



Archaeological excavations at David Parr House, 184/186 Gwydir Street, Cambridge, in 2018

Catherine Collins



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2019



**Access Cambridge Archaeology
Department of Archaeology
University of Cambridge
Pembroke Street
Cambridge
CB2 3QG**

01223 761519

access@arch.cam.ac.uk

<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>

Contents

1	SUMMARY	9
2	INTRODUCTION	10
2.1	DAVID PARR HOUSE.....	10
2.2	ACCESS CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY.....	10
3	AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES	11
3.1	AIMS.....	11
3.2	OBJECTIVES:.....	11
3.3	OUTCOMES:.....	11
4	EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	12
5	GWYDIR STREET, CAMBRIDGE	13
5.1	LOCATION	13
5.2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	16
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	16
7	RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT DAVID PARR HOUSE.....	27
7.1	PREHISTORIC	28
7.2	ROMANO-BRITISH	29
7.3	ANGLO-SAXON.....	29
7.4	MEDIEVAL.....	29
7.5	POST MEDIEVAL (16 TH – 18 TH CENTURIES)	31
7.6	19 TH AND 20 TH CENTURIES	32
8	DISCUSSION	35
8.1	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT: CATHERINE COLLINS (ACA) AND SHELLEY LOCKWOOD (DAVID PARR HOUSE) ³⁷	
9	CONCLUSION	38
10	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	39
11	REFERENCES:.....	40
12	APPENDICES.....	42
12.1	POTTERY REPORT – <i>PAUL BLINKHORN</i>	42
12.1.1	Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per spit by fabric type	43
12.2	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE – <i>CRAIG CESSFORD</i>	50
12.3	FAUNAL REMAINS – <i>VIDA RAJKOVAČA</i>	52
12.4	OTHER FINDS – CATHERINE COLLINS.....	54
12.5	PHOTOGRAPHS.....	69
12.5.1	Coins and Buttons.....	69
12.5.2	Other ‘miscellaneous’ objects.....	71

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia with Cambridge highlighted in red.....	13
Figure 2: The city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000.....	14
Figure 3: A close up of the city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000.....	14
Figure 4: The location of Gwydir Street, north of Mill Road, to the southeast of the city centre and the location of the David Parr House is marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000....	15
Figure 5: The extent of the Mill Road Area Conservation Area 1 (shaded) with the location of the David Parr House highlighted © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000.....	15
Figure 6: Map of the Cambridge region, showing Roman Roads, as well as dykes and ditches © Malim et al 1997.....	18
Figure 7: Pre-Enclosure map of the three open fields around Cambridge © Hesse 2007 ...	20
Figure 8: Pre-Enclosure map of the Eastern or Barnwell Fields. The route of Mill Road today can be seen as a lane separating Bradmoor and Middle Fields © Bryan and Wise 2005.....	21
Figure 9: Post-Enclosure map of east Cambridge by Baker, dated 1830. The star shows the approximate location of the David Parr House. Modified from © http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/maps.htm	22
Figure 10: Dewhurst and Nichols Map of east Cambridge, dated 1840. The star shows the approximate location of the David Parr House. Modified from © http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/maps.htm	23
Figure 11: 1880's OS map of the city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000.....	24
Figure 12: 1880's OS map of the Mill Road and Gwydir Street area with the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 1,250.....	24
Figure 13: Distribution of the numbered test pit grid around a central tree in the rear garden of 186 Gwydir Street. The squares with crosses through them were not excavated © CAU and ACA.....	27
Figure 14: Distribution of the Burnt Stone found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	28
Figure 15: Distribution of the Worked Flint found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	28
Figure 16: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon period as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	29
Figure 17: Distribution of Pottery dating to the High Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	30
Figure 18: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Late Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	30
Figure 19: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Post Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	31
Figure 20: Distribution of Imported Pottery dating to the Post Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	32
Figure 21: Distribution of Pottery dating to the 19 th and 20 th centuries as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	33
Figure 22: Distribution of Imported Pottery dating to the 19 th century as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA.....	33

Figure 23: The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA	34
Figure 24: 1938 threepence coin found from TP 3, spit 1 © ACA	69
Figure 25: 1951 sixpence coin found from TP 3, spit 2 © ACA	69
Figure 26: 1991 £1 coin found from TP 22, spit 1 © ACA	69
Figure 27: 1895 farthing coin found from TP 25, spit 5 © ACA	70
Figure 28: Button found from TP 3, spit 1 © ACA	70
Figure 29: Button found from TP 11, spit 1 © ACA	70
Figure 30: Front and Back to the 'Patchy' dog tag found from TP 24, spit 1 © ACA	71
Figure 31: Enid Blyton Magazine Club Badge found from TP 24, spit 1 © ACA	71
Figure 32: Doll's arm (and button) found from TP 25, spit 3 © ACA	72
Figure 33: Marble found from TP 17, spit 2 © ACA	72
Figure 34: Bubble blowing stick found from TP 5, spit 1 © ACA	72
Figure 35: Mr Potato Head foot found from TP 3, spit 2 © ACA	73
Figure 36: Fragments of floor tile and buttons found from TP 4, spit 1 © ACA	73

