04781), the remains of the chapel associated with the 12th century leper hospital.

3.8 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).

3.9 Medieval settlement was sparse in the immediate area, although evidence has been found for medieval activity during modern development 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.

Post-Medieval and Modern

3.10 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, 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2)

4.1.1 The excavation area was opened in stages to enable excavation of the full development area; the program was coordinated with Andy Thomas of CCC HET to allow the fieldwork to continue uninterrupted.

4.1.2 A number of areas on the site were affected by known contamination, relating to historic fuels tanks associated with the garage. These areas were previously identified and when encountered were removed. Although this lead to parts of the site not being fully archaeologically investigated it was visually apparent that the ground removed was consistent with the character of the surrounding archaeological remains. The site was also affected by modern intrusions relating to the prior garage, these also being removed. It was considered the contamination or the modern truncations would not have altered the site narrative, as sufficient areas of undisturbed ground remained to enable understanding of the archaeological sequence throughout the site.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. An initial stage of machining removed the uppermost levels of modern disturbance in spits down to the level of the historically latest archaeological features and deposits. A second wider machine strip was carried out to the natural gravels, where present. Certain areas and individual features were machine excavated during the excavation, either to enable further archaeological work or for the purpose of safety. Many wells were present on the site; wells considered to be of archaeological potential were machine excavated to the base and investigated appropriately.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand tools as appropriate and further excavation was undertaken by hand on all features and structural remains of archaeological relevance, or in areas where machine excavation was not practicable.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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 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]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the overburden stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically.

4.3.4 A discard policy was placed on the site, facilitating the exemption of finds either to be considered hazardous or impractical for recovery. This included large irregular metal objects, broken glass and obviously modern finds. A large amount of building stone was revealed during the excavation, the stones were assessed on site, stonework with further potential archaeological value was retained (see section 7.6 for further details).

4.3.5 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 A number of site specific factors influenced the hand dug samples of features. In the event of truncation or contamination slots were located to avoid the risk factors or not excavated, very large features were excavated for sufficient finds retrieval and to establish character. Features with limited dating or poorly understood were excavated as close to 100% as possible. Walls and structural elements were cleaned, excavated where necessary to establish relationships and construction, and then removed by machine excavation. The process was repeated if further underlying structural remains were present.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 66 samples were taken, however these were almost exclusively mortar samples taken for Petrological analysis. Environmental bulk sampling was severely inhibited by contamination risk and the availability of undisturbed suitable fills. In total three bulk samples from the excavation phase were available to process, the results can be seen in section 7.10.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Context register sheets	6	61	67
Context sheets	197	1649	1846
Plan registers	0	3	3
Plans at 1:50	0	0	0
Plans at 1:20	0	25	25
Plans at 1:10	0	0	0
Plans at 1:5	0	0	0
Section register sheets	1	9	10
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	5	187	192
Trench record sheets	13	0	13
Photo register sheets	6	16	22
Small finds register sheets	1	1	2
Environmental register sheets	1	4	5

Table 1: Quantification of paper archive.

5.2 Digital Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Digital photos	198	829	1027
GPS survey files	3	26	29
Digital plans	0	5	5
Access database	1	1	1

Table 2: Quantification of digital archive.

5.3 Physical Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Struck flint	0	15	15
Burnt flint	0	0	0
Pottery	Integrated	1557 (44265g)	1557
Ceramic building material (CBM)	Integrated	714 (129g)	714
Glass	Integrated	22 (4855g)	22
Worked stone	0	110 (315000g)	110
Small Finds	1	27	28
Animal bone	Integrated	869	869
Shell	0	61 (859g)	61 (859g)
Environmental bulk samples	1	3	4

Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	4	9	13
Monolith samples	0	0	0
Other samples (specify) Mortar	0	63	63

Table 3: Quantification of physical archive.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Key features from the site are described in detail within the text; remaining features are described in general by phase as part of the site narrative. Details and technical data of every context can be found in the context inventory in Appendix 2. Phases were assigned numbers for the purpose of the site database, the number sequence is broadly assigned by period. The periods represented by features within this site are indicated below.

Saxon - 5

Medieval - 6

Post Medieval 17th - 18th - 7.1

Post Medieval 19th - 20th - 7.2

Post Medieval undated - 7

Modern - 8

6.2 The Saxon Period 5th to 9th Century AD

6.2.1 A total of 12 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery were recovered, representing at least four or five vessels, with five sherds deriving from the same jar. Although relatively small, the assemblage provides evidence of the date of activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. The Early Saxon pottery is of significant in demonstrating a contemporary presence nearby. The range and composition of the later Saxon and medieval pottery is consistent with other excavations in the locality, but the small number suggests the site was not significantly exploited prior to the post-medieval period.

6.3 The Medieval Period

Clunch well

6.3.1 A well constructed from specifically carved clunch blocks was located centrally at the southern end of the site. The well had been brick capped during the 19th century. No closely datable material was recovered from the well. The construction was hand excavated over stages as the ground

around the feature was reduced. The well had clearly been cut down prior to the construction of the capping bricks, the top of the clunch block work was measured at 10.13m AOD, the bottom of the well was measured to 7.8m AOD. Material from the well was placed to the side and checked for finds although none were recovered. The well contained only a small amount of material as the well had still been water-filled on discovery. The only archaeological historic fill was a dark, brownish grey silt.

6.3.2 It is possible that the well may be medieval in origin. The lack of definitive dating evidence is problematic and as the use of clunch as a building material continued into the 19th century on this site this alone cannot be taken as an indicator of date. It has been noted that although this well was carefully constructed it lacked the quality and finesse of other similar wells on adjacent sites which have been conclusively dated to the medieval period.

6.4 Post Medieval Quarrying 17th - 18th Centuries AD

Quarry activity and pitting prior to urban development

6.4.1 The earliest surviving features on the site appear to relate to quarry activity; the quarrying was seen throughout the site, although it differed in scale and method. The north western end of the site saw large scale quarrying, the width and depth were hard to define due to the size of the ground reduction (Figure 3). Initially edges of large pits were visible, however where this was tested it was apparent that the perceived edges were seams of redeposited gravels within much larger quarrying activity.

6.4.2 To the south of the large scale quarrying activity the remainder of the site was characterised by varied small scale quarrying by comparison. An area of elongated pits located centrally on the eastern side of the site were not immediately recognisable as quarry activity, however the pits were tightly organised with some care to avoid intercutting, thus exploiting only the gravels. The area was well contained and conformed to a rough design of linear curved pits, suggesting a small confined area set aside for quarry activity. The pottery from these pits was consistent in date, although not closely dateable, dating between 1500-1800AD. A notable number of

residual medieval sherds were recovered from pits ([1048], [1097] and [1099]).

6.4.3 To the west and centrally within the excavation area much larger amorphous pits were identified, with occasional smaller pits. The pits, although larger, appear less intensive with sizable gaps between pits and while a fairly consistent depth, much less regular in shape. It is likely the pits in the area have been truncated; many of the pits were quite shallow in depth, ranging from 0.1m to 0.4m. A similar pattern was followed towards the street frontage, although modern and historic intrusions obscure the layout close to the southern boundary and south-eastern corner. The presence and consequent removal of a large fuel tank and its historic leakage over an extended period of time removed a large area of potential investigation in addition to staining the soil deposits as to render separate contexts indistinguishable.

6.4.4 Located in the south-eastern corner a small area of intensive pitting was observed, the pitting was concentrated and intercutting. As the features didn't appear to be specifically targeting undisturbed gravels and due to the small size of the pits, it is not thought the features relate to gravel extraction or quarrying. The function of the pitting was unclear as they did not appear to be for waste disposal. The nature and frequency of finds from the fills was consistent with the surrounding quarry fills; although the pottery recovered suggested a similar post-medieval date range to the elongated pits to the north.

6.4.5 Pottery dating from the quarrying backfills suggests that most of the backfilling activity occurred immediately prior to the establishment of housing and other structures in the local area. This was supported by the presence of early 19th century pot types within the assemblage, with cartographic evidence showing the land fully developed with housing by 1830 (Figure 8).

6.5 Post Medieval 19th - 20th Century

Urban development and associated features

6.5.1 Extensive cartographic evidence is available for this period of occupation for

the site; the development of site can be traced with a fair degree of accuracy due to the quality of the available maps. The slightly acute angle of the junction of River Lane and Newmarket Road influenced the layout within the developed parcel of land, meaning a shift in alignment between properties perpendicular to River Lane and the properties aligned to Newmarket Road. The result allows for recognisable points on the map which can be related to the walls found archaeologically, due to the differing alignments and the points of confluence between the two road alignments.

6.5.2 The parcel of land which forms the site appears to become fully developed between 1813 and 1830 as seen on early maps (Figures 6 and 7). Dating of building materials from the site is consistent with this start date, although mortar analysis would indicate a mid-1825 onwards construction.

6.5.3 Following the extensive quarrying activity it is clear efforts were made to reclaim and consolidate the ground, it is possible some partial terracing or landscaping took place to prepare for construction, however it is difficult to establish the extent of such groundworks. Layers of compacted ground survived across the site, in particular the northern half of the site with compacted layers of re-deposited natural gravels and soils. Clearly to compensate for the quarrying, deep foundations were dug through the layers, the majority of these foundations appear to relate to the construction of the school in the north-east corner.

6.5.4 Comparison of historic maps against the archaeological remains suggests a high proportion of the walls survived, or at least the foundations of walls. Many of the walls were brick built although variation was seen in foundation materials with re-used stone and clunch being utilised, in particular walls [608] and [610] which contained a significant assemblage of reused worked stone (see section 7.6) within the foundations of a portion of building in the south-west corner of the site.

6.5.5 A number of walls were constructed with clunch, or clunch with some intermittent brickwork (Plate 16), these walls were considered to be potentially much earlier in date, however stratigraphic analysis and mortar

samples showed the walls to be largely contemporary although historic maps may establish elements of sequence within the condensed timeframe. The site showed evidence for extensive reuse of materials, in particular within foundations. Tiles and bricks were reused in walls and within occasionally surviving floor surfaces.

6.5.6 The use of contemporary material was seen in Basements 1 and 2. It is likely the basements were later additions in the 19th century, being constructed within existing buildings, with exclusively contemporary building materials and not tied to the building foundations. A third basement was identified (Basement 3), however the basement extended beyond the southern limit of excavation, with steps leading into the basement meeting the trench edge.

6.5.7 The excavations did not reveal the fronts of the houses adjoining the streets, however it appears likely the back of the frontage buildings was exposed in the excavation and comparisons with mapping and the excavation plans suggest the street frontage to be close to the modern boundaries.

6.5.8 A total of 19 wells were identified within the excavation area including the earlier clunch well [865] and generally the wells were located close to the street frontages. The wells were all considered to be contemporary with the urban development of the site, with the exception of the clunch built well [865]: This well was capped with bricks during the urban development phase. It appears all of the later wells had been brick lined, although in a number of cases the bricks had been robbed out or partially robbed out. Occasionally wells were capped off with bricks.

6.5.9 A single pit [1302] was identified as a cess pit or latrine, and appeared to have been maintained until it was finally used for refuse. A significant number of finds were recovered from the pit (see Plate 8), including a small assemblage of College Plate.

6.5.10 The finds assemblage appeared largely consistent with 19th century waste, much of the material appearing in disused soakaways or gaps between walls. Much of the obviously 20th century waste materials were discarded on site, particularly material from demolition layers.

6.6 The Modern Period

Modern Garage

6.6.1 Modern drainage systems survived between 19th century structural remains, however most of the surviving elements relating to the former Wests Garage were removed during the machine excavation. Fuel tanks and other subterranean storage tanks were archaeologically monitored during their removal.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Struck Flint

By Dr Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological excavations at West's Garage resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued and this includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture. This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue. It describes the general characteristics of the assemblage and assessing its wider archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. It also recommends any further work required to achieve its full research potential. All measurements follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

7.1.2 A total of 15 pieces of struck flint were found during the excavations, all of which came from features provisionally dated to the historic period and no indications of in-situ working or deliberate depositional practices was identified.

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Prismatic blade	Flake fragment	Flake core	Edge retouched flake	Notched flake
No.	1	9	1	1	1	1	1

Table 4: Quantification of Lithic Material from West's Garage.

Description

7.1.3 The assemblage was made from a translucent to semi-opaque fine-grained 'glassy' flint that varies in colour from dark brown to black. Remnant cortex is worn and rolled, indicating the raw materials consisted of alluvial cobbles that were most likely obtained from terrace gravels deposits such as those

underlying the site. The condition of the pieces varies but all show some indications of post-depositional chipping and abrasion and in some case this is quite marked. This would be consistent with the assemblage having been redeposited.

7.1.4 Around half of the assemblage comprises small flakes and fragments measuring less than 15mm in maximum dimension (micro-debitage), which were recovered from samples subjected to sieving. Although these are relatively undiagnostic, at least some of the small flakes come from core-edge and platform trimming, a technique most commonly seen in Mesolithic and Neolithic industries. This would be in accordance with the prismatic blade from feature [1100] which was systematically produced and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. Two possible retouched implements were recorded, although post-depositional attrition does cast some doubt on the validity of these identifications.

7.1.5 The unstratified flake appears to have a short stretch of rather crudely executed retouch or heavy use-wear along one edge, possibly indicating that it had been used for cutting or scraping type activities. The other, from feature [1112], is a flake that has a small notch cut into its right margin near its distal end. It also retains some blade-like dorsal scars which would also indicate a probable Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The only core recovered came from feature [1206] and was very crudely reduced. It comprises a thermally (frost) fractured alluvial cobble that has had a few large flakes removed from one side. It is perhaps most comparable to the minimally worked cores that characterize later prehistoric assemblages, particularly those dating to the later second or first millennia BC but it is entirely possible, and perhaps even more likely, that it was created through accidental mechanical force, such as during the digging of the quarries or other features at the site.

Discussion

7.1.6 The majority of the flintwork from the site is likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, although the generally poor condition of these pieces suggests that they are residually deposited. It most probably reflects

relatively transient activity but it does include some evidence for the manufacture and use of tools. A few pieces could also indicate some flint working occurring during later prehistoric periods.

Significance and Recommendations

7.1.7 The assemblage's main significance is that it is capable of demonstrating prehistoric occupation at the site and could add to any future syntheses of the prehistory of this area.

7.1.8 The assemblage has been compressively catalogued and, as it is residually deposited and possibly chronologically mixed, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted for the purposes of the archive. Due to its wider significance, it is recommended that a short description of the assemblage's basic typological make-up and technological attributes, which can largely be gleaned from this report and associated catalogue, should be presented within any published accounts of the excavations.

7.2 Saxon and Medieval Pottery

By Berni Sudds

7.2.1 A small assemblage of Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered during the investigation, amounting to 21 sherds, weighing 247g. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with those laid out in the recently published type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016), although the Saxon pottery, not forming part of this synthesis, is recorded using mnemonic codes based on primary inclusions.

7.2.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted) and weight. The pottery types encountered appear below in Table 5. A catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is represented in Table 6 at the end of the report.

S0	Common name	Date range		SC	Weight
QSAND	Quartz sand-tempered ware	400	900	1	5

ORG	Chaff-tempered ware	500	700	3	33
ORGS	Chaff and sand-tempered ware	500	700	8	145
THET	Thetford-type ware	875	1150	2	16
EMWC	Early medieval ware with calcareous inclusions	1000	1200	4	22
DNEOT	Developed St Neots-type ware	1050	1250	1	9
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1150	1350	1	6
MSW	Medieval sandy coarseware	1175	1400	1	11

Table 5: The pottery types. SC = Sherd count; Weight in grams

7.2.3 A total of 12 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery were recovered, representing at least four or five vessels, with five sherds deriving from the same jar with an upright rim. A number of the sherds have burnished surfaces. The quartz sand-tempered sherd is relatively non-diagnostic and may date to anytime between the 5th and the 9th century, but the chaff-temper would be more consistent with a 6th to 7th century date. The slack profile of jar from deposit [976] would also concur with this date. Seven sherds, from four vessels, date to the late Saxon and early medieval period, comprised of local and regional wares typical found in the vicinity (Fletcher 2011, 2012, 2015a & b). Just two sherds of medieval date were recovered, both coarsewares, but again these are well-paralleled types.

7.2.4 The small assemblage of Saxon and medieval pottery would suggest the study site was largely peripheral to occupation until the post-medieval period. Saxon and early medieval pottery is also scarce on other sites in vicinity, suggesting that although some activity was taking place prior to the mid-12th this is likely to have been relatively minimal (Anderson 2016; Fletcher 2012, 2015a &b). Indeed, the dearth of earlier pottery has been taken to suggest that rather atypically, the lay village at Barnwell, represents a late development, founded south of the Newmarket road c.1200 as a direct result of the success of Barnwell Priory (Atkins 2015, 32-3). Unlike the sites to the south and east, however, pottery of medieval date was also scarce, indicating the study site lay beyond the village, on undeveloped land belonging to the priory. The recovery of further evidence of Early Saxon activity is more noteworthy however. The small number of sherds is not

indicative of settlement per se, but the condition of the pottery and recovery of more than one sherd from the same vessel would suggest the material is unlikely to have moved far. Some of the Early Saxon sherds are residual in later features, but cuts [1048] and [1097] contained a small number of 6th to 7th century sherds with no later pot.

7.2.5 Anglo-Saxon Cambridge probably developed from a series of scattered settlements and during the Middle Saxon period at least, appears to centred to the west on Castle Hill (Taylor 1999, 39; Spoerry 2016, 24;). A few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from Midsummer common and a single residual 6th to 7th century sherd from the Brunswick site, both to the west (Atkins 2011; Fletcher 2011). Two Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon ditches, containing a brooch and loom weight, were also recorded at the Eastern Gate site to the south (Newman 2013). Further Anglo-Saxon finds, held at the Ashmolean Museum, are attributed to Barnwell, with an area to the south and west of the site suggested it to be the location of a possible Saxon settlement (Fox 1923, 245). In proposing a 13th century origin for the village, Atkins has argued that this evidence is too scant to attest to Early Saxon settlement in the vicinity (2015b, 32-33). A further 12 sherds from the current site are hardly conclusive in adding further to this debate, but on basis of the cumulative evidence, the existence of Early Saxon occupation in the vicinity should not be entirely dismissed.

Potential and recommendations

7.2.6 Although relatively small, the assemblage provides evidence of the date of activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. The Early Saxon pottery is of significant in demonstrating a contemporary presence nearby. The range and composition of the later Saxon and medieval pottery is consistent with other excavations in the locality, but the small number suggests the site was not significantly exploited prior to the post-medieval period. Any future publication should summarise the pottery types present, but should focus on the small Early Saxon assemblage, accompanied by a single illustration.

Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	SC	Weight	Date range		Spot date
-	565	EMWC	Body sherds	4	22	1000	1200	Residual

575	574	MEL	Body sherd	1	6	1150	1350	Residual
-	976	ORGS	Jar, upright rim, flat-top. Burnished. Slack profile?	5	118	500	700	Residual
-	983	THET	Strap handle	1	13	875	1150	Residual
1048	1050	ORGS	Body sherd. burnished	1	7	500	700	500 – 700
1097	1098	ORG	Body sherds	2	9	500	700	500 - 700
		ORGS	Base sherd, burnt.	1	12	500	700	
1099	1100	MSW	Base sherd, lime scale deposit	1	11	1150	1400	1150 - 1400
-	1145	ORGS	Body sherd, burnished	1	8	500	700	Residual
		QSAND	Body sherd	1	5	400	900	
		DNEOT	Body sherd, burnt	1	9	1050	1250	
1170	1172	ORG	Body sherd	1	24	500	700	875 - 1150
		THET	Body sherd	1	3	875	1150	

Table 6: Catalogue of the pottery by context. SC = sherd count. Weight in grams.

7.3 Post Medieval Pottery

By Lucy Robinson

Introduction

7.3.1 A large assemblage of pottery was collected from the excavation of the site of the West's Garage in Cambridge amounting to a total of 1536 sherds (44.018kg) with a total EVEs of 46.07 (Table 7/Table 8).

7.3.2 Few sherds showed signs of abrasions or fragmentation after early deposition, suggesting that there was little pre-19th century soil disturbance and damage to the deposited sherds. However, there was a substantial

amount of potential post-recovery breakage. The fresh nature of these breaks cannot necessarily be attributed to the soil or deposition conditions confidently, however during later occupation the site was poorly maintained for a number of years and, as a result, the archaeology was significantly disturbed. This may account for some of the recent damage to the sherds recovered.

7.3.3 Not all pottery from this site was retrieved during excavation due to various issues with contamination, access and volume of material. A specially selected representative sample of the pottery from each context was retained for further research.

7.3.4 The assemblage was quantified by the standard measures of sherd count, Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) and weight (Orton, Tyers and Vince 1993, 168) and the information was entered into a unique MS Access Database template for Post Roman Pottery (Pelican) as used by PCA specialists. Fabric and form codes used are those established by Museum of London.

7.3.5 The 'context considered dates' have been identified through a process of seriation using the fabric and decoration to date the sherds within a given context. It has been noted within the catalogue in cases of a sherd being residual within its context.

The Pottery Types

7.3.6 The assemblage recovered from West's Garage is varied in terms of the fabrics and decorations present (Table 7/Table 8). The majority of ceramics within this assemblage (for example, the redwares and stonewares) are relatively basic in form, used for more practical purposes rather than for decoration. The remainder of ceramics are highly decorative fabrics with ornate and often fairly uncommon decoration. For the purposes of discussion within this assessment, the assemblage has been broadly split into two distinctions; Utilitarian wares and Tablewares with decorative wares discussed in the latter. Separate consideration will occur where sherds do not accurately fit these distinctions.

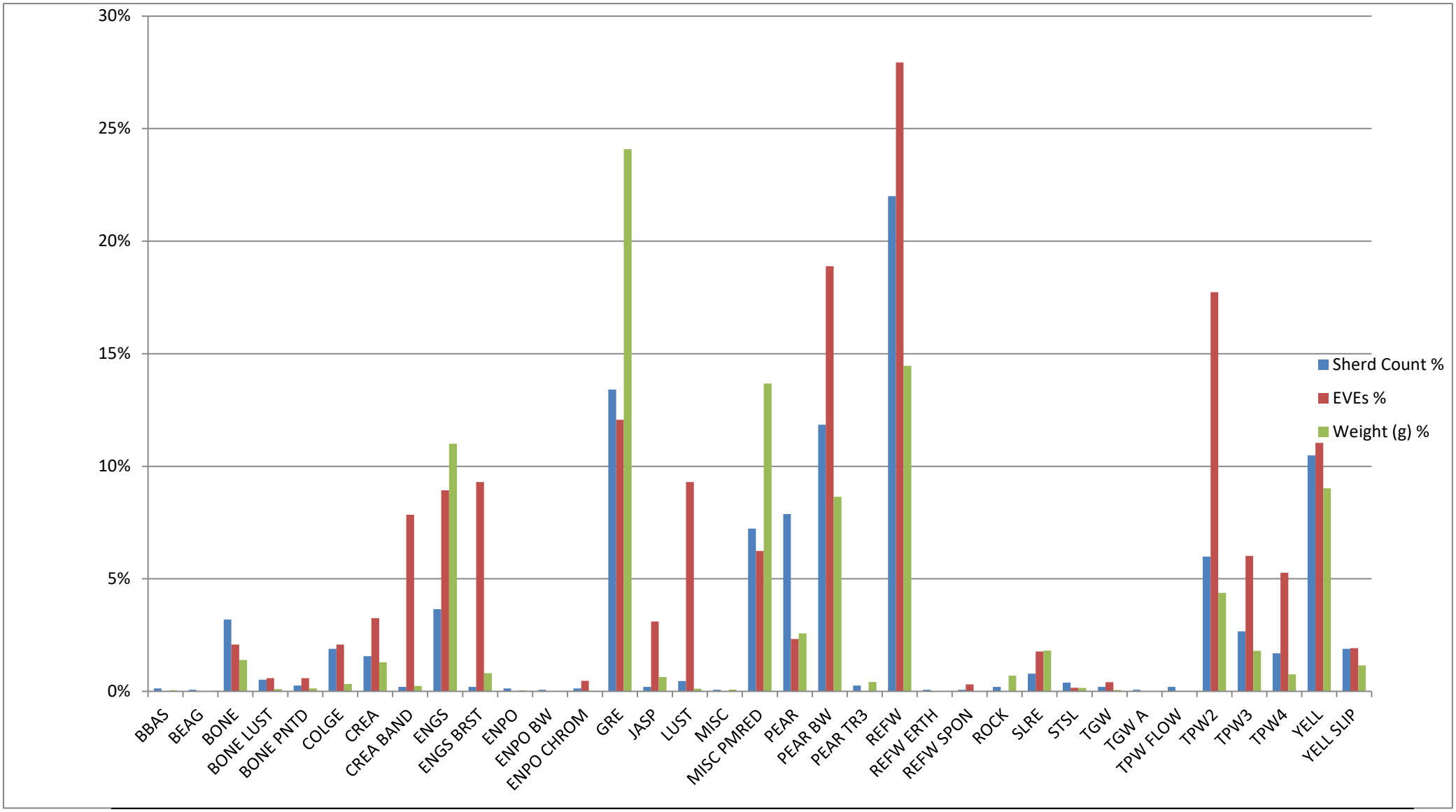
Fabric	Description	Sherd Count (No.)	EVE's	Weight (g)
BBAS	Black Basalt ware	2	0	20
BEAG	Beuavais whiteware with green glaze	1	0	2
BONE	Bone China	49	0.67	613
BONE LUST	Bone China with Lustre decoration	8	0.19	42
BONE PNTD	Bone China with painted decoration	4	0.19	56
COLGE	Colour glazed earthenware	29	0.67	146
CREA	Creamware	24	1.05	568
CREA BAND	Creamware with banded decoration	3	2.53	105
ENGS	English Stoneware	56	2.88	4840
ENGS BRST	English Stoneware with Bristol Glaze	3	3	356
ENPO	English Porcelain	2	0	20
ENPO BW	English porcelain with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1	0	8
ENPO CHROM	English porcelain with painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	2	0.15	9
GRE	Glazed redware	206	3.89	10605
JASP	Jasper ware	3	1	281
LUST	Lustreware	7	3	52
MISC	Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	1		33
MISC PMRED	Miscellaneous post-medieval redwares	111	2.01	6022
PEAR	Pearlware	121	0.75	1134
PEAR BW	Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	182	6.09	3803
PEAR TR3	Pearlware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	4	0	182
REFW	Refined white earthenware	338	9.01	6365
REFW ERTH	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	1	0	6
REFW SPON	Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	1	0.1	3
ROCK	Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	3	0	308
SLRE	Staffordshire-type slip-trailed redware	12	0.57	799
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	6	0.05	66
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	3	0.13	25

TGW A	London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A)	1	0	4
TPW FLOW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	3	0	11
TPW2	Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed stipple and line decoration	92	5.72	1926
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	41	1.94	793
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	26	1.7	333
YELL	Yellow ware	161	3.56	3972
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	29	0.62	510

Table 7: Table showing Sherd Count (SC) and Weight by Fabric

Overleaf Table

Table 8: Bar Chart showing the Sherd Count (SC) and Weight (g) of each Fabric by percentage.


30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Sherd Count %
EVEs %
Weight (g) %
BBAS
BEAG
BONE
BONE LUST
BONE PNTD
COLGE
CREA
CREA BAND
ENGS
ENGS BRST
ENPO
ENPO BW
ENPO CHROM
GRE
JASP
LUST
MISC
MISC PMRED
PEAR
PEAR BW
PEAR TR3
REFW
REFW ERTH
REFW SPON
ROCK
SLRE
STSL
TGW
TGW A
TPW FLOW
TPW2
TPW3
TPW4
YELL
YELL SLIP

The Fabrics

7.3.7 As stated by Chris Jarrett, 'Victorian pottery assemblages have rarely been published in any detail (Webber, 1991, Meddens, 1995) and little is known about the low class ceramics of the period in an archaeological context' (Jarrett, 1994). This study discusses the ceramics excavated from West's Garage with focus on the intrinsic interest of the fabric and form and how that relates to the changing fashion for ceramic consumption during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Tablewares

7.3.8 The 'tablewares' are defined within this assemblage as the finer fabrics with a higher firing temperature and/or distinct, higher status decoration/form. Tablewares are representative of the status of assemblage; in this instance the assemblage yielded a large quantity of such sherds alluding to middle class wealth. The presence of College wares (discussed further below) reinforces this.

7.3.9 Creamwares are fairly common within the tablewares assemblage (27 sherds in total weighing 673g, 3.58 EVEs). First introduced in 1730-40 but became more popular in the 19th century (1820+). Creamwares were widely manufactured across England and therefore have little value when discerning the inherent wealth of an assemblage. Only higher quality creamwares have maker's marks on them (Jarrett, 1994).

7.3.10 This assemblage yields a large quantity (340 sherds, 6374g, 9.11 EVEs) of refined white earthenwares, including those with 'earth' colour decoration and sponged decoration.

7.3.11 There are 29 sherds of colour glazed earthenware (146g, 0.67 EVEs). Coloured glazes were used on creamwares and earthenwares during the 1760's-1780's. Their rise in popularity can be attributed to the popularity of Wedgwood products at the time and the diffusion of these fashions down through the social classes. The colour glazed earthenwares within this assemblage date primarily to 1805+. Sherds with Rockingham style decoration are included under colour glazed wares. This is a thick, lustrous,

treacly brown glaze (Barker 1999). There are three sherds of Rockingham ware within the assemblage (308g).

7.3.12 Pearlwares are extremely common within this assemblage with 307 sherds weighing 5119g (6.84 EVEs). Pearlwares are similar in fabric to creamwares; twice-fired earthenware body with flint tempering, lead glazing and a distinct blue hue to the glazing (Barker 1999). The earliest dated pieces are from 1775; however the large quantity within this assemblage indicates a date range 1825-1900.

7.3.13 Staffordshire-type slip-trailed redwares make up a relatively small proportion of the assemblage with only 12 sherds (0.57 EVEs). Due to their denser fabric type they weigh a total of 799g, more than expected for such a small amount of sherds.

7.3.14 Only six sherds of Staffordshire-type combed slipware weighing 66g (0.05 EVEs) are present.

Decorative wares

7.3.15 There are only two sherds of black basalt ware in the entire assemblage weighing 20g in total. Although minimal it is worth acknowledging the importance of these sherds in terms of ceramic fashions of the 18th century and conspicuous consumption within the 'middling sorts' (Vickery 2009). This black stoneware body was produced 1768 onwards ("Basalts Ware | Pottery" 2017). This is relatively early compared to the considered dates of the rest of the assemblage which date the assemblage more to the early 19th century.

7.3.16 Bone china, especially that with painted or lustre decoration, is a good indicator of a relatively middle class assemblage due to its inherent nature as ornamental rather than functional. This assemblage yields 61 sherds of bone china weighing 711g (1.05 EVEs). Introduced in 1790s, bone china was a type of soft paste porcelain which became rapidly popular as a replacement for more expensive, imitation Chinese porcelains. By the early 19th century factories across the UK produced this ware on a large scale due to its good nature during the making and firing processes (Barker 1999). The china within this assemblage dates from around 1820+ with painted and

lustre decoration applied to press moulded bodies for a highly decorated finish. Decoration ranges on bone china from the mundane to the highly decorative; this assemblage yields the humbler of these decorative styles with simple sprigged floral designs in enamel, indicating a lower middle class occupation on this site. Similar to bone china, porcelain indicates relative wealth and luxurious consumption when found within an assemblage. In this assemblage there are 5 sherds weighing 37g (15 EVEs), reinforcing our understanding of this assemblage of a lower middle class nature.

7.3.17 There are only seven sherds of lusterware within this assemblage weighing 52g (0.3 EVEs). The technique of using lustre to create the effect of a silver or copper object on ceramics was traditionally acknowledged to be developed in 1805 (Godden 1991) but became common in the early 19th century. This fits with the date range of the lustre within in this assemblage which primarily dates to 1805+

7.3.18 There are only seven sherds of tin-glazed wares within this assemblage weighing 40g (0.13 EVEs). Of these, only one sherd is a London tin-glazed ware with blue decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style A). These sherds date from 1805+; in keeping with the date ranges of the other decorative wares.

7.3.19 The Jasper ware within this assemblage is of particular interest and strongly indicates an assemblage of substantial wealth with a focus on ‘fashionable’ ceramics of the 19th century. There are only three sherds within this assemblage weighing 281g (0.1 EVEs). Jasper ware was first developed in the 1770’s by Josiah Wedgwood. It is most notable for its matte finish and relief decorations.

7.3.20 One piece of Jasper ware recovered is particularly uncommon; an almost intact ornate candlestick (Plate 1). On the exterior base a clear incised stamp reads ‘Wedgwood’ (Plate 2). The porcellaneous body indicates that the item dates to after 1844, by the use of a porcellaneous white body and an external coloured slip; to 1860 when the pottery appears to have started using a solid coloured body which was originally used in the late 18th

century).

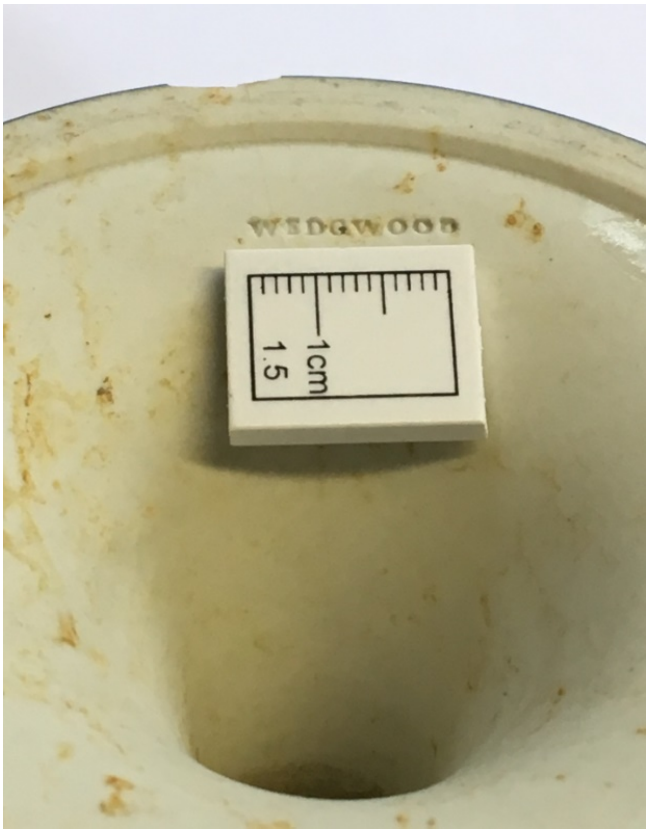


Plate 1: Left, Photograph of the Wedgwood base of the candlestick

Plate 2: Right, Photograph of the Wedgwood incised stamp on the exterior base of the candlestick

7.3.21 Several sherds within the assemblage featured imagery indicative of Cambridge College ceramics (Plate 3). All of these ‘College wares’ have deep blue transfer printed designs on a thin earthenware body. It is likely these vessels (most commonly, plates) were for display or presentation purposes rather than functional.

Plate 3: Photograph of transfer printed pottery

Utilitarian wares

7.3.22 Glazed redwares make up a large majority of the ceramics recovered from West's Garage with 206 sherds weighing a substantial 10,605g (3.89 EVE's). Similar to stonewares, redwares both glazed and unglazed appear throughout the post medieval period, ranging in date from 1500-1800.

7.3.23 There are 190 sherds of yellow ware within the assemblage weighing 4482g (4.18 EVEs). This includes yellow ware sherds with slip trailing or slip design, but does not include that with mocha design (which has been discussed previously under the category of decorative wares).

7.3.24 There are 59 sherds of English stoneware within the assemblage weighing 5196g (3.18 EVEs). The stoneware vessels have little value in determining the wealth of the owner as stonewares were commonly used for food and

drink storage throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. None of the sherds within this assemblage are of particular interest or value to our understanding of the site; however the date range does fit well with that which we already consider for the site (1825-1900).

7.3.25 There are 112 sherds (6055g, 2.01 EVEs) within the assemblage which have been grouped as miscellaneous/ miscellaneous redwares.

7.3.26 All of the above wares are grouped under the category of 'utilitarian' wares due to the nature of the vessels as functional, practice items. Stonewares and redwares are traditionally thicker than refined wares and are therefore used for food preparation and storage. Yellow wares (although more decorative than the other fabrics within this grouping) are commonly used in food preparation or as practical items. The most common forms for yellow wares are large bowls and jugs.

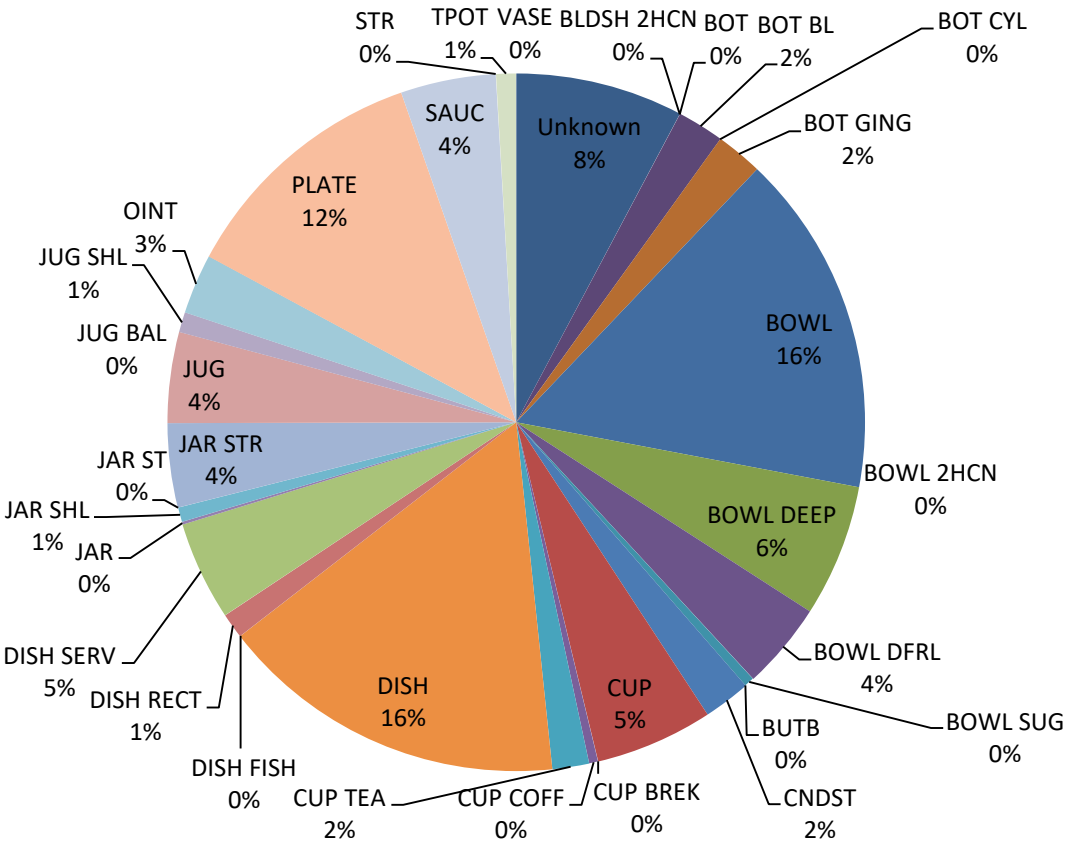


Table 9: Form types within the assemblage by EVEs

Form	Sherd Count	EVEs	Weight (g)
Unknown	1059	3.58	21090
BLDSH 2HCN - Two-handled carinated bowl or dish	2		45
BOT – Bottle	4		632
BOT BL- Blacking Bottle	5	1	1428
BOT CYL- Cylindrical Bottle	1		43
BOT GING –Ginger Beer Bottles	1	1	524
BOWL – Bowl	80	7.31	4199
BOWL 2HCN - Two-handled carinated bowl	2		30
BOWL DEEP – Deep Bowl	24	2.82	1665
BOWL DFRL – Deep flared bowl	22	1.86	1453
BOWL SUG – Sugar bowl	1	0.21	5
BUTB – Butter Boat	1		235
CNDST – Candlestick	1	1	200
CUP – Cup	27	2.52	154
CUP BREK –Breakfast Cup	1		24
CUP COFF- Coffee cup	2	0.19	9
CUP TEA – Tea cup	9	0.79	129
DISH – Dish	82	7.44	2586
DISH FISH –Fish Dish	1		22
DISH RECT –Rectangular dish	10	0.54	559
DISH SERV – Serving Dish	36	2.11	1284
JAR – Jar	3	0.06	98
JAR SHL – Shouldered jar	1	0.31	280
JAR ST – Storage Jar	1		77
JAR STR- Straight sided jar	38	1.79	2902
JUG- Jug	26	1.94	1104
JUG BAL – Baluster Jug	1		152
JUG SHL- Shouldered Jug	14	0.43	630
OINT – Ointment jar	14	1.28	231
PLATE- Plate	33	5.43	1733

SAUC-Saucer	27	2.03	229
STR- Strainer	1		27
TPOT- Tea Pot	3	0.43	66
VASE- Vase	3		173

Table 10: Forms within the West's Garage assemblage by sherd count, EVEs and Weight (g)

Functional analysis

7.3.27 The most common forms types within this assemblage are bowls, dishes and plates of various sizes (Table 9/ Table 10). Redware vessels tend to be deep bowls or deep flared bowls, which directly relate to food preparation. Earthenwares are more commonly plates and saucers within the assemblage.

