



161 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1198

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161 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

On the 12th and 13th of April 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation (TL 4633 5892) at 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 2018) requiring an archaeological evaluation to adequately sample the threatened available area. Due to onsite constraints this took the form of a 4.00m x 4.00m test pit.

The evaluation was successful in revealing 3 phases of archaeology. The first phase relates to medieval activity at the site possibly associated with Barnwell Priory before its dissolution in 1548. Layers encountered near the base of the stratigraphic sequence are likely from a cut feature. Finds within these layers suggests that a structure of some type dating to this period may have been present, either on or within the immediate vicinity of the current site. Given the sites location within the probable extent of the former priory precinct a connection to possible ecclesiastical outbuildings cannot be discounted.

The second phase of activity is associated with the former 18th Century dwelling present in the excavated area. Although there are buildings present on the 1903 OS map the makeup and stratigraphic relationships of this structure place it as earlier. The courses of brick work likely denote the extent of a simple cellaring. The building extended beyond the western and southern boundaries of the site but given its survival beneath the subsequent layers of urban activity it isn't unreasonable to conclude that it will have survived in the other areas of the plot.

The final phase of activity relates to the mostly modern build-up of the site to its current level. Successive phases of in filling were evidenced through made ground layers. These layers also contained demolition material associated with the structure that stood on the site prior to its use as a garage. This structure can be seen on the 1903 OS map.

Overall the evaluation was successful in assessing the survival of archaeological remains at the site. The project has identified clear post medieval occupation of the site as well as earlier medieval activity in the vicinity of the former location of Barnwell Priory.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 12th and 13th of April 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation (TL 4633 5892) at 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, on behalf on behalf of Dernford as a condition of a planning application, in advance of the erection of 4 self-contained flats and ancillary works, (Fig. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 2018) requiring an archaeological evaluation to adequately sample the threatened available area. Due to onsite constraints this took the form of a 4.00m x 4.00m test pit.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the Abbey ward of the historic City of Cambridge, close 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 Gault Formation – Mudstone. This is a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 101 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment had been previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2018).

No superficial geology has been recorded in the area of the site (BGS, 2018).

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), and the Archaeological Data Service (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 13th 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 19th 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-13th century date, on the corner of Priory Road and Beche Road (DCB7290). Additionally stone coffins are noted on 1st edition OS maps as having been found in an area of gravel pits east of the priory (MCB19332).

Less than 100m west of the site 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 13th century building of a nave and chancel under one roof. The rest of the church is 19th 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 2nd 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 13th century which rapidly grew until its decline in the 15th 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 12th-13th 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 17th 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 17th 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 will be 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. However, through discussion with CHET it is considered that this was best achieved with a 4.00m x 4.00m test pit on the west side of the site. The restricted size of the evaluation area is due to on site constraints which include proximity of standing buildings, the proximity of Newmarket road, and known contaminants on site.

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).

Previous ground investigations at the site (by Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd) included the excavation of three boreholes to a maximum depth of 5.00m. According to the report the ground conditions were found to comprise a significant thickness of made ground underlain by sand & gravel and chalk. Hydrocarbon odours were identified within the sand and gravel at one location, (Androsiuk 2016).

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. 3-8)

One test pit was excavated in the western portion of the plot. The area was stepped when the excavations reached a depth of 1.20m, the excavations then continued via machine excavation to a depth of 1.29m. The first archaeological horizon was located at this level, thereafter all further excavation was undertaken by hand.

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 CBM none of which was retained.

8.1 Test Pit 1

Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.90m. The trench the remains of a single Structure (**1003**) in addition to multiple layers further down in the sequence which are likely the fills of a cut feature(s) however due to the restraints of the excavation the full extent of these could not be established in the evaluation.

Structure **1003** was located below Made Ground layer **1002**. The remains of the structure likely represent the remains of cellaring. A construction cut for the structure (**1010**) was represent however its location within the stepped boundary of the test pit meant that it could only be recorded in plan on the exterior of the structure. The structure was made up of two courses of bricks forming the outer wall of the dwelling basement. The masonry was made up of bricked and mortar. Average brick dimensions were 230 x 110 x 60mm and all were unforged. The bricks were arranged in a simple English bond and the two courses were on an east to west alignment and a north to south alignment. The bricks sat on a bedding layer (**1009**) of fine, light yellow orange sand. Two bricks were taken from the wall for analysis. The bricks are both in white fired fabrics which are medium sanded and contain common fine red iron ore as their main obvious inclusion. An analysis of their dimensions shows that they correspond to Drury's LB9 (1993, 168) and this alongside the fabric style, dates them from the 18th-19th century, (Fawcett, 2018).