List of Tables

Table 1: Numbers of clay tobacco pipe fragments per test pit	51
Table 2: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified	52
Table 3: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 11, 13, 15, 17 and 18 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified	53
Table 4: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 20, 22, 24 and 25 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified	53
Table 5: The finds excavated from DPH/18/1	54
Table 6: The finds excavated from DPH/18/2	54
Table 7: The finds excavated from DPH/18/3	55
Table 8: The finds excavated from DPH/18/4	56
Table 9: The finds excavated from DPH/18/5	57
Table 10: The finds excavated from DPH/18/7	58
Table 11: The finds excavated from DPH/18/9	59
Table 12: The finds excavated from DPH/18/11	60
Table 13: The finds excavated from DPH/18/13	61
Table 14: The finds excavated from DPH/18/15	62
Table 15: The finds excavated from DPH/18/17	63
Table 16: The finds excavated from DPH/18/18	64
Table 17: The finds excavated from DPH/18/20	66
Table 18: The finds excavated from DPH/18/22	66
Table 19: The finds excavated from DPH/18/24	67
Table 20: The finds excavated from DPH/18/25	68

1 Summary

Over the Friday to Sunday of the 7th-9th September 2018 a community-based excavation was undertaken in the back garden of 186 Gwydir Street, Cambridge, also known as the David Parr House. A total of 16 small archaeological test pits were excavated in a grid formation across the back garden by 47 local volunteers. The test pitting was organised by staff at David Parr House in conjunction with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) and the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund (formally the Heritage Lottery Fund).

The results showed evidence of occupation relating to the Parr family from the late 19th century onwards, around the time when the house was first built, including numerous personal objects, such as coins and buttons, as well as toys and partial pet burials. Prior to the construction of Gwydir Street, this area around Mill Road was open fields, situated to the east of the historic core of Cambridge. Relatively low levels of Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery were also all recorded in the garden, representing the agricultural manuring of the fields, rather than occupation. A scatter of lithics were also identified, potentially dating to the later prehistoric and no evidence for Romano-British activity was found.

2 Introduction

A three-day community excavation was held between the 7th and 9th of September 2018 in the back garden of 186 Gwydir Street, Cambridge, also known as David Parr House. A total of 16 small archaeological test pits were excavated in a grid formation across the back garden by 47 local volunteers. The test pitting was organised by staff at David Parr House in conjunction with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) and the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund (formerly known as the Heritage Lottery Fund).

2.1 David Parr House

The David Parr House (<https://davidparrhouse.org/>) is situated in 186 Gwydir Street in Cambridge and is a small terraced house built from the mid-19th century onwards. In 1886, the house was bought by David Parr, a working-class Victorian ‘artist-decorator’ who worked for the Cambridge decorative arts company F R Leach & Sons, known for its work in Cambridge on Queens’ Old Hall, Jesus College Chapel and All Saints’ Church; and nationally with architects and designers George Bodley, William Morris and others. Over 40 years, David Parr decorated his home in the style of the grand interiors of the Victorian Gothic Revival churches and Arts & Crafts houses he worked on every day. His intricately patterned, hand-painted walls survive throughout

After David Parr’s death in 1927, his granddaughter Elsie Palmer, then aged 12, came to live in the house to look after her grandmother, Mary Jane – and stayed there for the next 85 years. During her time in the house, Elsie met and married Alfred and had two daughters, and their family life took place around and amongst the extraordinary legacy her grandfather had left. Elsie’s reverence and respect for his work meant few changes were made to the infrastructure or décor of the house during her stewardship.

The house was purchased from the family in 2013 and a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) set up in 2014 in order to conserve the house and its wall paintings. An ambitious programme of conservation and restoration works was carried out from 2016, generously supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund and other funders, and the house opens to the public for guided tours in 2019.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more and involve members of the public of all ages.

Since 2015 ACA has been managed by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and thus have been able to work more closely with the unit to deliver outreach programmes such as the community excavations at Peterborough Cathedral in 2016 and the Longstanton test pitting in 2015 and 2017, as part of the outreach component of the excavations for the new town of Northstowe, funded by Homes England. The ACA and CAU collaboration has also

enabled the continuation of the education outreach projects that involve work with both primary and secondary school pupils.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The desired aims of the David Parr House excavations are as follows:

- To engage with the volunteers at David Parr House as well as Lifecraft and The Kite Trust charities in Cambridge
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting and origins of Gwydir Street and David Parr House
- To help to place Gwydir Street in the context of the overall historical development of Cambridge
- To inform future interpretation of the area.

3.2 Objectives:

The desired objectives of the David Parr House excavations are as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the David Parr House through test-pitting in the garden
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To support and engage with volunteers of local charities through involvement with the project

3.3 Outcomes:

The desired outcomes of the David Parr House excavations are as follows:

- A minimum of 30 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 60 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history of David Parr House
- An engaged and informed local population

4 Excavation Methodology

The test pitting at David Parr House was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), both affiliated with the University of Cambridge and the David Parr House Charity.

The test pits were set up in a grid formation across the back garden, each were all 0.8m² and were excavated in a series of 10cm spits, to a maximum depth of 1m. For each spit the depth before it was excavated was recorded on an individual record sheet designed by ACA with then the soil colour, composition and a list of finds stated after the spit was dug. During the excavation 100% of the spoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh and all artefacts were retained, cleaned and bagged by spit. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the excavation and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1m, whichever is encountered first. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the excavation, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's and publication. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

All of the results from the David Parr House excavations will be deposited with the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (HER). The site code is DPH/18.