7.3.28 There are some forms of particular interest within this assemblage. The 'Jasper ware' candlestick (discussed under 'decorative wares'- Plate 1) is a particularly interesting example of a Wedgwood vessel. The form itself is also notably rare within a landfill assemblage such as this. Although it has been acknowledged that there are ceramics of higher status within this assemblage, it is still remarkable a piece of such notability and rarity features.

7.3.29 Another interesting form within this assemblage is a butter boat. Similar in shape to a soap dish, the butter boat is oblong with curved corners and a blue transfer printed design on the exterior. This form would be part of a larger tea service of matching design (Neale 2005:149).

7.3.30 All forms recovered indicate low to middle class wealth.

Discussion

7.3.31 The pottery excavated at Wests garage ranges in date from 1480-1900 with the median date range of 1825-1900.

7.3.32 There was a large quantity of decorative wares and refined tablewares recovered, indicating moderately middle class consumption. The presence of Wedgwood and the porcelain/bone china alludes to a fairly well off

consumer, likely of the 'middling sorts' (Vickery 2009).

7.3.33 The presence of glazed redwares and English stoneware could indicate a shift in the market focus and the rising popularity for more uniform, simple designs during the mid-19th century however it is more likely these ceramics show working class consumption within the area also. These fabrics show the consumption of practical, utilitarian vessels. Overall, the assemblage is dominated by utilitarian vessels and fabrics but has frequent good quality, 'high status' decorative wares also. This indicates a predominantly lower class 18th century site with middle class consumption also occurring locally.

7.3.34 The ceramics excavated largely fall into the phases 7.1 and 7.2, which date from 17th century to 1966. Overall, the ceramics fit well into this phasing. Despite the disturbance on site and the majority of ceramics being excavated from large dump layers or landfill, we can still extract intrinsic information on the nature and wealth of the residents of this area.

Proposals for further work and publication

7.3.35 Pottery report to be included in publication.

7.3.36 Define which fabrics/forms were attributable to which period of ownership at West's Garage.

7.3.37 Further research on the College wares, where they were produced and in what capacity they were used.

7.3.38 Illustration of Wedgwood Jasper ware candlestick.

7.4 Clay pipe

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

7.4.1 A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The bowls range from fragmentary items to intact identifiable types. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 51 contexts, mostly in the form of small (under 30 fragments) groups, besides one medium sized group (30-100 fragments) and two large sized groups (over 100 fragments).

7.4.2 All the clay tobacco pipes (751 fragments, of which four are unstratified) were entered into a database and classified following Oswald's (1975) general typology, using the prefix OS, and Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London typology using the prefix AO. An imported Dutch pipe is present and was coded according to Atkinson and Oswald (1972) system and the type is prefixed AT. The pipes are further recorded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides the quality of their finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by type and distribution. Additionally of note are 61 fragments of material that are concerned with clay tobacco pipe production and include kiln furniture and permanent and temporary elements of a clay tobacco pipe kiln.

The bowl types

7.4.3 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 120 bowls, 610 stems and 21 mouth parts. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types range in date between c. 1660 to 1910. All of the bowls show evidence of use, except for those that are wasters made by a single mid-19th century pipe maker (Thomas Cleaver). Another possible group of wasters are represented in context [556], date to the early 19th century and appear to exclusively represent the products of William Balls. There are 22 bowl fragments that could not be assigned to a precise type. The bowls are discussed by type, although the bowls made by Thomas Cleaver are discussed together.

1660-1680

7.4.4 OS6 (AO13v): two bowls with a heel and an angled, rounded (barrel-shaped) variant profile. One bowl has a half milling of the rim and an average quality of burnish (context [1187]). The bowl is made in a fine fabric with sparse fine grey quartzes. The second bowl is a larger more upright version with quarter milling of the rim and a poor quality of finish (context [1626]). The latter is made in a very fine, inclusion free fabric except for very fine black specks.

1680-1710

7.4.5 OS8 (AO20): two heeled bowls with rounded profiles, both being of an average quality of finish and recovered from context [619]. One of the bowls

has a quarter milling of the rim and the other survives only as the heel. Both bowls are made in a fine pipeclay fabric with sparse very fine angular white quartz and very fine orange iron ore inclusions.

1700–1740

7.4.6 OS12 (AO25): one heeled upright bowl with a rounded front and a straight back in a much damaged state (unstratified).

C. 1725–1850

7.4.7 AT29: one angled rounded bowl, typically with milling right on the edge of the rim and excellently burnished, although the vertical wipe marks are visible. The heel, the underside of which was undoubtedly maker marked as were probably the sides, possibly with a shield of a specific town, is damaged and any original information is missing. This long-lived Dutch bowl shape was found in context [791] and was occasionally copied by English pipe makers after c. 1840, although this example has all of the characteristics of being an import.

1770–1845

7.4.8 OS13 (AO27T): 25 examples of square heeled, tall bowls with a straight back and rounded front. All of the examples are plain and only one example does not have a maker's initials on the heel (context [791]). Three makers' marks are recorded

7.4.9 * *: seven bowls with flower type marks on each side of the heel and all were recovered from context [556] and in various states of completeness.

7.4.10 W B: fifteen examples in various states of completeness and all were found in deposit [556]. Three examples have on the interior base of the bowl a cross mark (+) made by a mark on the plunger, while at least two examples have a possible manufacturing fault in the form of a thin sheet of clay at the base of the bowl interior. The latter may have resulted from the action of the plunger making the socket. The probable pipe maker was William Balls, working at George Street (Sun Street), Cambridge, c. 1820–39 (Flood 1976, 39). See also marked stems below.

7.4.11 A P: one bowl with a damaged rim and slag-like deposits noted on the left side of the bowl (context [1512]). Possibly made by Ann Pawson, 11 Sidney Street, Cambridge,1813 (Flood 1976, 41).

7.4.12 J S: one bowl with a circular incuse stamp on the back of the bowl with scrolls above 'J SMITH' over a large star with a small central circle (context [1512]. The pipe maker is not recorded in Cambridge.

7.4.13 OS 13 (AO27): three examples of square heeled, short bowls with a straight back and rounded front. Two of the bowls appear to have the initials removed on the heels (contexts [630] and [943]) although the example from [943] appears to have part of a first initial W survive and possibly was the same markings as the one bowl that was initialled and decorated:

7.4.14 ?W E: one bowl with leaf borders and Masonic decoration consisting of the typical range of motifs associated with this society with secrets design, except that on the left side of the bowl there is a ladder- or ruler-type motif set at an angle (context [1271]). The pipe maker is not identified in Cambridgeshire (Flood 1976).

1820–1860

7.4.15 OS24 V (AO28V): 12 examples, reminiscent of tall 18th-century types, except that the examples here have deep vertical spurs and occur with bowls marked with the initials of 19th-century pipe makers. All of the bowls were found in context [556] and except for two unmarked examples, the rest of the bowls have a star on each side of the spur. It is possible that the bowl was made by William Balls, working at George Street (Sun Street), Cambridge, c. 1820–39 (Flood 1976, 39), (see stamped stems below) as these marked bowls occur exclusively with pipes marked with his initials.

7.4.16 OS24 (AO28): 30 spurred bowls with a rounded front and a straight back. Nine bowls are plain and not maker marked or have their spurs missing (single bowls: context [943] and [938], two bowls: context, [123] and [791], three bowls: context [1441] and amongst wasters of Thomas Cleaver. Another bowl is absent of makers marks on the spur but has a type of fluted decoration consisting of a plain band around the rim, above broad fluting

separated by fine flutes, a narrow plain band and fine fluting on the lower area of the bowl (context [791]). This type of bowl with this decoration was made by Thomas Cleaver and found as five additional examples (see below). Another bowl (context [123]) has dots on the spur, with the mark on the right side being noticeably larger and the bowl is decorated with wheat ear borders.

Initialled bowls exist with two sets of marks:

7.4.17 ?N R: one bowl, which is plain (context [791]). The possible initials cannot be identified with a pipe maker working in Cambridgeshire (Flood 1976).

7.4.18 T C: sixteen bowls in a wide range of designs and mostly found in context [1441] (see below), except for one bowl recovered from context [123] with wheat ear borders.

1860–1880

7.4.19 OS24 (AO28s): two bowls are recorded as a later, shorter version of the OS24 type. Botha are absent of makers marks and one example is plain and appears to have a firing fault in the form of a pink ‘flash firing’ mark on the right side of the bowl (context [523]), while the second example has leaf borders and was found in deposit [1441] (see below).

1840-1880

7.4.20 OS15 (AO29): fourteen heeled bowls with angled rims and all were recovered from context [1441] and except for one, were all initialled T C (see below).

1840/50-1910

7.4.21 OS28 (AO30): five bowls with rounded fronts and straight backs and without a heel or a spur and all were found in context [1441] (see below).

Damaged bowls not assigned to type

7.4.22 There are 22 bowls that are too damaged to assign to a type, although two are of note.

7.4.23 One bowl (context [1277]) survives mostly as a heel and stem dating to the

mid-17th century and has on the underside of the heel part of a circular spoke stamp in relief. The second bowl dates to the late 19th, possibly the early 20th century and survives as two rim fragments decorated with seven horizontal rounded cordons on the upper two thirds of the bowl (context [1187]).

Stems of note

7.4.24 Two stem were recovered that have moulded relief decoration on each side of the stem, which consists of four dart-type borders and on one side in relief ‘CAMBRIDGE’ within a elongated lozenge. These stems were found in contexts [538] and [938]. The items are more likely to date to the late 19th century.

7.4.25 There are ten stem fragments found in context [555] each with the name and address of ''BALLS, CAMBS.' within a round ended rectangular border. Nine of the stamps occur across the stem and only one example is placed along the stem. The stamp refers to William Balls, working at George Street (Sun Street), Cambridge, c. 1820–39 (Flood 1976, 39). It is likely that the stamps belonged to either the AO27 bowls with moulded W B initials on the heels or the OS24v bowls with a star on each side of the spur. None of the stamped stems could be conjoined to the bowls with stems.

7.4.26 Finally, made in a worn mould is another stem with lozenges on each side containing 'A. CLEAV[ER]' and '[CAM]BRIDGE'. The item was made by Anne Cleaver, 97 Newmarket Road, 1864 (Flood 1976, 39) and the widow of Thomas Cleaver (see below).

Clay tobacco pipe production waste

Context [1441] and the products of Thomas Cleaver

7.4.27 The deposit produced a total of 193 fragments of material concerned with clay tobacco pipe production. The material consists of clay tobacco pipes: 164 fragments, found as 44 bowls, 114 stems and six mouth parts, kiln furniture: two fragments and fired trimmings, surplus clay cut from the rim of the metal pipe clay mould, found as two fragments. Additionally there are 25 fragments of material that are associated with a kiln structure as either

permanent or temporary elements.

7.4.28 The majority of the clay tobacco pipes are maker marked with either the initials T C or with a single circular incuse stamp die with the name 'T. CLEEVER [sic] CAMBRIDGE' in sans serif lettering (dating to after c. 1845) around a relatively large simple flower (see Flood 1976, fig.16.G). Thomas Cleaver is recorded as working in Cambridge during the period c. 1839–58 and moved from George Street to Newmarket Road sometime after 1858 (Flood 1976, 40). His wife Anne Cleaver was recorded in 1864 as a pipe maker also resident at Newmarket Road and therefore it is assumed that she took over Thomas's business sometime after his death in c. 1861 (Anne was listed as married and not widowed in the 1861 census and living at 97 Newmarket Road: TNA RG 9/1023/28:6). It is therefore most likely that this discrete group of production waste dates to the 1850's, which is supported by the range of bowl types and decorative styles. The unmarked pipes in the group are most likely to have also been made by Thomas Cleaver.

The bowl types
OS24 (AO28): 20 bowls with

Plain bowls (twelve examples), with or without the additional stamp and three different moulds are recognised:

Type 1: four tall bowls all of which have T C initials on the spur and the circular stamp on the back of the bowl. Two bowls have slag-lie deposits around the base of the bowl and a third bowl has a muffle deposit.

Type 2: four bowls identified by a relatively deep spur initialled T C and two examples have the circular stamp. The firing faults consist of one example with an exploded area, while three others have slag like splashes around the base of the bowl.

Type 3: one bowl with the spur having a squared appearance and initialled TC. Slag-like splashes on the underside of the heel

Two other plain bowls are in a fragmentary state although they have muffle

deposits.

Acorn and oak leaf borders: one bowl: initialled T C on the spur, damaged. The spur and stem have a burnt appearance

Leaf borders: two fragmentary bowls, one surviving with a noticeably pointed spur and another item surviving as two fragments made in a worn mould. Both bowls have external muffle and slag deposits concentrated around the front base of the bowl and the spur

Fluted design: five bowls initialled TC. The design consists of a plain band around the rim, above broad fluting separated by fine flues, a narrow plain band and fine fluting on the lower area of the bowl.

OS24 (AO28S): one short spurred bowl without initials and leaf borders. The item is covered in a red slag-like deposit, overlain with a muffle deposit.

OS15 (AO29): fourteen bowls, found as plain and decorated types:

Plain bowls: five bowls with three different moulds recognised
Type 1: four examples of a typical size. The firing faults occur as flash firing patches and slag-like splashes

Type 2: one small plain bowl initialled T C.

Type 3: one bowl that survives mostly as a deep heel initialled T C

Acorn and oak leaf borders: three small bowls initialled T C on the heel

Leaf borders: three bowls and recorded as two designs;

Type 1: two bowls with solid denticulated/wheatear type borders and both have muffle deposits

Type 2 : one bowl where the borders of the leaves are open (represented only by outlines)

Three bowls were in a fragmentary state, surviving mostly as the heels and could not be assigned to the above mould designs

AO30: five bowls in various states of fragmentation and all occur as one design consisting of a scrolling border around the rim while the lower part of the bowl has raised scallops with a plain line surround that continues on to the stem and ends in a cordon. The seams tend to be poorly trimmed. Only one bowl has a firing fault consisting of a gritty concretion stuck to the stem

Kiln furniture (Peacey 1996)

Roll, type 1

7.4.29 Pipe clay: 1 fragment, 3g. A slightly curved, nearly straight fragment with one end having a flattened oval area. The top surface has four nicks found in two groups, the first group is near the flattened oval end and occurs on the sides of the roll, while the other two are on the top surface of the item. Length: 51mm, diameter: 5mm. The function of this type of kiln furniture is uncertain, but may have acted as a spacer between the pipes in the kiln.

Strap, type 1

7.4.30 Pipe clay: 1 fragment, 1g. A fairly straight, flat item, except that one end widens. Two discrete depressions are found on one surface. Length: 33mm, width: 5-9mm, thickness: 1-2mm. The function of this type of kiln furniture is uncertain, but may have acted as a spacer in the same way as the roll.

Trimmings

7.4.31 Pipe clay: two fragments, 5g. Possible fired trimmings of surplus clay cut from the rim of a clay tobacco pipe mould during the forming processes of a clay tobacco pipe, with rounded, thickened edges to the fragments. The items may have been useful as spacers within the clay tobacco pipe kilns.

Kiln structure

Muffle chamber wall

7.4.32 Two fragments, 140g, both made of pipe clay. One fragment (67mm x21mm x 18mm thick) survives with the rim and front of a 19th century bowl embedded in the fired pipe clay. A second fragment (60mm+ x 50mm+ x 35mm+ thick) has fired to a stoneware temperature and the surfaces have a brown slaggy ‘glaze’. Fourteen stem fragments from context [1441] have a muffle deposit and were almost certainly derived from the muffle wall

chamber and the stems were used as a strengthening agent.

Brick with slag-type concretion

7.4.33 Recorded is a yellow fire brick fragment (78mm+ x 55mm+ x 70mm thick) with a large lump of slag-like material (dark grey, purple surfaces), which contains a lump of fired clay with a flat surface and weighs 149g. The item possibly represents part of the outer brick structure of the clay tobacco pipe kiln and the slag-like deposit may indicate that it was derived from the lower part of the kiln and possibly the area of the stoke hole.

Thin laminar sheets (TLS)

7.4.34 There are twelve fragments (1.035kg) of this material that probably represents the temporary roof capping for the kiln. The material consists of a dark grey slag material (probably soil and other detritus worked together to form a slab) with on the top surface a layer of clay pipe stems and occasional bowls, all laid in one direction. Thin strips of pipe clay, at least 20mm wide and up to 15mm thick were laid up on the stems. Additionally twenty six of the stems in this context have slag-like deposits and were probably once derived from the thin laminar sheets.

Slag-like and other material

7.4.35 Nine fragments (478g) of slag-like and over-fired material were almost certainly associated with the clay tobacco pipe kiln and are by-products of material being subjected to high temperatures. These items require further identification.

Other occurrences of thin laminar sheets in the assemblage

7.4.36 Seven fragments (6g) of thin laminar sheets were found in context [556] and contained fragments of stems and AO27T and OS28V bowls. This material may represent clay tobacco pipe production associated with William Balls whose pipes were found in the same context. Two fragments (45g) of TLS were noted in context [983] and included stems with fine bores indicating a date of c. 1730–1910.

Distribution

7.4.37 The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 11, which

records for each context the clay tobacco pipes which were recovered from the number of fragments, the bowl type or part recovered and a spot date for the period of deposition.

Context	No. of frags	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers), etc	Spot date
123	8	1820	1860	X4 OS24/AO28 (x1 .., x1 TC), x 4 stems	1820–1850
510	1	1580	1910	Stems	1580–1700
523	3	1820	1860	X1 bowl: OS24/AO28s (plain, possible waster), x3 stems	1820–1860
538	1	1820	1860	Stem	1830's
556	413	1820	1860	X43 bowls: x 9 unidentified, x22 os13/AO27, x12 os24/AO28V, x 9 mouth parts, x 254 stems, x7 thin laminar sheets	1820-1839
565	10	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
568	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
619	7	1580	1910	X 2 OS8/AO20, x5 stems	1730–1910
620	8	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
630	5	1770	1845	X1 OS13/ao27, x 4 stems	1820-1839
633	1	1580	1910	bowl: unidentified	18th-19th century
635	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
636	2	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
637	3	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
656	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910

693	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
702	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
761	3	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
762	4	1580	1910	X1 bowl: unidentified, x3 stems	1770–1850
771	1	1580	1910	Stem	18th century
791	12	1820	1850	X3 bowls: x1 OS13/ao27T, x5 OS/24ao28, x1 OS15/AO29, x5 stems	1820–1845
828	3	1580	1910	X 3 stems	1730–1910
829	3	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
868	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
880	1	1580	1910	Mouth part	1730–1910
943	3	1820	1850	X2 bowls: x1 OS14/ao27, x1 OS24/ao28, x1 stem	1820–1845
983	16	1820	1850	X1 bowl: OS24/ao28, x13 stems, x1 thin laminar sheet	1830's
997	2	1580	1910	Stems	1580–1740
1145	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
1172	1	1660	1710	bowl: unidentified,	Mid-late 17th century
1187	8	1840	1910	X2 bowls: OS6/AO13V, unidentified type, x6 stems	Mid-late 19th century
1235	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910

1253	2			Stems	1580–1740
1271	1	1770	1845	OS14/AO27	1770–1845
1277	12	1580	1910	X2 bowls: unidentified, x1 mouthpart, x9 stems	Mid 17th century
1278	6	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
1306	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
1404	2	1580	1910	Stems	1730–1910
1422	1	1580	1910	bowl: unidentified,	Mid-late 17th century
1438	19	1580	1910	X2 mouthparts, x17 stems	1730–1910
1441	193	1840	1880	Kiln structure: X1 fire brick with slag deposit, X8 muffle wall, X12 thin laminar sheets, Miscellaneous: X2 fired clay, X7 slag, x2 unidentified	1850's
1478	1	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
1512	10	1770	1845	X2 bowls: OS13/AO27T: x1 J S, x1 A T, x1 mouthpart, x47 stems	1770–1845
1570	5	1730	1780	X1 bowl: os13/ao27/T, x1 mouthpart, x 3 stems: x1 stamped ‘F’	1730–1780
1609	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
1617	1	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1740
1626	2	1660	1680	x1 bowl: OS6/AO13V, x1 stem	1660–1680

Table 11: Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes.

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

7.4.38 The clay tobacco pipes have significance at a local level and the assemblage contains wasters and other refuse from one, possibly two Cambridge clay tobacco pipe makers. Deposit [1441] is significant for containing waster clay tobacco pipes that appear to be solely the products of Thomas Cleaver dating to the 1850's and occurs with a small quantity of kiln furniture and fragments of the kiln structure derived from his nearby workshop. Additionally, deposit [556] appears to contain exclusively the products of William Balls, an early 19th-century Cambridge clay tobacco pipe maker. These also occur with a fragment of the temporary roof structure of a clay tobacco pipe kiln, besides stems with a fired pipeclay deposit that were once part of the muffle chamber of a clay tobacco pipe kiln. Additional elements of the assemblage contain pipes made by other Cambridge clay tobacco pipe makers, while the occurrence of an imported Dutch bowl is also of interest.

7.4.39 The potential of the clay tobacco pipes are to date the contexts that they occur in. A number of bowls merit illustration and adds to the known range of bowl designs produced in Cambridge. Indeed, the material recovered from context [1441] provides, if not fully comprehensively, then gives a very good insight into the range of pipes that Thomas Cleaver made during the 1850's. The context also contains some of the evidence for how Cleaver fired the clay tobacco pipes, i.e. from the evidence of the kiln furniture, while permanent and temporary fragments of the kiln also give an indication of the technology of the kiln. The incorporation of strips of pipeclay laced with pipe stems into the construction of the thin laminar sheets also appears to be something of an unusual practice. Additionally, the clay tobacco pipes recovered from context [556] demonstrates a good range of the early 19th-century pipes made by William Balls.

7.4.40 It is recommended that a publication report is prepared for the assemblage and 25 bowls or stems should be illustrated and one drawing and a

photograph of the most extensive fragment of the thin laminar sheet is photographed to supplement the text.

7.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction

7.5.1 In addition to some whole bricks, there were three large bread crates of loose ceramic building material and mortar retained from the site of West's Garage, Cambridge (ECB4997) GR TL 4649 5898. Many of the whole brick samples and mortar formed part of the foundation material for the period 7.2 (1830-1966) residential and commercial development of this part of Cambridge. The overall assemblage was moderately sized (714 examples 129kg)

Methdology

7.5.2 As with the stone (Hayward 2017b), a robust rationalisation programme was put into place as there were so many period 7.2 walls containing numerous examples of whole brick and mortar. Preliminary site visits conducted by this specialist in April and again in May 2017, emphasised the need to keep a selection of whole brick fabric samples. There was considerable homogeneity in brick form and fabric throughout the site. Instead, the programme focused on obtaining mortar samples from these structures that are smaller and are more likely to serve as a chronological tool in subdividing up the 19th and 20th century sequence.

7.5.3 Processing was undertaken at the PCA Central Offices The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.5.4 As there was no Cambridgeshire ceramic building material reference collection housed at PCA, consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological maps for this area sheet 188 (Cambridge), 204 (Biggleswade) 205 (Saffron Walden) and memoir (Penning & Jukes-Browne 1881; Worssam & Taylor

1969) and related brick documents (Firman 1998) provided the local geological background. Only limited comparison was possible with the ceramic building assemblage, listed and collated from the adjacent site of Harvest Way Barnwell (e.g. Atkins 2016), because here only form and colour and not fabric were reviewed, Each fabric from the West's Garage excavation was prefixed by CAM and a number thus CAM1.

Local clay resources

7.5.5 Lower Cretaceous Gault Clay, Upper Cretaceous Lower Chalk including the underlying Cambridge Greensand (Worssam & Taylor 1969) dominate the underlying geology of this part of Cambridgeshire. There is also a blanket of Anglian Till to consider with its wide array of hard erratic materials from west and north Britain.

7.5.6 The underlying stiff blue brick clay (Firman 1998, 4) of the Lower Cretaceous Gault at Cambridge (Worssam & Taylor 1969. 130), has been a source of suitable brick at least since at least the Victorian period in Cambridge. As well as a major gault brick pit 1 ½ miles North West of Burwell, there were once numerous small brick pits at Barnwell itself (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 36).

7.5.7 Penning & Jukes-Browne (1881, 18) noted that several brickyards at Barnwell were being worked below 10 or 12 foot of Chalk Marl. The pits are described thus:

"Mr Bates', west of the railway which showed 30 to 40 ft of Gault beneath 10ft of Chalk Marl, Gray's brickyard, east of the railway, which was about 50 ft deep in 1875 but had been dug to 66ft, and Watt's brickyard, west of the Newmarket road, which showed 10ft of Gault……"

7.5.8 Worssam and Taylor (1969, 36) note that Bates' pit [GR TL 468589], later renamed the Barnwell Brick and Tile Works was disused in 1949. Gray's Pit [GR TL 471593] was flooded in 1949, Watt's pit, according to a map of 19875 by Jukes-Browne in the Geological Survey library, was sited [GR TL 469594] between Stanley Road and Garlic Row.

7.5.9 Other brick pits in Barnwell noted on the 1875 map are Swann's, east of

Garlic Row at [GR TL 469595] and Attack's, adjoining it to the east [GR TL 470595] and south of Newmarket road, Thoaday's [GR TL 469591] and Bullock and Sons [GR TL 469592] (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 36).

7.5.10 In the past, other sources of clay been used for the brick in Cambridgeshire, including Kimmeridge clay and the underlying glacial till (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130).

Ceramic Building Material

714 - examples 129kg

7.5.11 Just one quarter by weight % of all building material recovered from the site consisted of ceramic tile, brick, floor tile or mortar. By number of fragments, however, ceramic building material had seven times the quantity of material to the large individual heavy pieces of stone reused in the foundations of the period 7.2 buildings (Hayward 2017b). By period (Figures 12 and 13) most of this ceramic building material either related to the medieval Barnwell Priory material dumped in post medieval period 7.1 pits and postholes or reused in period 7.2 structures, or freshly acquired Victorian brick, and roofing tile also for use in period 7.2 structures. The greater % of Victorian tile by weight – (Figure 1b) is due to there being more whole bricks recovered.

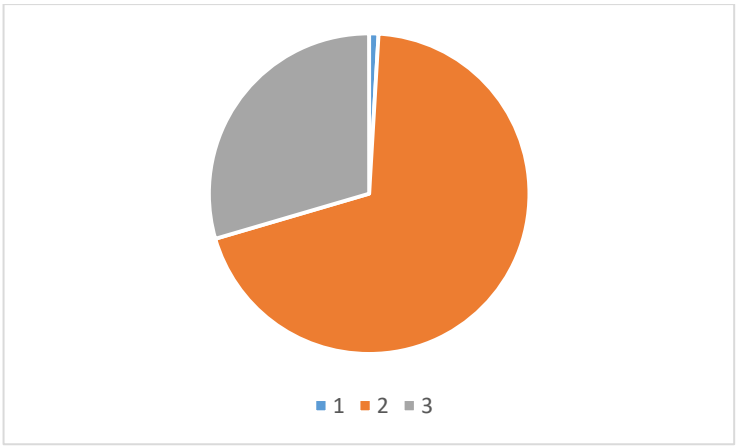


Table 12: Ceramic Building Material, by period (fragment number, total 714).

1= Roman 2= Medieval (mainly priory material) 3= Victorian – 20th century

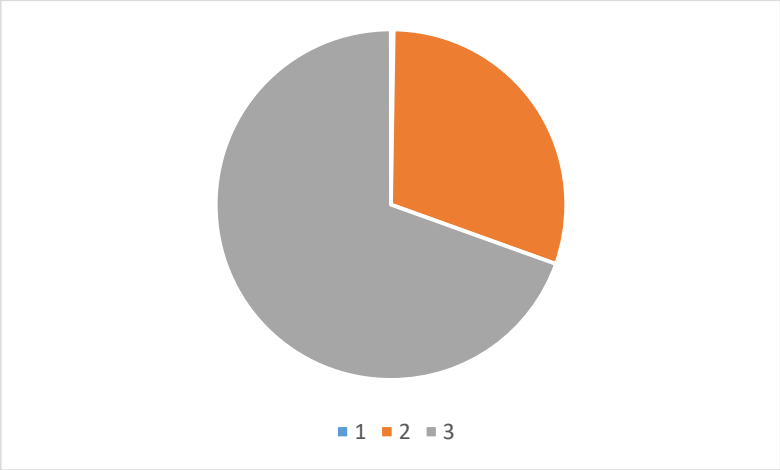


Table 13: Ceramic Building Material, by period (Weight %, 129kg).

1= Roman 2= Medieval (mainly priory material) 3= Victorian – 20th century

Roman 6 examples 285g

CAM 30 very fine red sandy fabric similar to London fabric 2452 (AD55-160)

CAM 31 fine cream silty fabric (AD50-400)

Condition and distribution

7.5.12 Identified in only a handful of period 7.1 pit fills [914] [1049] [1055] [1348] [1425] and a period 7.2 made ground layer [637] this very small group of fragmentary and widely dispersed Roman tile fragments, should merely be seen as background manure spread. Material of this condition and frequency was also seen in the adjacent site at Harvest Way (Atkins 2016). It was not possible to determine the form of any of the fragments, although it was possible to identify two fabric types the fine sandy CAM30 and silty CAM31.

Medieval 447 examples 34.3kg

Condition and distribution

7.5.13 It can be seen from Figure 2 that a vast majority (number of fragments) (93%) of the medieval ceramic building material from West's Garage consists of peg tile probably from the priory either for use either in roofing, levelling courses for stone masonry or stacked vertically as oven and fireplace floors. Nearly all of the peg tile, floor tile, and specialist roofing tile (curved, bat and ridge) is in a highly fragmentary condition, rarely having two

complete dimensions. This is most frequently found dispersed throughout the site in period 7.1 17th and 18th century pits but a proportion turns in period 7.2 well fill. It is only the larger, late medieval, paving or floor bricks from the priory that have been re-incorporated into period 7.2 structures.

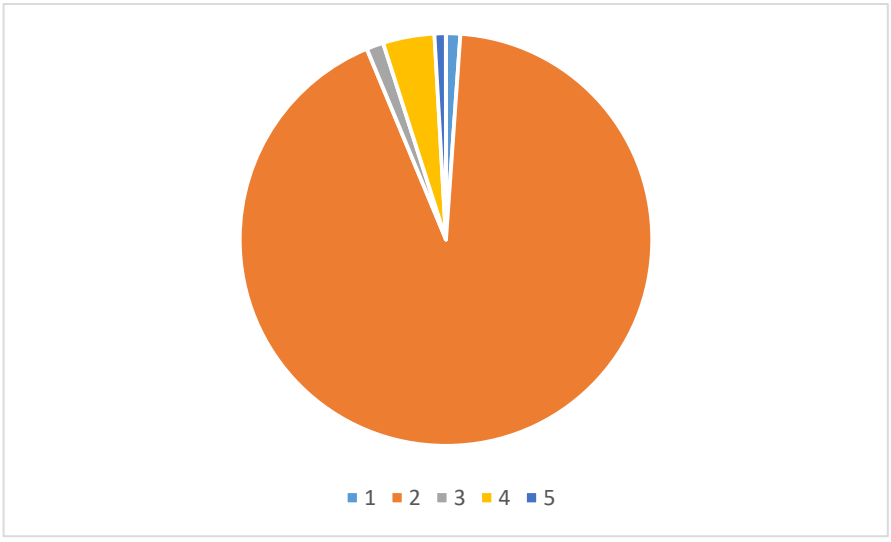


Table 14:Types of medieval Ceramic Building Material (total fragments 447).

1 = Daub; 2 = Peg Tile; 3 = Ridge, Curved and Bat Roofing Tile; 4 = Brick; 5 = Floor Tile

Roofing Tile 420 examples 25.2kg

7.5.14 Very large quantities of fragmentary medieval roofing tile defined by fabric type, form, the occasional remnant or splash glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand are found in period 7.1 and 7.2 pit and well fills. The near total absence of stone roofing tile from this assemblage (Hayward 2017b) would suggest that the pitch of the priory roofs were ceramic. Roofing tile is subdivided up into thicker more ornate ridge, bat and curved tiles mainly associated with the apex of the roof and more conventional rectangular overlapping peg tiles from the eaves.

Bat Tile/ Curved Tile 5 examples 0.9kg

7.5.15 CAM6A Very fine red vitrified sandy fabric, with intermittent 0.2-0.5mm quartz fragment, occasional flecks of shell, coarse moulding sand or chaff at base.

7.5.16 CAM7 Very fine red vitrified sandy fabric with a reduced core, coarse

moulding sand or chaff, one example of curved tile [1298] has glaze.

7.5.17 CAM12 Very thick (17mm) coarse sandy fabric with a reduced core and pitting [1298] 1135-1220.

7.5.18 The fashion for embellishing a medieval roof with thicker (often glazed) robust shoulder or bat tiles (varying in thickness from 15 to 25mm) or thinner curved tile is often a 12th to 13th century phenomena. The few examples from West's Garage are made out of very coarse sandy fabrics (CAM12) typical of an 1135-1300 date of thinner finer sandy fabrics (CAM6A; CAM 7). One of the two examples, recovered from a period 7.1 pit fill [1298], was glazed with other unglazed examples from [633] [1428].

Ridge Tile 1 example 0.2kg

7.5.19 CAM8b Early coarse yellow Gault fabric with coarse moulding sand with yellow and pink inclusions 1200-1600.

7.5.20 Just one tile identified from a period 7.2 well fill [1268] made out of a local yellow gault clay is of a thickness (36mm) and pointed tapering form typical of a decorative ridge tile, embellishing the apex of a 12th century or 13th century roof. Usually the thick glaze survives but in this case, it has worn off. The use of ridge tiles is common in the smaller medieval towns in south-central England e.g. Oxford (Hayward 2015) and Cambridge (Atkins 2016). The 22 examples from Harvest Way (Atkins, 2016, 94) were made out of four different fabrics one of which (yellow) is comparable with the gault fabric from West's Garage. Some of these were glazed.

Peg tile 414 examples 24.1 kg

7.5.21 CAM6A Very fine red vitrified sandy fabric, with intermittent 0.2-0.5mm quartz fragment, occasional flecks of shell, coarse moulding sand or chaff at base, 1180-1600.

7.5.22 CAM7 Very fine red vitrified sandy fabric with a reduced core, coarse moulding sand or chaff 1180-1600.

7.5.23 CAM8b Early coarse yellow Gault fabric with coarse moulding sand with

yellow and pink inclusions 1200-1600.

7.5.24 CAM9 Thick bright yellow fabric with charcoal inclusions coarse moulding sand 1200-1600.

7.5.25 CAM11 Pink fine laminae with inclusions of burnt flint red 1200-1600.

7.5.26 CAM12 Very thick (17mm) coarse sandy fabric with a reduced core and pitting 1135-1300.

7.5.27 CAM 13 Similar to CAM 9 bright yellow but with silty chunks and a black vitrified reduced core 1200-1600.

7.5.28 CAM17 Gault fabric mottled green grey 1200-1600.

7.5.29 Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common medieval roofing form. A great range of fabrics (8) have been identified suggesting derivation from many different clay sources, including some from a gault source given their yellow colour (CAM8B; CAM9; CAM 13; CAM 17). Others are more typically red and sandy (CAM6A; CAM7; CAM11; CAM12) and may derive from brick earth or glacial clay. One fabric stands out, the very sandy coarse sometimes thick (CAM 12) as being particularly early. Comparable fabrics are active in London from 1135-1220 and Oxford from the Middle of the 12th century to end of the 13th century. Their relative proportions are summarised in Figure 3.

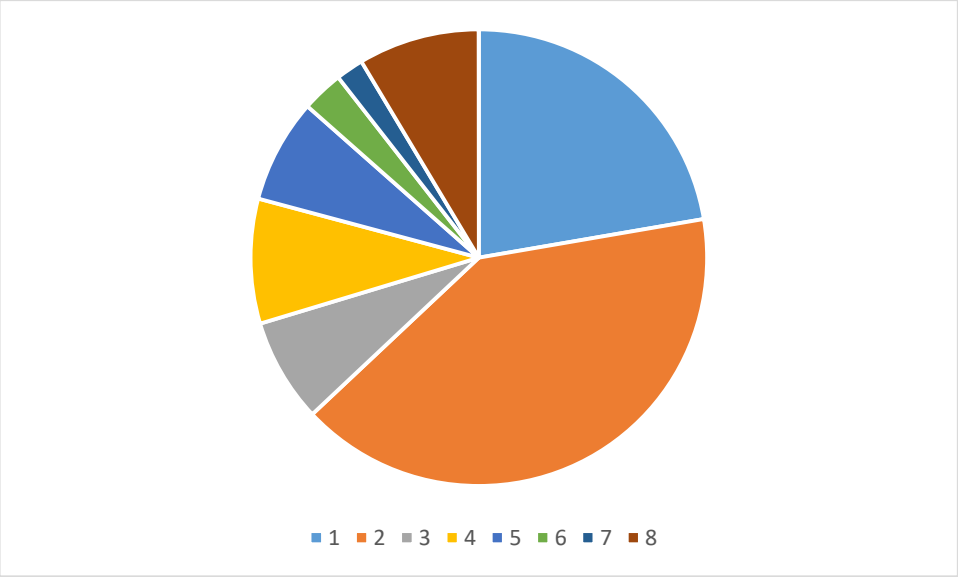


Table 15 Types of medieval peg tile fabrics, by number.

(Sandy Fabrics 1-4; Gault Fabrics 5-8) 1) Fabric 6a 2) Fabric 7 3) Fabric 11 4) Fabric 12 5) Fabric 8 6) Fabric 9 7) Fabric 13 8) Fabric 17

7.5.30 The dominant fabrics are the sandy groups (Fabrics 1-4) accounting for over 75% of the assemblage with the red coarse (Fabric 6a) and red reduced (Fabric 7) especially common. The early CAM 3 is present but only accounting for (8.9%). The yellow Gault type fabrics (Fabrics 5-8), account for just 20-25%, which is surprising given that gault outcrops in the immediate vicinity (see above).

Late Medieval to early post medieval brick and Paving Brick 18 example 8.5kg

7.5.31 As expected there were some similar transitional late medieval- early red sandy (CAM40) as that identified from Harvest Way (Atkins 2016, 64-68). However, it is likely that some (CAM44; CAM45) are in fact the smooth slightly later 17th early 18th century floor bricks, (Atkins 2016, 75-76). Many of these late medieval and early post medieval fabrics were frequently reincorporated into period 7.2 clunch structures such as [863] and wells [865] and [1205] as well as walls [718] [844], summarised in Table 15.

Late medieval fabrics 8 examples 2150g

7.5.32 CAM40 9 examples - Poorly made red bricks with sunken margins with chaff impressions on the moulded side 1400-1500.

7.5.33 Comparable wide (120mm 4 ¾ inch) relatively shallow (46mm 1 5/8 inch) sandy bricks have been identified from Harvest Way (Atkins 2016, 65) in their Period 2 features and at Brunswick near to the Abbey. They are found reused in period 7.2 clunch wells [865] and walls [863] and period 7.1 pit fills [1212] [1233] [1374].

17th/18th century medieval fabrics 9 examples 6.4kg

7.5.34 Locally made marbly/puddled white and pink very shallow, smooth paving bricks, (Ryan 1996) date at least from the late 17th century have ben reincorporated into a series of period 7.2 walls such as [718] [844] [1205]. These measure between just 28-35mm thick and may have been incorporated from 18th century buildings in the vicinity.

