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# 212-214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1290

February 2021

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## 212-214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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<b>Site Code</b>	ECB6476	<b>NGR</b>	546560 258935
<b>Project No.</b>	P1335	<b>Museum ACC</b>	-
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	18/1679/FUL	<b>OASIS</b>	britannii-412749
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	February 2021



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## *Abstract*

*On the 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (546560 258935) (Fig. 1) on behalf of Blues Property Urban 2 Ltd. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning application 18/1679/FUL. This was to be achieved by excavating three trenches excavated in two phases, one measuring 10.00m x 1.80m in the area of the former car park, and two measuring 7.00m x 1.80m in the area currently occupied by the former shop.*

*Following the results of the initial Trench it was decided by CHET that the subsequent phase 2 trenching would not be required.*

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

*No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site and evaluation revealed only two phases of activity within the sites bounds.*

*Overall, the evaluation was successful in identifying remains associated with the former post-medieval use of the site. the evaluation was also successful in identifying the level of truncation that has occurs at the site. While the sample size of the site was small it has allowed a better understanding of the setting of this area in the late post-medieval period.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 16<sup>th</sup> February 2021 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (546560 258935) (Fig. 1) on behalf of Blues Property Urban 2 Ltd. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning application 18/1679/FUL for the construction of a mixed-use development for ground floor commercial with 13 residential units, comprising of 3 x 2 bed flats, 10 x 1 bed flats along with car and cycle parking following demolition of the existing buildings on site.

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) (Thomas, A. 27th November 2020) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by the development. This was to be achieved by excavating three trenches excavated in two phases, one measuring 10.00m x 1.80m in the area of the former car park, and two measuring 7.00m x 1.80m in the area currently occupied by the former shop (Fig. 4). The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Following the results of the initial Trench it was decided by CHET that the subsequent phase 2 trenching would not be required.



## **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).

### *2.1 Site Geology*

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, 2021).

No superficial geology has been recorded in the area of the site (BGS, 2021).





### **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 2019). The relevant local planning policy is the Cambridge Local Plan 2014: Proposed Submission (adopted 2020).



#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)**

The following archaeological background draws on the Cambridgeshire 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).

The most significant archaeological intervention work took place adjacent to the evaluation site. ECB3873 six archaeological trenches were excavated. Features were encountered dating to the medieval period and medieval pottery was recovered from quarry pits. All of the pits had been truncated by later activity, which may suggest why any shallower features such as post holes were not present. There is evidence of activity on the site around the 16<sup>th</sup> century indicated by pottery recovered from a 17<sup>th</sup> century layer. A clunch wall was identified running parallel to Coldhams Lane, which would have formed a boundary or part of a structure.

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.25m to the south 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).

Romano-British activity is sparsely represented by the CHER search results. 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.260m south-west 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.350m 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).

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).

450m 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.

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.350m west 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.300m 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.300m 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).

#### *4.1 Archaeological Potential*

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

No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site.



## **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. 2020, 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 Evaluation, 2020 and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003.



## 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).

Specific objectives outlined in the brief (section 3.4) state that a particular importance be placed on:

- Presence /absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits
- The character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist (Thomas, A. 2020 brief, section 3.6). 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, faunal remains, molluscs, pollen and other biological remains 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 will also 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 (Thomas, A. 2020 brief, section 3.7).



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The CHET brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of a single house. This was to be achieved over two phases of work. Phase 1 was to consist of a trial trench measuring 10.00m x 1.80m being excavated in the current car park area. Once the building has been demolished two further trial trenches were to be excavated measuring 7.00m x 1.80m each in the area of the buildings subsequent to demolition. This would comprise Phase 2. Following the results of Phase 1, it was agreed with CHET that the phase 2 trenching would not be required.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2020* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

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

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

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 (Fig. 4 - 6)

### 8.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4 - 6)

Trench 1 was located in the former car park area of the site. It measured 10.00m x 1.80m and was on a north-east to south-west orientation. The trench contained only features related to the previous post-medieval / early modern structures that stood on the site. These consisted of a former floor layer (believed to form part of an old urinal) and a former basement. The trench was also heavily affected by modern truncation where extinct services had been removed. At the south western end of the trench, it was clearly evident that the former sewer line that ran through the site had been removed and backfilled with demolition rubble. Due to the unstable nature of the trench in this area it was deemed to be unsafe to record beyond the layer exposed.

Wall Cut **1006** was located in the north east portion of the trench and was associated with brick-and-mortar wall **1005** and brick floor **1007**. The brick and mortar make up of wall **1005** consisted of a light greyish brown, compact, silty sand mortar mix that was holding post medieval bricks. A single complete brick was removed from Structure 1005 (2991g) for analysis. Four of its surfaces display mortar (in varying amounts) and it is in a white fired fabric (Ws). The brick dimensions are 225x105x60mm and it is broadly dated to the 18th to 19th century. (Fawcett, 2021). Wall cut **1006** was linear in plan (1.80m+ x 0.40m) on a NW – SE orientation with steep near vertical sides. Two complete bricks were removed from brick floor **1007** with weights of 2691g and 2935g. Both examples are in a white fired fabric (Ws) and exhibit a variable mortar covering on four of their sides. Their measurements are 220x105x65mm and 225x110x65mm and also date to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.





## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 4 - 6)

The deposit revealed multiple layers of demolition and levelling.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was modern concrete car park **1000**. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.12m. The layer represents the current ground level of the former business carpark present at the site.

Beneath demolition layer **1000** was bedding layer **1001** at the south west end of the site and **1008** at the north east end of site. Bedding layer **1001** comprised a light yellow/orange, loose sandy gravel and was present to a maximum depth of 0.48m. Bedding layer **1008** consisted of a light orange, loose, sandy gravel which was present at the north eastern end of the trench to a maximum depth of 0.32m. This layer represents a bedding layer for concrete surface **1000**.

The next layer in the stratigraphic sequence was made ground **1002**. This layer comprised a dark brownish-orange, loose, silty sand with frequent moderately sized rubble inclusions. This later was present to a maximum depth of 0.43m. This layer has been interpreted as levelling for the construction of the concrete car park.

Concrete pad **1009** was next layer in the sequence. This comprised a light grey, compact concrete which was present to a maximum depth of 0.50m and represented some former demolition activity that had taken place at the site.

The next layer in the sequence was bedding layer **1010** which comprised a light yellowish orange loose sandy gravel and was present to a maximum depth of 0.64m. This layer has been associated with concrete pad **1009**.

The following layers are all associated with former demolition activity at the site likely associated with the removal of former services.

Demolition layer **1011** and comprised of a loose greyish-brown, silty sand and was present to a maximum depth of 0.70m.

The next layer in the sequence was Demolition layer **1012** and was comprised of a loose brownish-orange, silty sand and was present to a maximum depth of 0.75m.



The next layer was demolition layer **1013** which comprised a loose greyish-brown, silty sand with frequent rubble inclusions and was present to a maximum depth of 0.82m.

Next in the sequence was demolition layer **1014** which was comprised of a loose yellowish-grey, silty sand and was present to a maximum depth of 0.92m.

Demolition layer **1015** was next in the sequence and was comprised of a loose greyish-brown, silty sand and was present to a maximum depth of 1.03m.

The final demolition layer in the the sequence was Demolition layer **1016** which was comprised of a loose greyish-brown, silty sand and was present to a maximum depth of 1.18m.

At the bottom of the sequence was natural geology **1017**. This comprised a light greyish yellow, chalk brash.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a low potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Romano-British period, and a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site and evaluation revealed only two phases of activity within the sites bounds.

The earliest phase relates to the former buildings that were present on the site from the post medieval until the early modern period. The 1893 OS 6" map shows two separate buildings on the plot until at least the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, (Fig. 7). The remains of the toilet that were discovered in the south west end of the trench (**1003**) would be set in the south east corner of the southern building. The basement at the north eastern end of the trench consisting of wall **1005** and floor **1007** confirm to the layout of the building marked on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 7). The dating on the bricks for the basement structure has a date range of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. This date range matches well with what we know about the development of the Newmarket road area in the alter post medieval period.

The last phase of activity relates to the modern redevelopment of the site. Significant truncation was apparent in the trench from the removal of services and the demolition of the structures that were present on the site, possibly those shown in Fig.7.

Overall, the evaluation was successful in identifying remains associated with the former post-medieval use of the site. the evaluation was also successful in identifying the level of truncation that has occurs at the site. While the sample size of the site was small it has allowed a better understanding of the setting of this area in the late post-medieval period.



## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The final archive will be deposited following the acquisition of the transfer of title. The deposition will be made with Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archive Storage Facility – Deep Store, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. An appropriate accession number will be obtained in advance of deposition. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Blues Properties Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. We would also like to thank Mr Dale Robinson for his assistance throughout.

We would also like to thank Andy Thomas of CHET for their help and advice throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook and Louisa Cunningham of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

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

English Heritage National List for England

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Trench 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE - SW	25.52m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.12m	Concrete Car Park	
1001	0.12 – 0.33m	Bedding Layer: Light yellow/orange, loose sandy gravel.	
1002	0.33 – 0.43m	Made Ground: Dark brownish-orange, loose, silty sand with frequent moderately sized rubble inclusions.	
1009	0.43 - 0.50m	Concrete Pad: Light grey, compact concrete.	
1010	0.50 – 0.64m	Bedding Layer: Light yellowish orange loose sandy gravel.	
1011	0.64 – 0.70m	Demolition Layer: Loose greyish-brown, silty sand.	
1012	0.70 – 0.75m	Demolition Layer: Loose brownish-orange, silty sand.	
1013	0.75 – 0.82m	Demolition Layer: Loose greyish-brown, silty sand with frequent rubble inclusions.	
1014	0.82 – 0.92m	Demolition Layer: Loose yellowish-grey, silty sand.	
1015	0.92 – 1.03m	Demolition Layer: Loose greyish-brown, silty sand.	
1016	1.03 – 1.18m	Demolition Layer: Loose greyish-brown, silty sand.	
1017	1.18m+	Natural Geology: light greyish yellow, chalk brash.	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1004	Former Toilet floor (1.80m+ x 0.75m+), Tile floor, unexcavated due to collapsed service	-	-
1006	Construction cut of Wall <b>1005</b> and Floor <b>1007</b> (2.10m x 1.80m+ x 0.32m)	1005	Brick-and-Mortar Make-up - a light greyish brown, compact, silty sand mortar mix that was holding post medieval, white fired fabric
-	-	1007	Brick-and-Mortar Floor - white fired fabric bricks forming floor surface.