The interior of the structure was filled with Demolition Layer **1004**. This layer represents demolition backfill used to fill in the remains of the cellar when the building was taken down. Finds recovered from this layer included pottery (19g) the majority of which is dated to the 19th century (the likely date of the demolition prior to the construction of the building that appears on the 1903 OS map). Other finds included three fragments of roof tile. One of the fragments in the group has a buff/reduced surface and thick grey core with slight traces of mortar on one surface. It contains abundant calcite alongside sand and is dated from around the mid-12th to 15th century (Fawcett, 2018), and is therefore considered residual. However its dating to the medieval period is of significance and it is likely that the find was once in the cut feature present below Structure **1003** and was therefore possibly associated with the larger Barnwell Priory precinct.

Beneath Demolition Layer 1004 was Levelling Layer **1005**. This layer was made up of mid-grey, very compact silty clay with a distinct alluvial quality. The layer contained multiple finds including Potter and CBM. The dating of the pottery sherds securely dates this layer



to the early-mid/late? 18th century. This layer represents levelling activity that took place at the site, likely just prior to the construction of Structure **1003**. The distinct alluvial qualities of this layer indicate that it was likely imported from another location possibly north of the site closer to the River Cam.

Buried soil/Feature Fill **1006** was next in the stratigraphic sequence. This layer comprised light grey brown, compact, clayey silt and contained five sherds of pottery that have been collectively dated to the 15th century. Due to the nature of the fill and the dates of the pottery recovered it would appear more likely that this layer is in fact a fill of a cut feature that has been partially truncated through the construction of Structure **1003**. The pottery dating to the pre dissolution period again reinforces the likelihood that this feature is associated with the former Priory precinct.

The next layer in the sequence was Buried Soil/Feature Fill **1007**, mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt. Only animal bone was recovered from this layer and represents food preparation waste, evidenced by the presence of butchery marks on the bone. Similar to the layer above this layer likely represents a deposit within a cut feature.

The final layer in the excavated sequence was Possible Natural **1008**. This layer comprised a mid-grey brown, compact, silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from the portion excavated. Excavation ceased at 2.60m due to maximum safe depth being reached within the confines of the test pit

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 6 & 7)

The deposit model was consistent in the excavated area.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was the current yard surface for the plot Levelling Layer **1000**. This comprised mid yellow brown, friable sandy gravel and was present to a thickness of 0.51m in Sample Section 1.

Below Levelling Layer 1000 was Undifferentiated Made Ground Layer **1001** which comprised black grey friable sandy silt with frequent modern CBM rubble inclusions. The layer was present to a depth of 1.04m. This layer was likely the result of persistent redevelopment in the 1900s.

Similarly the next layer in the stratigraphic sequence was Undifferentiated Made Ground Layer **1002** which comprised a dark brown grey friable sandy silt with frequent modern CBM inclusions. The layer was present to a depth of 1.39m.

The layers beyond this have been attributed to those of a cut features as the finds typology and nature of the composition of the fills strongly suggests this origin.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence was hand augured from the bottom of the escalated area. Potential natural geology **1011**, comprising of a light yellow-orange and grey-white, compact sandy gravel was located at 2.60m.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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

The evaluation was successful in revealing 3 phases of archaeology. The first phase relates to medieval activity at the site possibly associated with Barnwell Priory before its dissolution in 1548. Fills 1006 and 1007 both are likely deposits within a cut feature. Finds within 1006 and 1007 suggests that a structure of some type dating to this period may have been present, either on or within the immediate vicinity of the current site, (Fawcett, 2018). Given the sites location within the probable extent of the former priory precinct a connection to possible ecclesiastical outbuildings cannot be discounted.

The second phase of activity is associated with the former 18th Century dwelling present in the excavated area. Although there are buildings present on the 1903 OS map the makeup and stratigraphic relationships of this structure place it as earlier. The courses of brick work likely denote the extent of a simple cellaring. The building extends beyond the western and southern boundaries of the site but given its survival beneath the subsequent layers of urban activity it isn't unreasonable to conclude that it will have survived in the other areas of the plot.

The final phase of activity relates to the mostly modern build-up of the site to its current level. Successive phases of in filling were evidenced through made ground layers 1001 and 1002. These layers also contained demolition material associated with the structure that stood on the site prior to its use as a garage. This structure can be seen on the 1903 OS map.

Overall the evaluation was successful in assessing the survival of archaeological remains at the site. The project has identified clear post medieval occupation of the site as well as earlier medieval activity in the vicinity of the former location of Barnwell Priory.

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 Mr Simon Dazeley of Dernford for commissioning and 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, Louisa Cunningham and Matthew Baker of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Historic England PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) 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

TEST PIT 1


Test Pit No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	n/a	13.05m	DP9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	S side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.51m	Levelling Layer: mid yellow brown, friable sandy gravel.	
1001	0.51 – 1.04m	Undifferentiated made ground: black grey friable sandy silt with frequent modern CBM rubble inclusions.	
1002	1.04 – 1.39m	Undifferentiated Made Ground Layer: Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with frequent modern CBM inclusions.	