7.5.35 CAM44 White gault brick with ironshot brown inclusions 8 examples.

7.5.36 Very shallow (28-35mm), smooth paving bricks.

7.5.37 CAM45 1 example Variegated white and pink streaked unfrogged brick.

7.5.38 A shallow (50mm) 2- inch early post medieval marbly Suffolk White was found reused in a period 7.2 well [1205].

Context	Structure	Fabric	Form	Size	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
718	Period 7.2 BRICK WALL	CAM44; CAM42; CAM43; 3101	Late 17th to Early 18th place brick, Pink and White Gault Brick Late 19th century Mortar T2	1	1800-1900	1825-1900
844	Period 7.2 BRICK AND CLUNCH WALL	CAM44; 3125; 3101	Late 17th to Early 18th place brick Late 19th century Mortar T2 and Clunch	1	1800-1900	1825-1900
863	Period 7.2 CLUNCH STRUCTURE	CAM40; 3125; CAM 6A; CAM6B, CAM7;	Late Medieval brick some medieval peg tile but also later post medieval peg tile	1	1600-1900	

		CAM8B				
865	CLUNCH WELL	CAM40; 3126; CAM43; CAM12	Late Medieval brick and peg tile, late post medieval Gault Brick, clunch T2 mortar	4	1800-1900	1825-1900
1205	Period 7.2 WELL STRUCTURE	CAM45	Broken up Late 17th to early 19th century paving brick	1	1675-1900	

Table 16: Showing which period 7.2 structures reused late medieval and late 17th to early 18th century place bricks.

Floor Tile 4 examples 513g

7.5.39 Only small fragments of glazed, bevelled edged floor tile have been recovered with the medieval peg, ridge and bat tile. These come from a period 7.1 ditch [976] and pit [1145] fill as well as slightly later period 7.2 pit fills [947] [1396]. They were either only plain glazed or had their glaze worn away or removed, no decorative forms as seen in the adjacent site (Atkins 2016, 77) were present. Two fabrics were identified and are described below.

7.5.40 CAM15 Fine to medium red sandy fabric with wisps of silt and flint 1200-1600.

7.5.41 These floor tile fragments ranging in thickness from 21-30mm from [976] and [1145] are both green/black glazed. This fabric may be comparable with the examples from Harvest Way which had flint inclusions and were similarly glazed (Atkins 2016, 77).

7.5.42 CAM 16 Very coarse sandy reduced fabric comparable to CAM12 peg tile 1135-1300.

7.5.43 These thicker floor tiles, with the glaze removed from [947] [1396] resemble the early CAM12 peg tile fabric and as such relate to the decoration of earlier phases of Barnwell Priory. Comparable floor tile fabrics described as hard orange sandy fabric with a reduced grey core have been identified from the Harvest Way excavations (Atkins 2016, 77).

Daub 5 examples 106g

7.5.44 The presence of unfired loose daub fragments from a series of period 7.1 pit fills [916] [1068] [1144] attests to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub structures in the vicinity rather than burnt hearth lining.

Post Medieval 190 examples 78.8 kg

7.5.45 A review of the retained post medieval ceramic building material from West's Garage (Table 15), shows that two-thirds (weight %) consisted of construction and refractory brick. This figure should not be seen as at all surprising, given the widespread mid-19th century residential and commercial structural development in this part of Cambridge. In fact, this proportion falls well short of the true figure for brick at this site. To illustrate this point only mortar samples were taken from 75 of the period 7.2 structures. Although some of these structures were clunch only (hard chalk) (see Hayward 2017b), many were built of both brick and clunch or just brick

7.5.46 The late post-medieval chronological summary for this site will therefore take into account the numerous mortar samples as well as the form and fabric of the brick.

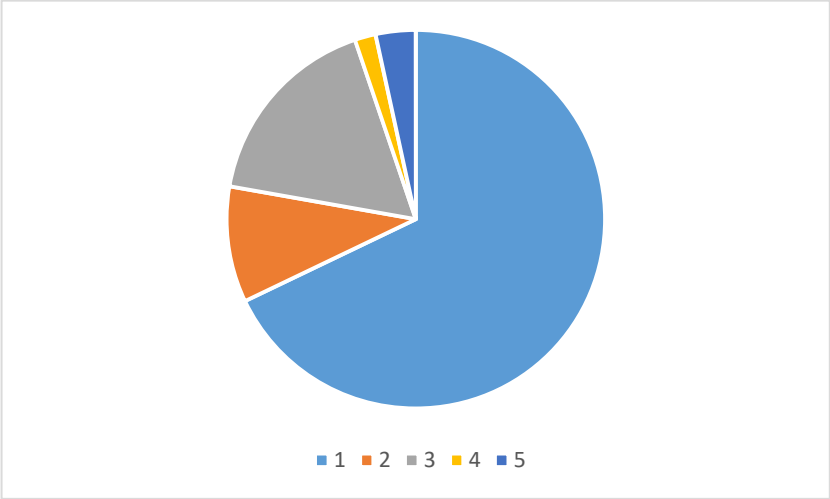


Table 17: Types of post medieval Ceramic Building Material (weight %).

1. Brick 2. Peg Tile 3. Pan Tile 4. Wall Tile 5. Drain Pipes

Brick 52 examples 53.5kg

7.5.47 In addition to the reused medieval brick, architectural fragments, stone rubble and ashlar (Hayward 2017b) from the priory, reused early post medieval funerary monuments, and the fresh consignments of clunch

(Burwell stone) York and Portland stone, substantial quantities of freshly made brick were used in the numerous period 7.2 constructions. Nearly all of these materials are pointed (or repointed) in a distinctive soft Type 2 cream lime shelly mortar with yellow Gault Brick inclusions (Table 17)

7.5.48 Five brick fabrics are represented although a vast majority of the structures are made from the calcareous cream to pale yellow Gault brick.

7.5.49 CAM41 Fletton Brick - A very, hard dense maroon frogged brick (1890-2000+).

7.5.50 CAM 42 Gault Brick - A cream-white to yellow fine, hard, dense unfrogged brick (1800-1925).

7.5.51 CAM43 Red Gault Brick - A pink to pink red fine, had dense unfrogged brick (1800-1925+).

7.5.52 CAM46 London purple stock brick or Cambridgeshire equivalent Clinker Rich brown purple brick with inclusions of clinker and charcoal. (1664-1900).

7.5.53 CAM47 (London fabric 3261) Firebrick or kiln brick - A yellow, very dense, unfrogged refractory brick made of low alumina clays from the Upper Carboniferous coal measures (West Midlands, Yorkshire, North East England, Wales and Scotland) (1850-1950).

7.5.54 Whole brick samples of Gault Brick or Yellow Gault Brick (CAM42) showed considerable regularity in their size, form and weight. A typical brick e.g. period 7.2 brick well [122] and stone masonry foundation [607] weighs between 2.3kg and 2.6kg (dependant on the amount of mortar) and measures a very standard 220mm x 106mm x 61mm (or 8 ½ x 4 x 2 3/8) inches thick. All are unfrogged.

7.5.55 It been shown above, that there were numerous Gault brick pits from the underlying Gault Clay opening up in the Barnwell Area during the Victorian period to meet the demand for the rapid growth in housing (Penning & Jukes-Browne 1881, 18; Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130). The transportation costs to supply this brick would have been minimal, with a brick pit set up

across the street or even within the area of development to produce the materials.

7.5.56 Examples of pink coloured red Gault Brick (CAM43) from the same clay source, but mixed with red brick earth are also common. Again, examples are standardised in the size and weight, matching those of Yellow Gault (CAM42) for example from foundation structure [607].

7.5.57 An example of a London purple stock, or a Cambridge equivalent manufactured out of brickearth with waste inclusions such as clinker was identified from a well fill [1383] of Structure 121, but this is a rarity.

7.5.58 There is also an example of high alumina yellow dense kiln brick (CAM 47 London fabric 3261) from the Period 7.2 fill [1410] of construction cut for structure [1408]. These heat resistant bricks, supplied from the coalfields to line fireplaces, ovens or for use in much higher temperature processes such as furnace linings, were widely used from 1850 onwards. A brick shaped close-grained hard siliceous sandstone or ganister from these same coal measures and found nearby in the pit fill [1437], provides further indication of high temperature firing processes operating in Barnwell.

7.5.59 Finally, there are the dense maroon modern frogged Fletton bricks (CAM41), often stamped LBC Porphyries and manufactured at Fletton near Peterborough from the Oxford Clays. These bricks, which are present in a period 7.2 pit fill [1253] and made ground [114], were only manufactured after 1880 right through to the present. Their presence here may indicate later 20th century structural development or merely 20th century rubbish waste.

Peg Tile 94 examples 7.8kg

7.5.60 The fashion for using overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes continued into the late post-medieval period (1900). Later post medieval tiles are better made, than the medieval counterparts, that is they have a more regular, rectangular profile, have fine to very fine moulding sand and made out of better quality clays. Three fabrics (CAM6B; CAM8A and CAM14) occur at West's Garage.

Two are manufactured out of local brickearth (CAM6B and CAM14), whilst a third (CAM8A) has the distinctive yellow hue of a gault clay. Most occur in period 7.1 and 7.2 pit fills, and some would have used to roof the residential and commercial properties, which sprung up from the 1830s. CAM14 a more vitrified peg tile fabric is likely to have been used along even later post medieval structures (1875-1950).

7.5.61 CAM6B A very fine vitrified red sandy fabric with very fine moulding sand (1700-1900).

7.5.62 CAM8A A very fine yellow thin gault peg tile (1700-1900).

7.5.63 CAM14 Dark orange-red sandy fabric with flecks of clinker (1850-1950).

7.5.64 Pan Tile 32 examples 13.4kg (1630-1900).

7.5.65 The fashion for using large thick curved roofing tile with nibs (pan tile), rather than rectangular flat overlapping peg tile for roofing only commenced after the first quarter of the 17th century. Large quantities continued to be manufactured right until the end of the 19th century. At West's Garage fresh examples in three fabrics are mainly found in period 7.2 well [828] [983] [1124] [1271] and pit fills [1306] and brick and tile surfaces [725].

7.5.66 CAM1 Fine red sandy and red iron oxide and yellow grog inclusions (mixture of sandy and gault clay).

7.5.67 CAM2 Fine red sandy fabric equivalent to London fabric 2279.

7.5.68 CAM3 Fine Yellow Gault fabric.

Late Post Medieval Tin Glazed and Encaustic Wall Tile 11 examples 1.4kg

19th century Encaustic Fireplace Tile

7.5.69 A group of 8 complete small (4 inch x ¼ inch thick) hexagonal wall tile fragments with a mottled green glaze from a period 7.2 basement fill [523] represent Victorian-Early 20th century fireplace surround materials. They are made out of a white Staffordshire encaustic wall tile fabric CAM 10 and were stamped, TRADE MARK ENGLAND H & R JOHNSTON LTD.

7.5.70 H & R Johnston Ltd in Stoke on Trent manufactured these tiles out of local Eturia marls. The tiles were manufactured from 1901 (their establishment) until 1968 when their name changed to Johnson Tiles.

Delftware Tin Glazed Wall Tile

7.5.71 Two thin 7mm blue and purple manganese tin-glazed wall tile (London fabric 3067; CAM10a) fragments from a period 7.2 pit fill [556] and an unstratified context may either date from the 18th century, where they are imported from the Netherlands as delftware tiles or merely represent British made 19th century copies. Regrettably, there was no design on either to determine which was which.

Brick Drain Segment 1 example 2.7kg

7.5.72 Half a complete drain segment manufactured in the yellow Gault brick fabric CAM42 was recovered from a period 7.2 rubble foundation [1545]. This specially manufactured, crisply made segment, measuring 250x120x120mm and 2.7kg would have interconnected with other elements, forming continual sections of drain. This segment could have been manufactured locally or possibly from further afield any time from the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century e.g. Bedfordshire.

Mortar 74 examples 17.2kg

7.5.73 A summary of mortar types and concrete obtained from 74 sampled brick and walled structures from Wests Garage as well as relict mortar on the medieval and post medieval ceramic building material and stone including their period of use are given below (Figure 5).

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at ECB4997
Type 1	Hard dark grey "Roman cement"	Attached to 20th century wall tile [523] [602] and unstratified – associated with Fletton bricks
Type 2	Concretionary white cream brown soft mortar with large chalk 5mm, some shell imprints, yellow Gault	1830+ Nearly all period 7.2 Fresh brick and clunch structures, wells also wholesale reuse of this mortar on the medieval decorative mouldings (shafts, window tracery, trapezoid blocks) and ashlar structures [122] [127] [572]

	and red brick	[584-585] [588-589] [602-605] [607] [609-610] [615] [642-643] [667] [670] [672] [685] [687] [718] [729] [731] [738] [785] [797] [803-804] [815-816] [844] [858] [864-865] [869] [1409] [1442] [1507-1508] [1510] [1530] [1578] [1635]
Type 3	Hard white mortar with chalk lumps and occasional shell	Relict medieval to early post medieval mortar 1300-1600 on medieval peg tile [752] left on ashlar, decorative mouldings present in some period 7.2 wall foundations and some peg tile e.g. [607]
Type 4	Hard yellow-brown fine concretionary gravel mortar some red tile fragments and large	1830-1950 identified on back of pan tile [635] [655]
Type 5	Relict hard gravel brown mortar	Medieval identified on the back of medieval bat tile Fill of 7.1 pit [1298]
Type 6	Ill-defined brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1600-1900 Late post medieval structures [608] [636] [654-655] [682] [734] [751] [773] [807] [860] [863] [1497] [1505] [1508]
Type 7	Soft gley red iron oxide mortar	Post medieval associated with clunch well [121] [1354]
Type 8	Hard dark grey concrete	20th Century Hard dark grey concrete moulding unstratified

Table 18: list of mortar types identified from the excavation

7.5.74 The mortar types identified from excavations at ECB4997 provide the basis for simplistic a chronological sub-division of most of the structures. Essentially nearly all the period 7.2 1830+ structures which incorporate both reused medieval priory stone and brick, and fresh consignments of clunch, York stone, gault brick (CAM42/CAM43) use the same cream soft concretionary mortar with gault brick inclusions (T2). Type 6, an ill-defined brown gravel mortar with brick inclusions is certainly post medieval, probably 19th century but it is less easy to date. It is associated with period 7.2 stone and brick structures (see list in Table 16). A soft gley (Type 7) mortar is associated with the well structures but great caution is needed here in assigning it a date or fabric as it is likely that many of the primary ingredients have been washed away.

7.5.75 Later 19th and 20th century “Roman cement” (Type 1), concrete (Type 8)

mortars (type 4) are associated with Fletton brick and occasional walls [602].

7.5.76 The earlier medieval fingerprint of the priory survives in the form of brown gravel mortar (Type 5) at the back of an early medieval bat tile from period 7.1 pit [1298] and a common Type 3 relict lime white mortar identified on many of the medieval stone fragments e.g. [607] (Hayward 2017b) and medieval peg tile [752].

Phase summary

Roman

7.5.77 Merely a handful of abraded and broken up undiagnostic tile fragments from period 7.1 pits represent the sum total of Roman building material from this site. Their presence, as with the adjacent site of Harvest Way (Atkins 2016) should be seen just as background material, possibly manure spread.

Barnwell Priory

7.5.78 The medieval component is dominated by large quantities of fragmentary roofing peg tile 414 examples (93% of all ceramic building material from this period). Unlike Harvest Way, very little of the decorative flooring and ridge and bat roofing of the priory survives, whilst just a handful of early red brick is present, mostly reincorporated, like the architectural stone masonry, into the period 7.2 Victorian wells and masonry foundations. The most likely explanation for this dearth of high status medieval material is probably because the site lies much further away from Barnwell Priory than Harvest Way.

7.5.79 The presence of the much heavier (c200kg) of worked medieval ashlar and decorative stone component at West's Garage may be explained in terms of the need for robust foundation stone in a part of the country where the underlying geology is too young and soft to be worked into substantial blocks. A ready "quarry" of Lincolnshire Limestone masonry from the abbey would have fulfilled this need.

17th/18th century

7.5.80 Small quantities of smooth paving bricks that date from the late 17th to early

18th century have been identified. These too, like the medieval bricks have been re-incorporated into the period 7.2 Victorian structures.

Mid-19th century Residential development

7.5.81 The sheer number of brick and stone mortared structures that can be dated by mortar type (Type 2 gault brick inclusion type) and associated brick (well-made unfrogged Gault Bricks) is an indication of the growth of this part of Barnwell during the mid-19th century. Excluding the reused medieval materials, the regularity in brick size, stone clunch (Burwell stone) size, brick fabric and mortar type in these structures is remarkable. Proximity to brick source, with the numerous Victorian Gault pits recorded as being active in Barnwell during 1870 and 1880 would have permitted rapid residential growth using a standardised mortar recipe. The manufacture of clunch (Burwell stone) also reached its peak during the Victorian period and it is clear that rapid urban expansion in this sector of Cambridge from 1830 would have coincided with the flourishing of local stone quarrying and brick production.

Recommendations/Potential

7.5.82 The value of this ceramic building material assemblage at Wests Garage, Cambridge very much lies (especially the mortar) in its ability to date the later post medieval sequence. Unlike, the stone assemblage there were no examples of artistic or intrinsic value which might derive from Barnwell Priory that are worthy of illustration. Mere fragments of highly fragmentary floor and ridge tile have been identified.

7.5.83 The information from this assemblage and assessment (stone and ceramic building material) will at publication stage form the basis for quite a detailed narrative on the fresh quarrying and reuse of building material in post-medieval Cambridge, where the demand for raw materials would have been considerable. This in an area where the poor quality underlying bedrock would have permitted wholesale recycling of robust abbey material in conjunction with centralised Victorian quarrying of clunch and digging of gault clay for brick on a large scale from the immediate area of Cambridge.

7.6 Worked Stone

By Dr Kevin Hayward

Introduction

7.6.1 In addition to thirty examples loose of loose architectural masonry, paving, roofing and millstone, retained from the site of West's Garage, Cambridge (ECB4997) GR TL 4649 5898 there were ninety representative petrological samples obtained from poorer quality mouldings, ashlar, paving and rubble that were discarded following illustration and basic recording. Most of these examples of worked stone had been re-incorporated, as foundation material into the period 7.2 (1830-1966) residential and commercial development of this part of Cambridge and had clearly once belonged to earlier structures in the area.

Methodology

7.6.2 Because there were so many period 7.2 walls containing numerous often-sizeable examples of reused and fresh worked stone, a robust retention policy was put into action. Preliminary site visits conducted by this specialist in April and again in May 2017, emphasised the need to only keep examples of worked stone with a distinctive, relatively fresh moulding profile and/or be made of an unusual rock types. Each of the remaining poorer quality remaining examples (some 90) were sampled for hand specimen petrological analysis, measured and illustrated, and allocated a Worked Stone Number (WSN) for inclusion in a worked stone register.

7.6.3 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.6.4 As there was no Cambridgeshire stone fabric reference collection housed at PCA consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological maps for this area sheet 188 (Cambridge), 204 (Biggleswade) 205 (Saffron Walden) and memoir (Worssam & Taylor 1969) provided the local geological background. Examination of the stone types from other sites in the Cambridge Area (e.g.

Hayward 2017a) provided further relevant data. The specialists own reference collection of stone samples compiled from earlier research (Hayward 2009) provided an additional source of information. Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4 digit code. However, where the stone fabric had no exact match, the fabric was prefixed by CAM and a number thus CAM1.

Local stone resources

7.6.5 Cretaceous Gault Clay, Lower Chalk including the underlying Cambridge Greensand (Worssam & Taylor 1969) dominates the underlying geology of this part of Cambridgeshire. There is also a blanket of Anglian Till to consider with its wide array of hard erratic materials from west and north Britain. Only the glauconitic chalk, Totternhoe stone (termed locally Burwell stone) from the underlying Lower Chalk (Worssam & Taylor 1969) has been used as a dimension stone within the Cambridge area, with large outcrops exploited since Roman times in to the 20th century.

7.6.6 The site, however is accessible via the Cam more robust outcrops of freestone from the Lincolnshire Limestone Group (Barnack, Ketton stone, Weldon stone) and Great Oolite (Blisworth limestone).In the absence of hard local stone materials, the value of Barnack stone as a suitable freestone needs to be considered especially as the quarrying and use of Barnack stone has been central to the development of medieval abbeys and cathedrals in East Anglia between the 11th and 13th century (e.g. Ely, Peterborough).

Stone – Petrology

7.6.7 A review of 11 rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised in Appendix 4. A more detailed consideration as to their origin and use of this rather limited suite of rocks are reviewed below in the summary.

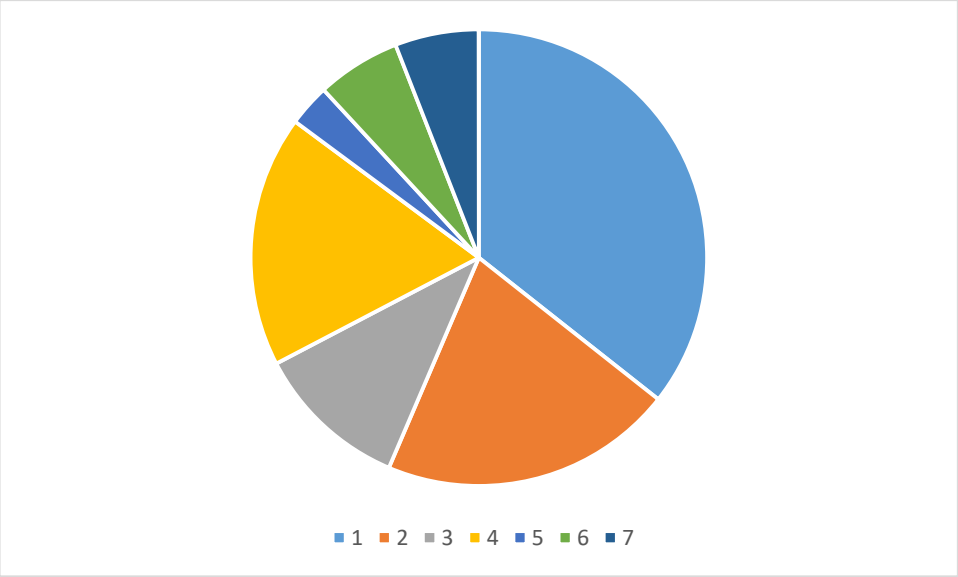


Table 19: Proportion of stone types - petrology (number of examples)

1=Ketton stone 2= Barnack stone 3= Blisworth Limestone 4= Clunch 5= Chalk 6= York stone 7= Other (Portland stone, Purbeck limestone, North Wales Slate, Millstone Girt)

Petrological Review and Distribution

7.6.8 A proportional review of the stone types by number (Table 19) shows that Middle Jurassic Limestones from Cambridgeshire, Rutland and Northamptonshire (Barnack, Ketton and Blisworth) account for over two – thirds of the assemblage. Most of these relate to medieval window tracery, some ashlar, column bases, capitals and shafts. There is however, an interesting group of very well made finely tooled trapezoidal shaped Ketton stone mouldings with numerous dowel holes that can be classified as one group and may come from another (later?) structure or may even relate to a large funerary monument. A vast majority have been re-incorporated, along with the freshly quarried clunch ashlar (Burwell stone) into the foundation of the period 7.2(1830s-1966) residential structures and wells, with over 50% - 53 examples coming from a single stone foundation structure [607]. Only a handful of examples (8) of stone moulding turn up in the earlier Period 7.1 17th and 18th century quarry pits and posthole fills [918] [933] [1113] [1348] [1437]

7.6.9 Although forming just 25% of the retained and recorded stone, the proportion

of locally acquired clunch or chalk rock (termed Burwell stone) along with chalk seen on the site in the numerous clunch (and sometimes brick) walls and wells is considerably higher, dwarfing the smaller medieval Middle Jurassic moulding assemblage. These freshly quarried ashlar blocks, quoins and curved well lining elements form part of the widespread Victorian extraction of this stone, centred on Carter's Pit Burwell (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130-131). The examples present from this site probably belong to the "bond" stone unit, just 3 feet thick, if properly dried became very hard and made a good building stone (Penning & Jukes-Browne 1881, p.46). The blocks were shaped with a tool somewhat like a two-edged battle-axe, and allowed to get thoroughly dry before being used for building (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130). Burwell stone was however quarried extensively in the medieval period too, and it is likely that some of the elements particularly the unstratified window tracery element WSN91 may have been used in Barnwell Priory. This more complex moulding was probably quarried out of a better quality Burwell stone from the lowest beds suitable only for interior decoration (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130).

7.6.10 The remainder of the rock types can be grouped into what are termed typical post medieval and Victorian material types (York stone, Portland Whit Bed, North Wales) and tiny quantities of medieval paving stone (Purbeck limestone), roofing (Collyweston slate) and millstone/quern (Millstone Grit) that relate to the priory. All of these stone types of different geological sources and periods of extraction along with the freshly made Gault brick (Hayward 2017a) together define the period 7.2 foundation of structures at West's Garage.

Function

7.6.11 A review of the types of moulding, including examples of ashlar from West's Garage including examples that by rock and artistic style relate to the medieval priory as well as post medieval well linings follows. Retained examples suitable for illustration and further examination are summarised in tables.

Medieval Priory and Early Post Medieval Funerary Structure

Window Tracery 12 examples

7.6.12 Throughout the site examples of reused window tracery moulding are found unstratified or in the 7.2 clunch and brick masonry walls. By form most consist of mullion (vertical elements) [+] WSN23; WSN24; WSN71; WSN86; WSN91; WSN97 [607] WSN3; WSN15; WSN59 [1530] WSN99; [1578] WSN101, although there is one bifurcating element WSN17 [738]. Most have a form that is characteristic of medieval gothic 13th-14th century. There are four rock types used for this purpose including low-density clunch, Blisworth limestone and Ketton stone. The much denser and robust Barnack stone, however, is by far the most common, represented by eight examples. The three retained examples below require further art-historical analysis to pinpoint their date of manufacture and photography for publication.

Context	WSN	Feature	Rock Type	Element	Condition and Size
738	17	7.2 Clunch Masonry Foundation	Blisworth limestone	Reused Bifurcating window element probably late medieval	Very large in good condition traces of original white mortar
1530	99	7.2 Clunch Wall	Ketton stone	Curved window tracery probably late medieval mullion	Fresh no obvious mortar attached lensoid side profile
1578	101	7.2 Brick and Clunch Wall	Barnack stone	Curved window tracery fragment probably late medieval mullion	Fresh no obvious mortar attached

Table 20: Window Tracery

Arches 1 example

7.6.13 There was one unstratified example of a small keystone element for an arch. This was made out of Blisworth Limestone.

Capitals, Column shafts and Column bases 6 examples

7.6.14 A second major group of six reused medieval mouldings consisted of well-preserved medieval capital and column bases. The capitals are carved out of the lower density Ketton stone with the more structurally robust Barnack stone serving as octagonal and twelve sided column bases. Five of the

examples are suitable for further analysis for their art historical style and illustration (see below). The sixth, a second column shaft made out of Ketton stone from [1537] WSN99 had degraded and was not suitable for retention.

Context	WSN	Feature	Rock Type	Element	Condition and Size
+	109	-	Ketton stone	Capital for a column	Freshly carved
607	2	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Ketton stone	Engaged capital element 20kg	Some burning original white mortar
607	16	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Barnack stone	A substantial 50kg octagonal shaped column base	Freshly carved good survival
607	18	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Barnack stone	Half of a twelve sided column based highly decorated 10kg	Well made some original white mortar
1578	100	7.2 Brick and Clunch Wall	Blisworth Limestone	Column shaft	Very worn

Table 21: Capitals, Column shafts and Column bases

Very large complex trapezoidal moulding 30 examples

7.6.15 A third grouping of reused moulded stone which was almost entirely made out of Ketton stone, consisted of thirty fresh small and substantial square and trapezoid blocks with numerous interconnecting rectangular slots, some still with lead strips in-situ. This was clearly meant to form part of a much larger structure, it is possible that they relate to the demolition of a structure post-dating the dissolution of the abbey. This could be an early post medieval monumental tomb, given that huge quantities (89 elements) of Ketton stone were identified from a probable late 17th century balustrade tomb and inscription at Harvest Way. This came from nearby graveyard of St Andrews in the Lees (Samuel 2016, 115-116). All of these blocks had a fresh surface, cleanly sawn, and had survived remarkably intact. A vast majority (21) WSN5-6; WSN9-13; WSN20; WSN27; WSN35-36; WSN38; WSN42; WSN44; WSN46; WSN48 ; WSN51; WSN53; WSN56-57 ; WSN60 have survived in the period 7.2 Stone Masonry foundation [607]. The seven

elements that have been retained from excavation worthy of further art-historical examination and illustration are listed below.

Context	WSN	Feature	Rock Type	Element	Condition and Size
607	5	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	Sub square ashlar shaped element 5kg	Freshly carved
607	6	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	Well made chamfered block with a shallow rounded protrusion from one corner 15kg	Freshly carved tool marks clear surviving. White mortar
607	9	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	Trapezoidal ridge shaped block 20kg	Freshly carved good survival
607	10	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	35kg rectangular block with numerous interconnecting rectangular slots reused distinctive grey mortar one side	Well-made original chisel marks
607	11	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	12kg trapezoidal block with shallow rounded protrusion as seen in [607] WSN 6 one rectangular slot	Well-made white mortar observed
607	12	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	12.5kg trapezoidal block interconnecting rectangular slot horizontal channel gauge marks	Well-made white mortar observed
607	13	7.2 Stone Masonry Foundation	Light grey Ketton stone	5kg block channel markings	Well-made

Table 22: Trapezoidal moulding stones

Ashlar and Quoins 17 examples

7.6.16 Sixteen reused ashlar blocks and a corner quoin in different types of Lincolnshire Limestone (mainly Barnack but also Blisworth limestone) were recovered from unstratified layers WSN72; WSN94-95; WSN98; but more especially the 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] WSN29-31; WSN34; WSN39; WSN40; WSN49-50; WSN52; WSN54 and WSN65-66. The blocks

vary in size but the longest are 420mm long x 150mm x 160mm depth but are typically more like 300mm x 300mm x 200mm. These worn blocks sometimes with a primary brown mortar are almost certainly the foundation and dimension stone facing blocks from Barnwell Priory.

Paving

7.6.17 As with the floor tile (see ceramic building material report – Hayward 2017a), very little of the original priory stone paving has been identified. Indeed the only possible candidate is a slightly worn, unstratified example of Purbeck limestone paving step from the Lower Cretaceous of the Dorset Coast. This material type was used in flooring in medieval buildings, but also experienced a resurgence in popularity during the 18th and 19th century so could be connected with the 1830s housing and commercial development of the area.

Roofing 2 examples

7.6.18 Again very little surviving stone roofing tile has been identified. The only possible candidates are two small slabs of the fawn calcareous sandstone Collyweston Slate from the Middle Jurassic of Northamptonshire close to outcrops of Ketton stone and Weldon stone from a period 7.1 [918] and a period 7.2 [123] pit fit.

Rubblestone 3 examples

7.6.19 It is possible that fragments of clunch rubblestone from the period 7.1 17th and 18th century pit fills [1113] [1348] [1437] were used in the walling of the priory. In all probability, the material of choice for the rubblestone wall core would have been local flint. It is likely that there was wholesale reuse of this extremely desirable hard durable siliceous rock into post medieval structures throughout Cambridge, hence its total absence from the sequence.

Post Medieval Paving 8 examples

7.6.20 Located within the period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] are eight coursing slabs of pale green York stone and white Portland stone Whit Bed. The quarrying of both stone types only occurs from the mid-17th century

onwards so cannot relate to the priory. Indeed, York stone from the Coal Measures of Yorkshire would have only become available in any scale in Cambridge after 1850 and the advent of bulk commercial train transport.

Post Medieval Roofing 1 example

7.6.21 Examples of North Wales Slate roofing from late post medieval made ground [104] almost certainly relate to the 1830s residential and commercial development of this part of Cambridge. It was then that this stone was widely exported from the slate pits of Blaeneau Festiniog for example. An alternative function for the slate may have been as a waterproof sealant within the fabric of the building.

Post Medieval Ashlar and Well lining rubblestone

7.6.22 As well as the foundations for the numerous 19th century residential properties from this excavation, white chalk and the hard chalk rock or clunch termed locally as Burwell stone was used extensively as 14 curved elements and ashlar in the well lining and well lining repairs. Chalk has been identified in period 7.2 well repairs [572] WSN69-70 and in a large curved element WSN76 in a brick and chalk well along with Clunch WSN77; WSN78 in a brick and chalk lined well [1442]. The Victorian growth in demand for this chalk rock was centred on Carter's Pit Burwell (Worssam & Taylor 1969, 130-131).

Millstone

Millstone Grit

7.6.23 The use of a hard even bedded angular rock type such as millstone grit as a suitable quern or millstone is borne out by the identification of a fresh millstone fragment in a period 7.2 pit fill [1394]. It seems likely that this relates to post medieval commercial activity relating to food production or just possibly tool sharpening. The example below requires further analysis and illustration.

Context	WSN	Feature	Rock Type	Element	Condition and Size
1394	28	7.2 Pit fill	Fine hard quartz arenite Millstone Grit	Small Millstone	Fresh

Table 23: Millstone grit

Associated Mortar

7.6.24 Nearly all of the medieval stone, which has been re-worked into the period 7.2 structures at West's Garage, has been repointed in the same concretionary white cream brown mortar with yellow gault and red brick (Type 2) with the numerous white gault bricks. Evidence of a relict Type 3 mortar (hard white mortar with chalk and occasional shell) on the same stone points to its earlier (possible original use) in the priory.

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use
Type 2	Concretionary white cream brown soft mortar with large chalk 5mm, some shell imprints, yellow Gault and red brick	1830+ Wholesale reuse of this mortar on the medieval decorative mouldings (shafts, window tracery, trapezoid blocks) and ashlar in all period 7.2 wall foundations e.g. [607]
Type 3	Hard white mortar with chalk lumps and occasional shell	Relict medieval mortar left on ashlar, decorative mouldings present in some period 7.2 wall foundations e.g. [607]

Table 24: Mortar

Discussion

7.6.25 The value of this stone assemblage at Wests Garage, Cambridge very much lies in petrological and stylistic links and construction within the adjacent Barnwell Priory. There was clearly wholesale reuse of abbey moulded stone and ashlar within the 1830s residential foundations of this part of Cambridge stone. Examples of medieval style window tracery, capital and substantial column bases, rounded shafts along with unusual trapezoid shaped (interconnecting?) elements are present. These along with the more conventional ashlar blocks would suggest that in a region where the underlying geology is too soft to be used for foundation rubble, salvage from the abbey quarry of any shaped hard and often highly decorative architectural element would have been highly desirable within the hidden foundations of the new development.

7.6.26 A petrological review of these medieval architectural elements show the

almost exclusive use of three different types of Middle Jurassic (Bajocian-Bathonian) limestone in the abbey. These, (Barnack stone, Blisworth limestone; Ketton stone) were extracted from Eastern England quarries. The hardest, Barnack stone, was use in most elements, including window tracery but more especially in structural blocks (ashlar) and column bases where strength of rock would have been a determining factor. By contrast the softest, Ketton stone, is found in more decorative capitals and in thirty interconnecting trapezoid elements. Finally, the intermediate strength Blisworth appears to have been used a lot in tracery and ashlar. Barnack stone was widely quarried for use in the Normanesque Peterborough Cathedral, but extended out further to Ely and to Cambridge and even in 11th-13th century sarcophagi in London. The quarries widely went out of use during the 14th century, so their widespread presence at this site clearly relates to the earliest 12th construction phases of Barnwell Priory (established 1113)

7.6.27 Compared with the adjacent site at Harvest Way (Samuel 2016), the quantities of architectural stone and ashlar at West's Garage are considerably less (one fifth or 110 examples, as opposed to 589 examples). This was to be expected given that the footprint of the abbey lies much closer to Harvest Way. This much smaller database of moulded stone also limits the potential for their decoration and form to be sub-divided on an art-historical basis into the discrete building campaigns. Petrologically, however, the same suite of Middle Jurassic rock types are represented at Harvest Way (Barnack, Ketton and LL (Lincolnshire Limestone – presumably equating to Blisworth Limestone of West's Garage) suggesting that both assemblages come from the demolition and recycling of the quarried material of Barnwell Priory.

7.6.28 Medieval Clunch moulding is poorly represented at West's Garage, with just one unstratified window mould, as opposed to numerous examples of lancet windows from Harvest Way (Samuel 2016, 108). It is possible that the recycling of this much softer stone as foundation material for extensive 19th century residential and commercial development would have been seen as

unwise. Structurally sound, and flat shaped ashlar blocks made from Barnack stone from the abbey, on the other hand would provide a firmer more robust base.

7.6.29 It is possible that the large quantity of trapezoidal fresh cut Ketton blocks with numerous interconnecting rectangular dowel holes (30 in total) may have derived from the same or similar early post medieval funerary monument structure built entirely out of Ketton stone and identified in 89 blocks at Harvest Way (Samuel 2016, 119). If so, this may have come from the post medieval graveyard of St Andrew-the-Less.

Recommendations

7.6.30 At publication, as well as a review of the geological character, source and form of the assemblage, I would recommend that the form of the Ketton stone early post medieval blocks are re-examined more thoroughly and compared with the examples at Harvest Way. This is to see if both originate from a large late 17th century tomb from the post medieval graveyard of St Andrew-the-Less.

7.6.31 With the tabulated examples of retained moulded architectural stone; as well as illustration of half a dozen of the best mouldings, a day should be spent reviewing their architectural form in greater detail so that a finer time line or building campaign should be assigned to them.

7.7 Metalwork

By Ruth Prior

Introduction

7.7.1 The assemblage recovered from the excavation at West's Garage is made up of sixty-four objects of metalwork, ceramic and bone. They are listed by material and date in Table 25. The material was collected from thirty-one contexts; predominantly of post-medieval and modern date. Twenty-three of the objects were recovered from the fills of pits and eighteen from Basement 2. The remaining objects were collected from layers of made ground and the fills of construction cuts, a drain and a well.

7.7.2 The assemblage is dominated by ironwork; of the thirty-eight pieces, fifteen have been identified as possible nails. A complete listing of the finds is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with the aid of low magnification, but without the assistance of radiographs.

Material:	Iron	Copper alloy	Bone	Clay	Other
Period:					
Post Medieval	12	4	1		
19th Century/modern	20	12	4	4	2
Uncertain Date	5				
Totals:	37	16	5	4	2

Table 25: Object quantities by material and date

Condition

7.7.3 The non-metalwork objects are in a stable condition. The bone pieces and the clay marbles show no signs of deterioration.

7.7.4 The levels of corrosion on the metalwork varies. The levels on some of the copper alloy objects is moderate due to their relatively recent date. None of the copper alloy objects justify cleaning. The condition of the ironwork is poor with many being encrusted with corrosion products and soil. This obscures the original form of some objects.

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

7.7.5 Four copper alloy objects were retrieved from the excavation of post medieval date, two are items of personal adornment, two are household objects. They are all of 16th - 17th century in date with the exception of the handle which is 18th century in date.

7.7.6 SF21, fill (915) of pit [914]. Cast, double loop oval buckle frame with moulded vine scroll ornament cast within a sunken field. It has a lobed knop at either end of the strap bar. It has a buckle plate, with waisted sides, wrapped around the strap bar; this is made from a single sheet of copper alloy with a rectangular section cut out to allow for the pin. A single rivet is in

situ at the end of the plate. The pin is missing. The frame is slightly concave in profile, this would allow a belt or strap to pass behind it. It is similar to an example in Whitehead, 1996, 68, no. 423. Date c.1550 - 1650.

7.7.7 SF26 fill (1221) of pit [1220]. Complete suspension ring that is broadly circular in shape. It has a rectangular cross section with bevelled edges. This type of suspension ring or loop may have been utilised for a variety of functions, one of which could have been for hanging curtains. An example from Norwich still had the remains of thread attached, Margeson, 1993, 82.

7.7.8 SF31 fill (1114) of pit [1112]. A drawn wire wound pin with spherical head, Margeson's Type 1 (1993, fig. 12, no. 33). Lower part of shaft and tip missing. This pin was found in a 17th - 18th century context and its smaller size would correspond with the increased demand in the 16th and 17th centuries for pins that are smaller and less visible, Margeson, 1993, 11.

7.7.9 From fill (1478) of drain [1477] - Cast drop handle with a rounded section, thickest at its midpoint, and with a short horizontal lug at either end to engage its housing. Most likely a drawer handle for a piece of furniture. A comparable 18th century example is illustrated in Bailey, 1993, 19, no.33B. The expense of wooden furniture meant that whilst the piece of furniture was often retained the handles were discarded and changed for new fittings more in keeping with new fashionable tastes. This may account for the occurrence of an earlier handle in a later context.

Iron

7.7.10 Three iron objects of post-medieval date, falling within the same range as the copper alloy objects of 16th - 17th centuries were recovered from the excavation. Whilst corroded they are not masked by encrusted soil, but will benefit from undergoing x-radiography in order to confirm identification and preserve a record of the objects.

7.7.11 SF 24, fill (1221) of pit [1220]. Rotary key with internally kidney-shaped bow that is flattened, rectangular in section. The stem is solid and tapers; close to the bow it is square in section; towards the bit it is more circular. The bit is missing; it is likely that it would have had a stepped over bit. This form of key

was common in post-medieval periods and is similar to examples from Norwich, Margeson, 1993, 161, fig.119, no. 1296, and from London, Egan, 2005, 74, fig. 62, no. 320.