## APPENDIX – 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS					
SITE NAME: 212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge					
SITE CODE: ECB 6476					
P. NUMBER: P1335					
Context	Structure	SPOT DATE	CBM No	Wgt/g	Other
None	1005	18th-19th	1	2991	
None	1007	18th-19th	2	5626	
<b>Totals</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>8617</b>	





## **APPENDIX – 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The post-medieval ceramic building materials (CBM) from 212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (ECB 6476): An assessment report**

*Andy Fawcett*

#### **Introduction**

A representative sample of three complete bricks were recovered as part of the archaeological investigation at Newmarket Road. The bricks were taken from Structures 1005 and 1007, and a short description of these can be seen below.

#### **The assemblage**

A single complete brick was removed from Structure 1005 (2991g). Four of its surfaces display mortar (in varying amounts) and it is in a white fired fabric (Ws). The brick dimensions are 225x105x60mm.

Two complete bricks were recovered from Structure 1007, with weights of 2691g and 2935g. Both examples are in a white fired fabric (Ws) and exhibit a variable mortar covering on four of their sides. Their measurements are 220x105x65mm and 225x110x65mm.

The three structural bricks are all dated from the 18th to 19th century.



## APPENDIX – 3 OASIS FORM

OASIS FORM - Print view

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

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-412749

### Project details

Project name	212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	On the 16th February 2021 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at 212-214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (546560 258935) (Fig. 1) on behalf of Blues Property Urban 2 Ltd. The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition of planning application 18/1679/FUL. This was to be achieved by excavating three trenches excavated in two phases, one measuring 10.00m x 1.80m in the area of the former car park, and two measuring 7.00m x 1.80m in the area currently occupied by the former shop. Following the results of the initial Trench it was decided by CHET that the subsequent phase 2 trenching would not be required. The site had a low potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and Romano-British period, and a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on this site and evaluation revealed only two phases of activity within the sites bounds. Overall, the evaluation was successful in identifying remains associated with the former post-medieval use of the site. the evaluation was also successful in identifying the level of truncation that has occurs at the site. While the sample size of the site was small it has allowed a better understanding of the setting of this area in the late post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2021 End: 16-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECB6476 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
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



OASIS FORM - Print view

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

Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 212-214 Newmarket Road,  
Cambridge  
Postcode CB5 8JL  
Study area 0 Hectares  
Site coordinates TL 46557 58936 52.208702686984 0.145147645719 52 12 31 N 000 08 42 E Point  
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 Blues Properties Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER  
Physical Archive ID ECB6476  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire HER  
Digital Archive ID ECB6476  
Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Cambridge HER  
Paper Archive ID ECB6476  
Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title 212 - 214 Newmarket Road, Cambridge  
Author(s)/Editor(s) M. Brook  
Other bibliographic details R1290