Test Pit No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	n/a	11.54m	DP10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	Centre, S side	NEFacing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1004	1.39 – 1.79m	Demolition Layer: light yellow brown compact sandy clay with infrequent CBM inclusions.	
1005	1.79 – 2.00m	Levelling Layer: mid-grey, very compact silty clay	
1006	2.00 – 2.31m	Buried soil/Feature Fill: light grey brown, compact, clayey silt	
1007	2.31 – 2.60m	Buried Soil/Feature Fill: mid-grey brown, compact, clayey silt	
1008	2.60m +	Possible Natural 1008: mid-grey brown, compact, silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions.	

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Structure (N-S 2.20m x 0.34m x 0.55m/ E-W 2.32m x 0.33m x 0.69m) Two courses bricks forming the outer wall of dwelling basement. Brick dimensions were 230 x 110 x 60mm and all were unforged. Arranged in a simple English bond and the two courses.	1004	Demolition Layer: light yellow brown compact sandy clay with infrequent CBM inclusions.	Mid-late 18 th C	



APPENDIX 2 – CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS												
SITE NAME: 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge												
SITE CODE: ECB5380												
P. NUMBER: 1221												
FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	TYPE	SPOT DATE	POTTERY No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	ANIMAL No	BONE Wgt/g	Fe No	Objects Wgt/g	OTHER
1003	NONE	P.Med Wall	18th-19th C			2	9713					
1003	1004	P.Med Wall Interior	19th C	7	92	3	218	2	25	1	7	Clay pipe 1@2g
	1005	P.Med Wall Interior	E-M/?L?18th C	11	103	16	464	13	258	2	66	Clay pipe 6@16g Glass 2@27g
	1006	Layer	15th C	5	30	2	34	9	103	1	15	Slag 2@302g
	1007	Layer						5	47	1	10	
		Totals		23	225	21	716	29	433	5	98	Clay pipe 7@18g , Slag 2@302g , Glass 2@27g



APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

The medieval/post-medieval pottery and CBM (ceramic building material) from 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (ECB5380): An Assessment Report

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of twenty-three sherds of pottery (225g) and twenty-three fragments of CBM (10429g) were recovered from the trial trenching at 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge. This report firstly sets out a methodology of work and then describes both the pottery and CBM assemblages that were retrieved from a total of five contexts. The last two sections of the report contain an overall discussion of the assemblages, and recommendations for any further work on the materials.

Methodology

The pottery and CBM have been recorded by fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics of these in each context have been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Suffolk/Norfolk County Council Archaeological Services which have been subsequently used within East Anglia as a whole.

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jug, cooking pot or dish and so on. Simple descriptions for CBM form types have also been utilised for instance brick or roof tile.

A full catalogue of the assemblages recovered from the site can be seen in Appendices 1-2 and a breakdown of fabric reference and abrasion codes can be observed in Appendix 3.

Wall 1003

Two bricks were taken as samples from Wall 1003, one of which is complete and the other partially so. The bricks are both in white fired fabrics which are medium sanded and contain common fine red iron ore as their main obvious inclusion. An analysis of their dimensions (see Appendix 2) shows that they correspond to Drury's LB9 (1993, 168) and this alongside the fabric style, dates them from the 18th-19th century.

Wall Interior (1004)

Seven sherds of slightly abraded pottery, dated to the 19th century, were retrieved from this wall interior fill (92g). The majority of these sherds (six) all belong to the remains of



a 19th century English brown glazed stoneware pitcher (ESW) which displays the remains of a face below the spout. The final fabric within this group is a single body sherd of refined white earthenware (REFW) dated from the late 18th to 20th century.

This top fill of the interior wall area contained three fragments of roof tile (219g). The pieces are fairly small but display only slight abrasion. The group is made up of one residual medieval fragment (95g) that has a buff/reduced surface and thick grey core with slight traces of mortar on one surface. It contains abundant calcite alongside sand and is dated from around the mid 12th to 15th century.

The remaining two fragments (124g) are both in white sandy fabrics one of which also contains calcite (Wsgc) as well as iron rich streaked grog. Both examples are dated from the 18th to 19th century.

Wall Interior (1005)

The second interior wall fill contained an assemblage of eleven pottery sherds (103g) and is dated from the early-mid/?late? 18th century. The group is made up of three post-medieval fabrics, slipware (PMSW) glazed red earthenware (GRE) and refined white earthenware (REFW). The assemblage is dominated by GRE sherds (seven) whose condition is variable, being between abraded and slightly abraded; this fabric group contains a single platter rim and handle. With the exception of a base fragment in fabric REFW, the remainder of the pottery assemblage is composed of body sherds.

Sixteen pieces of roof tile (455g) were recovered from this second interior fill, all of which are roof tile fragments. As noted in the previous fill, the fragments are small although in this case the pieces exhibit variable abrasion, as was also noted within the pottery assemblage from the context. Four residual fragments are dated to the late medieval period (57g). These all have a thick grey core, two of which have reduced surfaces whilst the remainder are oxidised. The fabrics mostly contain abundant or common calcite (Msc) whereas a single example contains grog as its main notable inclusion (Msg).