7.7.12 SF25 fill (1298) of pit [1299]. Fragment of a blade of a whittle-tang knife with a horizontal back, likely to angle down towards the tip. However, tip missing. Blade is V-shaped in section. Tang is rectangular in section and tapers along its length away from the blade. Comparable to examples from Norwich, Margeson, 1993, 126, fig. 92, no 788 and 793. This form of whittle-tang knife originated in the medieval period but continued in use into the post-medieval period, though after the 17th century knives with bolsters were more commonly adopted (Margeson, 1993, 125).

7.7.13 From made ground layer (104) a wrought iron bar was retrieved. It has a flat everted hook at one end, the opposing end is truncated. The object is square in section. It is possibly a small jemmy or crow bar. It is of post-medieval date, c. 1600 - 1800. Possible crowbars or jemmys have been found in London (Egan, 2005, 160), a more comparable example was found in Lincolnshire, Foreman, 2015.

Bone

7.7.14 A single bone object of post-medieval date was found. SF33 is comparable with examples of scale handles for knives found in Norwich, Margeson, 1993, 123, fig. 88, no. 777, that were found in 16th century contexts. SF33 may well be of a similar date but has been re-deposited in a later fill.

7.7.15 SF33 fill (1520) of a 19th century structure. Tapering bone handle from a scale tang knife. The handle is composed of two bone plates that are each plano-convex in section; this gives the handle a curved outer surface and rounded end. The plates are held in place, and attached to the flat, iron tang, with three copper alloy rivets.

Modern: 19th century or later

Copper alloy

7.7.16 Five copper alloy objects were found of 19th century date or later. The

buttons and locket are items of personal adornment; the brass oil can tag an item of post-1960's date relating to the use of the site as a garage.

7.7.17 SF35 fill (565) of pit [561]. Complete cast, discoidal button with wire attachment loop. Front of button undecorated. Date: c. 1850 - 1900.

7.7.18 SF37 fill (762) of construction cut [765]. Cast, oval shaped pendant or locket with damaged suspension loop at apex. The front is convex and decorated with a radiating foliate pattern. On the reverse is a recessed rim for the insertion of an image. Possibly of 19th century date.

7.7.19 SF38 fill (762) of construction cut [765].Complete cast, discoidal button with wire attachment loop. Front of button undecorated. Date: c. 1850 - 1900.

7.7.20 SF39 fill (1182) of well [1180]. Complete brass, oval shaped sheet tag with embossed lettering on the front reading PA[ ]E'S RECGISTERE PERFECT OILCAN & FEEDER [ ] PINT. Tag from a lubricant can of 20th century date.

7.7.21 From made ground layer (637). Cast, discoidal button with wire attachment loop. Front undecorated. Date: c. 1850 - 1900.

Iron

7.7.22 Four iron objects of post-19th century date have been recorded.

7.7.23 SF36 fill (556) of pit [555].Incomplete, elongate, half round file tapering slightly to a squared tip with a centrally placed tang that is truncated. Single cut teeth.

7.7.24 SF20 layer of made ground (630). Cast, openwork finial, leaf-shaped in plan. It is heavily encrusted with dirt. Probably utilised as an ornament on railings.

7.7.25 From (762) made ground layer a piece of structural ironwork such as a plinth, roughly triangular in plan with a square step at the widest end for placement against a surface. Rectangular in section.

7.7.26 From fill (1306) of pit [1305] a section of a shovel handle and tang.

Nails

7.7.27 Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, the fifteen nails recovered from the excavation are from post medieval and later contexts. Nine were recovered from the quarry pits of phase 7.1; six from the later phase, predominantly from the layers of made ground.

7.7.28 The shank diameter of the nails is between c. 3.5 - 9mm and their head diameter is between 11 and 24mm. Although these measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion, it can be suggested that such iron nails were medium to large in size and were primarily used for joined objects of furniture or boxes; only two had diameters above 20mm, more indicative of nails utilised for structural timbers.

Bone

7.7.29 Four bone objects were retrieved during the excavation and appear to be of 18th-20th century date. One is a knife handle, two are fragments of a brush head and one is of unknown function. The brush heads are of compound forms and likely to have had bristle tufts. It has been noted that wire brushes frequently leave green staining from the copper salts around the perforations (MacGregor, 1985, 183). No such staining is visible on the examples here. The brushes and knife handle were likely to have been formed from the long-bones of cattle.

7.7.30 SF32 fill (1620) of pit [1618]. Sub-rectangular piece of worked bone, possibly a cattle rib, that has two circular perforations drilled through it. The perforations are set obliquely in the centre. In profile the bone is plano-convex. It is damaged along three edges. May originally have been a fitting.

7.7.31 SF40 fill (880) of construction cut [879]. Incomplete, tapering bone handle from a tanged piece of cutlery. It is rectangle in plan with a rounded end. The edges of the handle are chamfered giving the handle an octagonal cross section. Surface is polished. Damaged at narrower end where the tang would have slotted. It was recovered from a 19th century context and is similar to an undated example from Norwich, Margeson, 1993, 122, fig. 87, no. 772.

7.7.32 SF41 surface layer (889). Incomplete section of a brush head, sub-

rectangular in plan and flat in section. The head is missing its upper portion. On one of the flat wide surfaces are four columns of circular indentations that represent points of attachment for the now-missing bristles. The head tapers into the truncated straight-sided shaft. It likely functioned as a toothbrush. Date: c. 1700 - 1900.

7.7.33 SF42 fill (633) of pit [632]. Incomplete section of a brush head. Sub-rectangular in plan, flat in section. On one of the surfaces are eight rows of indentations that represent the points of attachment for the now missing bristles. On the reverse surface are eight parallel grooves. The bone is warped. It is comparable to examples that could have been used as clothes brushes from London, MacGregor, 1985, 184, fig. 99 c and d. Date: c. 1700 - 1900.

Miscellaneous

7.7.34 In addition to the objects outlined above four, complete, clay spherical marbles in a pale grey to pale brown colour were retrieved from fill 838 of structure 836; they have occasional indents on the surfaces and are likely to be of 19th century date or later.

7.7.35 A collection of eighteen objects from Basement 2 were retrieved as a bulk metal assemblage, the date of the objects ranged from the 19th century into the mid-20th century.

7.7.36 The 19th century objects included a range of copper alloy furniture fittings (a handle knob, a drawer handle and two decorative furniture plates); a copper alloy button, an iron fire grate, a decorative iron wall bracket and a copper alloy George III halfpenny dated to 1807. The 20th century items retrieved are a 1968 Elizabeth II coin, a stainless steel pipe fitting and eight nails.

Uncertain date

Iron

7.7.37 SF10 fill (124) of pit [117]. Heavily encrusted iron collar with in situ copper alloy rivet

7.7.38 SF 34 fill (1295) of pit [1294]. Elongate strip of iron that tapers along its

length and is plano-convex in section. Both ends are truncated. Possibly a section of a strip fitting.

7.7.39 From made ground layer (812) an elongate, curved iron object that is square in cross section was found. One terminal is flattened; the other is missing: Heavily encrusted, possibly a handle.

7.7.40 Two objects were retrieved from fill 565 of pit 561: A section of a gate latch, flattened bar tapering at one end; corroded and truncated at the other and a fragment of a staple, the back is rectangular in cross section, the one surviving arm is circular in section.

Recommendations for further work

7.7.41 The assemblage reflects the various phases of use on the site from the quarry pitting through to the modern garage. It includes iron objects that are unstable and as yet some are unidentifiable. With this in mind and considering the future of the archival storage of the post medieval assemblage, the following recommendations are made:

7.7.42 A report on the small finds should form part of the published site report; it should consider the finds spatially and temporally on the site as well as relating the assemblage to others from similar sites regionally.

7.7.43 The following objects should be photographed to preserve a record for the archive and as illustration for future publication; for the post-medieval phase: SF21copper alloy buckle; SF24 iron key; SF25 iron knife; SF33 iron and bone knife handle; for the post 19th century phase: SF41 bone toothbrush, SF42 bone brush and SF39 oil tag.

Discussion

7.7.44 The small finds assemblage reflects the use of the site between the 17th and 20th centuries. The post-medieval objects were found within the fills of the quarry pits and have the potential for informing on the disposal of rubbish or loss of items of personal adornment.

7.7.45 The potential of the 19th century objects is in the understanding of the

domestic activities during the residential phase of the site's usage; the finds include objects of personal adornment, household fixtures and fittings, objects of utilitarian function as well as items reflecting leisure activities.

7.7.46 Several items of 20th century date were recovered, their potential is limited but will reflect the use of the site as a garage. These items do not necessarily need to be retained for the archive.

7.7.47 Overall, the small finds assemblage has some limited potential to add further to the interpretation of the nature of activity on the site, primarily on a domestic level both during the earlier quarrying phase and during the later phase of the site when it was utilised for residential housing.

7.8 Animal Bone

By Kevin Reilly

Introduction

7.8.1 Animal bones were found across the site, taken from the both excavation phases, and from both the earlier and later activity levels. These were principally recovered by hand, though augmented by bones retrieved from a number of bulk samples.

Methodology

7.8.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

7.8.3 The combined evaluation and later excavation provided a total of 789 by hand collection and an additional 80 from the samples, of which there were

three with animal bones. There is a generally good level of preservation, here referring to the surface condition of the bones, while fragmentation is moderate to low. Refitting was carried out throughout the recording process but differences between the original and refitted fragment totals were negligible with the exception of those deposits with complete or nearly complete equid skulls (see below). However, even with these individual items the original totals did not exceed more than 10 fragments. The site has been divided, as mentioned above, into two main phases of occupation, both post-medieval, dating to the 17th-18th and 19th/20th centuries respectively. The bones have been sorted accordingly by feature type (Table 26) and by species (Table 27). A small number were from deposits which could not be accurately assigned but are nonetheless clearly post-medieval in date. These have been placed in a general group (Phase 17C-20C).

Period:	17C-20C	17-18C	19C-20C	Total
Feature type				
Pit	1	435(39)	161(41)	677(80)
Well	4		29	33
Ditch		10		10
Construction cut			2	2
Drain			2	2
Posthole			2	2
Structure			1	1
Subsoil			1	1
Made Ground		4	57	61
Grand Total	5	449(39)	255(41)	789(80)

Table 26: Hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones sorted by period, phase and feature using refitted total fragment counts.

Phase:	18C-20C	17-18C	19C-20C
Species			
Cattle		92	43
Equid		66	8(1)
Cattle-size		117(17)	114(13)
Sheep/Goat	3	93	38(3)
Sheep		2	

Goat			1
Pig	2	20	8
Sheep-size		47(22)	29(24)
Dog		9	3
Hare		1	
Chicken		2	4
Goose			2
Fish			5
Grand Total	5	449(39)	255(41)

Table 27: Hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones sorted by species using refitted total fragment counts.

18th century

7.8.4 Almost all of the bones from this phase were taken from pits, with notable concentrations derived from pits [561] and [1299] with hand collected totals of 100 and 120 fragments respectively. These figures contrast with the majority of the assemblages taken from these features, where amongst the remaining 51 pits with animal bones, only 3 others produced more than 10 fragments. The three major domesticates provided by far the greater part of the bones throughout these features, here also assuming that the cattle-size and sheep-size represent cattle and sheep/pig respectively. Notably, there is an approximately similar proportion of cattle and sheep, with pig considerably less abundant. All three species are represented by a variety of skeletal parts indicative of general processing and food waste. In addition all three species, though in particular the more abundant cattle and sheep collections, produced a good quantity of age and size data, allowing for some analysis of exploitation practices.

7.8.5 There was just one collection which differed from the general pattern – the contents of pit [1299], mainly comprising the remains of an adult equid skeleton. The aforementioned 120 fragments included 54 equid bones as well as 43 cattle-size pieces, the great majority of which are likely to be equid. This skeleton consists of the head and most of the vertebrae and ribs, as well as the pelvis, the right humerus and radius, the left femur and tibia and finally a single first phalange. Absences could be explained by the rather extensive range of gnawing marks, particularly to the limb bones.

Presumably the remainder of the skeleton was then buried in this pit or else parts of the skeleton were removed (by scavengers) prior to a more thorough burial. The age of this animal can be seen from the wear of the incisors (11-12 years) and of the maxillary and mandibular teeth (10 to 11 years) with ages calculated using Goody (1983, 39-41) and Levine (1982). In addition it stood about 140cm at the shoulder, as calculated from measurements taken from the complete radius (after von den Driesch and Boessneck, 1974).

7.8.6 A few equid bones were scattered amongst the other pits, generally with no more than one fragment per fill, with the exception of the three bones from pit [561]. These head parts are probably from the same individual, as shown by the similar age suggested by the incisors and a mandibular tooth i.e. in excess of 15 years. The other species present include chicken, hare and dog, the latter represented by a rather sparse distribution and including a mandible from a notably large individual from pit [1299]. This is comparable to the mastiff-sized mandibles recovered from 16th/17th century sites at Bears garden, Bankside in London (PCA archives).

7.8.7 An unusual feature of this phase collection was the rather dull assemblage retrieved from each of the two samples, these taken from the fills of pits [1054] and [1112]. These provided minor quantities of cattle- and sheep-size fragments all of which are rather small pieces of bone. This certainly contrasts with the wealth of identifiable bones found by hand elsewhere, although this may relate more to sample selection. Notably the hand collected part of these two pits amounted to two sheep/goat tibia shaft pieces (from pit [1112]).

19th and 20th centuries

7.8.8 The bones are again principally taken from pit fills, although there is as somewhat wider array of feature types compared to the previous phase (see Table 1). A further similarity is the presence of two notable concentrations with an otherwise rather sparse distribution of bones across a large number of features. The best represented collections were recovered from pits [116] and [1397] these with 59 and 70 fragments respectively. Both were mainly composed of cattle-size fragments, the latter probably incorporating a

number of equid vertebrae and ribs. Alongside the contents of [1299] from the previous phase, these skeletal parts, plus the three identifiable equid bones (a radius, femur and tibia), could represent a partial articulation of a single adult individual. The contents of pit [1305] should be added to this list, comprising two relatively complete equid skulls, one from an adult individual (in excess of 20 years) and the other, also including the mandibles, from a subadult (about 2 years). This last skull displayed a number of knife marks near the anterior end, to the premaxilla (nose) which can be interpreted as skinning marks.

7.8.9 The general species representation, across all these features, offers further similarities – an approximately similar proportion of cattle and sheep with pig a poor third, the first two offering a wide range of parts, several of which are ageable and/or measurable. Other food species were recovered, now including goose as well as chicken, and fish (to be identified). There are no game animals/birds, while the non-food species are again limited to equid and dog. There was a single bulk sample with animal bones, this taken from [116], which provided an additional equid bone (a carpal) as well as three sheep/goat pieces amongst a small concentration of cattle- and sheep-size fragments.

7.8.10 The late post-medieval date for these deposits is confirmed by the presence of several large-sized cattle and sheep bones, probably denoting 'improved' breeds, as well as a number of sawn cattle bones. Such improvements as well as the use of the saw as a butchery utensil tend to show in the archaeological record in deposits dating from the later 18th and early 19th centuries (after Rielly in prep following Rixson 2000, 215; and Albarella 1997, 74).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.8.11 This moderately sized assemblage is well preserved and well dated. The quantities are sufficient to extrapolate evidence concerning species representation, domesticate exploitation and, potentially, changes in stature, across an occupation period essentially covering the 17th through to the 19th century. A negative point concerns the rather minor quantity of bones

recovered from the samples, which, unfortunately, can add very little to the animal usage data derived by hand collection. This will obviously have an effect on evidence concerning the exploitation of birds and fish in particular, including alongside certain birds, information concerning the smaller game species.

7.8.12 In addition, dumps of equid bones, here dating to both occupation phases, strongly suggest the dumping of knacker's waste within this part of the town. Cuts visible on one of the skulls is a clear sign of skinning, showing some post-mortem usage, a typical aspect of knackers waste found elsewhere (see for example Cowie and Pipe 1998). Of interest in these deposits was the good preservation of the equid skulls, which, alongside the available limb bones would allow for a thorough description of the stature and possible 'type' of individuals represented.

7.8.13 Thus it is recommended that further work should include the aforementioned aspects of the domestic collections to ascertain food preferences and exploitation patterns. A major aim will undoubtedly be to ascertain whether any changes in eating habits or food supply occurred as the site moved towards development. It is perhaps of interest in this respect that knackers waste was observed in both phases. Size studies should be possible within the cattle and sheep collections as well as the smaller though well preserved equid assemblages. Size changes were noticed in the later phase no doubt corresponding to the introduction/use of 'improved' stock, a change which could be further explored by a detailed examination of the available size data.

7.8.14 These aspects can be enhanced by comparison with data from contemporary sites in this general area. A notably large collection of bones has been collected from the nearby site at Harvest Way (Hadjikoumis 2016), this located just to the south across Newmarket Road. Notably this assemblage provided a rather similar domesticate abundance pattern, alongside relatively few domestic birds and/or wild fauna and no fish (though samples were taken). Also of interest, a number of equid bones were recovered although it isn't mentioned if any of these were in articulation.

7.9 Shell

By Heidi Hauser

7.9.1 The site contained a small assemblage of shell. The assemblage is listed below in an inventory (Table 28). No further work on this assemblage is recommended.

Cut	Fill	Material	Description	Weight (g)	No. of frags
116	123	Shell	Oyster	14.5	1
117	123	Shell	Oyster	10.5	2
117	123	Coal (?)		7.5	2
	762	Shell	Mussel	9.5	2
1511	1512	Shell	Mussel	11	1
	630	Shell	Mussel	2.5	2
	762	Shell	Cockle	4.5	1
	1277	Shell	Cockle	5	1
1305	1306	Shell	Oyster	44.5	2
1511	1512	Shell	Oyster	12	1
1226	1223	Shell	Oyster	13.5	1
924	923	Shell	Oyster	9	1
1477	1478	Shell	Oyster	11	1
567	566	Shell	Oyster	16	1
1243		Shell	Oyster	17.5	
	1277	Shell	Oyster	13	1
575	574	Shell	Oyster	5	1
1511	1514	Shell	Oyster	75	3
570	568	Shell	Oyster	6.5	1
	1030	Shell	Oyster	15.5	1
915	914	Shell	Oyster	24.5	5
930	929	Shell	Oyster	10	1
561	563	Shell	Oyster	402.5	19
U/S		Shell	Oyster	61	1
936	935	Shell	Oyster	7	1
1393	1394	Shell	Oyster	12.5	1
	1278	Shell	Oyster	5	4
	630	Shell	Oyster	16	1
917	916	Shell	Oyster	17	2

Table 28: Shell Inventory

7.10 Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.10.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of four bulk samples taken during the archaeological evaluation, and subsequent excavation of land at West's Garage, Newmarket Road, Cambridge. These samples were taken from a series of pits, the context information for which is given in Table 29.

Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Phase of work	Interpretation
123	117	Fill	Pit	Evaluation	sub circular pit
1055	1054	Fill	Pit	Excavation	sub circular concave pit
1106	1105	Fill	Pit	Excavation	sub circular flat pit
1114	1112	Fill	Pit	Excavation	circular flat pit

Table 29: Context information for environmental samples

Methodology

7.10.2 Four environmental bulk samples, of between four and thirty-two litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.10.3 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results and Discussion

Residues

7.10.4 Preservation of environmental remains in the heavy fraction of the West's Garage samples was poor. Sample <61> contained no artefacts or ecofacts, and sample <60> yielded only a small amount of small animal/amphibian bone, scattered pottery fragments and a low concentration of struck flint. Sample <62>, the fill of a circular pit feature, similarly contained low frequencies of small animal/amphibian bone, pottery and struck flint, along with a single iron pin. A small amount of fragmented terrestrial snail shell, along with a complete specimen of Trichia sp. was reported in this deposit. Sample <10>, the single sample taken at evaluation was also relatively barren, with less than ten pieces each of small animal bone, brick and pottery, along with another iron pin.

7.10.5 A full account of the material reported in the residues is given in Table 30.

Sample No.	10	60	61	62
Context No.	123	1055	1106	1114
Feature No.	117	1054	1105	1112
Volume of bulk (liters)	27	29	4	32
Volume of flot (milliliters)	NONE	16	100	6.5
Method of processing	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE				
Molluscs				
Trichia sp.				1
Shell fragments	1			1
Other material				
Small animal bone	1	1		1
Brick	1			
Pottery	1	1		1
Iron pin	1			1
Slag				
Struck flint		1		2

Table 30: Assessment of environmental residues

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Flots

7.10.6 With the exception of sample <10>, all of the processed samples produced

flots, ranging in volume from six to one-hundred millilitres. Wood charcoal was reported throughout, though only sample <62> contained pieces of a suitable size for species to be identified. Sample <61> was additionally found to contain a large concentration of heavily fragmented preserved wood, several pieces of which were of significant size (>4 mm in length/width).

7.10.7 Weed seeds were observed in all of the assessed samples; rushes (Juncus sp.) were the most common, being the only species identified in all three resides. Sample <61> contained the greatest diversity of taxa, with nine different genera represented, though concentrations were low, generally less than ten seeds per type. A small amount of charred grass seeds were also identified in sample <60>. Burnt cereals were sparse in the West's Garage assemblage; a small number of grains were identified in samples <60> and <62>, however the material in the latter was too heavily burned and broken for species to be determined. A number of carbonised wheat (Triticum sp.) grains could be recognised in sample <60>.

7.10.8 Moderate to large abundances of terrestrial molluscs were recorded in samples <60> and <62>. The widest range of species was found in sample <60>, which contained between thirty and one-hundred adult specimens of both Cecilioides acicula and Vallonia sp., as well as lesser amounts of Cochlicopa lubrica, Lauria cylindracea, Pupilla muscorum and Vertigo sp. and a substantial population of juvenile shells. Sample <62> also contained a significant amount of material, but the species spread was more limited, with the main taxa being Cecilioides acicula and Pupilla muscorum. A moderately sized juvenile assemblage was also observed in this deposit.

7.10.9 In terms of other environmental remains, sample <61> contained a large amount of heavily fragmented plant matter, along with several heather (Calluna vulgaris) stems and scattered insect remains. Small animal bone was also reported in samples <60> and <61>, with a low frequency of, possibly non-contemporary, root material additionally found in sample <62>.

7.10.10 Sample <60>, the fill of a sub-circular pit, contained the greatest concentration of cultural material, in the form of combustion by-products

including coal, burnt coal, and vitreous residue, Waste material such as this may indicate that this feature contains the refuse from domestic or small-scale industrial activities. Samples <61> and <62>

7.10.11 A full account of the material reported in the flots is given in Table 31.

Sample No.		60	61	62
Context No.		1055	1106	1114
Feature No.		1054	1105	1112
Volume of bulk (liters)		29	4	32
Volume of flot (milliliters)		16	100	6.5
Method of processing		F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE				
Charcoal				
Charcoal > 1mm		2	2	2
Charcoal < 1mm		1	3	3
Frags. of ID size		X	X	<5
Wood				
Wood > 1mm			2	
Wood < 1mm			4	
Frags. of ID size			<5	
Seeds				
Carex sp.	Sedges		1	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	2	1	
Erucastrumsp.	Hairy rocket			1
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds		1	
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane		1	2
Juncus sp.	Rushes	3	2	3
Raphanus raphanistrum (silica)	Wild radish		1	
Rumex/polygonum sp.	docks/sorrels/knotweeds		1	
Sambucus sp.	Elders	1		
Saponaria sp.	Soapworts		1	
Urtica sp.	Nettles		1	
Unknown			1	
Charred seeds				
Poaceae undiff. (small)	Grasses	1		
Charred cereals				
Triticum sp.	Wheat	1		

Sample No.		60	61	62
Context No.		1055	1106	1114
Feature No.		1054	1105	1112
Broken				1
Other plant macrofossils				
Calluna vulgaris stems	Heather		1	
Desiccated plant material			4	
Roots				2
Molluscs				
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	3	1	3
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	1		1
Lauria cylindracea	Terrestrial	1		
Pupilla muscorum	Terrestrial	2		3
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	3	1	2
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial	1		
Juveniles (no sp. ID)		3	1	3
Other remains				
Insect remains			1	
Small animal bone		1	1	
Burnt coal		3		
Coal		4	2	2
Vitreous material		3	1	
Hammer scale				1

Table 31: Assessment of environmental flots

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

7.10.12 To summarise, the preservation of environmental remains in the West's Garage samples was poor. With the exception of the mollusc collection in sample <60>, none of the assessed deposits contained an environmental assemblage of a suitable size to warrant further investigation (>100 specimens per type, per sample). As a result, no further specialist analysis is recommended, though a summary of the results should however be included in any subsequent site publications.

7.10.13 Though there were over one-hundred snail shells recorded in sample <60> further assessment of this material is also not suggested, as the majority of specimens are of Cecilioides acicula, a subterranean species that, when found in archaeological assemblages, is often seen as a sign of burrowing

activity.

7.10.14 If appropriate cultural material is not available, identification of suitably sized pieces of charcoal from sample <62> could be carried out, as this could be used to refine the chronology of the site, using radiocarbon dating.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion

Prehistoric

8.1.1 The earliest archaeological evidence from the site comes from residual finds from later features, 15 worked flints were recovered providing some evidence for Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence, not uncommon within the surrounding landscape.

Roman

8.1.2 A small amount of residual Roman finds were recovered from the excavation, this has been common in fieldwork in the vicinity of the site and illustrates the potential for some small scale Roman activity in the immediate area.

Saxon

8.1.3 The small assemblage of Saxon pottery would suggest the study site was largely peripheral to occupation at this time. Saxon and early medieval pottery is also scarce on other sites in vicinity, suggesting that although some activity was taking place prior to the mid-12th this is likely to have been relatively minimal (Anderson 2016; Fletcher 2012, 2015a &b). This dearth of earlier pottery has previously been taken to suggest that rather atypically, the lay village at Barnwell, represents a late development, founded south of the Newmarket road c.1200 as a direct result of the success of Barnwell Priory (Atkins 2015, 32-3). The Early Saxon pottery is of significance in demonstrating a contemporary presence nearby which adds further cumulative evidence for the existence of Early Saxon occupation in the vicinity.

Medieval and Post Medieval

8.1.4 Medieval material was encountered within features, but always in association with later material or later features. A single feature which was not closely datable has been identified as possibly medieval in date. This feature was a well, lined with clunch blocks; the blocks had been carefully shaped to tightly fit each other and the well exterior. In the absence of dating

material a medieval or later date has been presumed. Although clunch is used in earlier periods it is likely the well will either relate to the known medieval activity in the area or post medieval habitation. A medieval or earlier post medieval date is proposed as a 19th century clunch construction is considered unlikely.

8.1.5 Clunch had been used in construction on the site in the 19th century, in the form of re-used material or roughly hewn clunch. The blocks within the well however had been specially cut for purpose, which would be an unlikely practice with the availability and ubiquitous nature of bricks in the 19th century. The level of craftsmanship and the cost of importing the raw material would not be consistent with the status of the area at the time. It is possible that the well represents an outlying component of the priory lands, for either priory use or a provision for people in that part of the priory lands.

8.1.6 It is a crucial aspect of the site that only one feature is considered to be of medieval date, despite the close proximity of Barnwell Priory and medieval features identified in excavations in the immediate vicinity of the this site (Newman, 2013 and Atkins, et al 2016). The lack of medieval and late medieval settlement and associated features is not considered to be from truncation or the impact of later features, the adjacent sites had similar processes and in parts greater levels of modern disturbance and still earlier remains survived. In addition sufficient areas of surviving gravels remained between the quarrying to be confident that at least partial remains of earlier features would have been observed.

8.1.7 The lack of medieval features is a genuine absence. The postulated reason for this absence is that the ground was not accessible to the inhabitants of Barnwell village; a major difference from the previous archaeological works is that the West Garage site is on the northern side of Newmarket Road. The site is located on the corner of two historic roads, River Lane forming the second boundary. The site itself resides within, albeit the very corner of, a larger parcel of land shared with the priory. It is highly likely that this land parcel demarcates the former priory lands. The archaeological record suggests the land remained unused or inaccessible long after the

reformation. This may due to the land being retained as farm land, however it may be a further indication of the decline of the local area after the dissolution of the priory and the diminishing of the Stourbridge Faire. These local factors, alongside broader national themes such as late medieval suburban decline, have been recognised and widely discussed in the adjacent Eastern Gate Hotel site report (Newman 2013).

8.1.8 Evidence for the priory itself was seen in the form of the architectural and worked stone, which would have been robbed from the priory remains; the stonework being reused. It is entirely likely that some of the stones may have been used multiple times, with some stones carrying more than one type of mortar on the surfaces.

8.1.9 The northern end of the site appears to have been heavily quarried, with small scale quarrying occurring across the remainder of the site. Quarry activity is well documented in the area, with both the river terrace gravels and underlying clays being exploited. The quarrying on this site appears to be concentrated on gravel extraction, although the full depth of the quarrying at the northern end was not fully established. The earlier maps (1813 and 1830) do not appear to show signs of quarrying, however the site is developed with structures on the 1830 map, possibly suggesting that quarrying was taking place but not shown on the map. Large scale quarrying can be seen on the 1888 ordnance survey map; substantial quarrying is apparent to the north and the west of the site. An annotation on the Priory figure (Figure 14) indicates the extent of quarrying, north of the churchyard of St Andrew the Less, a number of the historic maps show extensive quarrying.

8.1.10 As previously highlighted the development of housing or structures on the West Garage site can be seen between the 1813 pre-inclosure map and Baker's 1830 map (Figures 7 and 8). During this time Barnwell or the parish of St Andrew the Less became a suburb of Cambridge, coupled with a significant increase in population over the course of the century. "A small population is recorded for Barnwell (St Andrew the Less parish) in 1801 with just 252 people (79 properties) - the lowest of the 14 parishes which made

up Cambridge. It grew to 411 in 1811; 2211 in 1821; 6651 in 1831; 9486 people (1953 properties) in 1841; 11776 in 1851 and 25901 by 1891" (Salzman 1967, 138, taken from Atkins et al 2016). The exponential rise in population explains the intensity in activity from the early 19th century to the present day. The rapid rise in population was accompanied with social issues, the low living standards and overcrowded conditions are well documented for this part of Cambridge at this time. It is interesting to note the presence of a few higher status table wares, possibly an attempt to keep up appearances.

8.1.11 Much of the basic layout of the buildings can be seen on Baker's Map of Cambridge dated 1830; the buildings can be partially traced or conjectured within the archaeological structural remains. Changes can be seen in the northern part of the site, seemingly relating to the establishment of the school. Some remnants of the buildings prior to the school were present within the excavation area, in the form of clunch walls, distinct from the deep gravel filled foundations of the school walls.

8.1.12 Once the school is established, the general layout of the buildings appears to be maintained up until the demolition and construction of the garage in the southern half of the site, fronting onto Newmarket Road. It is clear both archaeologically and through cartographic evidence that small additions and alterations occurred over time. The overall layout of the buildings appears rigid, however the excavation showed layers of demolition and build-up with re-arrangement of wall positions. It is likely this represents a reworking of internal space or changes to the existing buildings, rather than the complete demolition of a building and subsequent new construction.

Modern

8.1.13 After the construction of the garage, the school building is still present under the name of Mansfield Hall; however this building is subsequently removed, in the 1970's, creating the building layout which stood until the required demolition for this development.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Additional Specialist Research

9.1.1 The clay pipe requires a publication report with additional illustrations of 25 bowls or stems and one drawing and a photograph of the most extensive fragment of the thin laminar sheet is to supplement the text.

9.1.2 The structural stone requires a review of the geological character, source and form of the assemblage. The Ketton stone early post medieval blocks should be re-examined more thoroughly and compared with the examples at Harvest Way to see if both originate from late 17th century tombs from the post medieval graveyard of St Andrew-the-Less.

9.1.3 Illustrations are required for half a dozen of the best mouldings of the worked stone, further study and review of architectural form and greater detail, so that a finer time line or building campaign should be assigned to them.

9.1.4 The following small finds will be recorded by photo: SF21 copper alloy buckle; SF24 iron key; SF25 iron knife; SF33 iron and bone knife handle SF41 bone toothbrush, SF42 bone brush and SF39 oil tag.

9.1.5 A review will be undertaken as to whether the ironwork will be x-rayed.

9.1.6 No other additional analysis has been identified by the finds and environmental specialists.

9.2 Additional Research and Reporting

9.2.1 In depth cartographic analysis is required to establish the sequence of quarry activity in relation to the site, as well as to track changes to the buildings on the site, creating a relevant map regression against the site plan.

9.2.2 A comprehensive and in depth historical analysis has been undertaken for the area within the Harvest Way site (Atkins et al, 2016), this site will require a site specific historical study to supplement this research and place the site within its local context.

9.2.3 Disseminate the key elements of the project by publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 10, below).

9.2.4 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store to facilitate future research.

9.3 Updated Research Questions

Site specific aims

9.3.1 Establish, if possible, plot numbers or house numbers for the buildings on the site; investigate past potential owners and or occupants.

9.3.2 Full study of available and relevant cartographic sources applied to the archaeological results.

9.3.3 How does the site relate to the priory; documentary research with a focus on land ownership.

9.4 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Task	Description		Complete?
1	Complete further finds analysis and publication text		
2	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research		
3	Investigate Updated Research Questions:		
3	Library research (Cambridge University Library)	- Cartographic Study. - Local history study and documentary research. - Published reports on fieldwork in the area. - Documentary research on priory.	
4	HER research (Cambridge)	-Grey reports on unpublished fieldwork in the area.	
5	Incorporate results of finds reports and additional research and issue as Final Archive Report following completion of analysis.		
6	Write publication report (see Section 10)		
7	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.		
8	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x c. 1-2		

9	Liaise with PCAS regarding publication	
10	Prepare and deposit site archive with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store.	

Table 32: Tasks for post-excavation analysis and publication

9.5 Timetable

9.5.1 All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.

9.5.2 A publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society within 2 years of completion of fieldwork.

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 General

10.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project, specifically the finds relating to clay pipe and architectural stone as a short article in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society ('PCAS'), entitled 'Clay Pipes and Architectural Stone from Former West Garage site, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire'.

10.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

10.2.1 Approximately 1500-2000 words.

Figures (see Table 33)

10.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in region, county, and detailed plan showing position of current site and excavation area.
2	Historic Maps	Comparison between Jesus College titheable land and pre-inclosure map 1813 and Baker's map of Cambridge, 1830.
3	Site Plan with Historic Map	Plan of archaeological remains integrated with historic mapping (OS County Series 1888).
4	Finds Illustrations	Clay pipe and architectural stone illustrations.

Table 33: Proposed publication figures

10.3 Report Structure and Headings (approximate word count)

Abstract (200 words)

10.3.1 Non-technical summary of the background to the project, the principal results, the content of the article, and the significance of the findings.

Introduction and Background (300 words)

10.3.2 Site location, geology & topography, the known archaeology of the area and details of previous archaeological work, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.

The Clay Pipe (500 words)

10.3.3 Description of the finds material and significance.

Architectural Stonework (300 words)

10.3.4 Description of the finds material and significance.

Conclusions (200 words)

10.3.5 Summary of the principal results of the project, their context and significance.

Acknowledgements

10.3.6 Client, consultant, planning archaeologist, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

10.3.7 List of sources consulted.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Richard von Kalinowski-Meager of CgMs Consulting Ltd, Watkin Jones and Son Ltd. for commissioning the work and the assistance of Nathan Hendy and his team during the fieldwork. 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 also like to thank the project team: Ana Iile, Hanna Jansen, Laura Day, Richard Hilton, Hannah Finn, Laura Malric-Smith, Benjamin Bazely, Sote Angeleski, Carina Mincioni, Ergian Musto, Britny Martlin, Judyte Mlynarska, Ryszard Molenda, Josh Nowlan, Jaime Kohler, Davis Strubergs, Antonio Pavez, Tom Revell, Julie Walker, Stuart Calow, Gary Collyer, Robbie Copsey, Clare Jackson, Tom Learmonth and David Curry for their hard work, PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures and finally Mark Hinman for managing the project.