OASIS FORM - Print view

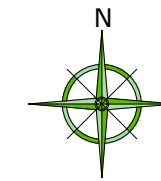
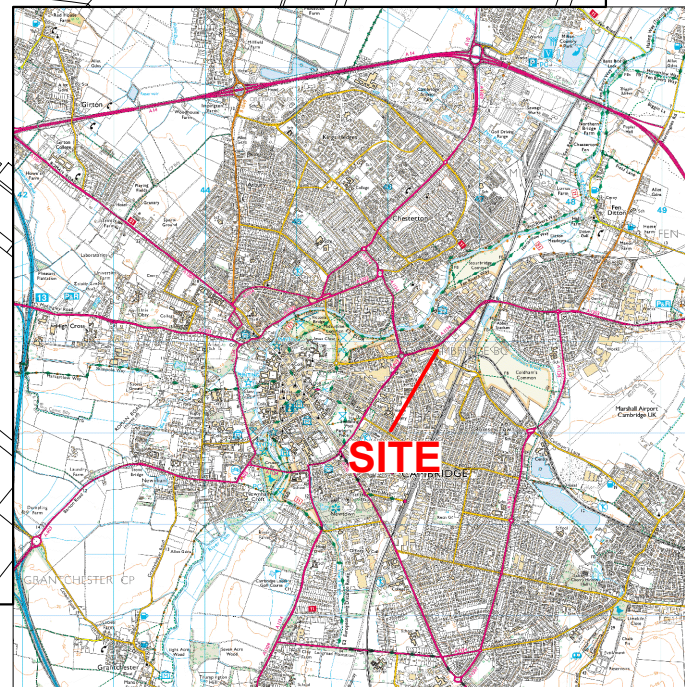
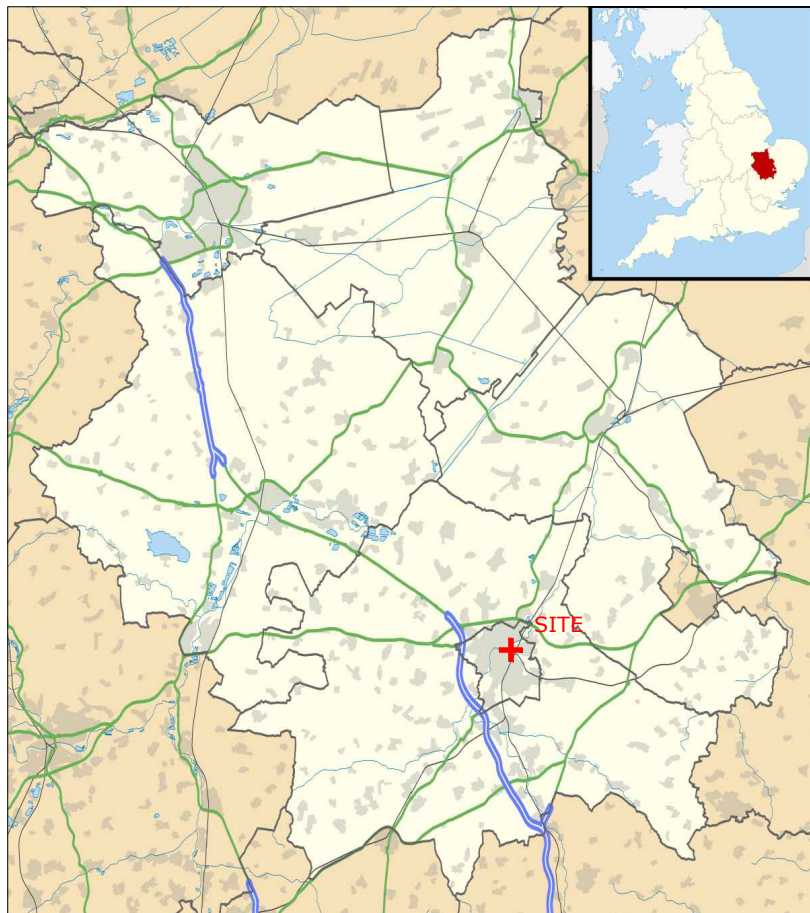
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Entered on	13 March 2021

## OASIS:

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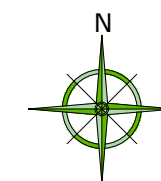
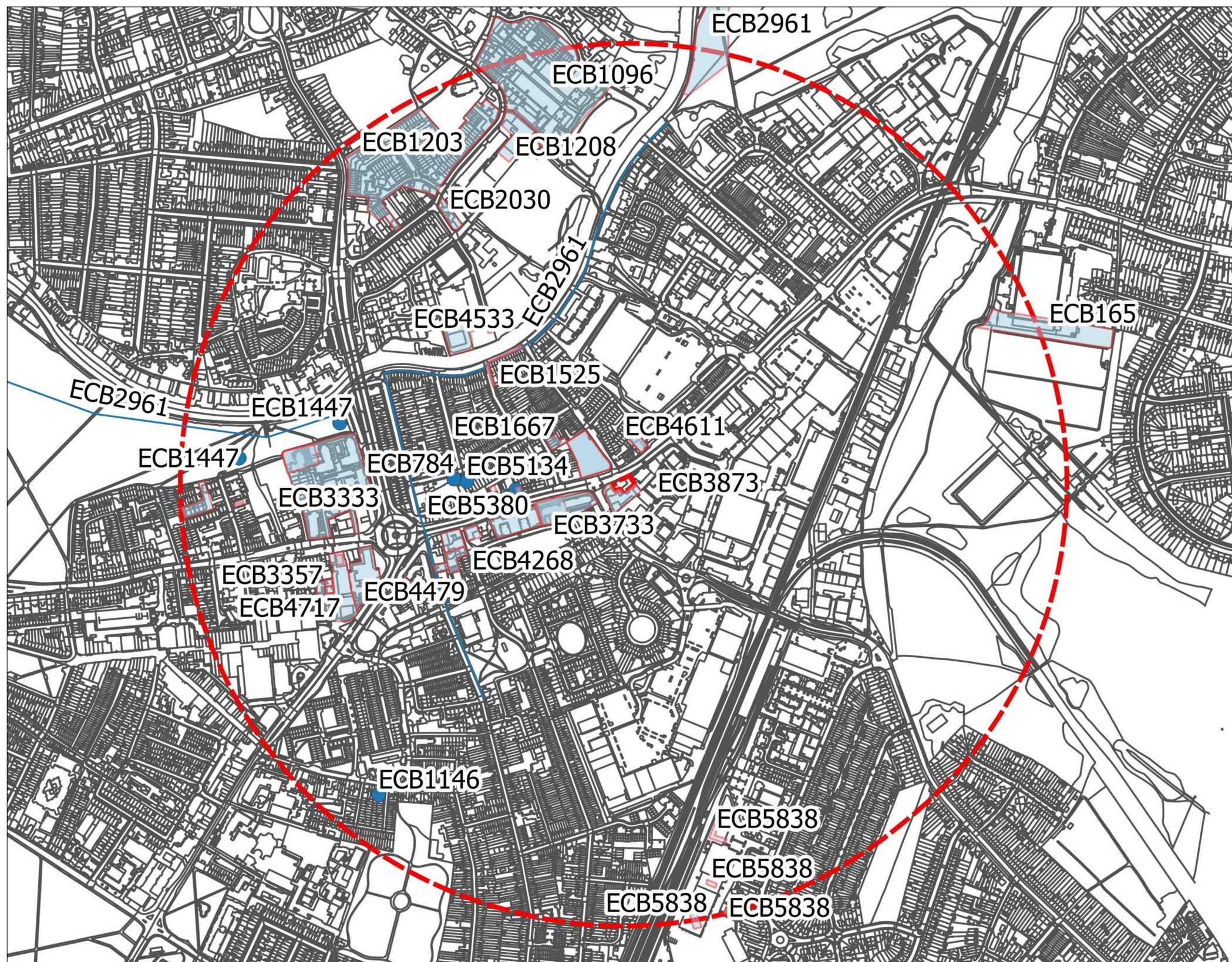