A total of five fully oxidised CBM fragments (156g) in simple medium sandy fabrics (Ms) or with ferrous inclusions (Msfe) are broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Finally, seven white sanded fabrics were noted (242g) most of which contained streaky iron rich grog alongside calcite; some displayed an orange/pinkish core. This last group is dated from the 18th-19th century.

Buried soil layer (1006)

Five body sherds of pottery were noted in soil layer 1006 (30g) which collectively are dated to the 15th century. Although the sherds are fragmentary, they exhibit only slight abrasion and four different fabric types are represented in the group, medieval coarseware (MCW),



late medieval reduced ware (LMR), Surrey white ware (SURREY) and late medieval/early post-medieval transitional ware (LMT). With the exception of MCW the remaining fabrics are all wheel thrown; fabric LMT displays a clear glaze on top of its rather rough textured oxidised surface.

Two very small and slightly abraded fragments of 18th-19th century roof tile (34g) were noted within this buried soil layer. The pieces are clearly of a later date by comparison to the pottery assemblage recovered from the same fill. The reason for this discrepancy is that the fragments were retrieved from the inter-action zone between this context and the one above (1005).

Discussion

The pottery and CBM assemblages from 161 Newmarket Road represent the debris of domestic settlement for at least two time periods, the 19th and the early-mid/?late?18th century. Given the fact that evidence has previously been noted for post-medieval settlement in the area (c 80m south-west of the site, for instance ECB4183, 4268 and 4347), in the form of wall footings and other building remains, it is of no surprise to find more materials to substantiate this activity.

Unlike the material from contexts 1004 and 1005, the evidence from the buried soil layer 1006 is dated to the late medieval period. It is highly likely too that the pottery, as well as the residual tile noted in the post-medieval layers above, also hint at some form of domestic activity. Indeed, the previously recorded medieval plots fronting Newmarket Road 60m south of the site (ECB3941) would seem to confirm this conclusion. However, the pottery assemblage (being composed of undecorated body sherds) does not contain enough evidence within it to prove beyond doubt that they are representative of medieval domestic activity. The attendance of residual medieval tile suggests that a structure of some type dating to this period was present, either on or within the immediate vicinity of the current site, which may be either of a domestic nature or perhaps related to some form of 'industrial' activity.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage from 161 Newmarket Road has been fully recorded and no further examination of the group will be required.



The CBM assemblage has also been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material will be needed.

It is recommended however, that the results of this current analysis should be taken into account in the event of any subsequent archaeological fieldwork undertaken at the location.

Bibliography

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Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials' in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, EAA 58, Norwich Survey pp163-8

McCarthy, M. R & Brooks, C. M., 1988, *Medieval pottery in Britain AD900-1600*, Leicester University Press

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Appendix 3: Fabric and form codes

Pottery

Medieval

MCW	Medieval coarseware
SURR	Surrey white ware
LMR	Late medieval reduced ware
LMT	Late medieval/early post-medieval transitional ware

Post-medieval

GRE	Glazed red earthenware
PMSW	Post-medieval slipware
ESW	English stoneware
REFW	Refined white earthenware

CBM

MS	Oxidised and medium sandy
MSC	Oxidised and medium sandy with calcite
MSG	Oxidised medium sandy with grog
MSF	Oxidised medium sandy with flint



WS	White/off white and medium sandy
WSGC	White/off white and medium sandy with grog and calcite
WSC	White/off white and medium sandy with calcite

Abrasion

Very = very abraded, Abr = abraded, Sli = slightly abraded, Gd = good condition



APPENDIX 4 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: britanni1-312141

Project details

Project name	161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) requiring an archaeological evaluation. This took the form of a 4.00m x 4.00m test pit. The evaluation was successful in revealing 3 phases of archaeology. The first phase relates to medieval activity at the site possibly associated with Barnwell Priory before its dissolution in 1548. Layers encountered near the base of the stratigraphic sequence are likely from a cut feature. Finds within these layers suggests that a structure of some type dating to this period may have been present, either on or within the immediate vicinity of the current site. The second phase of activity is associated with the former 18th Century dwelling present in the excavated area. The courses of brick work likely denote the extent of a simple cellaring. The building extended beyond the western and southern boundaries of the site but given its survival beneath the subsequent layers of urban activity it isn't unreasonable to conclude that it will have survived in the other areas of the plot. The final phase of activity relates to the mostly modern build-up of the site to its current level. Successive phases of in filling were evidenced through made ground layers. These layers also contained demolition material associated with the structure that stood on the site prior to its use as a garage. This structure can be seen on the 1903 OS map.
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2018 End: 24-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1221 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5380 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval



Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
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 161 Newmarket Road, Cambridge
Postcode	CB5 8H2
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 4637 5893 52.208698610599 0.142410014179 52 12 31 N 000 08 32 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