5 Gwydir Street, Cambridge

5.1 Location

Cambridge is just under 80km north of London and c.64km south of Kings Lynn as the crow flies (figure 1). It is the county town of Cambridgeshire and from 1951 has been classified as a city. David Parr House is situated on 186 Gwydir Street (TL 46283 57916), which is to the southeast of the city centre (figures 2, 3 and 4), off Mill Road which leads out of the city through Romsey Town and towards Cherry Hinton.



Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia with Cambridge highlighted in red

There are currently 12 conservation areas across Cambridge,¹ the largest of which is the Central Conservation Area that is then divided into eight smaller areas to include the 'Mill Road Area' within which is situated Gwydir Street.² The Mill Road Conservation Area 1 is situated to the west of the railway line, known as the Mill Road and St Matthews Area and Area 2, and to the east of the railway line (known as the Romsey Town Area) was added to this in the late 1990's. The extent of Area 1 and the location of Gwydir Street can be seen in figure 5 below. The buildings in this area mainly date from the mid-19th century onwards when the land was parcelled up into plots and sold to individual builders, who would then build some houses and then sell them on. This has contributed to the varying house types along Gwydir Street, although the majority are constructed from white or yellow gault brick with stone lintels and slate roofs.

¹ <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/conservation-areas> (Accessed November 2018)

² <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/2841/mill-road-area-appraisal.pdf> (Accessed November 2018)

