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# LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





## LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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Carter Jonas  
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Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

February 2018

<b>Site Code</b>	ECB5242	<b>NGR</b>	TL 4633 5892
<b>Project No.</b>	P1208		
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	-	<b>OASIS</b>	britanni1-298047
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	February 2018



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## **Abstract**

*On the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation a (TL 4633 5892) on behalf of Carter Jonas as a condition of a planning application, in advance of the erection of 10 flats and a cafe (Fig. 1).*

*The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. dated 3rd October 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area and originally comprised of 1 10.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of a sewage pipe the trenching was reduced to one 5.00m x 1.80m trench which was the maximum length of trenching that could be achieved in the remaining space.*

*The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.*

*The evaluation, however, found no archaeological features. Layers of made ground for levelling the site in association with modern development during the 1900s were encountered and contained pieces of 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM.*

*Despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, only modern levelling layers of made ground were encountered representing the modern development.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation a (TL 4633 5892) on behalf of Carter Jonas as a condition of a planning application, in advance of the erection of 10 flats and a cafe (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. dated 3rd October 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area and originally comprised of 1 10.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of a sewage pipe the trenching was reduced to one 5.00m x 1.80m trench which was the maximum length of trenching that could be achieved in the remaining space.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the Abbey ward of the historic City of Cambridge, adjacent to the Abbey Church of St Andrew-the-Less dating from the early 13th century (HER 05001) and within the precinct of Barnwell Priory, dating from the early 12th century to dissolution in 1538 (HER MCB23337).

The natural bedrock geology is described as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2017).

No superficial geology has been recorded in the area of the site (BGS, 2017).

## 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local planning policy is *Cambridge City Council Local Plan (to be adopted 2018)*.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4).

The most notable entries returned by the CHER are those relating to Barnwell Priory, the precinct of which this site resides in (MCB23337, ECB5134, ECB784, ECB2961). The priory was founded in 1092 in its original location near Cambridge Castle and later



moved to the present site in 1112. By the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century the priory was well established and had all the components of a large religious establishment. It was surrendered in the 1538 dissolution and much of the stone was used in Corpus Christi College. Substantial remains appeared to exist until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when the site was subjected to gravel quarrying. Excavation in 1985 revealed traces of foundations most likely from the priory but it was reckoned that considerable portions of the structures had been quarried away, potentially over 50%. The only surviving structure from the priory is a Cellarer's Chequer, a single vaulted chamber of mid-13<sup>th</sup> century date, on the corner of Priory Road and Beche Road (DCB7290). Additionally stone coffins are noted on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps as having been found in an area of gravel pits east of the priory (MCB19332).

Adjacent to the site on the west side is the Abbey Church of St Andrew-the-less (05001, DCB7330). It was originally built by the adjacent Barnwell Priory and was a simple early 13<sup>th</sup> century building of a nave and chancel under one roof. The rest of the church is 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern.

The prehistoric activity is represented by 4 entries in the CHER. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age crouched burial of an adult male was found c.60m south of the site as well as traces of a possible prehistoric field system and struck flints (ECB3941). A mid to late Iron Age ditch with 3 re-cuts was found c.300m to the east of the site (ECB3873). Further evidence of prehistoric activity was found c.400m west of the site represented by a group of early Neolithic pits with 200 flint working debitage pieces, and residual Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age flints (ECB3402). In addition alluvial deposits with redeposited prehistoric artefactual material were found c.700m north of the site (ECB1208).

Romano-British activity is sparsely represented by the CHER search results. A Fragment of residual Roman pottery was found in a quarry pit of probable medieval date c. 200m south-west of the site (ECB3986). A plough tip of possible late Iron Age or Roman date was found during an excavation c.400m from the site indicating agricultural use (ECB3402).

The Saxon and medieval periods are represented extensively in the immediate area of the site by the previously mentioned Barnwell Priory and Abbey Church of St Andrew-the-less. Evidence of medieval plots fronting onto Newmarket Road was found c.60m south of the site (ECB3941). Buildings were represented by groups of post holes, clay floors, and remnants of stone walls. Evidence of ovens/kilns and wells were also found and an assemblage of stone architectural fragments interpreted as pieces of Barnwell Priory. Excavation c.80m south-west of the site revealed evidence of medieval agricultural activity and 2 possible structures; 1 building represented by a group of post-holes and possible hearth, the 2<sup>nd</sup> represented by a possible clunch wall, with a possible latrine, fragmentary clay floors and a hearth (ECB4268). Further evidence of medieval activity was found c.180m east of the site indicating agricultural land use until the 1200s and settlement from the 13<sup>th</sup> century which rapidly grew until its decline in the 15<sup>th</sup> century was found (ECB3733). In addition evidence of medieval settlement was found c.250m west of the site (ECB4585) and c.300m east of the site in the form of medieval quarry pits (ECB3986). Further evidence of medieval quarrying was found c.300m east of the site (ECB3873). A medieval occupation soil with a mix of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century



rubbish was found near the river c. 400m north of the site and is thought to be from middens associated with Barnwell Priory (ECB3333).