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	Dernford

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Archive ID	ECB5380
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge HER
Digital Archive ID	ECB5380



Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Cambridge HER
Paper Archive ID ECB5380
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 161 Newmarket, Newmarket Road, Cambridge Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook, M
Other bibliographic details R1198
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
Description A4 bound report with A3 pull out figures
URL www.britannia-archaeology.com

Entered by Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on 15 May 2018

OASIS:

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161 Newmarket, Newmarket Road, Cambridge
Archaeological Evaluation



258930

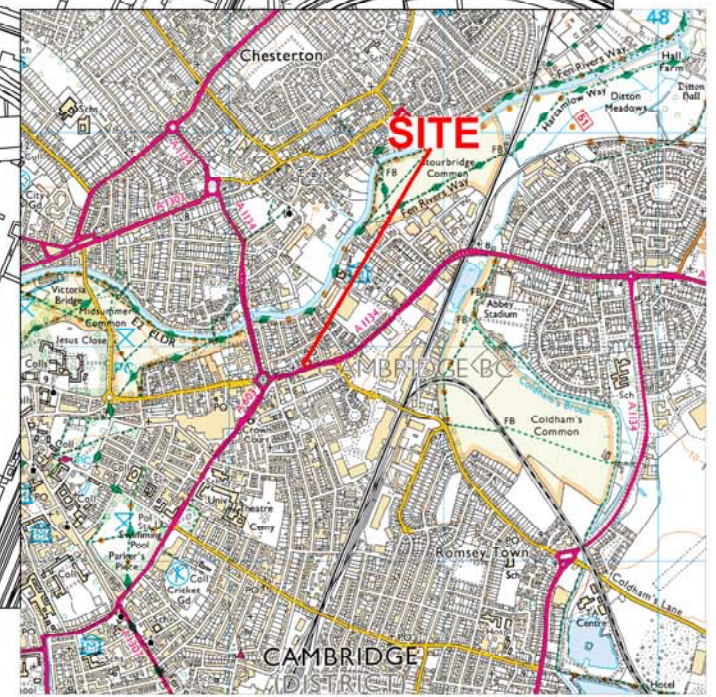
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546370



Site Boundary



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NGR:	546370 258930	REF:	R1198
PROJECT:	161 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	SIMON DAZELEY		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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DATE:	MAY 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
- Site Boundary

NGR: 546370 258930	REF: R1198	
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DATE: MAY 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MJB	FIGURE: 2	
APPROVED: DPM		

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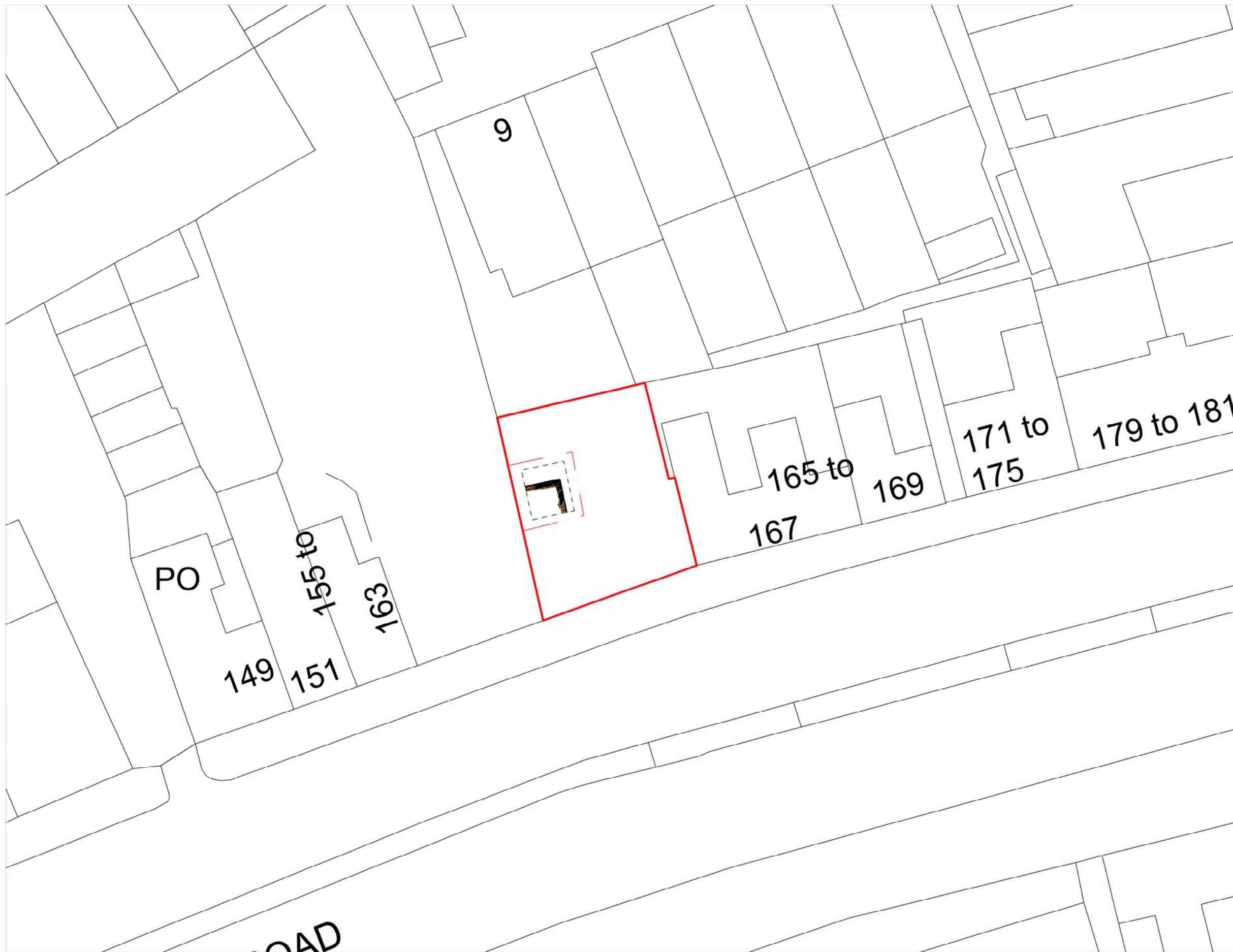
- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monuments
- Site Boundary