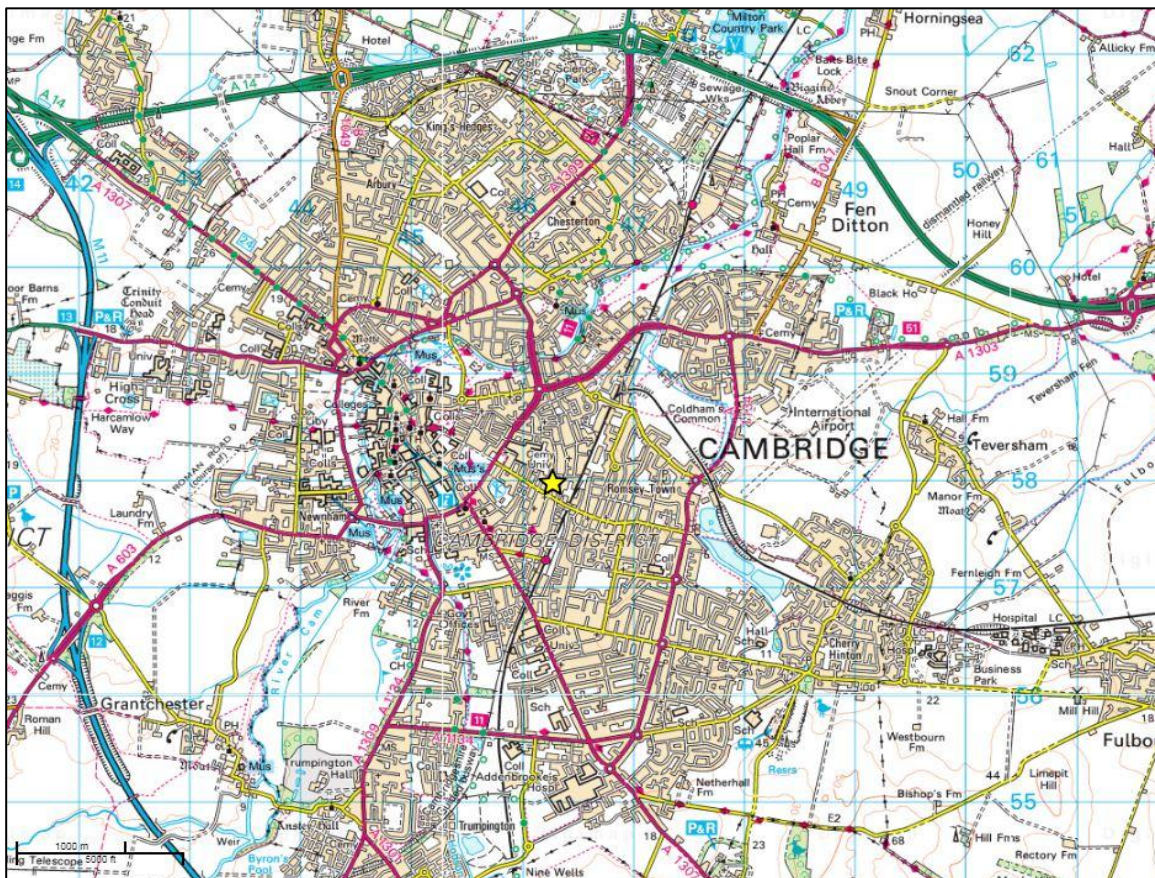


Figure 2: The city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

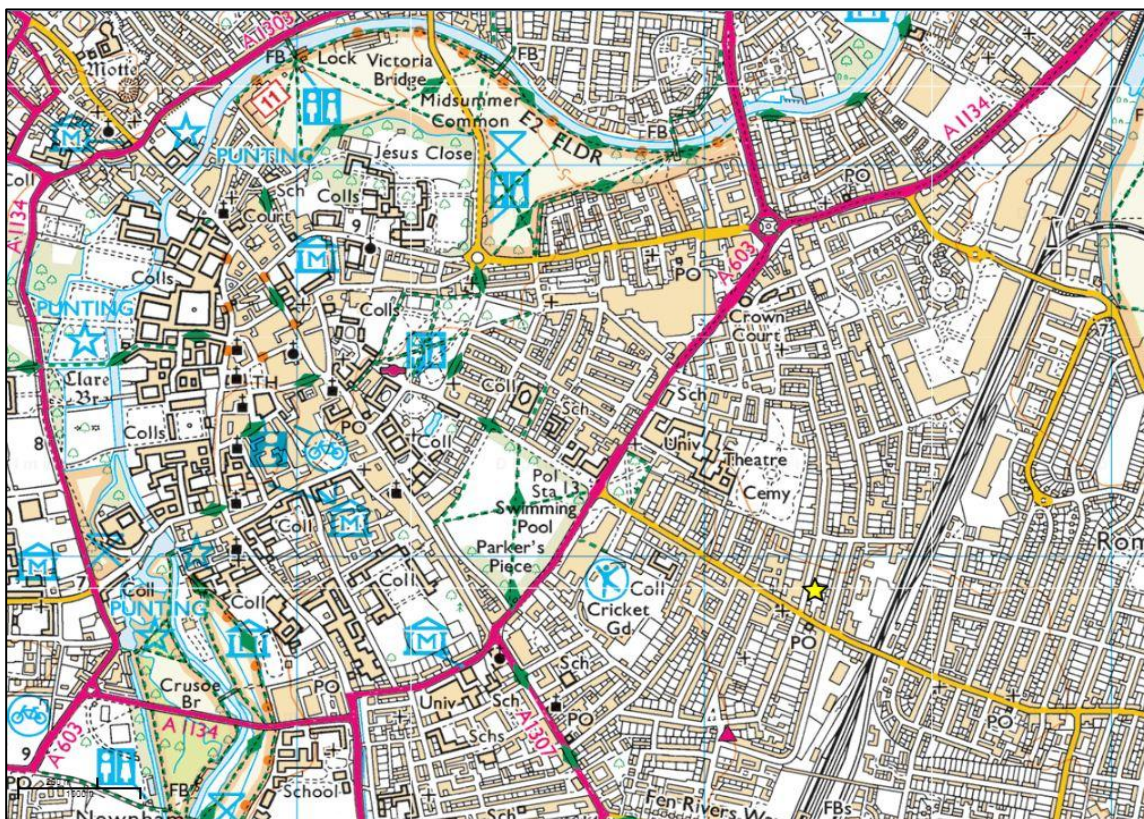


Figure 3: A close up of the city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

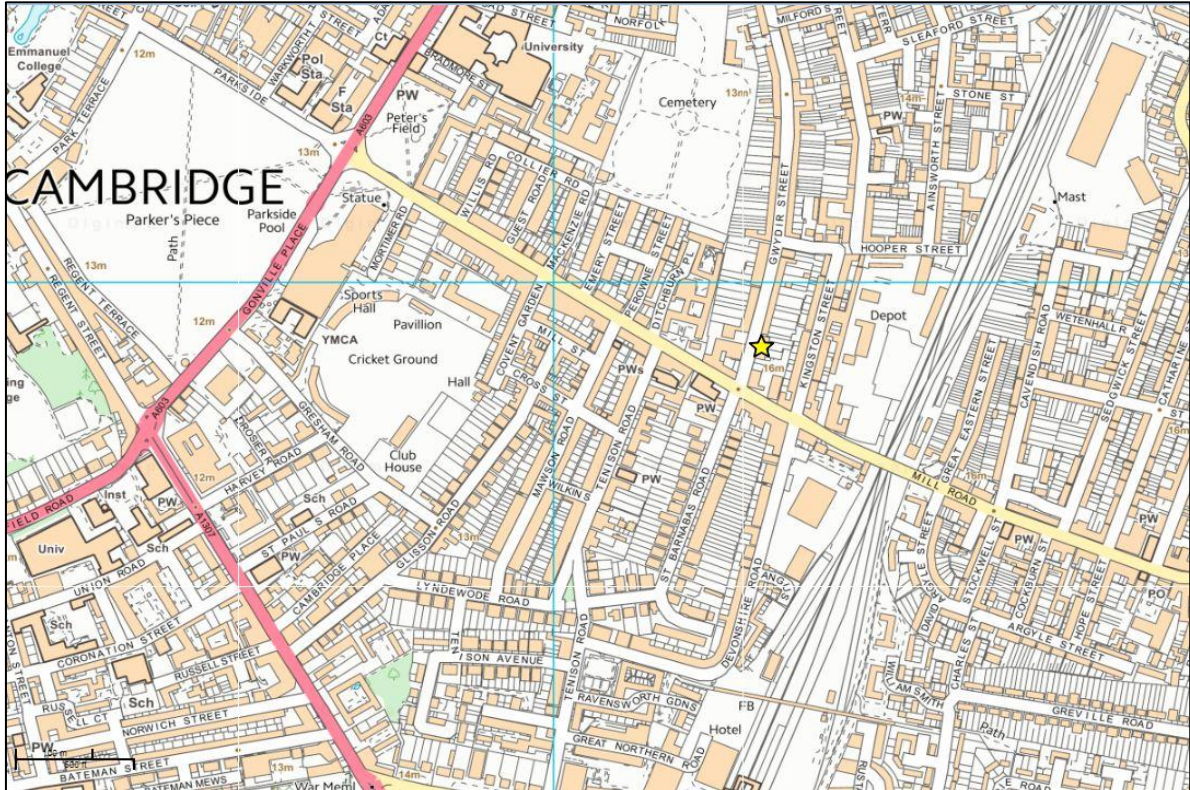


Figure 4: The location of Gwydir Street, north of Mill Road, to the southeast of the city centre and the location of the David Parr House is marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