During the post-medieval period the 1km area around the site was quarried evidence of which has been found during excavations and evaluations (ECB4585, ECB4347, ECB4479, ECB4717, ECB3402, ECB3067, ECB3233). A medieval settlement c.60m south of the site continued in use into the 17<sup>th</sup> century in the form of a fire-damaged brick cellar, evidence of 12 buildings, and a probable manor house (ECB3941). The plots were represented by boundary ditches, pits, wells, ovens, floor surfaces, and dog burials. Post-medieval activity was also revealed c.80m south-west of the site represented by 2 clunch walls of a latrine in use until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a possible post-hole structure, and ditches (ECB4268). Further evidence of post-medieval structures evidenced by wall footings and other remains of buildings have been found within the search area (ECB3873, ECB4347, ECB3357, ECB4183, ECB3233).

Modern features have also been encountered within the search area. Traces of previous modern terrace houses, a public house, and a bakers/grocers have been found c.80m south-west of the site (ECB4268). Some evidence of WWII activity has also been found within the search area in the form of a Nissen hut (ECB3392) and an air raid shelter (ECB3333).

A number of listed buildings were returned from the CHER search. The most significant is the previously discussed Abbey Church of St Andrew-the-less adjacent to the site (DCB7330). Additionally two extant structures relating to Barnwell Priory were found 100m from the site. DCB7290 refers to the Cellarer's Chequer (discussed above) and DCB7112 refers to a medieval stone wall which was part of the precinct wall of the priory.

Given the above records the site had a **low** potential for features and finds relating to the **prehistoric** and **Romano-British** period, and a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to the **medieval** and **post-medieval** periods.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The CHET brief states that the evaluation should aim to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied (Thomas, A. Brief, Section 3.1).

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014.

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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





Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation was also to carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.

## **7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

The CHET brief required a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of the construction of the flats and cafe and associated works. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area with a 1% contingency. This originally comprised of 1 10.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of a sewage pipe the trenching was reduced to one 5.00m x 1.80m trench which was the maximum length of trenching that could be achieved in the remaining space.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.

## **8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 6)**

One trench was cut diagonally across the site on a north-west to south-east orientation measuring 5.50.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features were present within the trench.



A metal detector was used to scan the site post excavation in the trench along with the spoil heaps but did not produce any finds other than demonstrable modern material which was not retained.

Bucket sampling revealed fragments of modern CBM none of which were retained.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated north-west to south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. The trench contained no archaeological features. A series of made ground layers were encountered relating to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century development on the site.

The current concrete yard surface **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m and overlay a series of made ground layers for levelling. The lowest of these layers **1005** overlay superficial geology **1006**.

### 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was the current concrete yard surface **1000**. This comprised of a white/grey, very compact concrete. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.20m in Sample Section 1.

Below yard surface 1000 was undifferentiated made ground layer **1001** which comprised of a dark brown-grey, loose, silty sand with frequent modern CBM and rubble inclusions. It was present to a depth of 0.72m. This layer was likely the result of persistent redevelopment in the 1900s.

Beneath layer 1001 was made ground layer **1002** which was present to a depth of 0.86m. It consisted of a mid orange-brown, loose sandy gravel with frequent flint, gravel, and CBM rubble inclusions. This layer contained fragments of early 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks (not retained).

Made ground layer **1003** was below layer 1002, present to a depth of 1.02m. This layer comprised of a dark orange-brown, loose, silty sand with frequent gravel and modern CBM inclusions. Fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks were found in this layer but not retained.

Below layer 1003 was another made ground layer **1004** which comprised of a light yellow-orange, loose, silty sandy gravel with frequent gravel and CBM fragments. This layer was present to a depth of 1.10m.

Made ground layer **1005** was the lowest levelling layer encountered and was located beneath layer 1004, present to a depth of 1.20m. It consisted of a light grey-brown, compact, silty sand with frequent flint and gravel inclusions.