 Site Boundary

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NGR:	546555 258936	REF:	R1290
PROJECT:	212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	TWENTY NINE. ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021</small>			
DATE:	MAR 2021	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	APPROVED:	DPM
VERSION:	1	FIGURE:	<b>1</b>



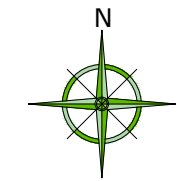
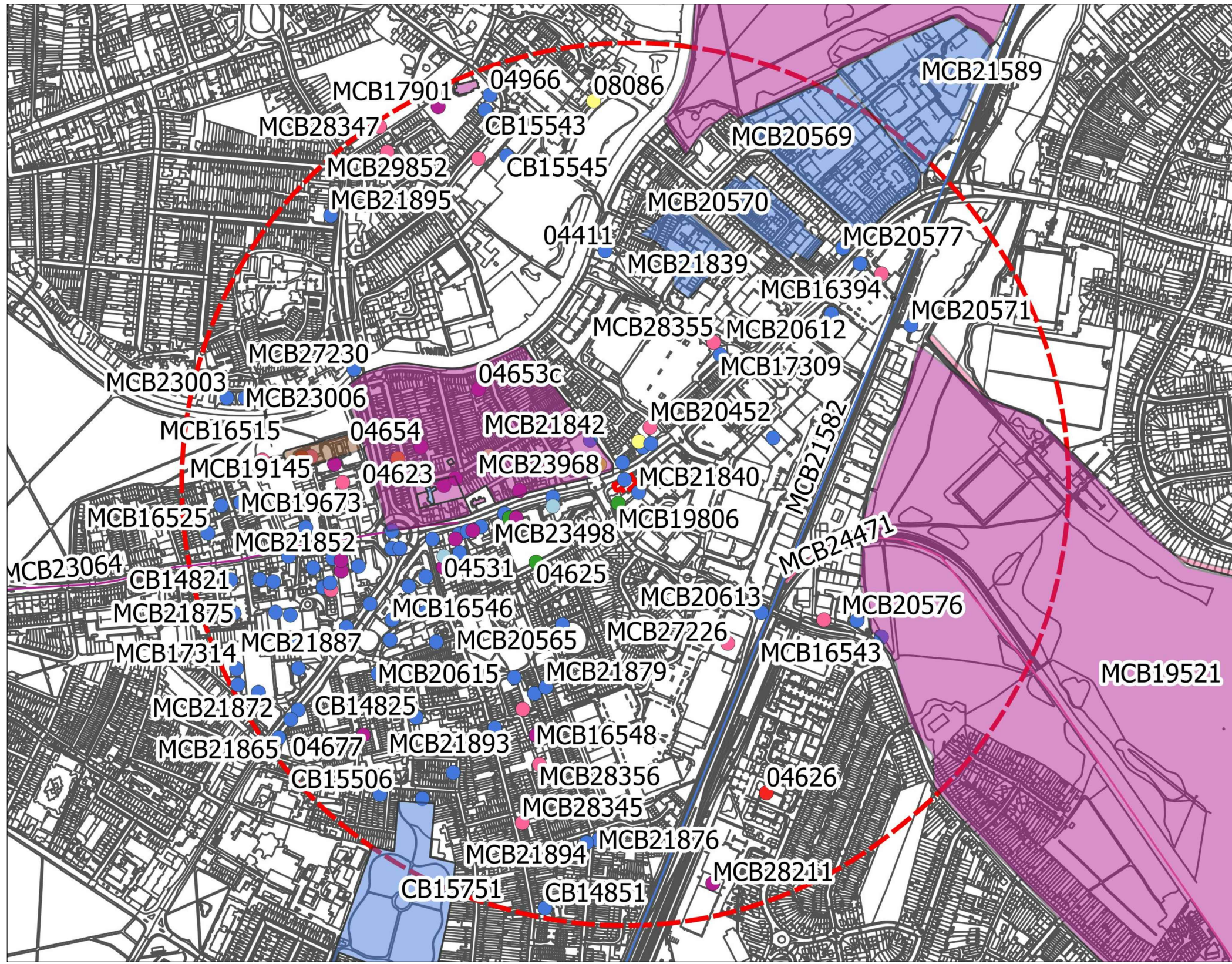
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event