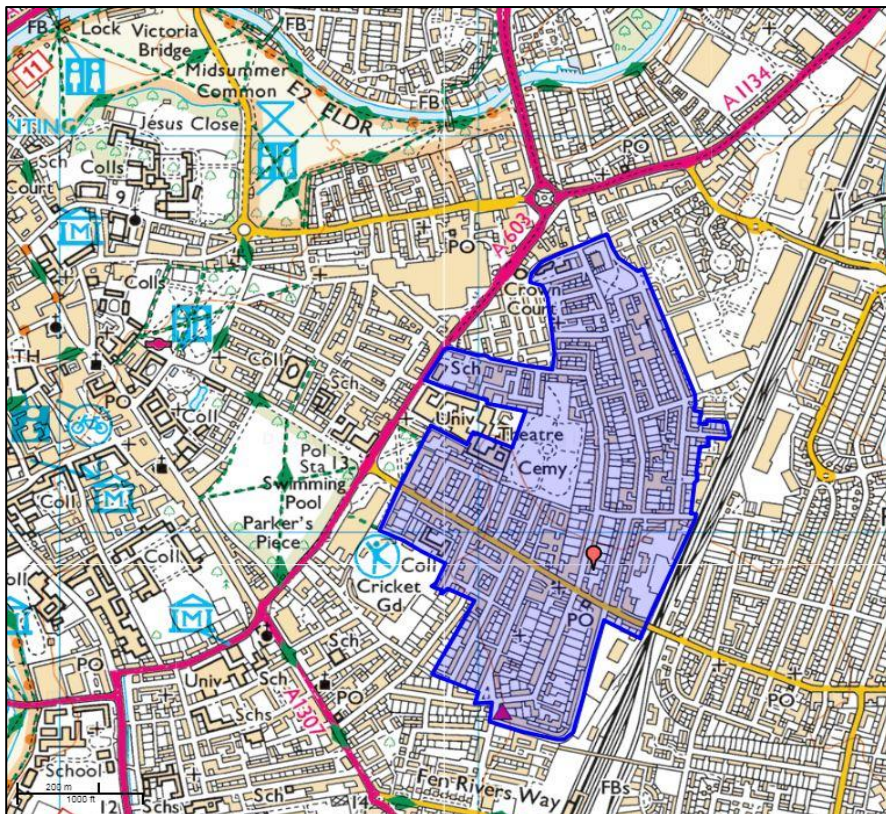


Figure 5: The extent of the Mill Road Area Conservation Area 1 (shaded) with the location of the David Parr House highlighted © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

5.2 Geology and Topography

Cambridge is situated within an area defined as the 'Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands', a National Character Area Profile (NCA), number 88 that encompasses much of Suffolk, west of the A14 at Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich. The NCA profile extends over most of north and mid Bedfordshire and west Cambridgeshire, as well as part of east Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Cambridge is situated in the eastern corner of the NCA.³ This area is characterised by a gently undulating lowland plateau, divided by small river valleys that gradually widen on the approach to The Fens NCA in the east.

The Cambridge City Council have devised a Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment (2003). The city developed along the River Cam (or Granta as it was originally known) which flows north to join the River Great Ouse around Ely and continues to Kings Lynn and the North Sea. David Parr House is just over 1.2km south of the river at about 15m OD. The bedrock geology of this part of Cambridge is the West Melbury Marly Chalk formation of chalk, when warm chalky seas dominated this area between 94 and 101 million years ago. The superficial geology consists of River Terrace Deposits 3 of sand and gravel that were deposited up to three million years ago.⁴

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

Settlement in and around Cambridge has been a favoured location for thousands of years, with some of the earliest occupied areas identified at Castle Hill to the north of the current city centre, dating from the Iron Age (Lobel 1975). The Castle Hill area of Cambridge is at the southeast end of a long gravel ridge of higher ground, which provided a naturally defensible area that was close to a navigable river with an easy crossing point in a fertile area, abundant in natural resources.⁵ It may have been this location that contributed to the growth of a settlement here. The rivers (the Cam linking up to the Ouse) were navigable up to the Wash and therefore leading out into the North Sea and beyond as well as for east-west traffic. Cambridge is not far from the Icknield Way, a prehistoric routeway that connected Wessex with the northwest Norfolk coast as well as its position on the southern edge of the fens, again enabling further links and trade with communities across this region.⁶ The overall topography of the Cambridge area, with the shallow river valleys, and a mix of both light, well-draining fertile soils and the heavier clay soils which would have likely remained densely wooded influenced the movement of prehistoric societies through this area (Fox 1923).