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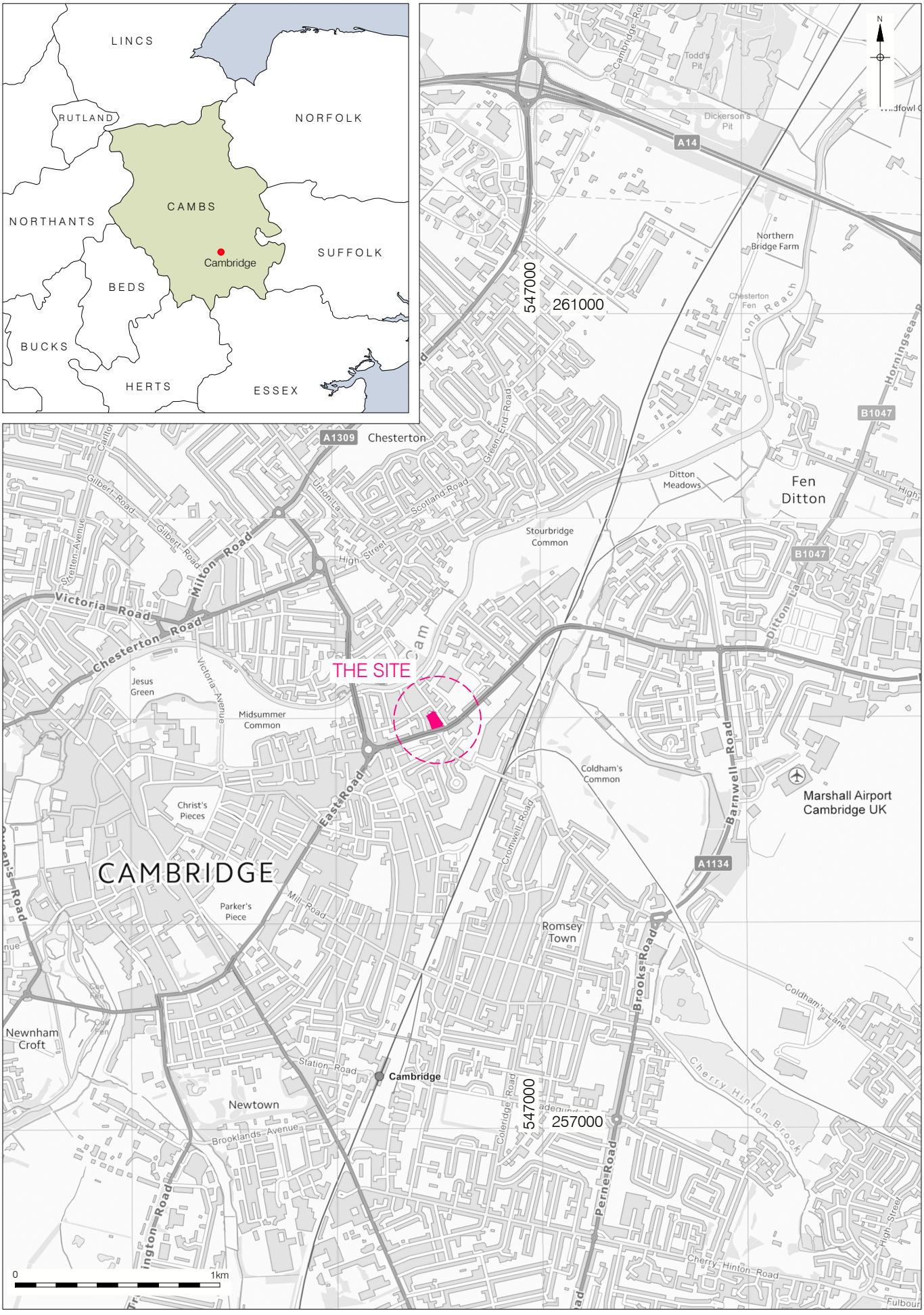
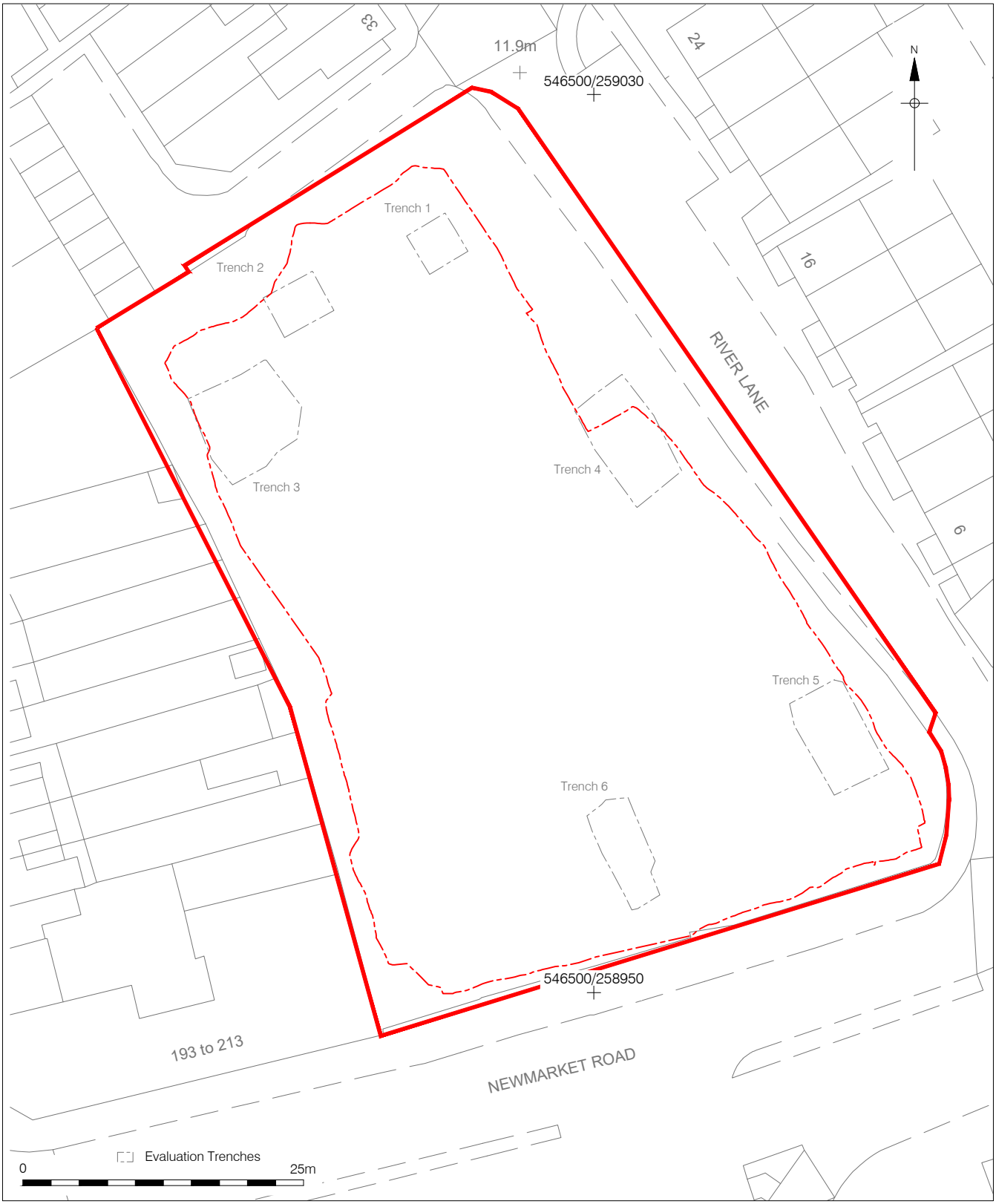


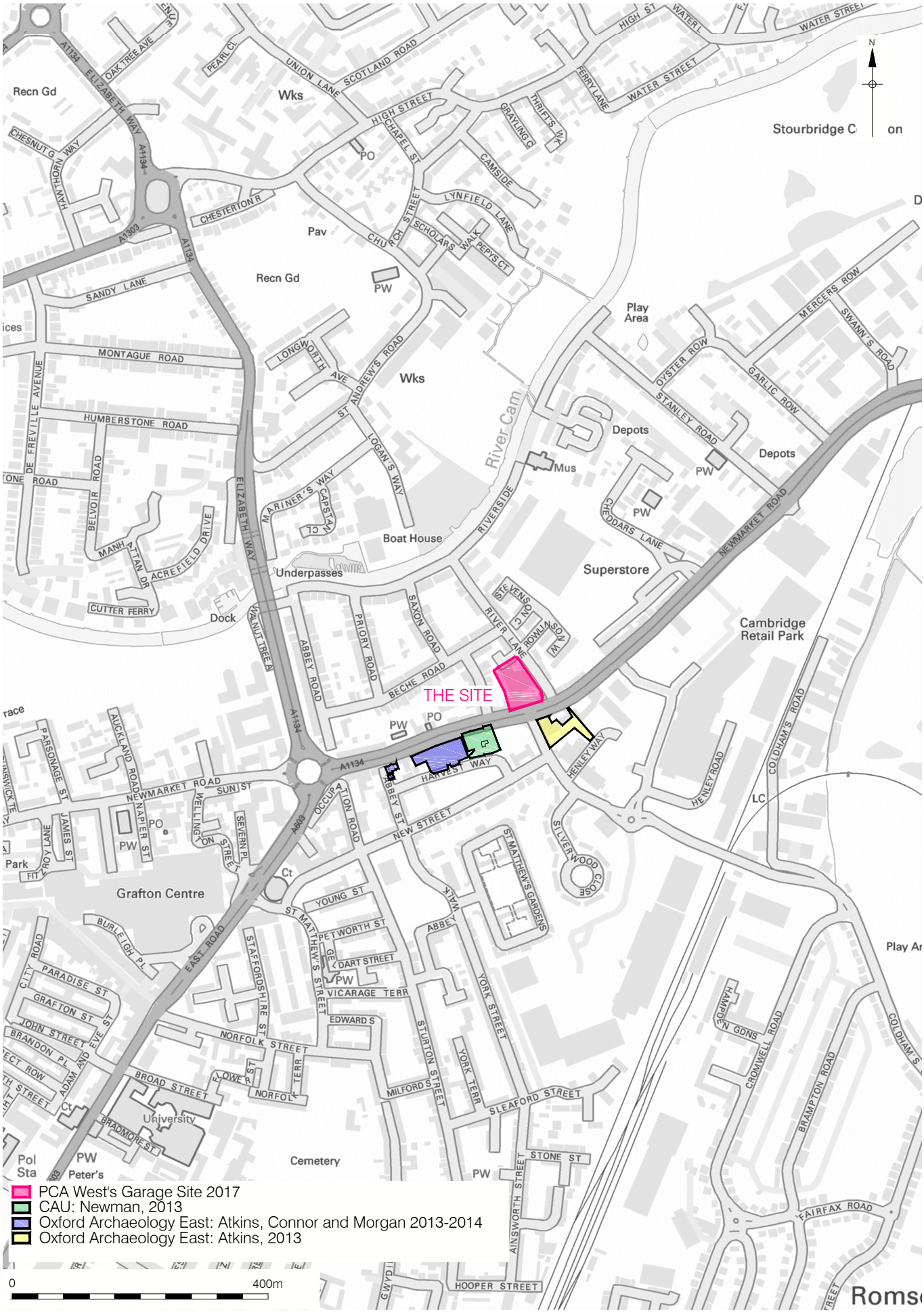
01/11/17 CF

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



01/11/17 CF

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4



03/11/17 CF

Figure 2b
Site Location in relation to previous work
1:8,000 at A4

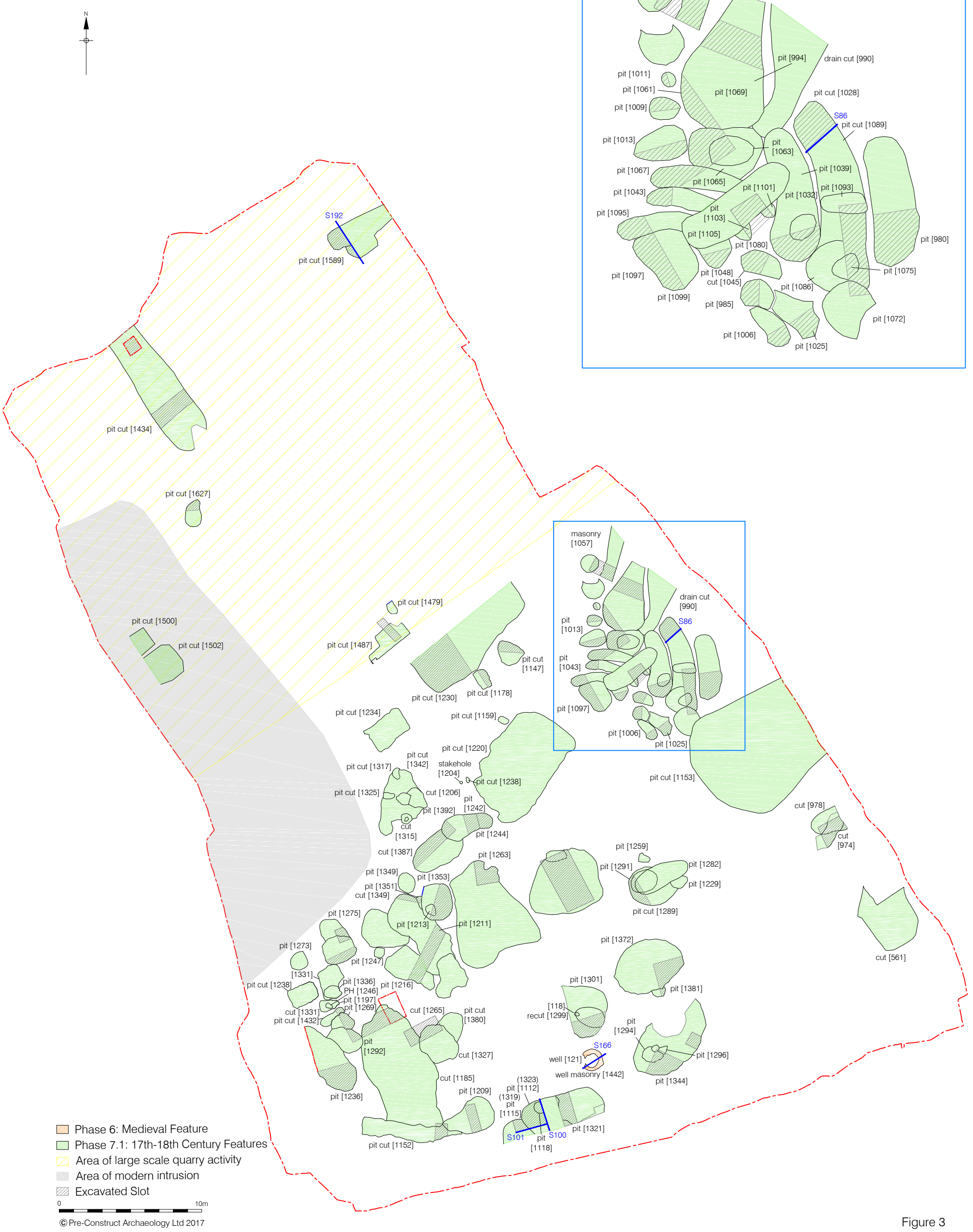


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Figure 3
Phase 6: Medieval and Phase 7.1: 17th- 18th Century Features
1:250; inset at 1:125 at A3

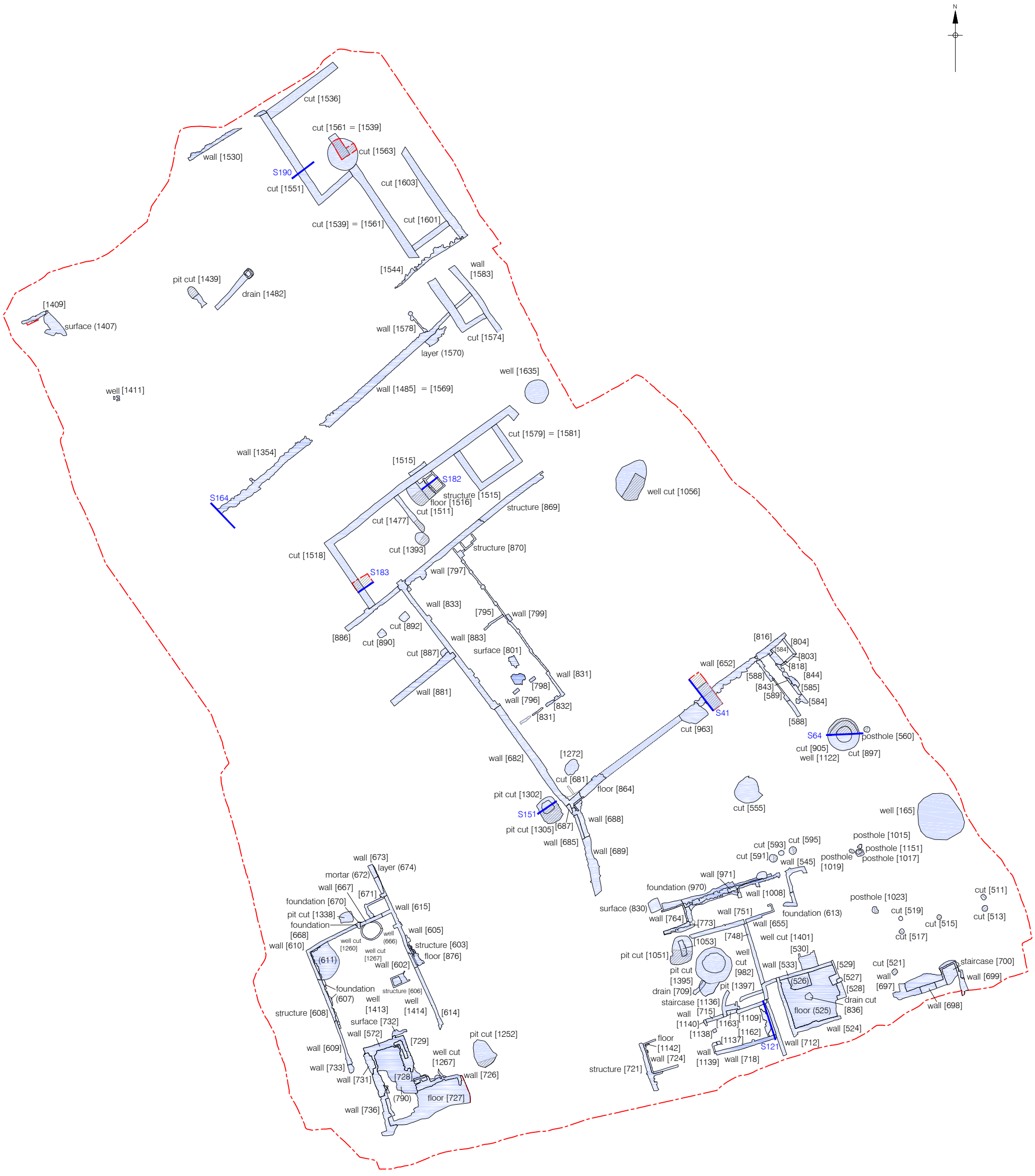
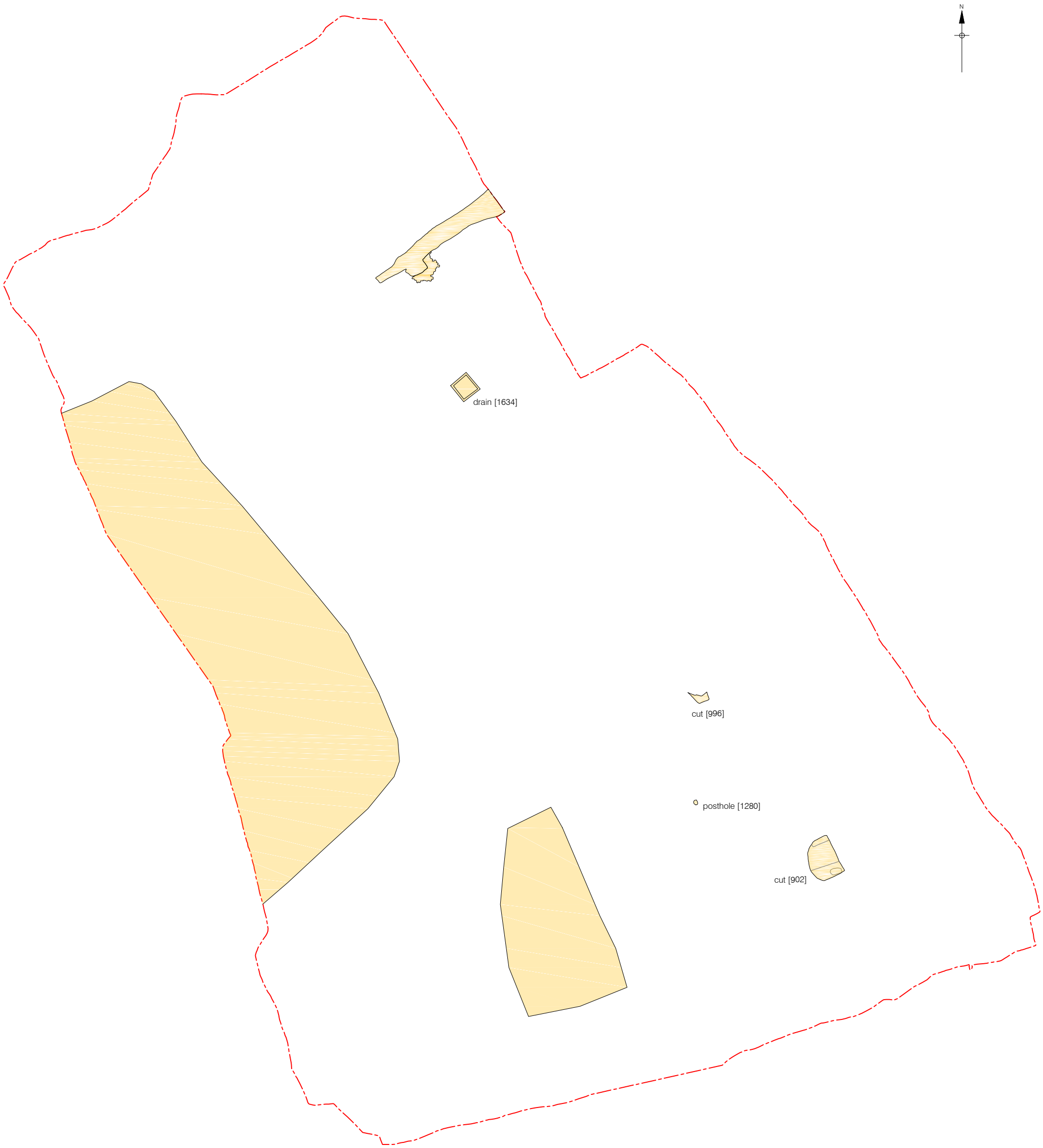


Figure 4
Phase 7.2:19th Century Features
1:250 at A3

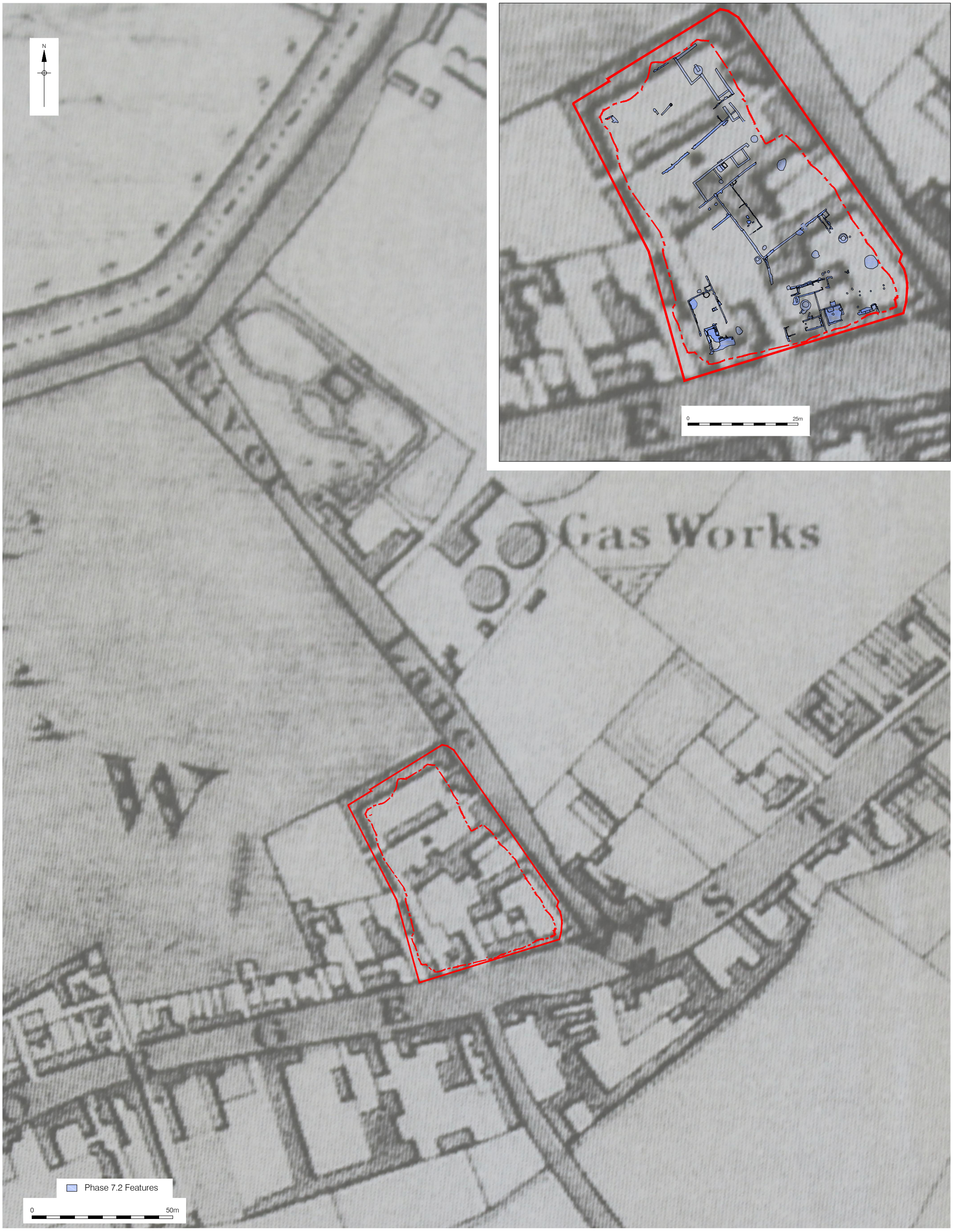


31/10/17 CF

Figure 5
Phase 8: Modern Features
1:250 at A3

30/10/17 CF

Figure 6
1813 Jesus College titheable land and pre-inclosure map
1:2,500 at A4



02/11/17 CF

Figure 7
Baker's Map of 1830 with Phase 7.2 features overlain
1:1,250 and 1:800 at A3

02/11/17 CF

Figure 8
1888 OS Town Plan with Phase 7.2 Features overlain
1:1,250 and 1:800 at A3

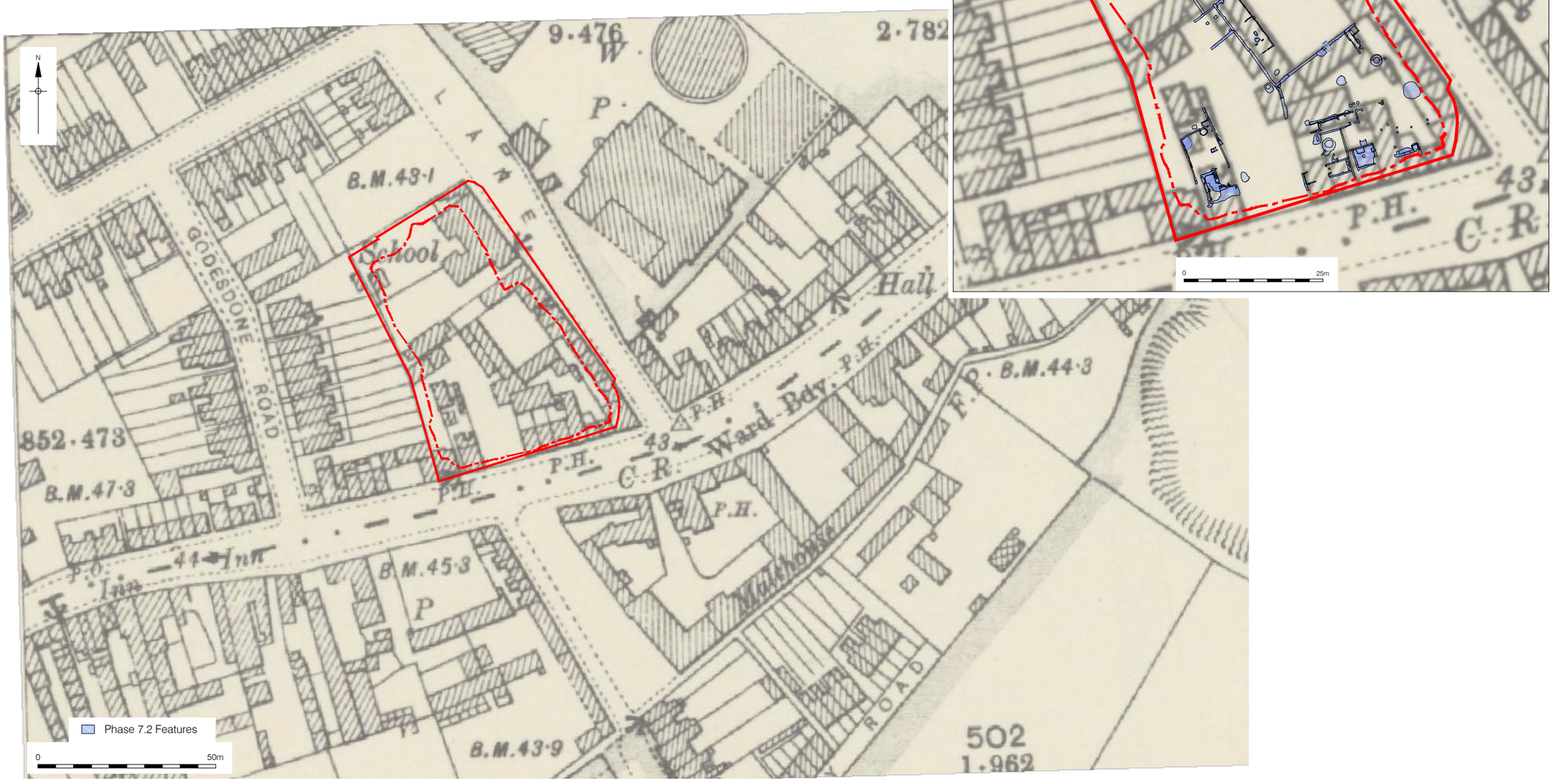


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Figure 9
Second Edition OS 1903 with Phase 7.2 Features overlain
1:1,250 and 1:800 at A3

02/11/17 CF

Figure 10
Third Edition OS 1927 with Phase 7.2 Features overlain
1:1,250 and 1:800 at A3

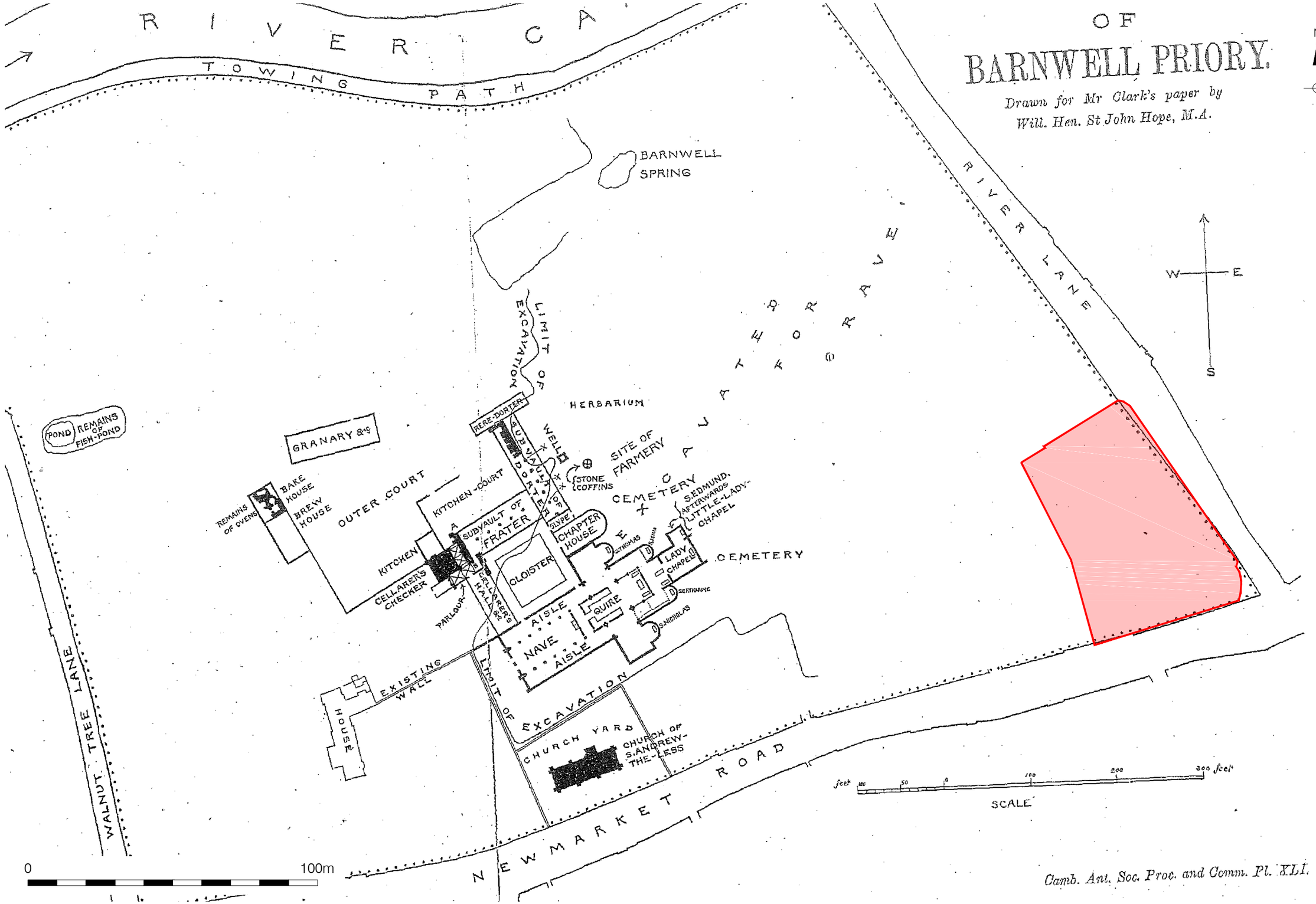
02/11/17 CF

Figure 11
1966 OS with Phase 7.2 Features overlain
1:1,250 and 1:800 at A3

OF

BARNWELL PRIORY.

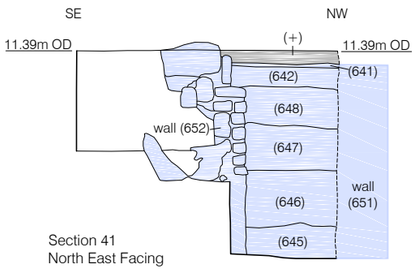
Drawn for Mr Clark's paper by
Will. Hen. St John Hope, M.A.



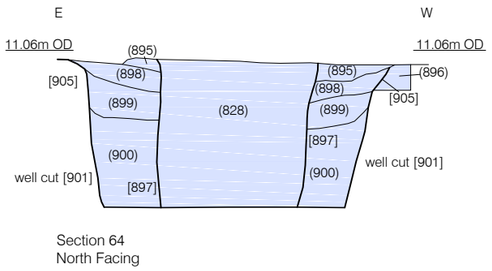
Camb. Ant. Soc. Proc. and Comm. Pl. XLI.

31/10/17 CF

Figure 13
Location of site in relation to Priory
1:1,250 at A3



Section 41
North East Facing



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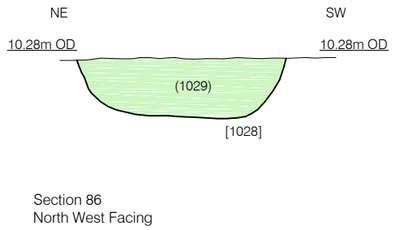
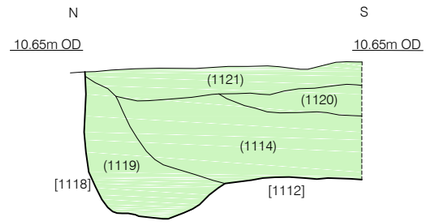
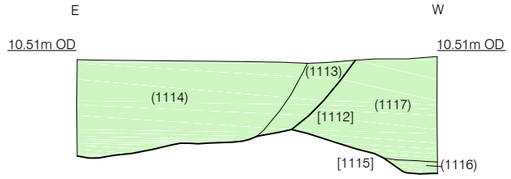
North Facing



Section 86
North West Facing



Section 100
West Facing



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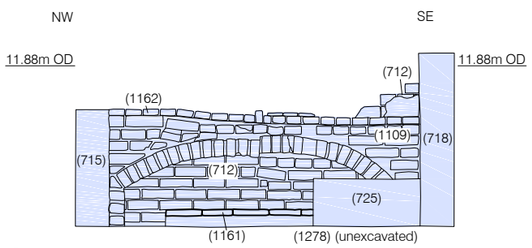
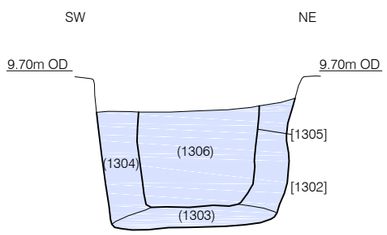
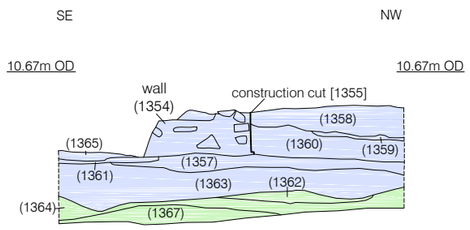


Section 121
North East Facing



Section 151
South East Facing



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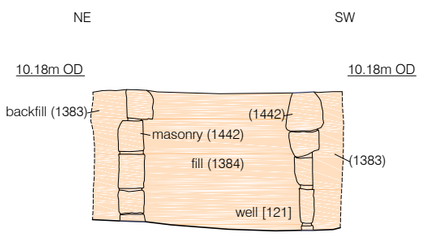

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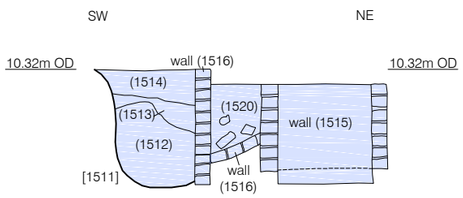

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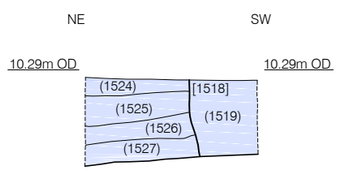

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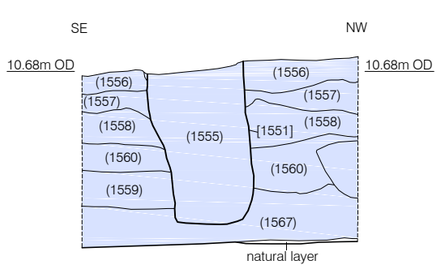

Section 190
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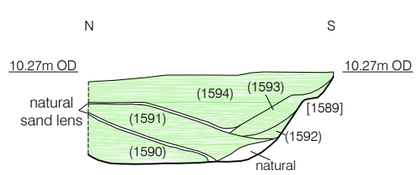

Section 192
West Facing

Phase 6: Medieval Feature
Phase 7.1:17th - 18th Century features
Phase 7.2: 19th Century features

0 2m

30/10/17 CF

Figure 14
Sections
1:40 at A3

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 4: Basement 2, taken from south-east (Note depression in floor from underlying well [865])

Plate 5: Basement 2, taken from south (Note former entrance from the north bricked up and replaced by internal steps).

Plate 6: Basement 1, taken from west.

Plate 7: Basement 1, steps leading into basement showing curve in construction.

Plate 8: Southern half of the excavation area, taken from north-east

Plate 9: Machine section through Wall [652]; successive metalled surfaces can be seen (Note grey staining on right of section from contamination).

Plate 10: View to Coldhams Lane, taken from north

Plate 11: Cess Pit [1302]

Plate 12: Box section showing Cut [1551], school foundations, taken from south-east.

Plate 13: Area shot taken from northwest, showing small scale quarry activity

Plate 14: Fire Pits [262] and [263] (Watching Brief area), mid-excavation

Plate 15: Fire Pits [262] and [263] (Watching Brief area), mid-excavation

Plate 16: Wall [XXXX], taken from the east, typical wall construction of brick and clunch.

Plate 17: Working shot taken from the south-west.