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AUTHOR:	MJB	FIGURE:	3		
APPROVED:	DPM				



-  Archaeological Feature
-  Test Pit
-  Site Boundary

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DESCRIPTION: TEST PIT LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: SIMON DAZELEY

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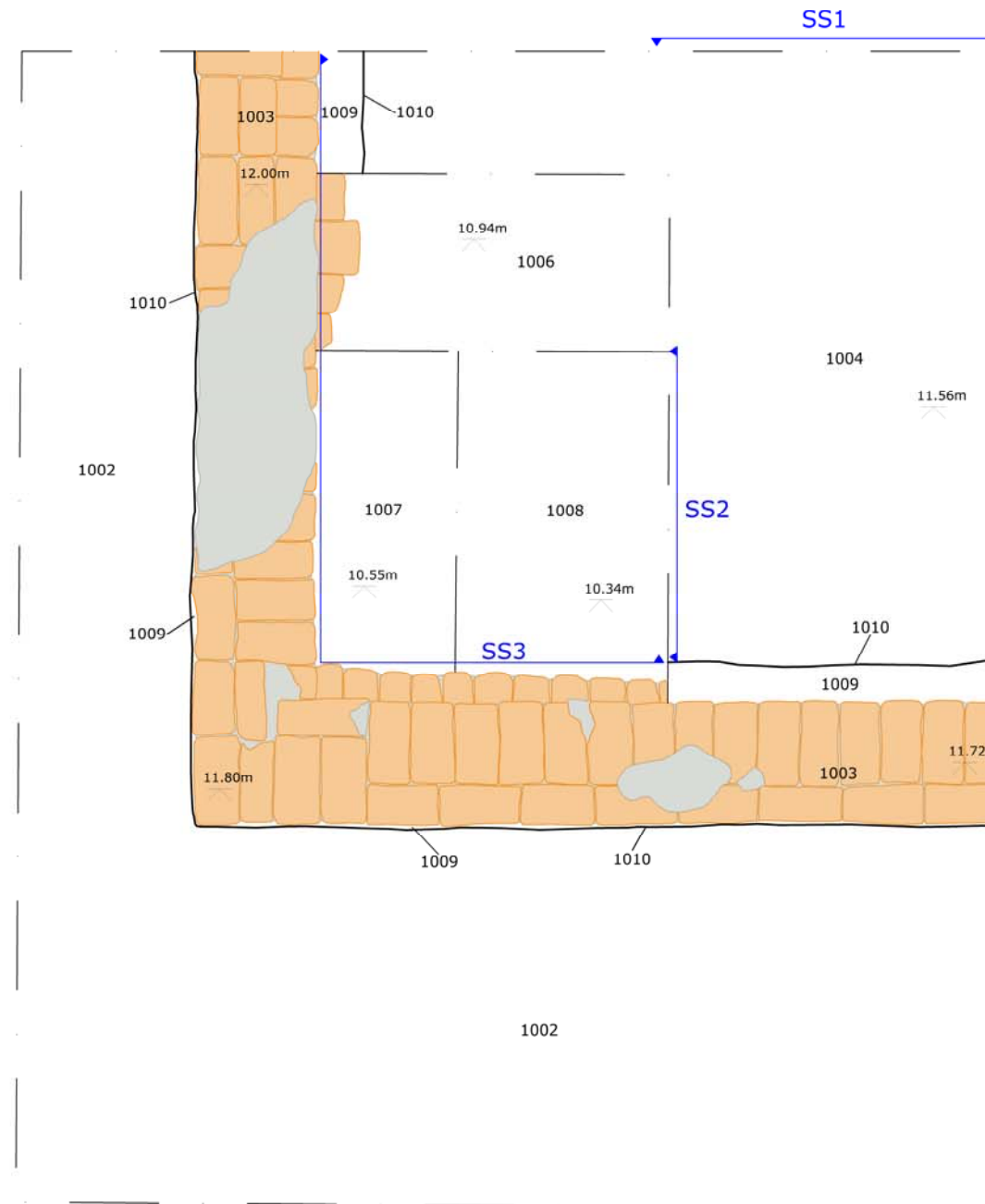
DATE: MAY 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: MJB FIGURE: 4