At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was superficial natural geology **1006**, comprising of a light yellow-orange and grey-white, compact sandy gravel. It is worth noting that there was very little intrusion into the natural geology from the layer above suggesting that further survival of archaeology in other area may be a possibility.

## **10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The evaluation, however, found no archaeological features. Layers of made ground for levelling the site in association with modern development during the 1900s were encountered and contained pieces of 20<sup>th</sup> century CBM.

Despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, only modern levelling layers of made ground were encountered representing the modern development of the area around Newmarket road. This is suggestive that while the evaluation site lies within the priory precinct the focus may lie further to the south.

## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The final archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CHET) at their Deepstore facility. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Matt Hare of Carter Jonas for commissioning the work and Mr Simon Dazely for funding the project.

We would also like to thank Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for his advice and assistance on the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Matthew Baker of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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## **Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

Historic England PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)



Logic House, Newmarket Road, Cambridge  
Archaeological Evaluation

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	12.89m	DP2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.20m	Yard Surface: white/grey, very compact concrete.	
1001	0.20 – 0.72m	Undifferentiated made ground: dark brown-grey, loose, silty sand, with frequent CBM/rubble inclusions.	
1002	0.72 – 0.86m	Made ground: mid orange brown, loose, sandy gravel, with frequent flint gravel and CBM rubble inclusions.	
1003	0.86 – 1.02m	Made ground: dark orange brown, loose, silty sand, with frequent gravel and modern CBM inclusions.	
1004	1.02 – 1.10m	Made ground: light yellow orange, loose, silty sandy gravel, with frequent gravel and CBM inclusions.	
1005	1.10 – 1.20m	Made ground: light grey brown, compact, silty sand, with frequent flint and gravel inclusions.	
1006	1.20m+	Natural: light yellow orange and grey-white, compact, sandy gravel.	



## APPENDIX 4 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID:** britanni1-298047

### Project details

Project name	Logic House, Newmarket Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	On the 5th and 6th of February 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation a (TL 4633 5892) on behalf of Carter Jonas as a condition of a planning application, in advance of the erection of 10 flats and a cafe (Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. dated 3rd October 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to adequately sample the threatened available area. The trenching was to cover 5% of the site area and originally comprised of 1 10.00m x 1.80m trench. However due to the presence of a sewage pipe the trenching was reduced to one 5.00m x 1.80m trench which was the maximum length of trenching that could be achieved in the remaining space. The archaeological background for the site suggested that there was a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The evaluation, however, found no archaeological features. Layers of made ground for levelling the site in association with modern development during the 1900s were encountered and contained pieces of 20th century CBM. Despite the high potential for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, only modern levelling layers of made ground were encountered representing the modern development.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2018 End: 06-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1208 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5242 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England



Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Logic House Newmarket Road Cambridge  
Postcode CB5 8HA  
Study area 0 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 4633 5892 52.208619410928 0.141820656517 52 12 31 N 000 08 30 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 11.69m Max: 12.89m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Martin Brook  
Project director/manager Martin Brook  
Project supervisor Martin Brook  
Type of sponsor/funding body developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Carter Jonas

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Cambridge HER  
Digital Archive ID ECB5242  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Cambridge HER  
Paper Archive ID ECB5242  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Logic House, New Market Road Cambridge: Archaeological Evaluation  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L  
Other bibliographic details R1188  
Date 2018





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Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
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Entered by	Louisa Cunningham (louisa@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	28 February 2018

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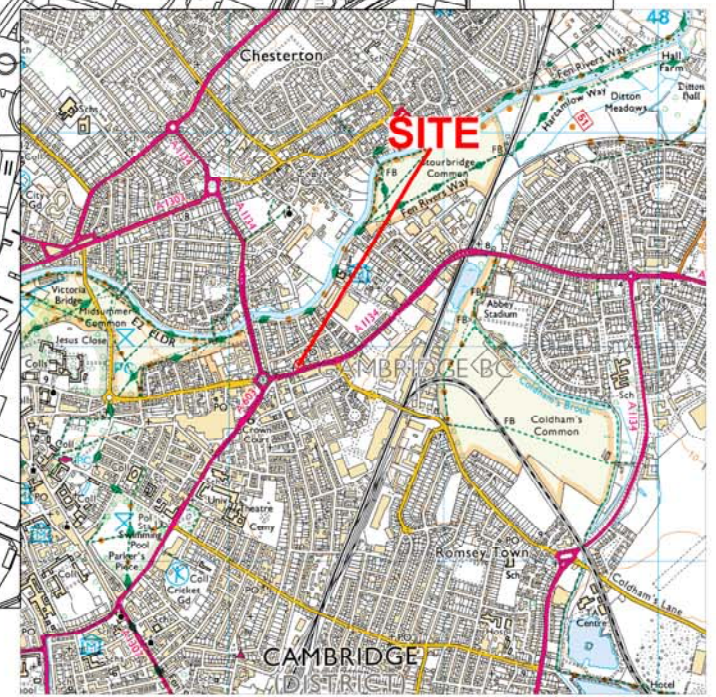
 Site Boundary