Cambridge, including both the city and the university, have a long history and although some background to the development of Cambridge will be addressed here, this archaeological and historical background will focus on the Mill Road area of Cambridge only. A scatter of prehistoric material is known from the east of Cambridge; the results derived from a 500m advanced search on the Heritage Gateway website utilising the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's PastScape and the National Monuments Record, as part of English Heritage.⁷ In the Barnwell area of Cambridge, a number of Palaeolithic (dating up to 10,000 years ago) handaxes and other flint implements have been found with animal remains. And although remains of Mesolithic (10,000-5,000 BC) and Neolithic (5,000-2,200 BC) activities in this area are sparse, Bronze Age (2,200-700 BC) beaker and Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) pottery remains have both been

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-the-east-of-england> (Accessed November 2018)

⁴ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (Accessed November 2018)

found in around the Mill Road area. Included with the latter was the find of an Iron Age copper Ptolemaic Soter coin dated to 323-285 BC (CHER No: 04577) that was found during gravel pit digging at Barnwell.

The development of Cambridge during the Roman period (AD 43-410) utilised the known prehistoric tracks and routeways through the landscape, including the River Cam for navigation and transport with a crossing, speculated as being just north from the current crossing of Magdalene Bridge.⁸ Roman Cambridge was known as *Duroliponte* and was centred on Castle Hill around a then abandoned Late Iron Age defended settlement of the Catuvellauni Tribe (Malim 2005, Browne 1977). Malim (2005) speculates that Cambridge was not seen as an important town during the Roman period, with both the towns of Godmanchester to the northwest and Great Chesterford to the south were more important, possible regional or administrative centres, but the crossing of the River Cam at Cambridge would have been necessary to control and therefore a small town developed here. A number of Roman roads are known to have converged at Cambridge also. Worstead Street arrives from the south, connecting both Colchester and Great Chesterford to Cambridge and running parallel along the northern side of the River Granta (Malim *et al* 1997). As shown in figure 6 below, the road crosses the River Cam just to the south of the Roman town and continues north to Godmanchester (known as the *Via Devana*), leading then onto Lincoln as Ermine Street and west to Chester. The main east-west connection is known as Akeman Street that connects Cirencester and St Albans with Cambridge and north into the Fens (Macaulay 1997).

A relatively low-density scatter of Romano-British finds have been also been identified within a 500m radius of Gwydir Street. A single Roman coin (date not specified) was found on the corner of Mill Road and Mortimer Road, adjacent to Parkside Swimming Pool (CHER No: 04618). Other Romano-British objects were found 'in the Mill Road area' but no specific location was recorded on the HER. These include two bronze figurines of both Mercury and Hercules (CHER No: 03420) and two glass vessels (CHER No: 02303), recorded to be found as part of a Roman cemetery 'in Barnwell'. As these were found during the 19th century, no further information is available on this possible cemetery location. The only Romano-British features to be identified in the vicinity of Gwydir Street, consist of two likely boundary ditches that were recorded during an archaeological evaluation at Mantles Yard on St Barnabas Road (CHER No: MCB16296), directly south of the David Parr House. It was also recorded during this evaluation that there was 'no evidence for the nearby Roman road', likely referring to Worstead Street entering Cambridge from the south, parallel to the A1307, Hill Road.

No evidence exists for the destruction of the Roman town of Cambridge, rather it is believed that the town gradually became abandoned from around the 5th century AD onwards and fell into decay (Lobel 1975). It has been speculated that it was the decline of the Romano-British settlement here that led to an increase of occupation nearby to, rather than a continuation of activity on the same site, into the Anglo-Saxon (AD 43-1066) period (Malim *et al* 1997). This seems to be the case in Cambridge, particularly with the number of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries that have also been discovered in the surrounding landscape, the majority of these are along the river valleys (Fox 1923). Anglo-Saxon settlement in Cambridge was centred both around the Castle Hill area and within the medieval core of Cambridge, roughly in the area of St Benet's Church, with a bridge constructed over the river, where Magdalene Bridge is today, during the later 8th century, connecting the two (Lobel 1975). It is likely that there was some 'town planning' in effect that by the 10th

⁵ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/cambs/lix-lxxij> (Accessed November 2018)

⁶ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/cambs/xxxii-lviii> (Accessed November 2018)

⁷ Found during a 500m 'advanced search' from Gwydir Street, Cambridge on the Heritage Gateway website http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed November 2018)

⁸ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/cambs/lix-lxxij> (Accessed November 2018)

century included a market, a court and a mint (Taylor 1978) with also the construction of double fields, surrounding the Anglo-Saxon settlement that represented two distinct agricultural units (Haslam 1984).