APPROVED: DPM

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- Sample Section
- Mortar
- Brick
- Test Pit



NGR: 546370 258930 REF: R1198

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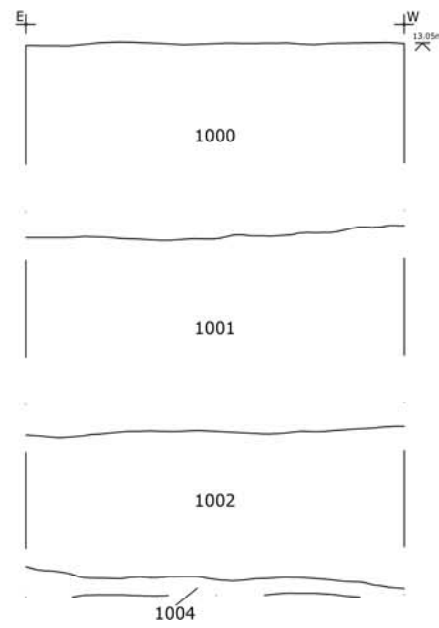
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AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 5

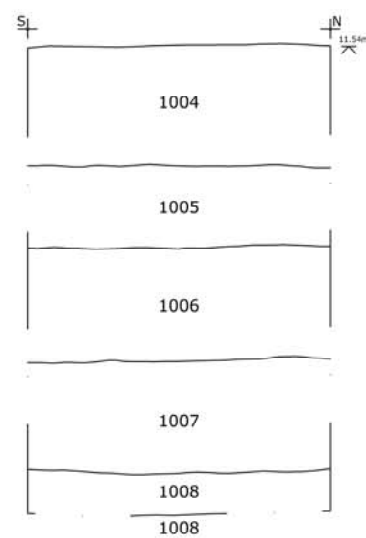
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SITE SECTION 1



DP 9 - SS1 - VIEW S

SITE SECTION 2



DP 10 - SS2 - VIEW W

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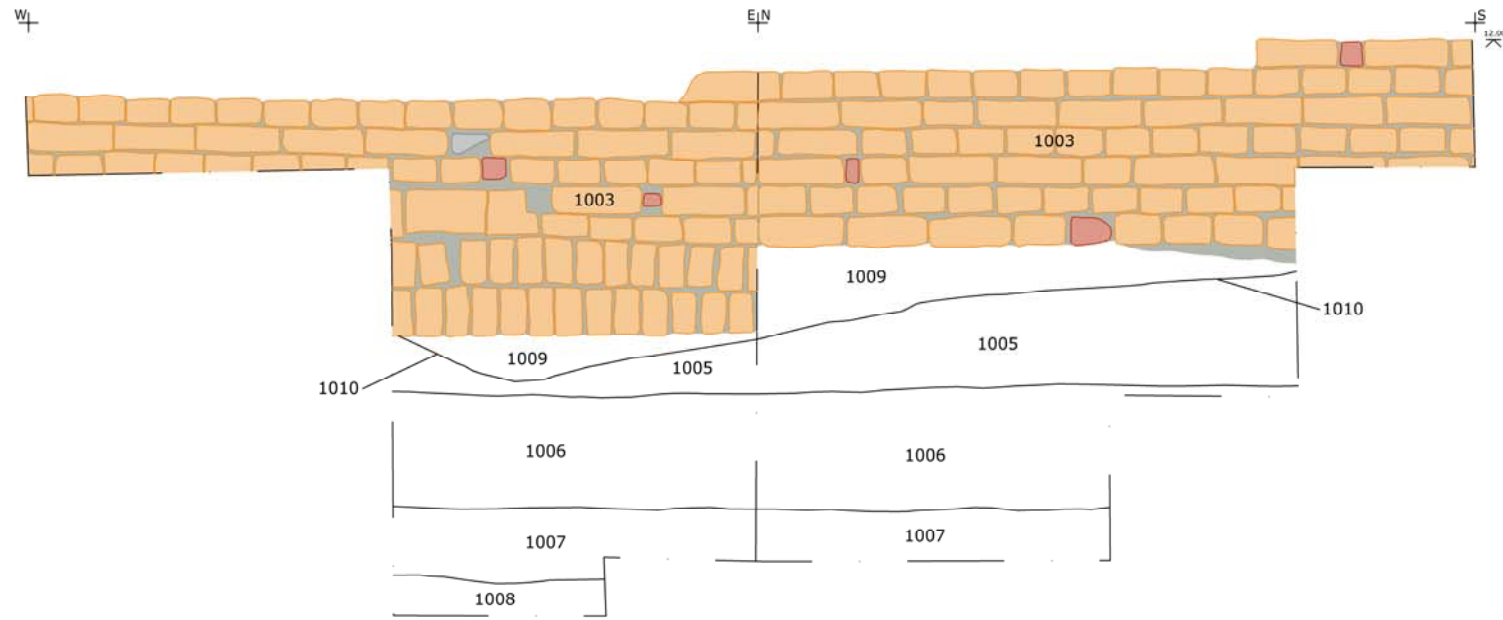
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AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 6