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Fill	Period Number	Phase
100		Layer	Surface			0.05	tarmac		8	
101		Layer	Made Ground			0.13			8	
102		Layer	Made Ground			0.39	demolition layer		8	
103		Layer	Made Ground			0.19			7	
104		Layer	Made Ground			0.37			7	
105		Layer	Made Ground			0.14			7	
106		Layer	Made Ground			0.08			7	
107		Layer	Made Ground			0.03			7	
108	109	Fill	Pit			0.18			7	
109	109	Cut	Pit			0.46			8	
110	109	Fill	Pit			0.28			8	
111		Layer	Made Ground			0.44			8	
112		Layer	Made Ground			0.07			8	
113		Layer	Made Ground			0.40			7	
114		Layer	Made Ground			0.28			7	
115		Layer	Natural			0.05			6	
116	116	Cut	Pit	2.60	2.30	0.62	irregular		7	7.2
117	117	Cut	Pit	1.25	2.30		sub circular		7	7.2
118	118	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35		sub circular		7	7.2
119	119	Cut	Well				oval, vertical		6	
120	119	Fill	Well	3.50	0.15		light brown grey, sandy silt, loose,	1/1	6	
121	119	Masonry	Well				clunch		6	

122	119	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
123	116	Fill	Pit	2.60	2.30		dark grey brown, silt, loose	1/1	7	7.2
124	117	Fill	Pit	1.25	2.30		dark grey brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
125	118	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35		mid grey brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
126	126	Cut	Well		1.50	5.00	circular, vertical		7	7.2
127	126	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
128	126	Fill	Well		1.50	5.00	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/4	7	7.2
129	119	Fill	Well			0.01	light grey, lime sand, loose	2/4	7	7.2
130	119	Fill	Well		0.18	0.80	light grey, clay, firm	3/4	7	7.2
131	119	Fill	Well	3.20	0.15	0.01	reddish brown, silty sand, loose	4/4	7	7.2
132	133	Fill	Pit	2.00	2.00	1.50	mixed colour, clayey silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
133	133	Cut	Pit	2.00	2.00	1.50	sub circular, vertical,		7	7.2
134		Layer	Made Ground	1.40	1.40	0.30	light yellowish red, gravelly sand, loose		7	
135		Layer	Made Ground	1.10	1.10	0.24	mid grey brown, sandy silt, loose		7	
137		Layer	Made Ground		3.60	0.10	light grey, chalk, firm		7	
138		Layer	Made Ground		3.30	0.52	mid reddish brown, gravelly sand, loose		7	
139		Layer	Made Ground		3.14	0.30	mid brownish red, silty sand, loose		7	
140		Layer	Made Ground		3.50	0.10	light grey, gravelly sand, loose		7	
141		Layer	Made Ground		4.50	0.40	mid brown, sandy silt, loose		7	
142	190	Fill	Pit		4.60	0.22	light yellow, sand. Loose	1/1	7	
143		Layer	Made Ground		1.05	0.08	light orange yellow, sand. Loose		7	
144	145	Fill	Pit	0.90	0.98	0.18	dark brown grey, clay silt, loose	1/1	7	
145	145	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.98	0.18	square, vertical, flat		7	
146	147	Fill	Pit		1.22	0.20	light grey, gravelly sand	1/1	7	
147	147	Cut	Pit		1.22	0.20	square, vertical, flat		7	

148	149	Fill	Pit	0.30	2.00	1.50	mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	
149	149	Cut	Pit	0.30	2.00	1.50	steep		7	
150		Layer	Made Ground		0.30	0.60	light grey, gravelly sand, loose		7	
151	152	Masonry							7	7.2
152	152	Cut	Construction cut						7	7.2
153	152	Fill	Construction cut					1/1	7	7.2
154	155	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
155	155	Cut	Well			2.00	no info		7	7.2
156	155	Fill	Well			2.00	no info	1/1	7	7.2
157	157	Cut	Well		1.94	0.92	circular, vertical		7	7.2
158	157	Fill	Well		1.94	0.92	mid grey, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
159	159	Cut	Pit		1.12	0.64	sub circular, steep, concave		7	
160	159	Fill	Pit		1.12	0.64	mid reddish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	
161	161	Cut	Pit		1.16	0.56	circular, steep, concave		7	
162	161	Fill	Pit		1.16	0.56	dark grey brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	
163		Layer	Made Ground		0.66	0.32	mid grey brown, silty gravel, loose		7	
164		Layer	Subsoil		2.66	0.16	mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	
165		Layer	Made Ground		1.78	0.48	light grey, siltuy clay, firm		7	
166	166	Cut	Well		1.60	0.68	semi circular, steep		7	7.2
167		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	
168		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	
169		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	
170		Layer	Made Ground		2.18	0.18	light grey brown, silty gravel, loose		7	

171		Layer	Made Ground		1.36	0.30	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	
172	172	Cut	Drain		2.10	0.62	shallow, concave		7	
173	172	Fill	Drain		2.10	0.62	yellowish gravel	1/1	7	
174		Layer	Made Ground				dark grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	
175	166	Fill	Well		1.60	0.68	light grey, clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
176	166	Fill	Well		1.60	0.68	mid reddish brown, silty sand, loose, rubble inclusions	2/2	7	7.2
177	177	Cut	Drain		1.52	1.80	linear, steep, concave		7	
178	177	Fill	Drain		1.52	1.80	mid grey brown, sandy silt, loose, gravel inclusions	1/1	7	
179	119	Fill	Well		0.39	0.12	light grey, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
180	180	Cut	Construction cut		0.59	0.19	irregular, steep, irregular		7	7.2
181	180	Fill	Construction cut		0.59	0.19	light yellowish grey, silty gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.2
182		Layer	Made Ground		0.40	0.22	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	
183		Layer	Made Ground		1.11	0.08	dark, grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	
184		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	
185		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	
186	187	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.00	0.25	mid grey brown, clay silt, loose	1/1	7	
187	187	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.00	0.25	circular, steep		7	
215		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey, clay silt, loose. No cut number	1/1	7	
501		Layer	Made Ground	2.54	2.11	1.34		1/3	7	7.1
502		Layer	Made Ground		0.70	0.08	Brown Soil		7	7.1
503		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.40	gery loose lime motor		7	7.1

504		Layer	Made Ground		0.50	0.08	grey stoney gravel		7	7.1
505		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.40	dark brown soil		7	7.1
506		Layer	Made Ground		0.45	0.55	grey brick lime motor		7	7.2
507		Layer	Made Ground		0.60	0.30	clunch stone deposit		7	7.2
508		Layer	Made Ground		0.53	0.28	dark brown		7	7.2
509		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.80	dark brown, silky sand		8	
510	511	Fill	Posthole	0.33	0.27	0.26	light grey, clayish sand	1/1	7	7.2
511	511	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.27	0.26	oval, steep	1/1	7	7.2
512	513	Fill	Posthole	0.36	0.32	0.30	mid yellowish grey, clayish sand		7	7.2
513	513	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.33	0.30	oval, steep	1/1	7	7.2
514	515	Fill	Posthole		0.34	0.13	mid grey, clayish sand		7	7.2
515	515	Cut	Posthole		0.34	0.13	circular, slightly steep	1/1	7	7.2
516	517	Fill	Posthole	0.39	0.35	0.16	mid gey, clayish sand		7	7.2
517	517	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.35	0.16	oval, medium steepness	1/1	7	7.2
518	519	Fill	Posthole	0.38	0.28	0.20	med yelloish grey, clayish sand		7	7.2
519	519	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.28	0.20	oval steep	1/1	7	7.2
520	521	Fill	Posthole	0.52	0.49	0.29	mid grey, clayish sand		7	7.2
521	521	Cut	Posthole	0.52	0.49	0.29	circular steep	1/1	7	7.2
522	522	Cut	Basement	3.80	3.80	1.32	square step	1/1	7	7.2
523	522	Fill	Basement	3.80	3.80	1.32	mid greyish brown silty sand	1/1	7	7.2
524	522	Masonry	Wall	3.80	3.80	1.30	brick with minimal clunch		7	7.2
525	522	Masonry	Floor	3.64	3.10		brick,smooth and within basement		7	7.2

526	522	Masonry	Structure	1.36	0.83	0.93	brick stairs supported by wooden beams		7	7.2
527	522	Masonry	Structure	0.59	0.23	0.81	brick oven		7	7.2
528	522	Masonry	Structure	0.24	0.36	0.61	hollow inside of brick oven		7	7.2
529	522	Masonry	Structure	0.46	0.33	0.60	brick chimney for oven		7	7.2
530	531	Masonry	Structure	1.00	1.10	0.61	remains of wooden beam for everyother step		7	7.2
531	531	Cut	Staircase	0.98	1.08	0.65	entrance		7	7.2
532	531	Fill	Staircase	0.98	1.08	0.65	mid grey brown clay	1/1	7	7.2
533	522	Masonary	Wall	0.84	0.22	0.65	Brick wall		7	7.2
534		Layer	Made Ground		0.76	0.09	mid brownish grey clayish sand		7	7.2
535		Layer	Made Ground		0.55	0.06	mid brownish grey clayish sand		7	7.2
536		Layer	Made Ground		0.83	0.75	Mid grey loose clayish sand		7	7.2
537		Layer	Surface		0.39	0.02	black clayish sand		7	7.2
538	539	Fill	Construction cut		1.32	0.18	mid brorwnish yellow clayish sand	1/1	7	7.2
539	539	Cut	Construction cut		1.32	0.18	levelling for surface		7	7.2
540		Layer	Made Ground		0.48	0.04	mid yellowish grey silty sand		7	7.2
541	542	Fill	Construction cut		0.41	0.15	mid brownish grey,clayey sand,friable	1/1	7	7.2

542	542	Cut	Construction cut		0.41	0.15	linear,moderate,flat,dish		7	7.2
543	544	Fill	Construction cut		0.25	25.00	mid brownish grey, clayey sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
544	544	Cut	Construction cut		0.24	0.25	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
545		Masonry	Wall	1.56	0.20		clunch		7	7.2
546	547	Fill	Construction cut		0.52	0.27	mid yellowish grey, clayey sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
547	547	Cut	Construction cut		0.30	0.27	linear, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.2
548		Layer	Made Ground		0.90	0.23	mid brownish grey, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
549		Layer	Made Ground		1.65	0.25	dark brownish grey, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
550	551	Fill	Pit		0.39	0.16	mid brownish yellow, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
551	551	Cut	Pit		0.39	0.16	sub-circular, moderate, concave, bowl		7	7.2
552		Layer	Made Ground		0.44	0.14	dark brownish grey, clayey sand, friable		7	7.2
553		Layer	Made Ground		1.19	0.20	dark brownish grey, clayey sand, friable		7	7.2
554		Layer	Made Ground			0.11	mid yellowish brownish grey, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
555	555	Cut	Pit		1.70	0.20	sub-circular, shallow		7	7.2
556	555	Fill	Pit		1.70	0.20	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm,flints+clinker	1/1	7	7.2
557	544	Masonry		0.53	0.15		clunch		7	7.2
558	542	Masonry	Wall	1.20	0.25		brick		7	7.2
559	560	Fill	Posthole		0.40	0.13	dark brownish grey, clayey sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2

560	560	Cut	Posthole		0.40	0.13	circular, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.2
561	561	Cut	Pit	1.80	1.30	1.20	oval, steep, flat, dish		7	7.1
562	561	Fill	Pit		1.30	0.70	dark brown, silty clay, firm	1/4	7	7.1
563	561	Fill	Pit		0.80	0.46	mid greyish brown, loose	2/4	7	7.1
564	561	Fill	Pit		0.40	0.05	dark brownish grey, silty sand, loose, charcoal	3/4	7	7.1
565	561	Fill	Pit	1.80	1.30	0.40	mid brown, silty clay, firm	4/4	7	7.1
566	567	Fill	Posthole		0.37	0.42	mid brownish grey, clayey sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
567	567	Cut	Posthole		0.37	0.42	circular, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.2
568	570	Fill	Posthole		0.54	0.26	mid brownish grey, clayey sand, firm	1/2	7	7.2
569	570	Fill	Posthole		0.37	0.40	mid yellowish grey, silty sand, friable	2/2	7	7.2
570	570	Cut	Posthole		0.54	0.66	circular, steep, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
571	571	Cut	Construction cut	2.50	0.70	0.60	linear, vertical, concave		7	7.2
572	571	Masonry	Wall				clunch with brick repairs		7	7.2
573	571	Fill	Construction cut	2.50	0.70	0.60	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
574	575	Fill	Posthole		0.58	0.40	dark yellowish grey, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
575	575	Cut	Posthole		0.58	0.40	circular, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.2
576		Layer	Made Ground	6.40		0.76	mid greyish yellow, clayey sand, firm		8	
577	578	Fill	Drain		0.77	0.34	mid brownish grey, clayey sand, firm	1/1	8	
578	578	Cut	Drain		0.77	0.34	linear, steep, flat, bucket		8	
579		Layer	Made Ground			0.40	light brownish grey, sandy silt, firm, large flints		7	7.2

580		Layer	Made Ground			0.30	mid reddish grey, sandy silt, firm, occaisional flint		7	7.2
581		Layer	Surface			0.03	dark brownish grey, sandy silt, firm, vitrified material		7	7.2
582		Layer	Made Ground			0.25	dark brownish grey, clayey silt, firm, occaisional flints		7	7.2
583	583	Cut	Construction cut				info. not known		7	7.2
584	583	Masonry	Wall				stone and clunch		7	7.2
585		Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
586	586	Cut	Construction cut	4.00	0.30		info not known		7	7.2
587	586	Fill	Construction cut				info not known	1/1	7	7.2
588	586	Masonry	Wall				clunch and stone		7	7.2
589	586	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
590	591	Fill	Posthole		0.38	0.39	dark greyish brown, clayey sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
591	591	Cut	Posthole		0.38	0.39	circular, steep, concave, bucket		7	7.2
592	593	Fill	Posthole		0.38	0.20	dark greyish brown, clayey sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
593	593	Cut	Posthole		0.38	0.20	circular, moderate, concave, bowl		7	7.2
594	595	Fill	Posthole		0.42	0.21	dark greyish brown, clayey sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
595	595	Cut	Posthole		0.42	0.21	circular, moderate, flat, dish		7	7.2
596	597	Fill	Posthole		0.65	0.19	mid reddish greyish brown, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
597	597	Cut	Posthole		0.65	0.19	circular, moderate, flat, dish		7	7.2

598		Layer	Surface			0.02	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, firm, clinker and clay		7	7.2
599		Layer	Made Ground			0.20	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm, flints.		7	7.2
600		Layer	Made Ground			0.21	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
601		Layer	Made Ground			0.30	mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
602		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
603		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
604		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
605		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
606		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
607	616	Masonry	Foundation				stone		7	7.2
608		Masonry	Structure				stone		7	7.2
609		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
610		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
611		Layer	Made Ground	0.80	0.50	0.40	light reddish brown, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
612		Layer	Made Ground			0.40	light greyish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
613		Masonry	Foundation				clunch		7	7.2
614		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
615		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
616	616	Cut	Construction cut	5.50	0.30		linear, no other info available		7	7.2
617	616	Fill	Construction cut	5.50	0.30		no info	1/1	7	7.2
619		Layer	Made Ground	1.90	1.70	0.85	dark brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2

620		Layer	Made Ground	1.90	1.70	0.35	dark brown grey, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
621	583	Fill	Construction cut				no info	1/1	7	7.2
622	622	Cut	Construction cut	1.92	0.30	0.39	no info		7	7.2
623	623	Cut	Construction cut	1.95	0.43	0.42	no info		7	7.2
624	624	Cut	Pit			0.30	sub circular, steep, concave, bowl		7	7.2
625	624	Fill	Pit			0.30	dark greyish, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.2
626		Layer	Made Ground				mid brown grey, sandy silt, loose, rare charcoal		7	7.2
627		Layer	Made Ground			0.30	light brown, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
628	628	Cut	Pit		1.20	0.50	linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
629	628	Fill	Pit		1.45	0.50	dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose, charcoal	1/1	7	7.2
630		Layer	Made Ground	4.20	0.50	0.35	dark grey, silt, friable , charcoal		7	7.2
631		Layer	Made Ground	2.00	0.40	0.05	light greyish yellow, sandysilt, friable		7	7.2
632	632	Cut	Pit	0.80	0.70	0.50	sub circular, steep, concave, Ushaped		7	7.2
633	632	Fill	Pit	0.80	0.70	0.50	brownish grey, clayey silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
634		Layer	Made Ground	1.90	0.80	0.10	light brown, sandy silt, friable		7	7.2
635		Layer	Made Ground	1.90	0.80	0.30	dark brown, clayey sand, firm, charcoal		7	7.2
636		Masonry	Surface				stone and brick		7	7.2
637		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.40	0.20	mid brownish yellow, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
638		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.40	0.12	light grey, silty sand, firm, mortar and demolition debris		7	7.2

639		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.40	0.13	dark brownish grey, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
640		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.40	0.07	mid brownish, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
641		Layer	Made Ground	0.55		0.04	mid grey, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
642		Masonry	Surface				brick		7	7.2
643		Masonry	Foundation				brick		7	7.2
645		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.12	mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable		7	7.2
646		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.35	mid reddish grey, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
647		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.31	mid grey, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
648		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.24	dark brown, silty clay, loose		7	7.2
649		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.14	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
650		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.80	0.70	mid brown, silty sand, firm,		7	7.2
651		Masonry	Wall				stone		7	7.2
652	965	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
653	969	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
654		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
655		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
656		Layer	Made Ground			0.75	mid brownish yellow		7	7.2
657		Layer	Surface			0.02	dark brownish grey, sandy silt, firm, vitrified materials		7	7.2
658		Layer	Made Ground			0.17	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
659		Layer	Surface			0.02	dark brownish grey, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
660		Layer	Made Ground			0.25	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
661		Layer	Surface	1.00	0.40	0.50	dark grey, tarmac, firm		7	7.2
662		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
663		Layer	Made Ground	3.15		0.20	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2

664		Layer	Made Ground	2.40		0.23	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
665		Layer	Made Ground			0.70	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
666	845	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
667		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
668		Masonry	Foundation				brick		7	7.2
669		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
670		Masonry	Foundation				brick and stone		7	7.2
671		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
672		Masonry	Wall				mortar		7	7.2
673		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
674		Layer	Made Ground	1.50		0.64	mid grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
675		Masonry	Structure				brick and stone		7	7.2
676		Layer	Made Ground	2.30		0.45	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
677		Layer	Made Ground	1.30		0.40	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
678		Layer	Made Ground	1.30		0.33	dark grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
679		Layer	Natural	0.55		0.17	light grey yellow, sandy gravel, loose		7	7.2
680		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.03	mid yellow grey, silty sand, firm, 80% mortar		7	7.2
681	681	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
682	681	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
683	681	Fill	Construction cut				no info	1/1	7	7.2
684	684	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2

685	684	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
686	684	Fill	Construction cut				brick	1/1	7	7.2
687		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
688		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
689		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
690		Layer	Made Ground				mid brown, sand, loose		7	7.2
691		Layer	Made Ground				dark grey, silty clay, friable		7	7.2
692	692	Cut	Construction cut		0.20	0.20	linear, vertical, concave		7	7.2
693	692	Fill	Construction cut		0.20	0.20	light brown, sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
694		Layer	Made Ground				light brown, sand, loose		7	7.2
695		Layer	Made Ground				dark brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
696	701	Masonry	Foundation				clunch		7	7.2
697	701	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
698	701	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
699	701	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
700	701	Masonry	Staircase				brick and clunch		7	7.2
701	701	Cut	Construction cut	1.10	0.60	0.56	sub circular, vertical		7	7.2

702	701	Fill	Construction cut	2.40	0.60	0.60	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
703		Layer	Made Ground	1.50	0.40	0.10	mid brownish red, sand, loose		7	7.2
704		Layer	Made Ground	1.50	0.17	0.10	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
705		Layer	Made Ground	1.50	0.40	0.13	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
706		Layer	Made Ground	1.50	0.40	0.25	mid brownish red, clay, firm		7	7.2
707	707	Cut	Drain				not excavated		7	7.2
708	707	Fill	Drain				not excavated	1/1	7	7.2
709	707	Masonry	Drain				brick		7	7.2
710	710	Cut	Construction cut	3.00	0.25	0.75	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
711	710	Fill	Construction cut	3.00	0.25	0.75	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
712	710	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
713	713	Cut	Construction cut	4.52	0.23	0.75	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
714	713	Fill	Construction cut	4.52	0.23	0.75	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
715	713	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
716	716	Cut	Construction cut	4.30	0.23	1.17	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
717	716	Fill	Construction cut	4.30	0.23	1.17	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2

718	716	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
719	719	Cut	Construction cut	3.00	0.23	0.20	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
720	719	Fill	Construction cut	3.00	0.23	0.20	dark grey brown, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
721	719	Masonry	Structure				clunch		7	7.2
722	722	Cut	Construction cut	2.10	0.80	0.58	linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
723	722	Fill	Construction cut	2.10	0.80	0.58	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
724	722	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
725		Layer	Made Ground	4.20	1.05	0.31	mid yellowish grey, clay, firm, chalk blocks		7	7.2
726		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
727		Masonry	Floor				brick		7	7.2
728		Masonry	Steps				?		7	7.2
729		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
731		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
732		Masonry	Surface				mortar		7	7.2
733		Masonry	Wall				stone		7	7.2
734		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
735		Masonry	Floor				chalk		7	7.2
736		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
737		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2

738		Masonry	Foundation				clunch		7	7.2
739		Layer	Made Ground		0.40	0.30	dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
740		Layer	Made Ground		0.44	0.09	light brownish grey, silty sand, firm, clunch blocks		7	7.2
741		Layer	Surface		0.47	0.10	mid brownish yellow, clayish sand, firm, 80% mortar		7	7.2
742		Layer	Made Ground		0.52	0.11	dark brownish grye, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
743		Layer	Made Ground		0.82	0.54	mid greyish yellow, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
744		Layer	Made Ground		0.20	0.02	light grey, silty sand, friable, mortar		7	7.2
745		Layer	Made Ground		0.20	0.02	light grey, silty sand, friable, mortar		7	7.2
746	746	Cut	Construction cut				linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
747	746	Fill	Construction cut				mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
748	746	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
749	749	Cut	Construction cut				linear, steep, flat		7	7.2
750	749	Fill	Construction cut				mid brown, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
751	749	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
752		Layer	Surface	1.63	1.20		mid yellowish brown, silty sans, firm, floor tile and brick rubble		7	7.2
753	754	Fill	Pit	0.70	1.25	0.28	mid gryeish brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	8	
754	754	Cut	Pit	0.70	1.25	0.28	square, steep, flat, bucket		8	
755	756	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.95	0.40	light grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2

756	756	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.95	0.40	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
757		Layer	Made Ground	2.00	0.65	0.18	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
758		Layer	Made Ground		0.80	0.02	dark grey brown, sandy silt, friable, charcoal		7	7.2
759		Layer	Made Ground		1.36	0.26	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
760		Layer	Made Ground		0.65	0.02	dark grey brown, sandy silt, friable, charcoal		7	7.2
761		Layer	Made Ground	0.40	1.50	0.32	mid grey brown, clayey silt, firm		7	7.2
762		Layer	Made Ground	0.75	1.20	0.98	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable		7	7.2
763	765	Fill	Construction cut		0.04	0.80	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
764	765	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
765	765	Cut	Construction cut		0.18	0.78	linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
766	768	Fill	Pit	0.75	1.40	0.55	mid grey brown, clayey silt, friable, charcoal	1/2	7	7.2
767	768	Fill	Pit		1.15	0.20	dark grey brown, clay silt, firm, charcoal	2/2	7	7.2
768	768	Cut	Pit	0.75	1.40	0.68	sub circular, steep, concave		7	7.2
769		Layer	Made Ground		0.35	0.48	mid grey brown, firm,		7	7.2
770		Layer	Made Ground		0.50	0.16	dark grye brown, silty clay, firm, charcoal		7	7.2
771		Layer	Made Ground		0.60	0.76	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
772	774	Fill	Construction cut		0.04	1.10	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
773	774	Masonry	Structure				stone		7	7.2

774	774	Cut	Construction cut		0.24	1.10	linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
775	776	Fill	Pit		1.55	0.44	light grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.2
776	776	Cut	Pit		1.56	0.44	sub-rectangular, steep, flat, V shaped		7	7.2
777		Layer	Made Ground		0.38	0.46	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
778	779	Fill	Pit		1.00	0.48	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
779	779	Cut	Pit		1.00	0.48	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
780	782	Fill	Construction cut		0.60	0.08	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
781	782	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
782	782	Cut	Construction cut	0.60	0.22	0.14	linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
783	783	Cut	Construction cut	2.20	1.40		linear. No other info		7	7.2
784	783	Fill	Construction cut				silty sand. No other info	1/1	7	7.2
785		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
786		Layer	Made Ground		0.80	0.10	mid grey browm, silty clay, firm		7	7.1
787		Layer	Made Ground		1.30	0.16	light brown grey, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
788	789	Fill	Pit		0.55	0.22	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
789	789	Cut	Pit		0.55	0.22	sub circular, moderate. No other info		7	7.2
790		Layer	Made Ground				grey brown, silt, firm		7	7.2
791		Layer	Midden	0.60	0.80	1.00	dark brown grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
792		Layer	Made Ground	0.60	0.80	0.20	mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2

793	793	Cut	Construction cut				linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
794	793	Fill	Construction cut				mid greyish yellowish brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
795	793	Masonry	Structure				brick and timber		7	7.2
796	793	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
797	793	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
798	793	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
799	793	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
800	793	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
801	793	Masonry	Surface				brick and cobblestone		7	7.2
802	802	Cut	Construction cut	0.60	0.20		linear		7	7.2
803	802	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
804	805	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
805	805	Cut	Construction cut	0.90	0.20		linear		7	7.2
806	805	Fill	Construction cut	0.90	0.20		mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
807	805	Masonry	Foundation				brick, tile, stone		7	7.2
809		Layer	Made Ground	0.95	0.80	0.26	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
810		Layer	Made Ground	0.95	0.80	0.14	dark grey brown, silty sand, loose, charcoal		7	7.2
811		Layer	Made Ground	0.95	0.80	0.38	dark grey brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
812		Layer	Made Ground	0.95	0.80	0.38	dark grey brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2

813		Layer	Natural	0.95	0.80	0.05	light grey brown, sandy gravel, firm		7	7.2
814	814	Cut	Construction cut	1.60	0.40	0.40	linear		7	7.2
815	814	Masonry	Foundation				brick		7	7.2
816	814	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
817	817	Cut	Construction cut	0.40	0.20	0.20	linear		7	7.2
818	817	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
820	820	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.50	1.00	linear, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.1
821	820	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.50	1.00	dark grey brown, sity clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
822	824	Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
823	824	Fill	Construction cut				no info	1/1	7	7.2
824	824	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
825	824	Fill	Structure	1.20	1.10		mid blueish grey, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
826	826	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.45		irregular, shallow		7	7.2
827	826	Layer	Made Ground	1.90	0.45		mid brown, silt sand, loose		7	7.2
828	897	Fill	Well		1.05	1.02	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, friable	1/1	7	7.2
829		Layer	Made Ground	1.90	0.45		dark brown, gravely clay, firm, charcoal		7	7.2
830		Layer	Surface	0.80	0.74		mettaled surface, firm		7	7.2
831		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
832		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
833		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
834		Layer	Made Ground	2.80	0.95	0.10	mid grey brown, sandy gravel, firm		7	7.2

835		Layer	Surface	4.88	2.90		mid reddish brown, gravelly sand, firm		7	7.2
836	836	Cut	Drain	0.45	0.45	0.30	square, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
837	836	Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
838	836	Fill	Structure	0.30	0.30	0.30	dark grey brown, silty sand, friable	1/2	7	7.2
839	836	Fill	Structure	0.50	0.50	0.50	dark grey brown, silty sand, friable	2/2	7	7.2
840		Layer	Made Ground	5.60	4.00		mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
841		Layer	Made Ground	2.10	0.40		mid yellowish brown, gravelly sand, loose		7	7.2
842	842	Cut	Construction cut	2.20	0.40	0.50	linear, vertical, flat		7	7.2
843	842	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
844	842	Masonry	Wall				clunch and brick		7	7.2
845	845	Cut	Well	1.30	1.40	0.75	circular, vertical, flat		7	7.2
846	845	Fill	Well	1.30	1.40	0.75	dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
847	845	Fill	Well	0.94	0.96	0.10	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm	2/2	7	7.2
848	848	Cut	Pit	1.20	1.05	0.73	no info		7	7.2
849	849	Cut	Construction cut		0.76	0.68	linear, steep		7	7.2
850	849	Fill	Construction cut		0.76	0.68	light grey, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
851		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.37	0.20	light grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
852	848	Fill	Foundation	0.75	0.41	0.09	light reddish browm, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
853		Fill	Pit	1.00	0.60	0.20	mid brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
854	848	Fill	Foundation	0.70	0.41	0.05	light grey, chalk and mortar, firm	1/1	7	7.2
855	848	Fill	Foundation	0.70	0.57	0.33	mid grey brown, silty sans, firm	1/1	7	7.2

856		Layer	Made Ground	0.50		0.19	light yellowish grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
857	857	Cut	Construction cut				linear		7	7.2
858	857	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
859	857	Fill	Construction cut					1/1	7	7.2
860		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
861		Layer	Made Ground	0.70	0.70	0.12	dark grey, silty sand, moderate, charcoal		7	7.2
862		Fill	Structure	0.70	0.70	0.23	mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderate	1/1	7	7.2
863		Masonry	Structure				clunch		7	7.2
864		Masonry	Floor				brick		7	7.2
865	865	Cut	Well				clunch		6	
866	865	Fill	Well		1.45	0.60	mid grey, clay, firm	1/3	6	
867	865	Fill	Well		1.45	0.60	mid grey, cement, loose	2/3	6	
868	865	Fill	Well	1.00	1.45	1.00	dark brown, silty clay, friable	3/3	6	
869		Masonry	Structure				brick and clunch		7	7.2
870		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
871	873	Fill	Construction cut			0.22	mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
872	872	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
873		Layer	Made Ground	0.11		0.05	mid grey blue, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
874		Fill	Structure	1.60	1.30	0.45	dark blue grey, clay, firm		7	7.2
875	875	Cut	Construction cut				linear, vertical, flat		7	7.2

876	875	Masonry	Floor				brick		7	7.2
877	865	Fill	Well		1.45	0.20	mid grey, sandy gravel, loose	1/2	6	
878	865	Fill	Well		1.45	0.10	mid grey, silty sand, firm	2/2	6	
879	879	Cut	Construction cut	5.10	0.45	0.37	linear, vertical, flat		7	7.2
880	879	Fill	Construction cut	5.10	0.45	0.37	mid grey brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
881	879	Masonry	Wall				brick and stone		7	7.2
882	882	Cut	Construction cut		0.35	0.44	linear, vertical, flat		7	7.2
883	882	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
884	884	Cut	Construction cut	4.45	0.35	0.85	linear		7	7.2
885	884	Fill	Construction cut	4.45	0.50		mid grey brown, silt, loose	1/1	7	7.2
886	884	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
887	887	Cut	Pit	0.52	0.37	0.44	square, vertical, flat		7	7.2
888	887	Fill	Pit	0.52	0.37	0.44	mid brown grey, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
889		Layer	Surface	1.95	3.25	0.06	light yellowish grey, chalk and plaster, firm		7	7.2
890	890	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.52	0.12	square		7	7.2
891	890	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.52	0.12	light yellowish grey, gravel, firm	1/1	7	7.2
892	892	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.60	0.12	square		7	7.2
893	892	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.60	0.12	light yellowish grey, clay, firm		7	7.2
894		Layer	Surface	3.44	2.30		light brown grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2

895		Layer	Subsoil		1.78	0.11	light greyish brown, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
896		Layer	Subsoil		0.28	0.17	dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
897	897	Cut	Well		1.05	1.02	circular, steep	1/2	7	7.2
898	901	Fill	Well		2.07	0.13	light grey, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.2
899	901	Fill	Well		1.83	0.28	mid grey, silty clay, friable	1/2	7	7.2
900	901	Fill	Well		1.61	0.57	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, friable	2/2	7	7.2
901	901	Cut	Well		1.61	0.89	circular, steep		7	7.2
902	902	Cut	Pit	2.40	1.68	0.25	qrectangular, steep, concave		8	
903	902	Fill	Pit	2.40	1.68	0.25	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	8	
904		Layer	Made Ground	4.15	4.35		mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
905	905	Cut	Structure		2.07	0.13	circular, shallow, flat		7	7.2
906	802	Fill	Construction cut				mid reddish brown, sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
907		Layer	Made Ground	0.80	0.54	0.46	mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
908	909	Fill	Well				mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
909	909	Cut	Construction cut						7	7.2
910	911	Fill	Pit	1.10	1.10	0.16	light grey brown, friable	1/1	7	7.1
911	911	Cut	Pit	1.10	1.10	0.16	sub circular, shallow, flat		7	7.1
912	913	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.70	0.36	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
913	913	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.70	0.36	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
914	915	Fill	Pit	0.68	0.90	0.26	mid grey brown, clayey silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
915	915	Cut	Pit	0.68	0.90	0.26	sub circular, steep, concave		7	7.1
916	917	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.16	0.40	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
917	917	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.16	0.40	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1

918	919	Fill	Pit	0.80	0.78	0.20	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
919	919	Cut	Pit	0.80	0.78	0.20	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
920	922	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.40	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
921	922	Fill	Pit		0.26	0.26	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable, charcoal fleks	2/2	7	7.1
922	922	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.60	0.66	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.1
923	924	Fill	Pit	0.72	0.84		mid grey brown, clayey silt, firm, charcoal fleks	1/1	7	7.1
924	924	Cut	Pit	0.72	0.84		oval, moderate, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
925	926	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.76	0.26	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
926	926	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.76	0.26	oval, concave		7	7.1
927	928	Fill	Pit	0.74	0.40	0.32	mid grey brown, sandy silt, fim	1/1	7	7.1
928	928	Cut	Pit	0.74	0.40	0.32	oval, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
929	930	Fill	Pit	0.65	0.56		mid grey brown, clay silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
930	930	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.56		oval, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
931	932	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.52		mid grey brown, clay silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
932	932	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.52		sub circular, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
933	934	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.64		mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
934	934	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.64		sub circular, concave, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
935	936	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.30		mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
936	936	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.30		oval, moderate, concave		7	7.1
937	939	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.35		dark grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
938	939	Fill	Pit				light grey brown, sandy silt		7	7.1
939	939	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.35		circular, steep, concave		7	7.1
940	941	Fill	Pit	0.27	0.27		mid grey brown, firm,	1/1	7	7.1

941	941	Cut	Pit	0.27	0.27	0.42	circular, steep, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
942	942	Cut	Pit	1.48	1.00	0.31	sub oval, vertical, flat,		7	7.1
943	942	Fill	Pit	1.48	1.00	0.31	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
944		Layer	Made Ground			0.32	dark grey brown, sand, firm, brick rubble		7	7.2
945		Layer	Made Ground			0.53	mid reddish yellowish brown, sand, firm		7	7.2
946		Layer	Made Ground			0.42	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
947	996	Fill	Pit			0.14	light yellowish grey, sand, firm.	1/1	7	7.2
948	996	Fill	Pit			0.21	mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
949		Layer	Made Ground			0.21	mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
950		Layer	Made Ground			0.09	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
951		Layer	Made Ground			0.48	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
952		Layer	Made Ground			0.11	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
953		Layer	Made Ground			0.05	firm. No other info		7	7.2
954		Layer	Made Ground			0.22	dark grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
955		Layer	Made Ground			0.27	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
956		Layer	Made Ground			0.01	dark grey, burnt organic material, loose		7	7.2
957		Layer	Made Ground			0.03	dark grey, burnt organic material, loose		7	7.2
958		Layer	Made Ground			0.03	dark grey, burnt organice material, loose		7	7.2
959		Layer	Made Ground			0.02	dark grye, organic material, loose		7	7.2
960		Layer	Made Ground			0.01	dark grey, burnt organic material, loose		7	7.2
961		Layer	Made Ground			0.13	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm		7	7.2
962	963	Fill	Pit			0.41	mid brownish rey, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
963	963	Cut	Pit			0.41	steep, flat		7	7.2
964	965	Fill	Construction cut			0.78	mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2

965	965	Cut	Construction cut			0.78	moderate, flat		7	7.2
966		Layer	Made Ground			0.02	dark grey, decayed organic mateial, loose		7	7.2
967	969	Fill	Construction cut			0.29	mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
968	969	Fill	Construction cut			0.44	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.2
969	969	Cut	Construction cut			0.52	moderate, flat		7	7.2
970		Masonry	Foundation				clunch		7	7.2
971		Masonry	Wall				brick and stone		7	7.2
972	972	Cut	Construction cut						7	7.2
973	972	Fill	Construction cut						7	7.2
974	974	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.20	1.26	linear, vertical, concave		7	7.1
975	974	Fill	Pit	2.00	0.55	0.54	dark grey, silty sand, firm	1/3	7	7.1
976	974	Fill	Pit	2.00	0.65	0.42	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	2/3	7	7.1
977	974	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.20	0.48	dark grey, silty sand, firm	3/3	7	7.1
978	978	Cut	Pit	2.00	0.63	0.32	irregular, shallow		7	7.1
979	978	Fill	Pit	2.00	0.63	0.32	dark grey, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
980	980	Cut	Pit		1.40	0.34	linear, steep, concave		7	7.1
981	980	Fill	Pit		1.40	0.34	dark grey, sandy clay, loose	1/2	7	7.1
982	982	Cut	Well		1.60	1.60	circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
983	982	Fill	Well		1.60	1.60	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2

984	980	Fill	Pit		0.80	0.05	mid brown, sand, loose	2/2	7	7.1
985	985	Cut	Pit	1.10	1.05	0.40	circular, concave, flat		7	7.1
986	985	Fill	Pit	1.10	1.05	0.25	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
987	985	Fill	Pit	1.10	1.05	0.15	dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
988	988	Cut	Drain	3.00	0.18	0.41	linear, steep,		7	7.2
989	988	Fill	Drain	3.00	0.18	0.41	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.2
990	990	Cut	Drain	6.00	1.86	0.44	linear, steep, concave		7	7.2
991	990	Fill	Drain	6.00	0.45	0.41	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/3	7	7.2
992	990	Fill	Drain	1.00	0.64	0.30	mid yellowish grey, gravel, friable	2/3	7	7.2
993	990	Fill	Drain	6.00	1.30	0.42	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	3/3	7	7.2
994	994	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.17	0.38	sub circular, steep,		7	7.2
995	994	Fill	Pit	0.90	0.17	0.38	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
996	996	Cut	Pit			0.14	polygamal, steep, flat, bucket		8	
997	997	Cut	Pit			0.21	moderate, uneven		8	
998		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
999	1000	Fill	Construction cut				no info	1/1	7	7.2
1000	1000	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
1001	1002	Fill	Posthole		0.50	0.40	mid brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1002	1002	Cut	Posthole		0.50	0.42	sub circular, vertical, concave	U shaped	7	7.2
1003	1004	Fill	Posthole		0.11	0.17	mid brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1004	1004	Cut	Posthole		0.27	0.17	circular, vertical		7	7.2

1005		Masonry	Structure				brick and stone		7	7.2
1006	1006	Cut	Pit	0.71	0.70	0.70	sub circlar, concave, flat		7	7.1
1007	1006	Fill	Pit	0.71	0.70	0.70	light brownish grey, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1008		Masonry	Wall				stone and brick		7	7.2
1009	1009	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.51	0.09	circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1010	1009	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.51	0.09	dark greyish browm, silty sand, moderate	1/1	7	7.1
1011	1011	Cut	Pit	1.09	0.83	0.12	oval,shallow, concave		7	7.1
1012	1011	Fill	Pit	1.09	0.83	0.12	dark greyish brown, silty sans, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1013	1013	Cut	Pit	1.88	1.10	0.18	oval, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1014	1013	Fill	Pit	1.88	1.10	0.18	dark greyish brown, silt sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1015	1015	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.23	0.30	oval, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
1016	1015	Fill	Posthole	0.30	0.23	0.30	mid brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1017	1017	Cut	Posthole	0.55	0.32	0.22	oval,vertical, concave		7	7.2
1018	1017	Fill	Posthole	0.55	0.32	0.22	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1019	1019	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.30	0.30	oval, vertical, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
1020	1019	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.30	0.30	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1021	1021	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.22	oval, vertical, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
1022	1021	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.22	mid brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1023	1023	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.30	0.20	oval, moderate, concave		7	7.2
1024	1023	Fill	Posthole	0.30	0.30	0.20	mid brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1025	1025	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.10	0.30	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.1
1026	1025	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.10	0.15	light greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1027	1025	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.10	0.15	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1028	1028	Cut	Pit	1.25	1.37	0.40	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1029	1028	Fill	Pit	1.25	1.37	0.40	dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1

1030		Layer	Made Ground				dark grey brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.1
1031		Layer	Made Ground			0.40	light yellowish brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
1032	1032	Cut	Pit		1.70	0.63	sub circular, concave, flat		7	7.1
1033	1032	Fill	Pit		0.75	0.07	dark grey, clay	1/6	7	7.1
1034	1032	Fill	Pit		1.10	0.10	mid grey brown, sandy clay, loose	2/6	7	7.1
1035	1032	Fill	Pit		1.58	0.21	dark grey, silty clay, loose	3/6	7	7.1
1036	1032	Fill	Pit		1.10	0.12	dark grey, silty clay, loose	4/6	7	7.1
1037	1032	Fill	Pit		0.70	0.12	light reddish grey brown, silty clay, loose	5/6	7	7.1
1038	1032	Fill	Pit		0.67	0.10	light grey, sandy clay, loose	6/6	7	7.1
1039	1039	Cut	Pit		1.10	0.35	oval, concave, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1040	1039	Fill	Pit		0.70	0.11	light reddish brownish grey, sandy clay, loose	1/3	7	7.1
1041	1039	Fill	Pit		0.50	0.15	mid grey, silty clay, loose	2/3	7	7.1
1042	1039	Fill	Pit		1.12	0.35	mid grey, clayey silt, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1043	1043	Cut	Pit	3.50	0.60	0.18	sub circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1044	1043	Fill	Pit	3.50	0.60	0.18	mid grey brown, gravelly silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1045	1045	Cut	Pit		0.40	0.26	sub circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1046	1045	Fill	Pit	0.29	0.38	0.08	mid grey brown, gravelly silt, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1047	1045	Fill	Pit	0.29	0.37	0.19	mid gey brown, sandy silt, loose	2/2	7	7.1
1048	1048	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.70	0.30	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket shaped		7	7.1
1049	1048	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.64	0.11	mid grey brown, gravelly silt, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1050	1048	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.70	0.19	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1051	1051	Cut	Pit	1.35	1.20	0.60	oval, shallow, flat		7	7.2
1052	1051	Fill	Pit	1.95	0.30	0.05	dark brown, sandy clay, firm	1/3	7	7.2
1053		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2

1054	1054	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.69	0.43	sub circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1055	1054	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.69	0.43	dark grey brown, clay silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1056	1056	Cut	Well	1.00	0.90	0.49	circular, vertical		7	7.2
1057	1056	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1058	1056	Fill	Construction cut	1.00	0.51	0.26	light yellowish grey, sandy silt, friable, flint	1/2	7	7.2
1059	1056	Fill	Well	1.00	0.90	0.33	mid yellowish brown, gravelly, silt, friable	2/2	7	7.2
1060	1054	Fill	Natural	0.20	0.42	0.40	mid yellowish white, gravelly chalk, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1061	1061	Cut	Pit		2.26	0.44	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1062	1061	Fill	Pit		2.26	0.44	light greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1063	1063	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.40	0.28	circular, shallow, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1064	1063	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.40	0.28	light greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1065	1065	Cut	Pit	3.00	0.70	0.64	sub circular, steep, irregular		7	7.1
1066	1065	Fill	Pit	3.00	0.70	0.64	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1067	1067	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.16	0.20	sub circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1068	1067	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.16	0.20	light brownish grey, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1069	1069	Cut	Pit		1.40	0.29	sub circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1070	1069	Fill	Pit		1.40	0.29	light brownish grey, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1071	1054	Fill	Pit	0.20	0.34	0.03	dark grey brown, clayey silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1072	1072	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.50	0.40	circular, step, flat		7	7.1
1073	1072	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.15	light yellowish grey, silty gravel, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1074	1072	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.20	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1075	1075	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.30	sub circular, steep, irregular		7	7.1