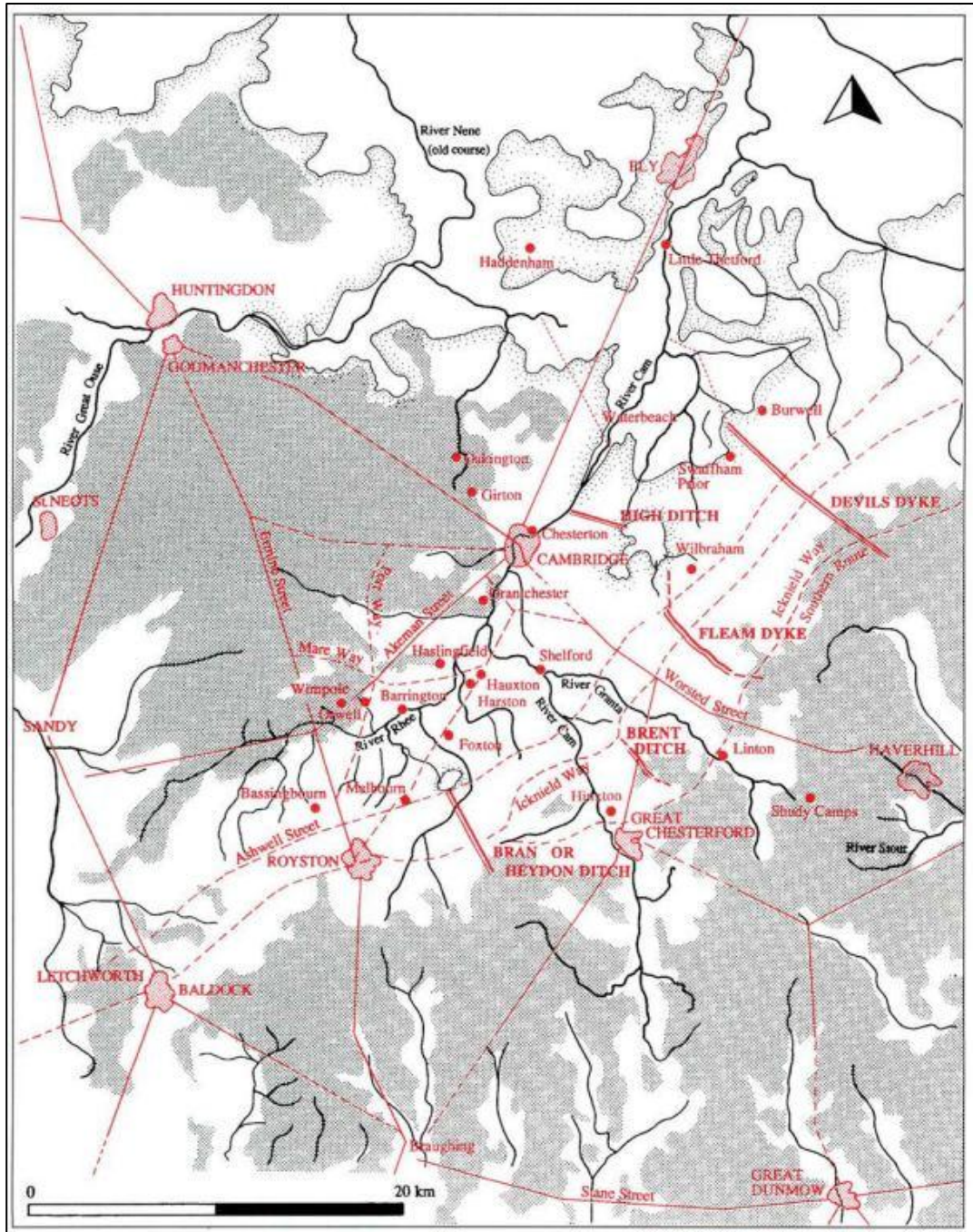


Figure 6: Map of the Cambridge region, showing Roman Roads, as well as dykes and ditches © Malim et al 1997

Evidence for an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was identified during digging at Mill Road cemetery (CHER No: 04622), when fragments of both a shield boss and spearhead were found in 1847. The record however does not mention the presence of any human remains in association with the metalwork. Also recorded were 'a scatter of Anglo Saxon finds at Barnwell, found some time before 1923' (CHER No: 05339), the record again does not elaborate further on these artefacts and if they are related to a cemetery or occupation.

The University of Cambridge was established during the high medieval period (AD 1209), when a number of scholars were forced to leave Oxford due to hostile townsmen and so re-settled in Cambridge. Their numbers grew so that a more formal teaching environment was established during the early part of the 13th century.⁹ The 'Victoria County History to Cambridgeshire, Volume 3' (Roach 1959) and the 'Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Cambridge' (published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1959), comprehensively covers the medieval and later history of both the city and the university and so readers are referred there.

Prior to the construction of Gwydir Street, this area to the east of the centre of Cambridge had always been open fields that as established above, originated during the later Anglo-Saxon period. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1400) the land was owned by Barnwell Priory, the remains of a chapel are still present along Newmarket Road, with a likely kitchen room behind that. The priory there was founded in AD 1092 by Picot, who was the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 and owned the manors in both Bourn and Madingley (Salzmann 1948). The priory was initially known as the church of St Giles, built for Picot's wife Hugoline when she became ill (which she survived), with just 6 monks and was originally sited on Castle Hill (Harmon 2016). The priory prospered greatly through the medieval period and was moved to the Barnwell area, which at its peak, was home to 30 monks, until Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in 1538 that left the priory in ruins.¹⁰

After the Dissolution, the land remained as open farmland, but came into the private hands of the Wendy family, Butler Family and Panton Family through the 16th to the early 19th centuries, when the land was sold to the Reverend Dr James Geldart.¹¹ His son sold part of the land to a J. Sturton in 1867, who then enabled the land to be further subdivided into smaller, individual plots. As was the norm at the time, a builder would then buy a plot of land, build perhaps two or three houses on it and then sell the houses on, mainly to landlords who would then rent the houses out.¹²