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SITE SECTION 3



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-  Mortar
-  Brick
-  Red Brick
-  Flint

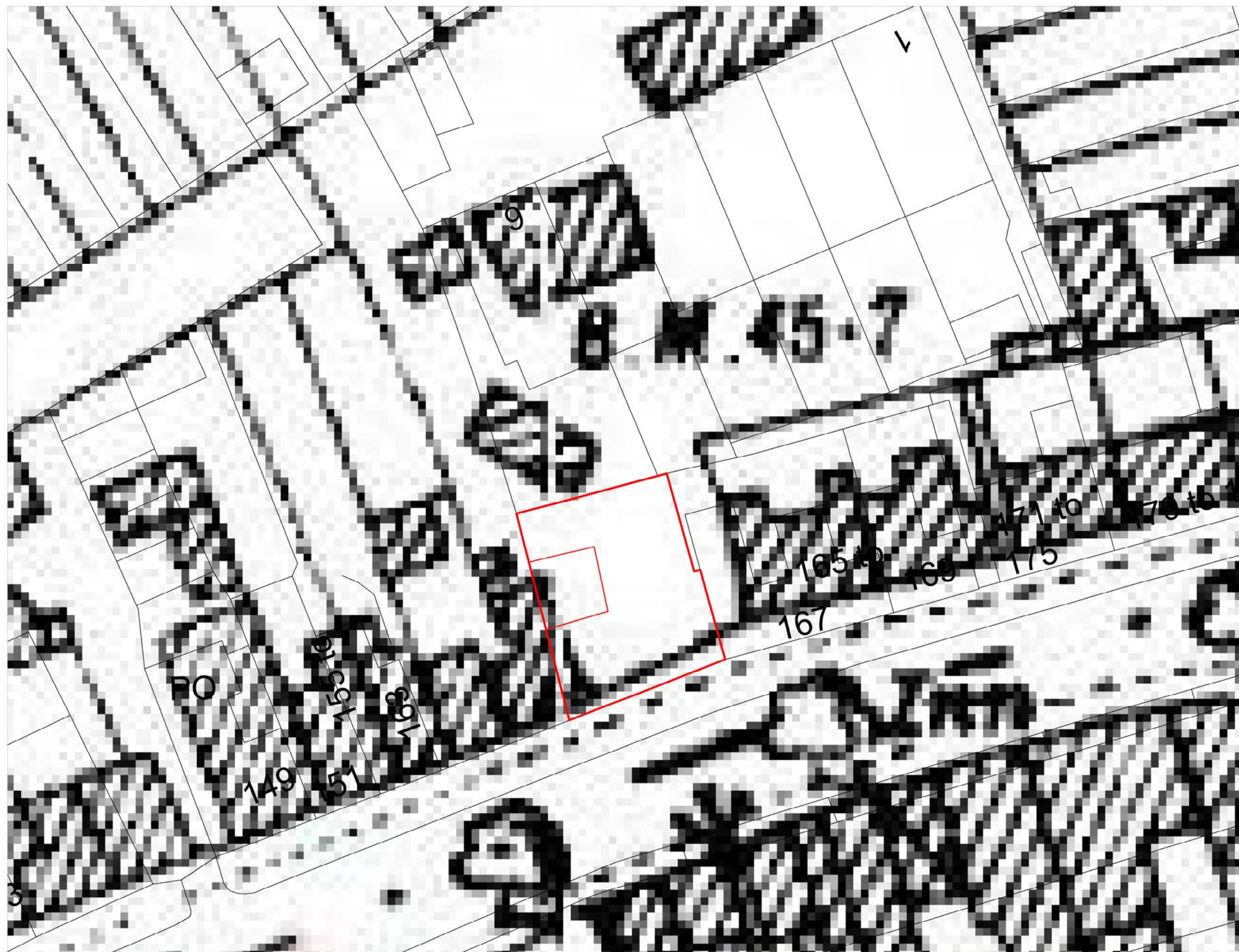


DP 7 - SS3 - VIEW N



DP 8 - SS3 - VIEW E

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