1076	1075	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.20	light yellowish brown, silty gravel, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1077	1075	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.25	light greyish brown, silty clay, firm	2/3	7	7.1
1078	1075	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.50	0.25	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1079		Layer	Made Ground	3.00	1.00	0.20	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.1
1080	1080	Cut	Pit	1.60	0.78	0.18	sib circular, shallow, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1081	1080	Fill	Pit	1.60	0.43	0.06	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/3	7	7.1
1082	1080	Fill	Pit	0.80	0.64	0.08	mid reddish yelow, sand, loose	2/3	7	7.1
1083	1080	Fill	Pit	1.60	0.78	0.04	mid grey brown, sandy silt, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1084	1084	Cut	Pit	1.60	1.25	0.28	square, vertical, flat		7	7.1
1085	1084	Fill	Pit	1.60	1.25	0.28	dark grey brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1086	1086	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.50	0.30	sub circular, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1087	1086	Fill	Pit	0.30	0.40	0.10	light yellowish brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1088	1086	Fill	Pit	0.40	0.40	0.15	light brown grey, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1089	1089	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.80	0.50	circular, concave, irregular		7	7.1
1090	1089	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.80	0.15	mid reddish brown, silty clay, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1091	1089	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.80	0.20	dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm	2/3	7	7.1
1092	1089	Fill	Pit	0.50	0.80	0.25	dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1093	1093	Cut	Pit	0.30	0.30	0.40	circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1094	1093	Fill	Pit	0.30	0.30	0.35	dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1095	1095	Cut	Pit	0.96	0.85	0.18	sub circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1096	1095	Fill	Pit		0.85	0.18	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1097	1097	Cut	Pit	1.03	1.63	0.26	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1098	1097	Fill	Pit		1.63	0.26	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1099	1099	Cut	Pit	0.58	0.75	0.35	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1100	1099	Fill	Pit		0.75	0.35	light reddish brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1

1101	1101	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.42	0.26	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1102	1101	Fill	Pit	0.55	0.42	0.26	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1103	1103	Cut	Pit	0.23	0.62	0.23	sub circular, moderate		7	7.1
1104	1103	Fill	Pit	0.23	0.62	0.23	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firable	1/1	7	7.1
1105	1105	Cut	Pit	4.00	1.24	0.30	sub circular, vertical, flat		7	7.1
1106	1105	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.06	dark grey, organic material, friable	1/3	7	7.1
1107	1105	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.16	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	2/3	7	7.1
1108	1105	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.11	light grey brown, silty sand, friable	3/3	7	7.1
1109		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
1110	1111	Fill	Construction cut				no info	1/1	7	7.2
1111	1111	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
1112	1112	Cut	Pit		0.89	0.77	circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1113	1112	Fill	Pit		0.61	0.47	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1114	1112	Fill	Pit	1.70	1.50	0.64	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1115	1115	Cut	Pit	0.95	0.80	0.76	circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1116	1115	Fill	Pit	0.36	0.25	0.11	light greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1117	1115	Fill	Pit		0.95	0.69	mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1118	1118	Cut	Pit		0.90	0.82	circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1119	1118	Fill	Pit		0.90	0.82	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1120	1112	Fill	Pit		0.92	0.20	light brownish grey, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1121	1112	Fill	Pit		1.90	0.26	light brownishgrey, sandy clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1122	1122	Cut	Well	1.80	1.80	4.00	circular, vertical, flat		7	7.2

1123	1122	Fill	Well	1.80	1.80	0.20	dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/2	7	7.2
1124	1122	Fill	Well	1.80	1.80	4.00	mid brown, silty sand, loose	2/2	7	7.2
1125	1125	Cut	Pit	1.40	1.40	0.77	sub circular, vertical, flat		7	7.1
1126	1125	Fill	Pit	1.40	1.40	0.23	dark greyish red	1/4	7	7.1
1127	1125	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.90	0.24	dark grey, clayey sand, firm	2/4	7	7.1
1128	1125	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.84	0.27	mid reddish brown, sand gravel, firm	3/4	7	7.1
1129	1125	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.70	0.16	dark grey, silty sand, loose	4/4	7	7.1
1130	1130	Cut	Pit	1.40	0.85	0.65	sub circular, concave, flat		7	7.1
1131	1130	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.52	0.16	mid reddish brown, clayey sand, firm	1/4	7	7.1
1132	1130	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.70	0.24	dark grey, clayey sand, firm	2/4	7	7.1
1133	1130	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.77	0.07	dark brown, sandy gravel, firm	3/4	7	7.1
1134	1130	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.85	0.20	dark grey brown, clayey sand, firm	4/4	7	7.1
1135	1122	Fill	Well		0.20	0.70	light grey, chalky clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1136		Masonry	Staircase				brick		7	7.2
1137		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
1138		Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
1139		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1140		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1141		Layer	Made Ground			0.18	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1142		Masonry	Floor				brick		7	7.2
1143	1143	Cut	Pit		1.05	0.84	sub circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1

1144	1143	Fill	Pit		0.35	0.40	mid brown red	1/3	7	7.1
1145	1143	Fill	Pit		1.10	0.75	dark grey, clayey sand, loose	2/3	7	7.1
1146	1143	Fill	Pit		0.80	0.30	mid grey brown, silty clay, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1147	1147	Cut	Pit	1.80		0.09	sub circular, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1148	1147	Fill	Pit	1.80		0.09	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1149	1151	Fill	Posthole		0.25	0.11	mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
1150	1151	Fill	Posthole		0.30	0.25	dark grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	2/2	7	7.2
1151	1151	Cut	Posthole		0.30	0.25	circular, moderate, concave		7	7.2
1152	1152	Cut	Pit		1.05	1.08	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.1
1153	1153	Cut	Pit	1.53	2.20	0.60	circular, concave, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1154	1153	Fill	Pit	1.55	2.20	0.60	dark greyish brown, silty gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1155	1155	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.90	0.18	circular, concave, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1156	1155	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.90	0.18	dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1157	1157	Cut	Pit	2.60	1.50	0.15	circular, concave, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1158	1157	Fill	Pit	2.60	1.50	0.15	dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1159	1159	Cut	Pit		0.57	0.22	sub circular, vertical, concave, Ushaped		7	7.1
1160	1159	Fill	Pit		0.57	0.22	dark grey brown, clayey silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1161		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1162		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1163		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1164	1165	Fill	Pit	0.77	0.53	0.10	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1165	1165	Cut	Pit	0.77	0.53	0.10	oval, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1166	1167	Fill	Pit	0.83	0.53	0.07	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1

1167	1167	Cut	Pit	0.83	0.53	0.07	oval, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1168	1168	Cut	Pit	5.20	0.95	0.50	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1169	1168	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.95	0.25	mid grey brown, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1170	1170	Cut	Pit	5.20	1.42	0.27	sub circular, shallow, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1171	1170	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.42	0.27	dark yellowish brown, sandy gravel, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1172	1170	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.42	0.27	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1173	1173	Cut	Pit	2.77	1.18	0.50	sub circular, steep, concave		7	7.1
1174	1173	Fill	Pit	2.77	1.18	0.50	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1176	1176	Cut	Pit	1.70	0.80	0.40	no credible info		7	7.1
1177	1176	Fill	Pit	1.70	0.80	0.40	dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1178	1178	Cut	Pit	1.50	0.83	0.32	square, concave, concave		7	7.1
1179	1178	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.83	0.22	mid blueish grey, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1180	1180	Cut	Well	1.50	1.50	4.00	circular,vertical		7	7.2
1181	1180	Fill	Well		1.10	4.00	light grey, clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
1182	1180	Fill	Well	1.50	1.50	4.00	darkish brown, silty sand, loose	2/2	7	7.2
1183	1180	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1184	1184	Cut	Pit		1.60	0.41	sub circular, vertical		7	7.1
1185	1185	Cut	Pit		1.35	0.46	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1186	1185	Fill	Pit		1.35	0.46	mid grey, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1187	1184	Fill	Pit		1.36	0.32	light grey, silty sand, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1188	1184	Fill	Pit		1.21	0.52	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	2/3	7	7.1
1189	1184	Fill	Pit		0.85	0.53	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1190	1152	Fill	Pit		0.50	0.20	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	1/7	7	7.1

1191	1152	Fill	Pit		0.52	0.24	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	2/7	7	7.1
1192	1152	Fill	Pit		1.05	0.42	mid reddish grey, sandy silt, firm	3/7	7	7.1
1193	1152	Fill	Pit		0.52	0.33	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	4/7	7	7.1
1194	1152	Fill	Pit		0.66	0.34	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	5/7	7	7.1
1195	1152	Fill	Pit		0.95	0.60	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	6/7	7	7.1
1196	1152	Fill	Pit		0.93	0.43	mid reddish grey, sandy silt, firm	7/7	7	7.1
1197	1197	Cut	Pit	1.40	0.74	0.16	oval, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1198	1197	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.74	0.16	mid grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1199	1178	Fill	Pit	1.50	0.85	0.35	mid brown, clayey silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1200	1220	Fill	Pit			0.06	mid grey brown, sandy clay, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1201	1202	Fill	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.09	mid grey brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1202	1202	Cut	Posthole	0.31	0.31	0.09	sub circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1203	1204	Fill	Stakehole	0.20	0.17	0.02	mid greyish brown, sandy clay, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1204	1204	Cut	Stakehole	0.20	0.17	0.02	sub circular, shallow, flat		7	7.1
1205	1056	Masonry	Well				brick capping		7	7.2
1206	1206	Cut	Pit	0.90	1.50	0.35	circular, shallow, irregular		7	7.1
1209	1209	Cut	Pit		2.10	0.95	sub circular, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.1
1211	1211	Cut	Pit	2.64	2.44	0.39	circular, concave, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1212	1211	Fill	Pit		2.60	0.40	mid brownish grey, sandy clay, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1213	1213	Cut	Pit		0.72	0.27	circular, concave, irregular, U shaped		7	7.1
1214	1213	Fill	Pit		0.72	0.27	mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1215	1216	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.82	0.22	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1216	1216	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.82	0.22	sub circular, vertical, concave		7	7.1
1217	1218	Fill	Pit	1.00	2.62	0.22	light grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1218	1218	Cut	Pit	1.00	2.62	0.22	sub circular, steep, irregular		7	7.1

1219	1056	Fill	Well	1.50	1.50	1.70	dark grey brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1220	1220	Cut	Pit	7.30	3.50	0.20	irregular, concave		7	7.1
1221	1220	Fill	Pit	7.30	3.50	0.20	mid grey, sandy clay loose	1/2	7	7.1
1222	1220	Fill	Pit	2.20	2.50	0.10	mid brown, sandy silt, loose	2/2	7	7.1
1223	1226	Fill	Pit		1.35	0.36	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1224	1226	Fill	Pit		0.31	0.21	mid reddish brown, silty sand, riable	2/3	7	7.1
1225	1226	Fill	Pit		1.30	0.25	dark grey brown, silty clay, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1226	1226	Cut	Pit	3.05	1.51	0.50	sub circular, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.1
1227	1229	Fill	Pit		0.59	0.19	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1228	1229	Fill	Pit		0.59	0.40	mid grye brown, sandy silt, friable	2/2	7	7.1
1229	1229	Cut	Pit	1.20	0.59	0.61	sub circular, steep, base not known		7	7.1
1230	1230	Cut	Pit	8.20	3.30	0.84	sub circular, vertical, flat		7	7.1
1231	1230	Fill	Pit	1.65	1.00	0.44	mid grey, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1232	1230	Fill	Pit	2.58	1.00	0.60	dark reddish brown, silty sand	2/3	7	7.1
1233	1230	Fill	Pit	2.36	1.00	0.27	mid reddish brown, sandy gravel, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1234	1234	Cut	Pit	2.75	1.98	0.36	square, vertical, base no known		7	7.1
1235	1234	Fill	Pit	2.75	1.98	0.30	dark reddish brown, clayey sand	1/1	7	7.1
1236	1236	Cut	Pit	3.10	2.30	0.56	oval, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1237	1236	Fill	Pit	3.10	2.30	0.56	mid grey brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1238	1238	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.35	0.75	oval, steep, flat		7	7.1
1239	1238	Fill	Pit		0.64	0.33	mid brownish red, sandy gravel, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1240	1238	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.35	0.75	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1241	1242	Fill	Pit		1.55	0.28	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1242	1242	Cut	Pit		1.55	0.28	oval, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1243	1244	Fill	Pit		0.27	0.32	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1

1244	1244	Cut	Pit		0.27	0.32	steep, flat		7	7.1
1245	1246	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.25	mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1246	1246	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.25	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1247	1247	Cut	Pit	1.80	2.30		sub circular, steep		7	7.1
1248	1247	Fill	Pit	1.80	2.05	0.21	light brownish red, sand, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1249	1247	Fill	Pit	1.80	2.30	0.34	dark greyish brown, sand silt, loose	2/2	7	7.1
1250	1250	Cut	Well				no info		7	7.2
1251	1250	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1252	1252	Cut	Pit		1.82	0.49	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
1253	1252	Fill	Pit		1.82	0.38	light yelowish grey, silty sand, loose	1/4	7	7.2
1254	1252	Fill	Pit		0.82	0.23	mid grey, sandy silt, loose	2/4	7	7.2
1255	1252	Fill	Pit		0.88	0.16	mid grey, sandy silt, loose	3/4	7	7.2
1256	1252	Fill	Pit		1.82	0.59	light grey, sandy gravel, loose	4/4	7	7.2
1257	1234	Fill	Pit				no info	1/1	7	7.1
1258	1259	Fill	Pit		0.60	0.07	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1259	1259	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.60	0.07	sub circular, shallow, flat		7	7.1
1260	1260	Cut	Well	3.20	1.55	0.40	sub circular, steep		7	7.2
1261	1260	Fill	Well	3.20	1.75	0.25	light brownish red, sand, loose	1/2	7	7.2
1262	1260	Fill	Well	3.20	1.75	0.32	dark greyish brown, sandy silt, losse	2/2	7	7.2
1263	1263	Cut	Pit		1.70	0.16	sub circular, vertical		7	7.1
1264	1263	Fill	Pit		1.70	0.16	mid grey brown, silty gravel, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1265	1265	Cut	Pit	5.00	5.00	0.30	sub circular, shallow		7	7.1
1266	1265	Fill	Pit	7.50	7.50	0.30	light greyish brown, sity sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1

1267	1267	Cut	Well		2.97	0.52	circular, shallow, flat, bowl		7	7.2
1268	1267	Fill	Well		2.97	0.52	dark greyish brown, silty gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1269	1269	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.25	circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
1270	1269	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.25	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1271	1272	Fill	Well	1.13	0.90		mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1272	1272	Cut	Well	1.13	0.90		circular, steep		7	7.2
1273	1273	Cut	Pit				no info		7	7.1
1274	1273	Fill	Pit				dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1275	1275	Cut	Pit	1.55	1.20	0.23	oval, moderate		7	7.1
1276	1275	Fill	Pit	1.55	1.20	0.23	light brownish grey, sandy silty, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1277		Layer	Made Ground				dark brownish grey, sandy silty clay, loose		7	7.2
1278		Layer	Made Ground				mid grey brown, sandy silt, loose		7	7.1
1279	1280	Fill	Posthole	0.20	0.20		mid reddish brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	8	
1280	1280	Cut	Posthole	0.20	0.20		circular		8	
1281	1282	Fill	Pit		1.15	0.11	light grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1282	1282	Cut	Pit	3.05	1.15	0.11	sub circular, shallow, concave, bowl shaped		7	7.1
1283	1289	Fill	Pit		1.00	0.18	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/6	7	7.1
1284	1289	Fill	Pit		1.30	0.24	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	2/6	7	7.1
1285	1289	Fill	Pit		1.45	0.20	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	3/6	7	7.1
1286	1289	Fill	Pit		0.62	0.06	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firable	4/6	7	7.1
1287	1289	Fill	Pit		0.42	0.04	dark grey brown, sandy silt, friable	5/6	7	7.1
1288	1289	Fill	Pit		0.90	0.27	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm	6/6	7	7.1
1289	1289	Cut	Pit	2.10	2.35	0.36	sub circular, moderate, flat, bowl shaped		7	7.1

1290	1291	Fill	Pit		0.75	0.20	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1291	1291	Cut	Pit	2.20	0.75	0.20	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1292	1292	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.20	0.15	circular, shallow, irregular		7	7.1
1293	1292	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.20	0.15	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1294	1294	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.75	0.80	oval, undercutting, concave, bell shaped		7	7.1
1295	1294	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.75	0.80	mid brownish grey, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1296	1296	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.70	0.78	sub circular, undercutting, concave, bell shaped		7	7.1
1297	1296	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.70	0.78	mid brownish grey, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1298	1299	Fill	Pit	1.60	1.60	0.70	dark grey brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1299	1299	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.30	0.60	oval, steep, flat, bucket		7	7.1
1300	1301	Fill	Pit	3.50	2.80	0.29	light grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1301	1301	Cut	Pit	3.50	2.80	0.29	sub circular		7	7.1
1302	1302	Cut	Pit	1.82	1.35	0.99	oval, vertical, flat, bucket shaped		7	7.2
1303	1302	Fill	Pit	1.75	1.07	0.13	dark grey, sandy clay, firm	1/2	7	7.2
1304	1302	Fill	Pit	1.82	1.35	0.92	dark grey, sandy clay	2/2	7	7.2
1305	1305	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.79	0.63	sub circular, vertical, flat, bucket		7	7.2
1306	1305	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.79	0.63	dark reddish greyish brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1307	1307	Cut	Construction cut	1.32	1.20	0.27	curvilinear, steep, flat		7	7.2
1308	1307	Fill	Construction cut	1.32	1.20	0.27	same as 714	1/1	7	7.2
1309	1309	Cut	Pit	0.27	0.55	0.16	sub circular, near vertical, concave		7	7.1

1310	1309	Fill	Pit	0.27	0.55	0.16	mid grey brown, mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1311	1311	Cut	Pit	1.00	2.17	0.08	sub circular, vertical, concave,		7	7.1
1312	1311	Fill	Pit	1.00	2.17	0.08	mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1313	1206	Fill	Pit	0.90	1.50	0.25	mid brownish grey, silty sand, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1314	1206	Fill	Pit	0.90	1.50	0.15	mid reddish brown, silty sand, loose	2/2	7	7.1
1315	1315	Cut	Pit	0.90	1.00	0.30	circular, moderate, irregular		7	7.1
1316	1315	Fill	Pit	0.90	1.00	0.30	mid brownish grey	1/1	7	7.1
1317	1317	Cut	Pit	0.85	0.60	0.30	circular, shallow, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1318	1317	Fill	Pit	0.85	0.60	0.30	mid brownish grey, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1319	1319	Cut	Pit			0.82	sub circular, steep, concave		7	7.1
1320	1319	Fill	Pit			0.82	mid brownish grey, clayey silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1321	1321	Cut	Pit			0.57	circular, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1322	1321	Fill	Pit			0.57	light brownish grey, clayey silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1323	1323	Cut	Pit			0.20	sub circular, concave, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1324	1323	Fill	Pit			0.20	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1325	1325	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.60	0.20	circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1326	1325	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.60	0.20	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1327	1327	Cut	Pit				sub circular, shallow, concave		7	7.1
1328	1327	Fill	Pit				light greyish brown, silty sand	1/3	7	7.1
1329	1327	Fill	Pit				mid brownish grey, silty sand, loose	2/3	7	7.1
1330	1327	Fill	Pit				mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1331	1331	Cut	Pit		2.10	0.43	rectangular, vertical, concave		7	7.1
1332	1331	Fill	Pit		0.80	0.04	light grey, clay, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1333	1331	Fill	Pit		2.10	0.16	light brown, sandy clay, loose	1/3	7	7.1

1334	1331	Fill	Pit		2.10	0.24	dark brown, silty clay, loose	2/3	7	7.1
1335	1331	Fill	Pit		0.90	0.10	mid brown, silty sand, loose	3/3	7	7.1
1336	1336	Cut	Pit		0.90	0.30	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1337	1336	Fill	Pit		0.90	0.30	light yellowish brown, sandy clay, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1338	1338	Cut	Pit		0.70	0.20	sub circular, vertical, flat, U shaped		7	7.2
1339	1338	Fill	Pit		0.70	0.20	dark brownish yellow	1/1	7	7.2
1340	1340	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.15	oval		7	7.1
1341	1340	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50	0.15	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1342	1342	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.50		oval		7	7.1
1343	1342	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.50		light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1344	1344	Cut	Pit	4.25	3.50	0.74	sub circular, steep		7	7.1
1345	1344	Fill	Pit	4.25	3.50	0.74	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1346	1346	Cut	Pit	1.30	0.99	0.26	oval, moderate, concave		7	7.1
1347	1346	Fill	Pit	1.30	0.99	0.26	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1348	1349	Fill	Pit	4.00	1.80	0.17	mid grey, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1349	1349	Cut	Pit	4.00	1.80	0.17	oval, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1350	1351	Fill	Pit	0.80	0.80	0.12	mid reddish grey	1/1	7	7.1
1351	1351	Cut	Pit	0.80	0.80	0.12	oval, concave, flat, V shaped		7	7.1
1352	1353	Fill	Pit	1.50	1.50	0.27	mid grey, sandy gravel, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1353	1353	Cut	Pit	1.50	1.50	0.27	oval, irregular, flat		7	7.1
1354	1355	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
1355	1355	Cut	Construction cut		0.72	0.28	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1357		Layer	Made Ground		1.91	0.15	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1358		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.21	mid reddish brown, gravely sand, firm		7	7.2

1359		Layer	Made Ground		0.60	0.06	mid grey, clinker, firm		7	7.2
1360		Layer	Made Ground		1.00	0.25	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1361		Layer	Made Ground		0.65	0.06	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, firm, regular mortar inclusions		7	7.2
1362		Layer	Made Ground		10.50	0.09	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.1
1363		Layer	Made Ground		2.25	0.32	light greyish brown, sandy gravel, firm		7	7.2
1364		Layer	Made Ground		2.25	0.22	mid reddish brown, sand, firm, very frequent mortar inclusions		7	7.1
1365		Layer	Made Ground		0.55	0.06	light silty sand, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1367		Layer	Made Ground		1.44	0.13	mid greyish brown, loose		7	7.1
1368	1368	Cut	Pit	0.25	0.25	0.15	circular, vertical, flat, U shaped		8	
1369	1368	Fill	Pit	0.25	0.25	0.15	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	8	
1370	1370	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.15	circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1371	1370	Fill	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.15	mid brownish grey, silty sand, firm,	1/1	7	7.1
1372	1372	Cut	Pit	4.50	3.75	0.50	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1373	1372	Fill	Pit	2.05	1.60	0.25	dark grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1374	1372	Fill	Pit	4.50	3.75	0.26	dark grey brown, clayey sand	2/3	7	7.1
1375	1375	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.09	circular, shallow, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1376	1375	Fill	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.09	light greyish brown, silty clay, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1377	1372	Fill	Pit	1.15		0.10	light green, sandy clay, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1378	1344	Fill	Pit				same as 1345	1/1	7	7.1
1379	1380	Fill	Pit		0.20	0.21	mid grey brown, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1380	1380	Cut	Pit		0.20	0.21	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
1381	1381	Cut	Pit		0.50	0.17	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
1382	1381	Fill	Pit		0.50	0.16	dark grey brown, firm	1/1	7	7.1

1383	119	Fill	Well		0.20	1.20	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	6	
1384	119	Fill	Well		0.80	1.20	greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	6	
1385	1387	Fill	Pit	1.40	0.90	0.20	mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm	1/5	7	7.1
1386	1387	Fill	Pit		2.70	0.20	dark brown, sandy silt, loose	2/5	7	7.1
1387	1387	Cut	Pit	4.40		0.40	oval, convex, flat, bowl		7	7.1
1388	1387	Fill	Pit		4.40	0.20	mid yellowish brown, sandy silty clay, firm	3/5	7	7.1
1389	1387	Fill	Pit	1.45	4.00	0.05	mid yellowish brown, sandy silt, loose	4/5	7	7.1
1390	1387	Fill	Pit	1.30	4.00	0.20	mid brownish grey, sandy silty clay	5/5	7	7.1
1391	1392	Fill	Pit			0.50	dark brownish grey, clayey sandy silt	1/1	7	7.1
1392	1392	Cut	Pit		1.20	0.40	sub circular, convex, concave, bowl		7	7.1
1393	1393	Cut	Pit	1.05	0.78	0.16	sub circular, vertical, flat,		7	7.2
1394	1393	Fill	Pit	1.05	0.78	0.16	dark grey, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1395	1395	Cut	Pit		2.40	0.32	circular, moderate, flat		7	7.2
1396	1395	Fill	Pit		2.40	0.32	light reddish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1397	1397	Cut	Pit		1.90	0.35	circular, moderate,		7	7.2
1398	1397	Fill	Pit		1.90	0.35	light brownish grey, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1399	1399	Cut	Construction cut	2.40	2.30	0.40	circular. Cut of well		7	7.2
1400	1399	Fill	Well	2.40	2.30	0.40	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1401	1401	Cut	Well	1.40	1.30	0.40	circular, convex, concave		7	7.2
1402	1401	Fill	Well	1.40	1.30	0.40	light brownish grey, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1403	1399	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1404	1405	Fill	Well	0.80	0.80	0.20	mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1405	1401	Fill	Well	1.40	1.30	0.30	light blueish grey, clay, firm	1/1	7	7.2

1406		Layer	Made Ground	3.00	1.80	0.48	dark reddish brown, sandy clay, firm		7	7.2
1407		Layer	Surface	1.80	1.10	0.09	light grey, chalk, firm		7	7.2
1408	1408	Cut	Construction cut	1.86	0.16	0.32	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1409	1408	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
1410	1408	Fill	Construction cut	0.84	0.16	0.32	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1411	1413	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1412	1413	Fill	Well				no info		7	7.2
1413	1413	Cut	Well				circular. Cut of well		7	7.2
1414	1413	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1415	1152	Fill	Pit		0.88	0.34	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm	1/6	7	7.1
1416	1152	Fill	Pit		0.98	0.49	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	2/6	7	7.1
1417	1152	Fill	Pit		0.35	0.16	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	3/6	7	7.1
1418	1152	Fill	Pit		0.65	0.22	mid reddish brow, silty sand, firm	4/6	7	7.1
1419	1152	Fill	Pit		0.53	0.23	light grey, silty sand, firm	5/6	7	7.1
1420	1152	Fill	Pit		0.54	0.37	mid reddish grey, sandy silt, firm	6/6	7	7.1
1421	1209	Fill	Pit		0.60	0.36	light grey, silty sand, firm	1/11	7	7.1
1422	1209	Fill	Pit		0.60	0.40	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	2/11	7	7.1
1423	1209	Fill	Pit		2.10	0.70	mid grey brown, silty sand, firm	3/11	7	7.1
1424	1209	Fill	Pit		1.40	0.84	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	4/11	7	7.1
1425	1209	Fill	Pit		0.95	0.58	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	5/11	7	7.1
1426	1209	Fill	Pit		1.40		mid grey, sandy silt, firm	6/11	7	7.1
1427	1209	Fill	Pit		0.62	0.16	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	7/11	7	7.1
1428	1209	Fill	Pit		0.90	0.20	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	8/11	7	7.1

1429	1209	Fill	Pit		0.64	0.26	mid grey, sandy silt, compact	9/11	7	7.1
1430	1209	Fill	Pit		1.44	0.18	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	10/11	7	7.1
1431	1209	Fill	Pit		0.77	0.10	no info	11/11	7	7.1
1432	1432	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.30	circular, vertical, flat, box		7	7.1
1433	1432	Fill	Pit	0.70	0.60	0.30	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1434	1434	Cut	Pit	6.80	2.90	1.60	rectangular, vertical		7	7.1
1435	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.80	0.20	dark red brown, sandy clay, firm	1/4	7	7.1
1436	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.80	0.20	mid yellow brown, sandy clay, firm,	2/4	7	7.1
1437	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	0.90	0.20	dark brown, sandy clay, firm	3/4	7	7.1
1438	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.40	0.65	dark brownish blueish grey, sandy clay, firm	4/4	7	7.1
1439	1439	Cut	Pit	1.35	0.45	0.25	sub circular, concave, concave, U shaped		7	7.2
1440	1439	Fill	Pit	1.35	0.40	0.05	light yellow, sand, friable, very frequent mortar inclusions	1/2	7	7.2
1441	1439	Fill	Pit	1.35	0.45	0.20	dark grey, sandy silt, loose, charcoal or ash inclusions	2/2	7	7.2
1442	119	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1443	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.00	0.40	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1444	1434	Fill	Pit	1.00	1.00	0.70	mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1445	1250	Fill	Well				contaminated		7	7.2
1446		Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1447		Layer	Made Ground	1.20	0.30	0.08	light grey, concrete, solid		7	7.1
1448		Layer	Made Ground	15.00	11.00	0.20	mid greenish brown, clayey sand, firm		7	7.2
1449		Layer	Made Ground		0.30	0.18	dark reddish brown, clayey sand, firm		7	7.2

1450		Layer	Made Ground	2.00	0.30	0.35	mid blueish grey, clay, firm		7	7.2
1451	1451	Cut	Pit		1.75	0.73	sub circular, steep, irregular		7	7.1
1452	1451	Fill	Pit		0.92	0.41	light yellowish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1453	1453	Cut	Pit		0.65	0.78	steep, convex		7	7.1
1454	1453	Fill	Pit		0.65	0.78	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1455	1451	Fill	Pit		1.75	0.68	mid brownish grey, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1456	1456	Cut	Pit		1.92	0.72	sub circular, shallow, concav, U shaped		7	7.1
1457	1456	Fill	Pit		1.68	0.36	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/3	7	7.1
1458	1456	Fill	Pit		1.81	0.20	light yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	2/3	7	7.1
1459	1456	Fill	Pit		1.22	0.15	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	3/3	7	7.1
1461	1467	Fill	Pit		0.45	0.12	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1462	1462	Cut	Pit		0.62	0.51	sub circular, undercutting, flat		7	7.1
1463	1462	Fill	Pit		0.62	0.50	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1464	1464	Cut	Pit		0.71	0.41	sub circular, moderate, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1465	1464	Fill	Pit		0.71	0.42	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose, frequent charcoal inclusions	1/1	7	7.1
1466		Layer	Made Ground		1.87	0.45	light yellowish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.1
1467	1467	Cut	Pit		0.85	0.27	no info		7	7.1
1468	1467	Fill	Pit		0.85	0.10	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1469	1469	Cut	Pit		0.85	0.38	no info		7	7.1
1470	1469	Fill	Pit		0.82	0.22	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/2	7	7.1
1471	1469	Fill	Pit		0.20	0.23	light yellowish brown, silty sand, friable	2/2	7	7.1
1472	1472	Cut	Pit		0.75	0.36	no info		7	7.1
1473	1472	Fill	Pit		0.73	0.37	light yellowish brown, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.1

1474	1474	Cut	Pit		0.38	0.12	no info		7	7.1
1475	1474	Fill	Pit		0.41	0.12	light yellowish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1476		Layer	Made Ground		1.45	0.52	light brownish grey, silty sand, friable		7	7.1
1477	1477	Cut	Drain	0.80	0.30	0.18	linear, concave, concave		7	7.2
1478	1477	Fill	Drain	0.80	0.30	0.18	dark greyish brown, brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1479	1479	Cut	Pit	1.85	0.64	0.23	oval, shallow, irregular		7	7.1
1480	1479	Fill	Pit	0.85	0.64	0.23	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1481	1481	Cut	Drain	0.80	0.60	0.70	square, steep		7	7.2
1482	1481	Masonry	Drain				brick and worked stone		7	7.2
1483	1481	Fill	Drain	0.30	0.10	0.70	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/2	7	7.2
1484	1481	Fill	Drain	0.40	0.40	0.30	light greyish brown, silty sand, loose	2/2	7	7.2
1485	1486	Masonry	Wall				brick, stone and clunch		7	7.2
1486	1486	Cut	Construction cut	0.25	0.10		linear, vertical		7	7.2
1487	1487	Cut	Pit	2.55	1.35	0.49	square, vertical, flat		7	7.1
1488	1487	Fill	Pit	2.55	1.35	0.49	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1489		Layer	Made Ground	1.40	0.60	0.25	dark brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.1
1490	1487	Fill	Pit				not excavated	1/1	7	7.1
1491		Layer	Made Ground				mid reddish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.1
1492	1492	Cut	Pit		0.40	0.20	sub circular, concave, concave. U shaped		7	7.2
1493	1492	Fill	Pit		0.40	0.20	mid reddish brown, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1495		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.45	0.26	mid reddish grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1496		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	1.05	0.35	dark grey, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1497		Layer	Surface	0.80		0.06	light brown, sandy, loose		7	7.2

1498		Layer	Floor	0.80		0.04	blue grey, slate		7	7.2
1500	1500	Cut	Pit	1.50	0.90	0.40	circular		7	7.1
1501	1500	Fill	Pit	1.50	0.90	0.40	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1502	1502	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.90	0.30	circular		7	7.1
1503	1502	Fill	Pit	0.60	0.90	0.30	mid greyish brown, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1504	1504	Cut	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
1505	1504	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1506	1504	Fill	Construction cut				no info		7	7.2
1507		Layer	Surface	0.60	0.30	0.06	light grey, sand, loose, very frequent packed in mortar		7	7.2
1508		Layer	Surface	2.60	0.05	0.05	light yellow brown, friable		7	7.2
1509		Layer	Made Ground	0.50	0.30	0.08	mid brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1510		Layer	Surface	0.50	0.30	0.06	light yellowish brown, mortar, friable		7	7.2
1511	1511	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.65	0.77	sub circular, undercutting, concave		7	7.2
1512	1511	Fill	Pit	0.90	0.53	0.56	dark grey, sand, loose	1/3	7	7.2
1513	1511	Fill	Pit	0.90	0.53	0.24	mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, firm	2/3	7	7.2
1514	1511	Fill	Pit	0.90	0.65	0.23	dark grey, sand, loose	3/3	7	7.2
1515	1518	Masonry	Structure				brick		7	7.2
1516	1518	Masonry	Floor				brick		7	7.2
1517	1004	Fill	Posthole		0.30	0.17	yellowish brown, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1518	1518	Cut	Construction cut		0.50	0.56	linear, vertical,		7	7.2

1519	1518	Fill	Construction cut		0.50	0.56	mid grey, gravely concrete, solid	1/1	7	7.2
1520	1518	Fill	Structure	0.90	0.33	0.45	mid yellowish brown, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1521	1051	Fill	Pit	1.95	0.45	0.15	dark brown, silty clay, firm	1/3	7	7.2
1522	1051	Fill	Pit	1.95	0.65	0.16	dark brown, sandy clay, firm	2/3	7	7.2
1523	1051	Fill	Pit	1.95	0.45	0.15	dark brown, silty clay, firm	3/3	7	7.2
1524		Layer	Made Ground	0.70	0.50	0.10	light brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1525		Layer	Made Ground	0.70	0.50	0.20	mid grey brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1526		Layer	Made Ground	0.70	0.50	0.15	mid brown, sand, friable		7	7.2
1527		Layer	Made Ground	0.70	0.50	0.15	mid brown, silty sand, friable		7	7.2
1528	1528	Cut	Construction cut	6.10	0.30	0.20	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1529	1528	Fill	Construction cut	6.10	0.30	0.22	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1530	1528	Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
1531	1531	Cut	Construction cut				linear, vertical,		7	7.2
1532	1531	Fill	Construction cut				mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1533	1531	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2
1534	848	Fill	Pit	1.20	0.57	0.25	mid yellowish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1535	848	Fill	Pit		0.52	0.04	mid reddish brown, silty sand,		7	7.2
1536	1536	Cut	Construction cut	5.40	0.50	0.74	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1537	1536	Masonry	Foundation				gravel and worked stone		7	7.2

1538	1486	Fill	Construction cut	0.25	0.10		light brown, clayey sand, firm		7	7.2
1539	1539	Cut	Construction cut		0.86	1.21	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1540	1540	Cut	Floor	6.00	0.30	0.60	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1541	1540	Fill	Floor	6.00	0.30	0.60	light grey, silty sand, firm, gravel and mortar inclusions	1/1	7	7.2
1542	1542	Cut	Floor	6.00	0.30	0.10	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1543	1542	Fill	Floor	6.00	0.30	0.10	light grey, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1544	1586	Masonry	Wall				clunch, brick and worked stone		7	7.2
1545	1539	Fill	Foundation		0.53	0.50	made entirely of rubble, loose	1/3	7	7.2
1546	1539	Fill	Foundation		0.42	0.27	light reddish yellow, sandy gravel, firm	2/3	7	7.2
1547	1539	Fill	Foundation		8.00	0.21	gravel, loose	3/3	7	7.2
1548	1548	Cut	Construction cut		0.50	0.54	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1549	1548	Fill	Construction cut		0.50	0.54	mid grey, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1550		Layer	Surface		1.12	0.11	light grey, clunch, firm		7	7.2
1551	1551	Cut	Construction cut		0.62	1.06	linear, steep, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1552	1539	Fill	Construction cut		0.36	0.34	light grey, sandy silt, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1553		Layer	Made Ground		0.26	0.23	mid grey, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2
1554		Layer	Made Ground		1.12	0.28	light brown, sandy silt, firm		7	7.2

1555	1551	Fill	Construction cut		0.62	1.06	light grey, silty sand, friable	1/1	7	7.2
1556		Layer	Made Ground		1.18	0.22	light greyish brown, clayey sand, firm		7	7.2
1557		Layer	Made Ground		1.17	0.20	light reddish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1558		Layer	Made Ground		1.21	0.32	mid reddish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1559		Layer	Made Ground		0.60	0.25	mid reddish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1560		Layer	Made Ground		1.09	0.34	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1561	1561	Cut	Construction cut		0.55	0.40	linear, vertical, flat, box shaped		7	7.2
1562	1561	Fill	Construction cut		0.55	0.34	dark brown, clayey sand, firm		7	7.2
1563	1563	Cut	Pit		2.00	0.40	circular, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.2
1564	1563	Fill	Pit		1.80	0.17	dark grey, clayey sand, firm	1/3	7	7.2
1565	1563	Fill	Pit		1.80	0.24	mid reddish yellow	2.3	7	7.2
1566	1563	Fill	Pit		2.00	0.22	dark brown, clayey sand, firm	3/3	7	7.2
1567		Layer	Made Ground		1.80	0.35	mid greyish brown, silty sand, firm		7	7.2
1568	1561	Fill	Construction cut		0.55	0.10	light grey, gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1569		Masonry	Wall				clunch		7	7.2
1570		Layer	Made Ground	1.00	0.60		mid greyish brown		7	7.2
1571	1571	Cut	Construction cut	1.00	0.30		linear		7	7.2
1572	1571	Fill	Construction cut	1.10	0.30	0.20	light greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1573	1571	Masonry	Wall				brick		7	7.2

1574	1574	Cut	Construction cut	4.00	0.60		linear		7	7.2
1575	1574	Fill	Construction cut	4.00	0.60		light yellow, sandy gravel, firm`	1/1	7	7.2
1576	1576	Cut	Foundation	4.00	0.45		linear		7	7.2
1577	1576	Fill	Construction cut	4.00	0.45		mid greyish brown, sandy gravel, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1578	1585	Masonry	Wall				brick and clunch		7	7.2
1579	1579	Cut	Foundation	2.40	0.40		linear		7	7.2
1580	1579	Fill	Construction cut	2.40	0.40		mid brownish grey, sandy gravel, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1581	1581	Cut	Construction cut	1.60	0.40		linear		7	7.2
1582	1581	Fill	Construction cut	1.60	0.40		mid brownish grey, sandy gravel, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1584	1585	Fill	Construction cut	1.85	4.00		light greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.2
1585	1585	Cut	Construction cut	1.85	4.00		linear		7	7.2
1586	1586	Cut	Construction cut	6.00	4.00		linear		7	7.2
1587	1587	Cut	Pit		1.30	0.90	rectangular, vertical, heavily contaminated		7	7.1
1588	1587	Fill	Pit		1.30	0.90	mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1589	1589	Cut	Pit		1.60	0.60	sub circular, moderate, flat		7	7.1

1590	1589	Fill	Pit		0.78	0.33	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	1/5	7	7.1
1591	1589	Fill	Pit		1.20	0.37	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	2/5	7	7.1
1592	1589	Fill	Pit		0.35	0.18	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	3/5	7	7.1
1593	1589	Fill	Pit		0.67	0.39	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	4/5	7	7.1
1594	1589	Fill	Pit		1.60	0.37	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose	5/5	7	7.1
1595	1595	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.65	0.25	sub circular, moderate, flat, dish shaped		7	7.1
1596	1595	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.65	0.25	mid brownish yellowish red	1/1	7	7.1
1597	1597	Cut	Pit	2.00	1.40	0.15	irregular, shallow, flat, dish shaped		7	7.1
1598	1597	Fill	Pit	2.00	1.40	0.15	dark brown, clayey sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1599	1599	Cut	Pit	1.10	1.40	0.20	sub crcular, shallow, irregular		7	7.1
1600	1599	Fill	Pit	1.10	1.40	0.20	dark brown, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1601	1601	Cut	Construction cut				linear		7	7.2
1602	1601	Fill	Construction cut				mid grey yellow, sandy gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1603	1603	Cut	Construction cut				linear		7	7.2
1604	1603	Fill	Construction cut				mid grey yellow, sandy gravel, loose	1/1	7	7.2
1605	1605	Cut	Pit	3.20	1.87	0.19	oval, moderate, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1606	1605	Fill	Pit	2.70	1.09	0.19	light brownish grey, sandy silt, loose	1/2	7	7.1
1607	1605	Fill	Pit	3.20	1.27	0.19	medium greyish brown, sandy silt, loose	2/2	7	7.1
1608	1608	Cut	Pit		1.20	0.56	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
1609	1608	Fill	Pit		1.20	0.56	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1610	1610	Cut	Pit	4.00	0.80	0.18	linear, moderate, flat, bowl shaped		7	7.1