<b>NGR:</b> 546555 258936	<b>REF:</b> R1290
<b>PROJECT:</b> 212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> HER DATA - EVENTS	
<b>CLIENT:</b> TWENTY NINE. ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING	
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<b>DATE:</b> MAR 2021	<b>PLOT:</b> A3	<b>VERSION:</b> 1
<b>AUTHOR:</b> HG	<b>FIGURE:</b> 2	
<b>APPROVED:</b> DPM		

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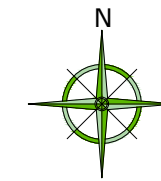
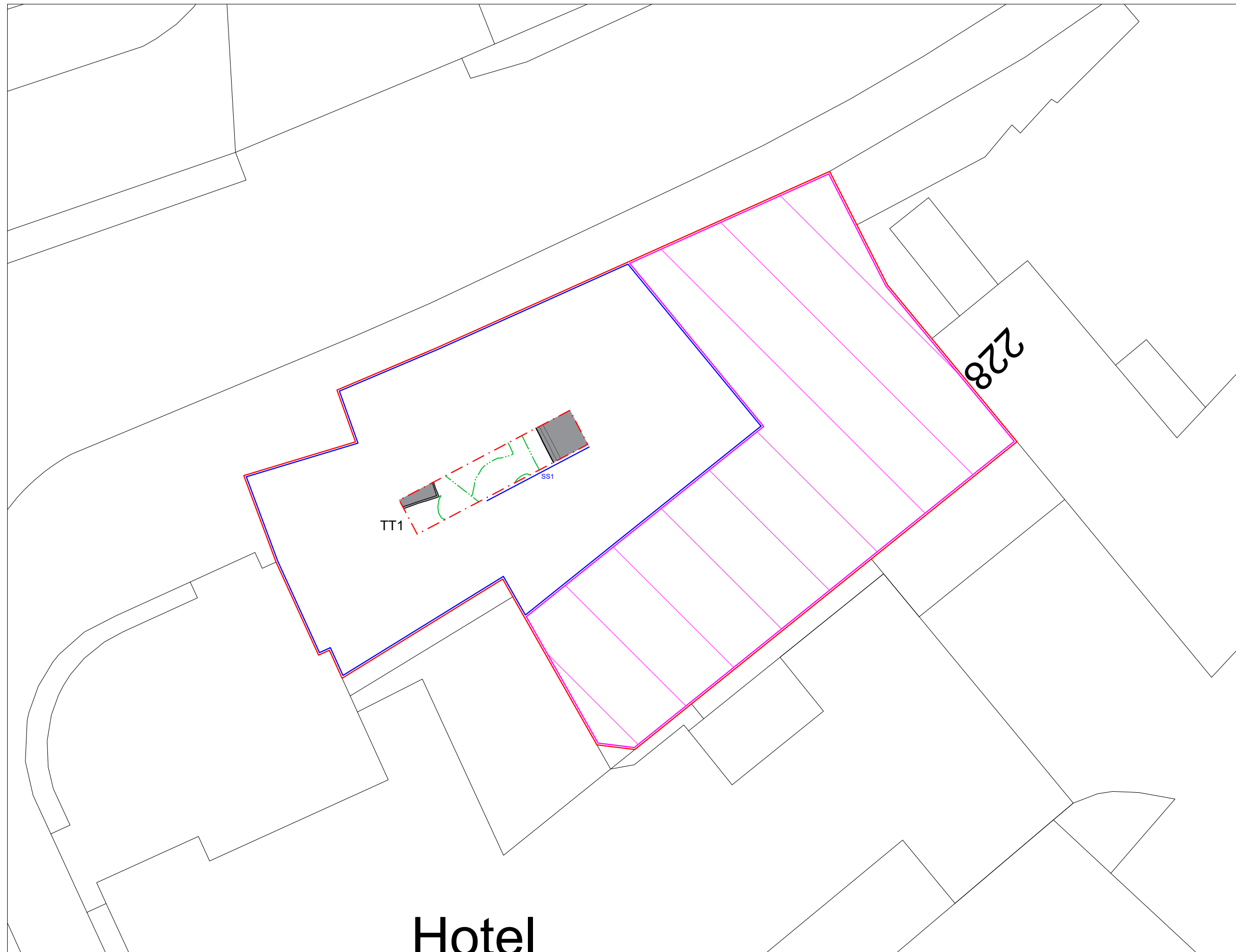
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

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<b>PROJECT:</b> 212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> HER DATA - MONUMENTS	
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<b>VERSION:</b> 1	
<b>AUTHOR:</b> HG	<b>FIGURE:</b> 3
<b>APPROVED:</b> DPM	





- Site Boundary
- Phase 1 Area
- Phase 2 Area
- - - Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Modern Intrusions