258920

1:5000



546330



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NGR:	546330 258920	REF:	R1188
PROJECT:	LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	FEB 2018	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MJB	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	1



- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

NGR: 546330 258920	REF: R1188	
PROJECT: LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE		
DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA - MONUMENTS		
CLIENT: CARTER JONAS		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>		
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018</small>		
DATE: FEB 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MJB	FIGURE: 2	
APPROVED: DPM		

1:10000 500m

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- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monuments

<b>NGR:</b> 546330 258920	<b>REF:</b> R1188
<b>PROJECT:</b> LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> CHER DATA - EVENTS AND SAMS	
<b>CLIENT:</b> CARTER JONAS	
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>	
	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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<b>DATE:</b> FEB 2018	<b>PLOT:</b> A3	<b>VERSION:</b> 1
<b>AUTHOR:</b> MJB	<b>FIGURE:</b> 3	
<b>APPROVED:</b> DPM		



-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II

WGR: 546330 258920 REF: R1188

PROJECT: LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

DESCRIPTION: CHER DATA - LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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UNIT 2  
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DATE: FEB 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1




AUTHOR: MJB FIGURE: 4

APPROVED: DPM

1:1000 0 1:1000 50m

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-  Sample Section
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

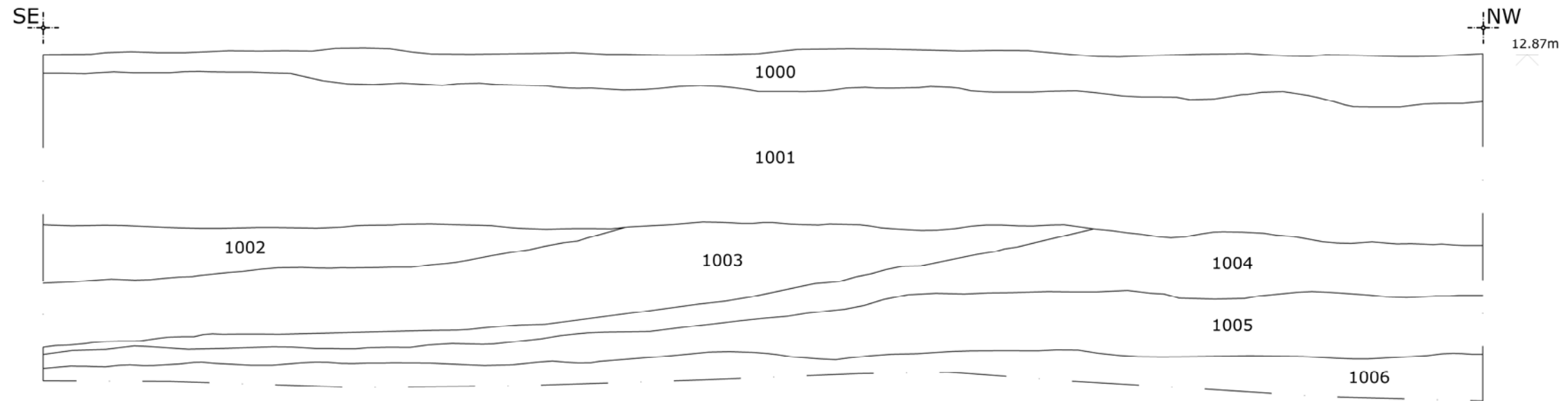
NGR:	546330 258920	REF:	R1188
PROJECT:	LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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1:250 0 1:250 10m

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DATE:	FEB 2018	FLUT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:		5	
APPROVED:	MB				

SITE SECTION 1



DP2 - SS1 - VIEW SW



DP1 - TT1 - VIEW NW

NGR:	546330 258920	REF:	R1188
PROJECT:	LOGIC HOUSE, NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS		
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DATE:	FEB 2018	FLUT:	A3	VERSION:	1
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AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	6
APPROVED:	MB		