1611	1610	Fill	Pit	4.00	0.80	0.18	mid brown, clayey sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1612	1612	Cut	Pit		0.65	0.80	steep, concave		7	7.1
1613	1612	Fill	Pit		0.65	0.80	dark blue grey, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1614	1614	Cut	Pit	2.15	0.60	0.18	sub circular, concave, flat		7	7.1
1615	1614	Fill	Pit	2.15	0.60	0.18	dark grey brown, sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1616	1616	Cut	Pit	3.00	1.20	0.14	rectangular, moderate, flat		7	7.1
1617	1616	Fill	Pit	3.00	1.20	0.14	mid reddish yellow, sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1618	1618	Cut	Pit	4.00	1.05	0.38	rectangular, steep, flat, U shaped		7	7.1
1619	1618	Fill	Pit		0.85	0.22	light reddish yellowish brown, silty sand, friable,	1/2	7	7.1
1620	1618	Fill	Pit	4.00	1.05	0.35	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	2/2	7	7.1
1621	1622	Fill	Pit		0.66	0.10	mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, firm	1/1	7	7.1
1622	1622	Cut	Pit		0.66	0.10	sub circular, concave, flat		7	7.1
1623	1623	Cut	Pit	2.70	1.46	0.16	sub circular, steep, flat		7	7.1
1624	1623	Fill	Pit	2.70	1.46	0.26	mid reddish yellowish brown, sandy silt, friable	1/1	7	7.1
1625	1625	Cut	Pit		1.73	0.17	sub circular, concave		7	7.1
1626	1625	Fill	Pit		1.73	0.17	dark grey, silty sand, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1627	1627	Cut	Pit	1.20	0.91	0.25	oval, steep, concave, U shaped		7	7.1
1628	1627	Fill	Pit	1.20	0.91	0.25	mid greyish brown, sandy silt, loose	1/1	7	7.1
1629	1610	Fill	Pit		0.55	0.18	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	1/4	7	7.1
1630	1610	Fill	Pit		0.51	0.25	dark greyish brown, silty sand, firm	3/4	7	7.1
1630	1610	Fill	Pit		0.80	0.30	mid reddish yellowish brown, silty sand, firm	2.4	7	7.1
1632	1610	Fill	Pit		0.77		light greyish, clayey sand, firm	4/4	7	7.1

1633	1633	Cut	Construction cut		1.05	0.60	linear, flat		7	7.2
1634	1634	Masonry	Drain	1.45	1.37	0.22	brick		8	
1635	1638	Masonry	Well				brick capping		7	7.2
1636	1638	Masonry	Well				brick		7	7.2
1638	1638	Cut	Well				circular, vertical, flat		7	7.2
1639	1638	Fill	Well						7	7.2
1640	1649	Fill	Pit		0.25	0.30	mid grey, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
1641		Layer	Made Ground		1.40	0.31	mid grey, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
1642		Layer	Made Ground				no sheet		7	7.2
1643		Layer	Made Ground		1.13	0.69	mid grey, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
1644		Layer	Made Ground		1.12	0.19	light grey, sandy gravel, loose		7	7.2
1645		Layer	Made Ground		0.90	0.23	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
1646		Layer	Made Ground		0.74	0.12	mid reddish yellowish brown, silty sand, loose		7	7.2
1647		Layer	Made Ground		0.37	0.22	dark grey brown, sandy silt, loose		7	7.2
1648		Layer	Made Ground		0.76	0.20	light grey, sandy gravel, loose		7	7.2
1649	1649	Cut	Pit		0.23	0.30	moderate, concave		7	7.2

15 APPENDIX 3 CBM/STONE SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
0	3067; 3100; CAM40; 42-44; CAM1; 3108; 3143; 3126; 3125; CAM102-CAM103	Lots of reused moulded stone including Window Tracery capital in Barnack, York stone paving; Purbeck limestone paving, Ketton stone architectural moulds; clunch ashlar and Blisworth type stone reused in Type 1; 2-5 mortar; Moulded roll holl concrete Yellow and pink Gault brick some early post medieval red brick, Fine Gault paving bricks, pan tile Delftware Wall Tile	39	50	1950+	1800	1950	1850-1950	1890-2000+
104	3115; CAM42;CAM44; CAM6	North Wales slate roofing; Gault brick; white paving brick; late post medieval peg tile	4	1050	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
106	CAM40; CAM42	Gault brick post medieval red brick fragments	6	1450	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
114	CAM41	Fletton brick fragment	1	1890	2000+	1890	2000+	1890-2000+	No mortar
115	CAM6a	Peg tile early post medieval fragment	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900+	No mortar
121	3125; 3101	Clunch fragments	4	200	1950	200	1950	1300-1900	1400-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		Type 8 and 9 mottled flint gravel clunch mortar could be a wet T2 mortar							
122	CAM42	Gault Brick T2 mortar	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1825-1950	1800-1900
123	CAM100; CAM6A; CAM6PM. CAM7; CAM8a; CAM9; CAM11; CAM12	Collyweston roofing tile; large group of roofing tile medieval, early post medieval and late post medieval fabrics, Gault sandy, silty	22	1135	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
127	CAM42; CAM8a	Whole Gault brick and late post medieval peg tile T2 mortar	5	1700	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	1800-1900
??381	CAM2	Late post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
510	CAM6PM	post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No Mortar
512	CAM7A	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No Mortar
523	CAM10	Tin Glazed Hexagonal Fireplace tiles STAMPED TRADE MARK ENGLAND H & R JOHNSON LTD T1 grey Roman cement 1935-1979	10	1935	1979	1935	1979	1935-1979+	1890-200+
556	3067	Delftware or Victorian Imitation Delftware	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
563	3100; CAM6a;	Concrete and	8	1180	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	1875-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
	CAM7; CAM8a	mixture of late medieval and late post medieval peg tiles							
565	CAM6a; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	12	1135	1800	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
566	CAM7; CAM8b	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1400	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
568	CAM6; CAM7; 3101	Possible reused late medieval to early psot medieval peg tile in T2 mortar	3	1180	1900	1400	1700	1400-1700+	1800-1900
572	3101; 3116; 3125	Clunch and Chalk ashlar (with brick not recorded) Soft T2b mortar clinker, gault and red brick	5	200	1900	200	1900	1600-1900	1825-1900
584	3125; 3101	Clunch ashlar (not recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
585	3125; 3101	Clunch and brick wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
588	3125; 3101	Clunch and stone wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
589	3101; 3125	Clunch and brick wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
602	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) T1 Grey	1						1875-2000

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		Roman cement							
603	3101	Brick structure (not recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
604	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
605	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) 2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
607	3101; CAM42; CAM43; 3143; 3103; 3125; 3116; CAM102; CAM103	Masonry Foundation Gault and Pink Gault Type 2a Type 2b clinker brick mortar Huge group of medieval and post medieval stone ashlar, moulding, possible tombstone, York stone paving some with remnant T7 mortar but also T2 and T1b Roman cement stone from priory, post medieval church, or structure funerary and Georgian/Victorian building	55	1800	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	1825-1900+
608	3101	Stone Structure (not recorded) T6 mortar brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
609	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2a mortar mottled shell gravel	1						1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
610	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2a mortar mottled shell gravel some Gault	1						1825-1900
615	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
619	CAM8b	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
631	CAM8a CAM8b	Early And Late post medieval peg tile T2 clinker brick mortar	6	1500	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1825-1900
633	CAM6a	Curved tile late medieval early post medieval	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
635	CAM7; CAM12	medieval and early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
636	3101	Brick and Stone Structure (not processed) T6 mortar brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
637	CAM 2; CAM31	Post Medieval pan tile and Roman tile fragment Type 3/6 mortar	3	50	1900	1630	1900	1630-1900	1600-1900
642	3101	Brick surface (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
643	3101	Brick foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
654	3101	Brick 2 wall (not processed)	1						1600-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments							
655	3101	Brick wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
667	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar hard	1						1825-1900
670	3101	Brick stone foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar hard	1						1825-1900
672	3101	Mortar wall (not processed) 2a clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
682	3101	Brick wall not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
685	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
687	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
718	CAM42-CAM43; CAM44; 3101	Brick Wall WHOLE GAULT BRICK, PINK GAULT AND PAVING WHITE BRICK 2b clinker brick mortar	4	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
725	3101; CAM2	T1 Roman mortar	5	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	1850-1950

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		and fresh pan tile							
729	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
731	CAM8b	Brick Wall (not processed) Type 2b clinker mortar gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
734	3101	Clunch wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
738	3125; CAM103; 3101	Clunch Foundation Clunch Ashlar and reused Blisworth stone Window Tracery remnant T7 mortar some T1 Roman cement	2	200	1950	200	1950	1600-1900	1825-1900+
751	3101	Clunch Wall Clunch wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
752	3101; CAM2	Pan Tile T2 mortar and remanent T7 lime mortar	2	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900+ and residual 1400-1700
762	CAM8b	Fine Gault Peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
767	CAM9; CAM11	Yellow Peg Tile and silty red burnt flint medieval and post medieval	2	1300	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
773	3101	Stone structure (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
785	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
791	CAM44	Paving brick Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
797	3101	Brick and clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
803	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
804	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
807	3101	Brick, tile stone wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
809	CAM1; CAM3	Pan Tile Gault and red sand type fine mould sand	3	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
815	3101	Brick foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
816	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
821	CAM6PM	Late post medieval peg tile	2	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
828	CAM2	Thick pan tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
829	CAM8A	Post medieval peg tile Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
844	CAM44; 3101	Clunch and Gault paver brick wall T2b clinker brick mortar	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
858	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
860	3101	Brick, structure (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
863	CAM40; CAM6a; CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM8b 3101	clunch structure Red brick chaff impressions post medieval mixture of late med early post med and late post medieval peg tile T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	12	1180	1900	1450	1800	1600-1900	1600-1900
864	3101	Brick Floor (not processed) 2b clinker mortar with lumps of Gault	1						1825-1900
865	CAM40; CAM43; CAM12	Clunch Well Earlier post medieval and Pink Gault Construction Brick ; Reused medieval peg tile	3	1135	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
869	3101	Brick and clunch Structure (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
907	3101	Type 2b clinker brick mortar with Victorian glazed ware in	1						1825-1900
912	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	9	1135	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
914	CAM6; CAM7; CAM12; CAM30	Roman Tile fragment, Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	14	50	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600+	No mortar
916	3102; CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM9; CAM12	Daub, Medieval to late post medieval peg tile	16	1500bc	1900	1400	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
918	CAM100; CAM6; CAM7; CAM11; CAM12	Stonesfield Slate roofing fragment medieval and very early post medieval peg tile	20	200	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
920	CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM11; CAM12	Medieval and post medieval peg tile	18	1135	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
923	CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM11; CAM 12	Medieval and post medieval peg tile	15	1135	1900	1400	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
925	CAM7; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	9	1135	1700	1400	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
929	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to very early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
931	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	10	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
933	CAM6a; CAM12; 3143; CAM102	Medieval to very early post medieval peg tile; Barnack stone ashlar and Ketton well worked possible Tracery	4	200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
935	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
940	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
947	CAM6a; CAM7; CAM9; CAM11; CAM12; CAM16	Glazed local floor tile fragment, Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	17	1135	1700	1400	1700	1500-1700	No mortar
976	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8a; CAM12; CAM14	Mixture of medieval peg tile and glazed floor tile (1 fragment) one intrusive post medieval peg tile	7	1135	1900	1700	1900	1400-1600 (CAM8a intrusive)	No mortar
981	CAM6a	Late medieval very early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
983	CAM2; CAM3; CAM43; CAM44; CAM6PM; CAM8b	Pan Tile, Pink Gault and white Gault paving brick, late post medieval peg tile	11	1400	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	No mortar
985	CAM7; CAM11	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
1005	CAM102	Brick and stone structure very well made Ketton block post med	1	1500	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1007	CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM11	Mixture of early and later post medieval peg tile	11	1400	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1026	CAM6; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1042	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1047	CAM6	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
1049	CAM30	Roman tile fragment	1	50	400	50	400	100-400+	No mortar
1055	CAM30	Roman tile fragment	1	50	400	50	400	100-400+	No mortar
1059	CAM 3; CAM42; CAM 14	Gault pan tile and brick modern red peg tile clinker	6	1630	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1061	CAM7; CAM 11	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
1066	CAM8a	Fine Gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1068	3102	Daub fragments	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1600+	No mortar
1076	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1083	CAM7; CAM8a	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900?	No mortar
1098	CAM42; CAM43; CAM8a; CAM7	Pink and yellow Gault paving and Construction bricks, post medieval and early post medieval peg tile	9	1180	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1104	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1107	CAM2; CAM42	Post medieval pan tile and Gault Brick	2	1630	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1113	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8a; CAM12; 3125	Mainly medieval peg tile one post medieval; Clunch fragment	21	50	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1114	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
1119	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1124	CAM2; CAM8a	Gault peg tile and	2	1630	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		red pan tile							
1132	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
1134	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1600	No mortar
1145	CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM7;CAM8a; CAM12; CAM13; CAM16	Mainly Medieval and post medieval peg tile one glazed floor tile new fabric unusual CAM13	25	1135	1900	1400	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1156	CAM6	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
1160	CAM6PM	Post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1174	CAM8b	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1183	CAM42	WELL STRUCTURE GAULT BRICK	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1196	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1198	CAM8a	Post medieval Gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1205	CAM45	WELL Brick variant on Pink Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1212	CAM40	Early post medieval brick chaff impressions	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1221	CAM6; CAM8a; CAM12	Mixture of medieval and post medieval peg tile	5	1135	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1223	CAM7; CAM6PM; CAM40	Early post medieval vitrified brick, post medieval and medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
1227	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1235	CAM2	Pan Tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1240	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1243	CAM9	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1253	CAM8a; CAM41	Fletton Frogged brick and post medieval peg tile T2 and T1 mortar	2	1400	2000	1890	2000	1890-2000	1875-2000 and relict 1825-1900
1258	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1262	CAM6;CAM6PM; CAM7PM; CAM40	Paving brick Red sunken margin, Mainly post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1264	CAM6A	Medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600+	No mortar
1266	CAM6A	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400--1600	No mortar
1268	CAM8B CAM6A	Gault ridge tile glazed rare; Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
1270	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1271	CAM2	Post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
1281	CAM8B	Medieval to early	5	1400	1800	1400	1800	1600-	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		post medieval peg tile						1800+	
1284	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No Mortar
1295	CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
1298	CAM7A; CAM7; CAM12; CAM6A	Ridge Tile glazed; mainly medieval peg tile	50	1135	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
1306	CAM3; CAM42	Gault pan tile and Gault brick T2 MORTAR	3	1630	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1825-1900
1335	CAM6a	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1800	No Mortar
1348	CAM30; CAM7; CAM8A; CAM9; CAM101	Roman tile fragment medieval and post medieval peg tile; Clunch	7	100	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1600-1900
1354	3101	WELL mottled Type 8 mortar	1						1400-1900
1374	CAM40; CAM17	Reused post medieval brick Type 2 mortar, large group of post medieval peg tile new fabric mottled grey green gault	36	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1825-1900+
1383	3034	Narrow Post Great Fire Brick T2a mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1825-1900
1384	CAM6b	Late post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1385	CAM6A; CAM7;	Medieval to post	10	1180	1900	1400	1900	1500-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
	CAM13	medieval peg tile							
1391	CAM6; CAM7; CAM11	Medieval to post medieval peg tile	11	1180	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1394	CAM6B; CAM104	Post medieval peg tile; Millstone grit millstone	2	50	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1395	CAM6A; CAM7; CAM 15	Glazed floor tile and medieval peg tile	5	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1600	No Mortar
1398	CAM6A	Medieval to post medieval peg tile	3	1400	1800	1400	1800	1400-1700	No Mortar
1409	3101	Clunch wall Mortar Type 2b	1						1825-1900
1410	CAM43; 3261; 3101	Kiln brick and Pink Gault Brick mortar Type 2b	2	1750	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950+	1825-1900
1423	CAM7; CAM12	Medieval peg tile	4	1135	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1425	CAM31; CAM7	Roman Tile and medieval tile	3	100	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1428	CAM12	Glazed Bat Tile	11	1135	1450	1135	1450	1135-1450	No mortar
1431	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1437	3261; CAM 42; CAM 43	Ganister Brick, yellow and pink Gault Brick Clunch	5	100	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1438	CAM42; CAM6	Yellow Gault Brick late post medieval peg tile; Type 2 mortar	4	1600	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900	1825-1900
1441	CAM8a; CAM41	Gault brick late post medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1600	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900+	No mortar
1442	3116; CAM101; 3101	BRICK WELL; Chalk and Clunch T2 mortar and 6	3	100	1950	100	1950	1300-1950	1600-1900 residual 1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
1443	CAM14	Modern Victorian peg tile	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
1497	3101	Mortar type 6 possible surface	1						1600-1900
1505	3101	Brick wall mortar 6	1						1600-1900
1507	3101	Surface 2b/6 mortar	1						1600-1900
1508	3101	Surface mortar 6	1						1600-1900
1510	3101	Surface 2b/6 mortar	1						1600-1900
1514	CAM 8b	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1530	3101 CAM102; 3143	CLUNCH WALL Reused Medieval Window Tracery in Barnack And Ketton Type 2b mortar	5	1200	1700	1200	1600	1400-1600+	1825-1900
1537	CAM102	Masonry Foundation Worked stone Ketton shaft reused	1	1300	1800	1300	1800	1300-1600+	No Mortar
1545	CAM102; CAM42	CLUNCH AND BRICK ; WALL Ketton Window Tracery Reused Gault Drain	2	1300	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
1570	Cam8a	Gault peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1578	3101; 3143; CAM102	BRICK AND CLUNCH WALL Mortar Sample; Ketton stone tracery and barnack shaft Type 2 mortar	3	1200	1800	1300	1800	1300-1600+	1825-1900
1607	CAM8a	Gault peg tile	6	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1628	CAM43	Pink Gault brick	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1900-1950	No mortar
1635	CAM42	CAPPING OF WELL Gault Brick Type 2 mortar	2	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900	1825-1900

16 APPENDIX 4: STONE CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
0	3067; 3100; CAM40; 42-44; CAM1; 3108; 3143; 3126; 3125; CAM102-CAM103	Lots of reused moulded stone including Window Tracery capital in Barnack, York stone paving; Purbeck limestone paving, Ketton stone architectural moulds; clunch ashlar and Blisworth type stone reused in Type 1; 2-5 mortar; Moulded roll holl concrete Yellow and pink Gault brick some early post medieval red brick, Fine Gault paving bricks, pan tile Delftware Wall Tile	39	50	1950+	1800	1950	1850-1950	1890-2000+
104	3115; CAM42;CAM44; CAM6	North Wales slate roofing; Gault brick; white paving brick; late post medieval peg tile	4	1050	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
106	CAM40; CAM42	Gault brick post medieval red brick fragments	6	1450	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
114	CAM41	Fletton brick fragment	1	1890	2000+	1890	2000+	1890-2000+	No mortar
115	CAM6a	Peg tile early post medieval fragment	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900+	No mortar
121	3125; 3101	Clunch fragments Type 8 and 9 mottled flint gravel	4	200	1950	200	1950	1300-1900	1400-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		clunch mortar could be a wet T2 mortar							
122	CAM42	Gault Brick T2 mortar	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1825-1950	1800-1900
123	CAM100; CAM6A; CAM6PM. CAM7; CAM8a; CAM9; CAM11; CAM12	Collyweston roofing tile; large group of roofing tile medieval, early post medieval and late post medieval fabrics, Gault sandy, silty	22	1135	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
127	CAM42; CAM8a	Whole Gault brick and late post medieval peg tile T2 mortar	5	1700	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	1800-1900
??381	CAM2	Late post medieval pan tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
510	CAM6PM	post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No Mortar
512	CAM7A	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No Mortar
523	CAM10	Tin Glazed Hexagonal Fireplace tiles STAMPED TRADE MARK ENGLAND H & R JOHNSON LTD T1 grey Roman cement 1935-1979	10	1935	1979	1935	1979	1935-1979+	1890-200+
556	3067	Delftware or Victorian Imitation Delftware	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
563	3100; CAM6a; CAM7; CAM8a	Concrete and mixture of late medieval and late	8	1180	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	1875-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		post medieval peg tiles							
565	CAM6a; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	12	1135	1800	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
566	CAM7; CAM8b	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1400	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
568	CAM6; CAM7; 3101	Possible reused late medieval to early psot medieval peg tile in T2 mortar	3	1180	1900	1400	1700	1400-1700+	1800-1900
572	3101; 3116; 3125	Clunch and Chalk ashlar (with brick not recorded) Soft T2b mortar clinker, gault and red brick	5	200	1900	200	1900	1600-1900	1825-1900
584	3125; 3101	Clunch ashlar (not recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
585	3125; 3101	Clunch and brick wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
588	3125; 3101	Clunch and stone wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
589	3101; 3125	Clunch and brick wall (neither recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
602	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) T1 Grey Roman cement	1						1875-2000
603	3101	Brick structure (not	1						1825-

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick							1900
604	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) T2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
605	3101	Brick wall (not recorded) 2b mortar clinker brick	1						1825-1900
607	3101; CAM42; CAM43; 3143; 3103; 3125; 3116; CAM102; CAM103	Masonry Foundation Gault and Pink Gault Type 2a Type 2b clinker brick mortar Huge group of medieval and post medieval stone ashlar, moulding, possible tombstone, York stone paving some with remnant T7 mortar but also T2 and T1b Roman cement stone from priory, post medieval church, or structure funerary and Georgian/Victorian building	55	1800	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	1825-1900+
608	3101	Stone Structure (not recorded) T6 mortar brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
609	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2a mortar mottled shell gravel	1						1825-1900
610	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2a	1						1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		mortar mottled shell gravel some Gault							
615	3101	Brick wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
619	CAM8b	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
631	CAM8a CAM8b	Early And Late post medieval peg tile T2 clinker brick mortar	6	1500	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	1825-1900
633	CAM6a	Curved tile late medieval early post medieval	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
635	CAM7; CAM12	medieval and early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
636	3101	Brick and Stone Structure (not processed) T6 mortar brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
637	CAM 2; CAM31	Post Medieval pan tile and Roman tile fragment Type 3/6 mortar	3	50	1900	1630	1900	1630-1900	1600-1900
642	3101	Brick surface (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
643	3101	Brick foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
654	3101	Brick 2 wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick	1						1600-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		fragments							
655	3101	Brick wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
667	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar hard	1						1825-1900
670	3101	Brick stone foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar hard	1						1825-1900
672	3101	Mortar wall (not processed) 2a clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
682	3101	Brick wall not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
685	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
687	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
718	CAM42-CAM43; CAM44; 3101	Brick Wall WHOLE GAULT BRICK, PINK GAULT AND PAVING WHITE BRICK 2b clinker brick mortar	4	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
725	3101; CAM2	T1 Roman mortar and fresh pan tile	5	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	1850-1950
729	3101	Brick Wall (not	1						1825-

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		processed) 2b clinker brick mortar							1900
731	CAM8b	Brick Wall (not processed) Type 2b clinker mortar gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
734	3101	Clunch wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
738	3125; CAM103; 3101	Clunch Foundation Clunch Ashlar and reused Blisworth stone Window Tracery remnant T7 mortar some T1 Roman cement	2	200	1950	200	1950	1600-1900	1825-1900+
751	3101	Clunch Wall Clunch wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
752	3101; CAM2	Pan Tile T2 mortar and remanent T7 lime mortar	2	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900+ and residual 1400-1700
762	CAM8b	Fine Gault Peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
767	CAM9; CAM11	Yellow Peg Tile and silty red burnt flint medieval and post medieval	2	1300	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
773	3101	Stone structure (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar	1						1600-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		with brick fragments							
785	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
791	CAM44	Paving brick Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
797	3101	Brick and clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
803	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
804	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
807	3101	Brick, tile stone wall (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
809	CAM1; CAM3	Pan Tile Gault and red sand type fine mould sand	3	1630	1900	1630	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
815	3101	Brick foundation (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
816	3101	Brick Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
821	CAM6PM	Late post medieval peg tile	2	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
828	CAM2	Thick pan tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
829	CAM8A	Post medieval peg tile Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
844	CAM44; 3101	Clunch and Gault paver brick wall T2b	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		clinker brick mortar							
858	3101	clunch Wall (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
860	3101	Brick, structure (not processed) T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	1						1600-1900
863	CAM40; CAM6a; CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM8b 3101	clunch structure Red brick chaff impressions post medieval mixture of late med early post med and late post medieval peg tile T6 brown gravel mortar with brick fragments	12	1180	1900	1450	1800	1600-1900	1600-1900
864	3101	Brick Floor (not processed) 2b clinker mortar with lumps of Gault	1						1825-1900
865	CAM40; CAM43; CAM12	Clunch Well Earlier post medieval and Pink Gault Construction Brick ; Reused medieval peg tile	3	1135	1900	1700	1900	1800-1900	1825-1900
869	3101	Brick and clunch Structure (not processed) 2b clinker brick mortar	1						1825-1900
907	3101	Type 2b clinker brick mortar with Victorian glazed ware in	1						1825-1900
912	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval and early post medieval peg	9	1135	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		tile							
914	CAM6; CAM7; CAM12; CAM30	Roman Tile fragment, Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	14	50	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600+	No mortar
916	3102; CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM9; CAM12	Daub, Medieval to late post medieval peg tile	16	1500bc	1900	1400	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
918	CAM100; CAM6; CAM7; CAM11; CAM12	Stonesfield Slate roofing fragment medieval and very early post medieval peg tile	20	200	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
920	CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM11; CAM12	Medieval and post medieval peg tile	18	1135	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
923	CAM6PM; CAM7; CAM11; CAM 12	Medieval and post medieval peg tile	15	1135	1900	1400	1900	1600-1800	No mortar
925	CAM7; CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	9	1135	1700	1400	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
929	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to very early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
931	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	10	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
933	CAM6a; CAM12; 3143; CAM102	Medieval to very early post medieval peg tile; Barnack stone ashlar and Ketton well worked possible Tracery	4	200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
935	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
940	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		tile							
947	CAM6a; CAM7; CAM9; CAM11; CAM12; CAM16	Glazed local floor tile fragment, Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	17	1135	1700	1400	1700	1500-1700	No mortar
976	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8a; CAM12; CAM14	Mixture of medieval peg tile and glazed floor tile (1 fragment) one intrusive post medieval peg tile	7	1135	1900	1700	1900	1400-1600 (CAM8a intrusive)	No mortar
981	CAM6a	Late medieval very early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
983	CAM2; CAM3; CAM43; CAM44; CAM6PM; CAM8b	Pan Tile, Pink Gault and white Gault paving brick, late post medieval peg tile	11	1400	1950	1800	1950	1825-1900	No mortar
985	CAM7; CAM11	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
1005	CAM102	Brick and stone structure very well made Ketton block post med	1	1500	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1007	CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM11	Mixture of early and later post medieval peg tile	11	1400	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1026	CAM6; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1042	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1047	CAM6	Medieval to early post medieval peg	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		tile							
1049	CAM30	Roman tile fragment	1	50	400	50	400	100-400+	No mortar
1055	CAM30	Roman tile fragment	1	50	400	50	400	100-400+	No mortar
1059	CAM 3; CAM42; CAM 14	Gault pan tile and brick modern red peg tile clinker	6	1630	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1061	CAM7; CAM 11	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1500-1700	No mortar
1066	CAM8a	Fine Gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1068	3102	Daub fragments	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1600+	No mortar
1076	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1083	CAM7; CAM8a	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900?	No mortar
1098	CAM42; CAM43; CAM8a; CAM7	Pink and yellow Gault paving and Construction bricks, post medieval and early post medieval peg tile	9	1180	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1104	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1107	CAM2; CAM42	Post medieval pan tile and Gault Brick	2	1630	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1113	CAM6; CAM7; CAM8a; CAM12; 3125	Mainly medieval peg tile one post medieval; Clunch fragment	21	50	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1114	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
1119	CAM6; CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
1124	CAM2; CAM8a	Gault peg tile and red pan tile	2	1630	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1132	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800	No mortar
1134	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1600	No mortar
1145	CAM6; CAM6PM; CAM7;CAM8a; CAM12; CAM13; CAM16	Mainly Medieval and post medieval peg tile one glazed floor tile new fabric unusual CAM13	25	1135	1900	1400	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1156	CAM6	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
1160	CAM6PM	Post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1174	CAM8b	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1183	CAM42	WELL STRUCTURE GAULT BRICK	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1196	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1198	CAM8a	Post medieval Gault peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1205	CAM45	WELL Brick variant on Pink Gault	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1212	CAM40	Early post medieval brick chaff impressions	1	1400	1800	1400	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1221	CAM6; CAM8a; CAM12	Mixture of medieval and post medieval peg tile	5	1135	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1223	CAM7; CAM6PM; CAM40	Early post medieval vitrified brick, post medieval and	4	1180	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		medieval peg tile							
1227	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1235	CAM2	Pan Tile	1	1630	1900	1630	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1240	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1243	CAM9	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1253	CAM8a; CAM41	Fletton Frogged brick and post medieval peg tile T2 and T1 mortar	2	1400	2000	1890	2000	1890-2000	1875-2000 and relict 1825-1900
1258	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1262	CAM6;CAM6PM; CAM7PM; CAM40	Paving brick Red sunken margin, Mainly post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1400	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1264	CAM6A	Medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600+	No mortar
1266	CAM6A	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400--1600	No mortar
1268	CAM8B CAM6A	Gault ridge tile glazed rare; Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1600	No mortar
1270	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1271	CAM2	Post medieval pan	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		tile							
1281	CAM8B	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	5	1400	1800	1400	1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
1284	CAM7	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1800	No Mortar
1295	CAM7; CAM8b; CAM12	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
1298	CAM7A; CAM7; CAM12; CAM6A	Ridge Tile glazed; mainly medieval peg tile	50	1135	1800	1400	1800	1400-1600	No mortar
1306	CAM3; CAM42	Gault pan tile and Gault brick T2 MORTAR	3	1630	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1825-1900
1335	CAM6a	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1800	No Mortar
1348	CAM30; CAM7; CAM8A; CAM9; CAM101	Roman tile fragment medieval and post medieval peg tile; Clunch	7	100	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1600-1900
1354	3101	WELL mottled Type 8 mortar	1						1400-1900
1374	CAM40; CAM17	Reused post medieval brick Type 2 mortar, large group of post medieval peg tile new fabric mottled grey green gault	36	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1825-1900+
1383	3034	Narrow Post Great Fire Brick T2a mortar	1	1664	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	1825-1900
1384	CAM6b	Late post medieval	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		peg tile							
1385	CAM6A; CAM7; CAM13	Medieval to post medieval peg tile	10	1180	1900	1400	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
1391	CAM6; CAM7; CAM11	Medieval to post medieval peg tile	11	1180	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1394	CAM6B; CAM104	Post medieval peg tile; Millstone grit millstone	2	50	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1395	CAM6A; CAM7; CAM 15	Glazed floor tile and medieval peg tile	5	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400-1600	No Mortar
1398	CAM6A	Medieval to post medieval peg tile	3	1400	1800	1400	1800	1400-1700	No Mortar
1409	3101	Clunch wall Mortar Type 2b	1						1825-1900
1410	CAM43; 3261; 3101	Kiln brick and Pink Gault Brick mortar Type 2b	2	1750	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950+	1825-1900
1423	CAM7; CAM12	Medieval peg tile	4	1135	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1425	CAM31; CAM7	Roman Tile and medieval tile	3	100	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1428	CAM12	Glazed Bat Tile	11	1135	1450	1135	1450	1135-1450	No mortar
1431	CAM7	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1437	3261; CAM 42; CAM 43	Ganister Brick, yellow and pink Gault Brick Clunch	5	100	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1438	CAM42; CAM6	Yellow Gault Brick late post medieval peg tile; Type 2 mortar	4	1600	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900	1825-1900
1441	CAM8a; CAM41	Gault brick late post medieval peg tile no mortar	2	1600	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900+	No mortar
1442	3116; CAM101;	BRICK WELL; Chalk	3	100	1950	100	1950	1300-1950	1600-

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
	3101	and Clunch T2 mortar and 6							1900 residual 1825-1900
1443	CAM14	Modern Victorian peg tile	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
1497	3101	Mortar type 6 possible surface	1						1600-1900
1505	3101	Brick wall mortar 6	1						1600-1900
1507	3101	Surface 2b/6 mortar	1						1600-1900
1508	3101	Surface mortar 6	1						1600-1900
1510	3101	Surface 2b/6 mortar	1						1600-1900
1514	CAM 8b	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1530	3101 CAM102; 3143	CLUNCH WALL Reused Medieval Window Tracery in Barnack And Ketton Type 2b mortar	5	1200	1700	1200	1600	1400-1600+	1825-1900
1537	CAM102	Masonry Foundation Worked stone Ketton shaft reused	1	1300	1800	1300	1800	1300-1600+	No Mortar
1545	CAM102; CAM42	CLUNCH AND BRICK ; WALL Ketton Window Tracery Reused Gault Drain	2	1300	1950	1800	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
1570	Cam8a	Gault peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1578	3101; 3143; CAM102	BRICK AND CLUNCH WALL Mortar Sample; Ketton stone tracery	3	1200	1800	1300	1800	1300-1600+	1825-1900

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
		and barnack shaft Type 2 mortar							
1607	CAM8a	Gault peg tile	6	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1628	CAM43	Pink Gault brick	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1900-1950	No mortar
1635	CAM42	CAPPING OF WELL Gault Brick Type 2 mortar	2	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800-1900	1825-1900

17 APPENDIX 5: TABLE SUMMARISING THE CHARACTER, SOURCE, QUANTITY AND PROBABLE FUNCTION OF THE MAIN STONE TYPES

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use
3108	Fine hard laminated olive green glauconitic micaceous sandstone	York stone, Elland Flags Namurian (Upper Carboniferous) Yorkshire	19th century fresh paving slabs (only retained petrological samples) Six examples from unstratified WSN 25; 26 period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] WSN 28, WSN 37, WSN41; WSN43
3109	Calf brown open textured shelly oolitic limestone with oyster plucked ooids	Blisworth Limestone, Middle Jurassic (Bathonian), Northamptonshire	Common 11 examples medieval mainly reused large ashlar blocks some window arch moulds unstratified keystone block for arch WSN96 ashlar WSN 95; WSN92, Period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [702] Ashlar WSN34; WSN39; WSN40; WSN49; WSN50 -another with a dowel hole with lead attached WSN58 Period 7.2 clunch masonry foundation [738] WSN17 bifurcating window tracery element probably late gothic Period 7.2 Brick and Clunch wall [1578] WSN100 part of a column shaft
3110	White open-textured fine oolitic grainstone, ooids very compact harder light grey oyster fragments	Portland Whit Bed – Upper Jurassic (Portlandian) Isle of Portland Dorset	Rare: 19TH century paving/ashlar freshly quarried (only retained petrological sample) One example from period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] WSN47
3115	Very dark grey	North Wales Slate,	Rare 19th/20th century roofing

	fissile fine slate	Cambrian, North Wales	material One example from period 7 made ground [104]
3116	White fine soft powdery limestone	Upper Chalk, Upper Cretaceous, Cambridgeshire	Common Present as ashlar blocks and well lining-probably post medieval Two examples from period 7.2 repairs to brick and clunch wall [572] WSN 69 WSN 70 One example Period 7.2 Brick Well [1442] WSN76 Lining Large curved chalk block lining well
3125	Low density green glauconitic chalk (limestone)	Burwell stone Clunch (Lower Chalk) Upper Cretaceous, Cambridgeshire	The most common stone type 18 examples retained or sampled but many more in-situ freshly quarried ashlar material for use in the foundations of 19th century foundation walls and wells 6 examples Unstratified ashlar and part worked rubblestone blocks WSN21; WSN62; WSN88; WSN94; WSN106 One window tracery fragment with slot WSN 91 (this could be medieval) sample only Rubblestone period 7.2 repair to brick and clunch wall [572] WSN68 Ashlar, quoin, reused well lining period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] WSN8; WSN108 Quoins Ashlar WSN45; WSN63; Large curved chalk block lining well WSN7; Ashlar period 7.2 clunch masonry foundation [738] WSN 79 block

			Burnt clunch period 7.1 pit fills [1113] [1348] [1437] Ashlar Period 7.2 brick lined well [1442] WSN77; WSN78
3126	Hard light grey very hard calcareous mudstone with occasional small fossils of the bivalve Corbula	Purbeck limestone (Lower Cretaceous) Purbeckian Isle of Purbeck, Dorset	Rare one example of paving step could be medieval Unstratified WSN82
3130	Pale cream sugary open textured coarse quartz arenite (gritstone)	Millstone Grit Upper Carboniferous (Namurian) South Yorkshire – Derbyshire	Rare one example of a millstone probably post medieval Period 7.2 pit fill WSN28
3143	Very hard sparry, light cream brown shelly oolitic limestone, with nerineid or spired gastropods	Barnack stone, Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Barnack, Cambridgeshire	Abundant 21 examples mainly reused Norman- Early English architectural elements Unstratified 6 examples Window Tracery WSN23; WSN71; WSN86; WSN97 (some with traces of paint) Quoin WSN72; Ashlar WSN 98 period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] 12 examples Window Tracery WSN3; WSN15; WSN 59; Octagonal column base WSN16; Twelve sided column base WSN18; Ashlar blocks WSN29-WSN31; WSN52; WSN 54; WSN65; WSN66 Period 7.1 pit fill [933] 1 example ashlar WSN90 Period 7.2 clunch wall [1530] Window Tracery WSN107 Period 7.2 brick and clunch wall [1578] window tracery white plaster attached WSN101

CAM100	Hard light cream grey, fissile calcareous mudstone	Collyweston slate, Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Collyweston Northamptonshire	Rare 2 examples roofing material may be medieval and relate to Priory Period 7.2 pit fill [123] Period 7.1 pit fill [918]
CAM101	Low density Orange (oxidised) and grey (reduced) very open textured limestone prominent round ooids sometimes larger pelloids	Ketton stone, Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Lincolnshire Limestone Rutland and Stamford area (different local names Edithweston stone, Ketton stone, Casterton stone)	Very common 36 examples forming large complex square mouldings that interlock may be later medieval or post medieval origin and funerary Unstratified 7 examples Complex design smooth sided blocks numerous dowel holes WSN13; WSN74-75; WSN81; WSN93 Window Tracery WSN24; Capital WSN109 period 7.2 stone masonry foundation [607] 24 examples Complex design well-made smooth sided some trapezoidal shaped blocks numerous dowel holes WSN5-6; WSN9-10; WSN11-12; WSN13; WSN20 WSN27; WSN35-36 WSN38; WSN42; WSN44; WSN46; WSN48; WSN51; WSN53; WSN56-57; WSN60 Engaged Capital WSN2; Period 7.1 Pit fill [933] 1 example Complex design well-made smooth sided some trapezoidal shaped blocks numerous dowel holes WSN89 Period 7.2 Brick and stone structure [1005] 1 example Complex design well-made smooth sided some trapezoidal shaped blocks numerous dowel holes WSN80 Period 7.2 Clunch Wall [1530]

			1 example Window Tracery WSN99 Period 7.2 Masonry Foundation [1537] 1 example Shaft WSN99 Period 7.2 Brick and Clunch Wall [1544] 1 example Complex design well-made smooth sided some trapezoidal shaped blocks numerous dowel holes WSN102

18 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-297578

Project details	
Project name	West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	The excavation identified both small scale and large scale quarrying activity dating to the 18th and early 19th century. Following this activity the quarrying appears to be reinstated and the ground consolidated to allow for residential housing and on the northern side of the site the establishment of a school. The housing was demolished in the mid 1960's to make way for the garage for which the site is named.
Project dates	Start: 13-03-2017 End: 25-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4997 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB5 8HD
Study area	0.33 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 4649 5898 52.209115893554 0.144186754165 52 12 32 N 000 08 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.61m Max: 12.59m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Andy Thomas
Project design originator	PCA Central
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jonathan House
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	ECB4997
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council
Digital Archive ID	ECB4997
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	ECB4997

Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	West's Garage Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB5 8HD: An Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	House, J.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	Grey Lit PXA
Entered by	Sian O'Neill (SO'Neill@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 October 2017

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