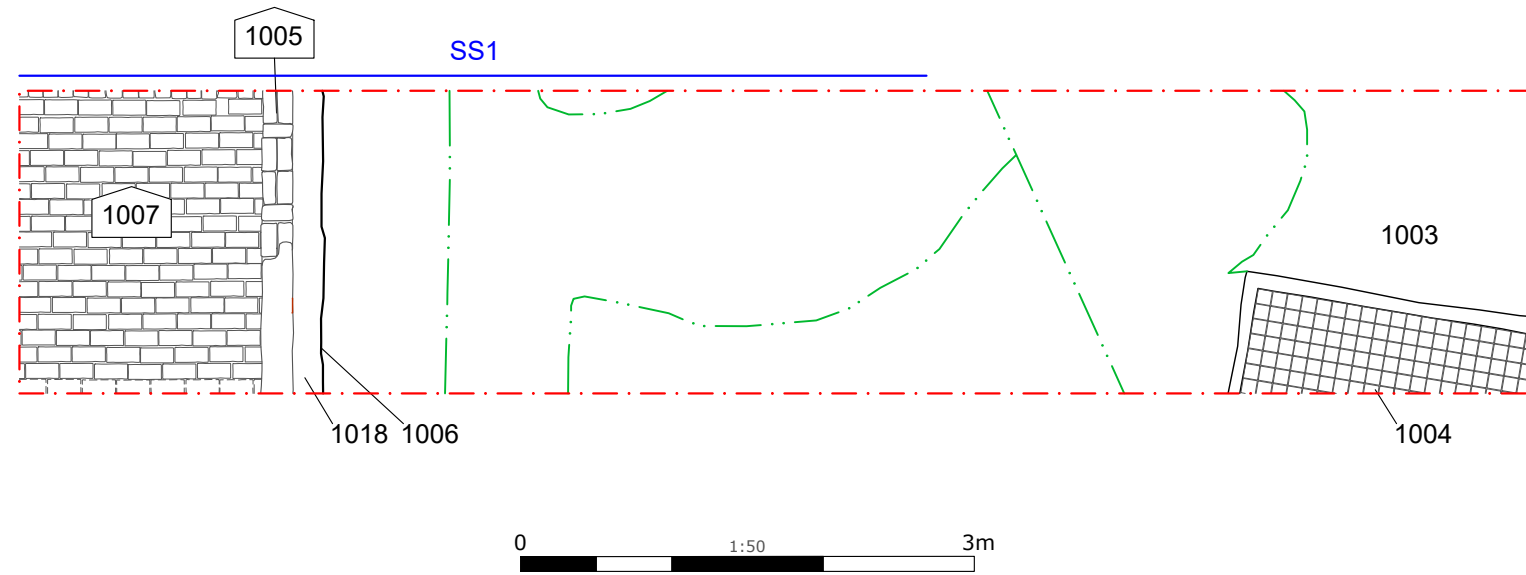
NGR:	546555 258936	REF:	R1290
PROJECT:	212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	TWENTY NINE. ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING		
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AUTHOR:	HG	APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	4

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# TT1



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Modern Intrusions
- Tile
- Bricks

DP1 - TT1 - VIEW NW



DP1 - TT1 - VIEW SE



NGR: 546555 258936 REF: R1290

PROJECT:  
212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION:  
TT1 - PLAN AND PHOTOS

CLIENT:  
TWENTY NINE. ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

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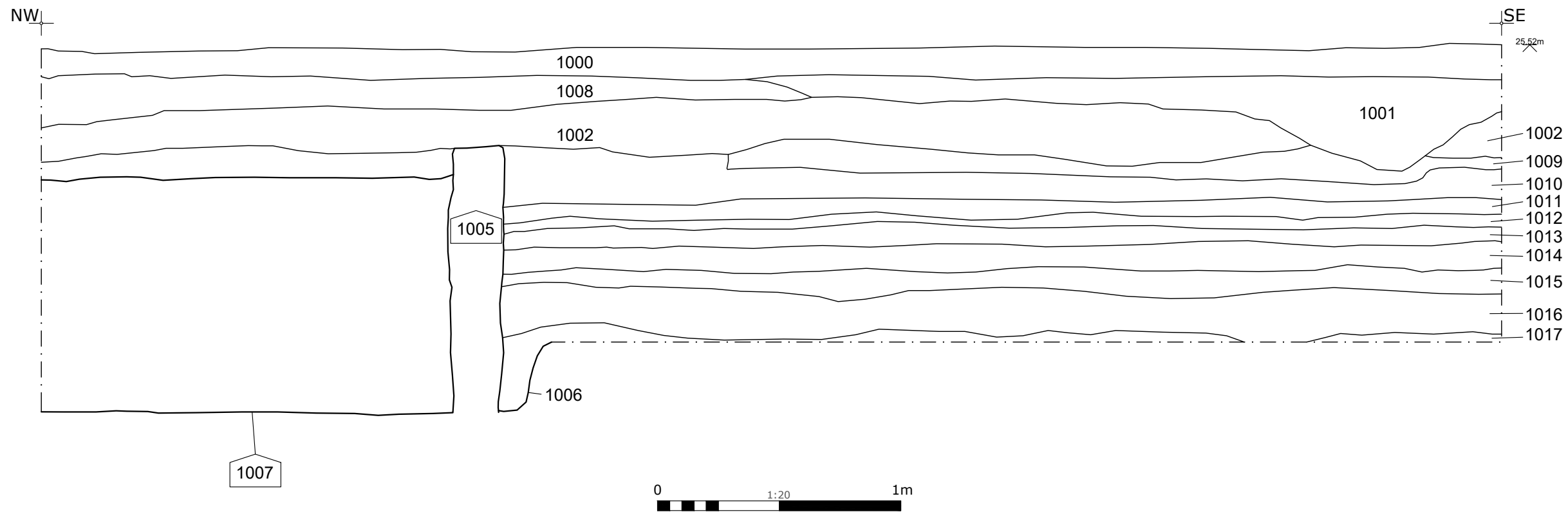
DATE: MAR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE:  
**5**

TT1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1, STRUCTURES 1005 AND 1007



DP3 - SS1 - VIEW SW



DP4 - STRUCTURE 1005 AND 1007 - VIEW SW



NGR: 546555 258936 REF: R1290

PROJECT: 212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

DESCRIPTION: TT1 - SECTION AND PHOTOS

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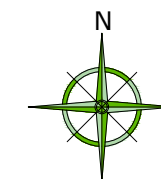
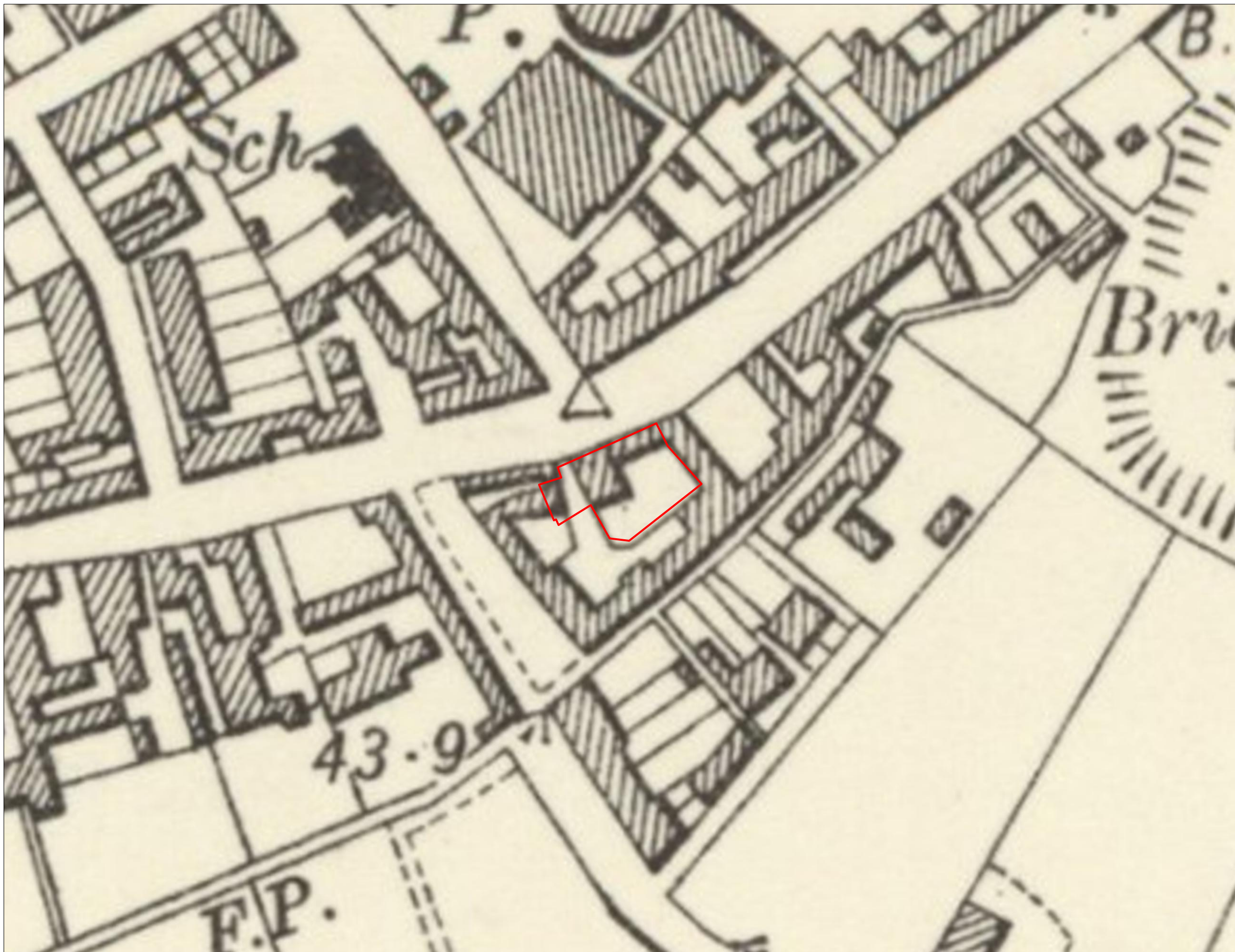
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AUTHOR: HG

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FIGURE: 6



 Site Boundary

NGR:	546555 258936	REF:	R1290
PROJECT:	212 - 214 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE		
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