The ability for this land to be divided and then built upon, was the result of the 1807 Enclosure Act for the Eastern or Barnwell Fields (Bryan and Wise 2005). Cambridge was surrounded by three of these large open fields that would have been established around the medieval town of Cambridge (figure 7). The Eastern or Barnwell Fields were sited to the south and east of the city, the Western or Cambridge Fields were to the west and Chesterton Fields were to the north (Guillebaud 2005). The pre-enclosure map of just the Barnwell Fields can be seen in figure 8 below. Until this Act of Enclosure, the landscape around Cambridge had not been changed for hundreds of years and the town was not able to expand beyond its medieval boundaries of the River Cam and the Kings Ditch, despite the continual rise in the population. This was especially evident into the post medieval, where between 1600 and 1800 the population of Cambridge was known to have doubled, but the size of the settlement remained the same (*Ibid*).

⁹ <https://www.cam.ac.uk/about-the-university/history> (Accessed November 2018)

¹⁰ <http://www.creatingmycambridge.com/history-stories/barnwell-priory/> (Accessed November 2018)

¹¹ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/history.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

¹² <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/history.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

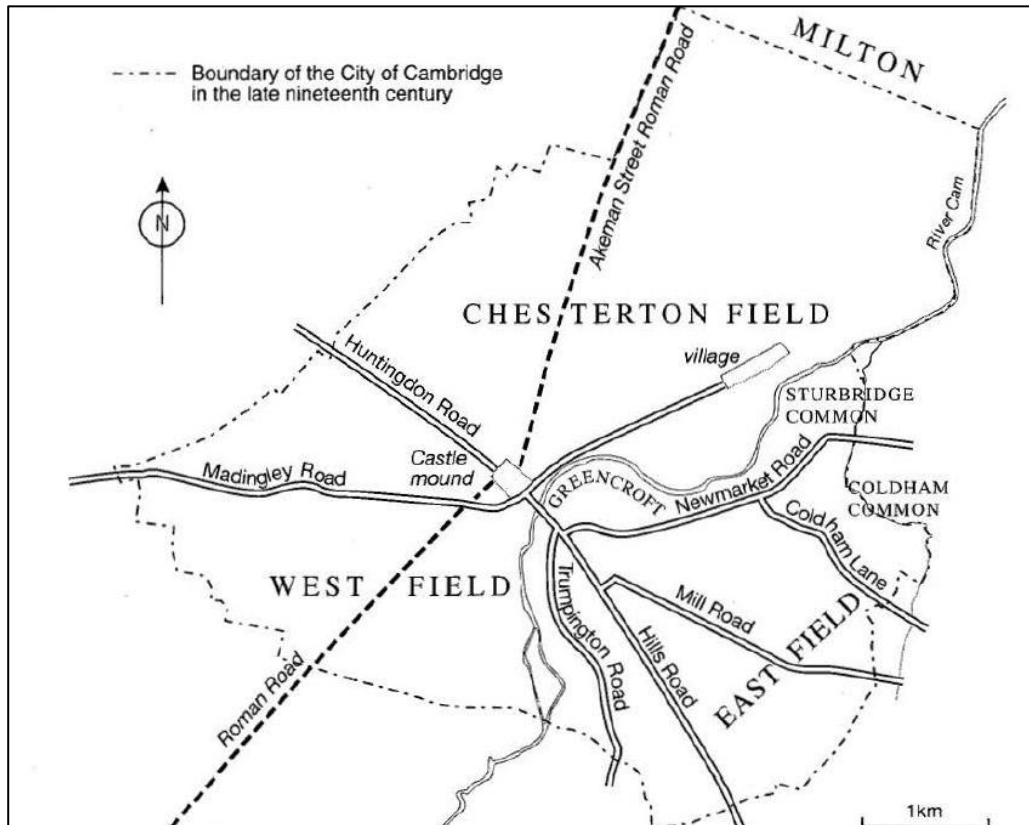


Figure 7: Pre-Enclosure map of the three open fields around Cambridge © Hesse 2007

Mill Road, as seen on the pre-enclosure maps (figures 7 and 8), was initially a county lane, perhaps nothing more than a trackway, but known as the Hinton Way as it led through the Eastern or Barnwell Fields to the small village of Cherry Hinton (Hesse 2007). It was recorded as 'Private Road No.7' on the Enclosure Map, outside the town boundary but in the parish of St Andrew the Less, and around which the hamlet of Barnwell was clustered (Brigham 2015). A medieval stone cross was sited along Hinton Way and was recorded on earlier maps near where the 19th century Union Workhouse would be built, opposite Tenison Road and reportedly 'served as a landmark in the description of the open fields' (CHER No: 04701). A windmill was also present alongside this lane, from perhaps as early as the 13th century (CHER No: 04829), between what is now Covent Garden and Mawson Road, opposite Emery Street and is also what Mill Road was named after. This mill was one of two in Cambridge in the Barnwell Fields as recorded in the later 13th century Hundred Rolls and belonging to Barnwell Priory. It was badly damaged in a storm in 1840 and was not really utilised after that and was sold and later demolished in 1844 (Brigham *et al* 2015). In 2014, the Mill Road History Project¹³ aided a community led watching brief on the supposed site of the windmill during its redevelopment (CHER No: MCB20919), but only two 18th or 19th century boundary or outbuilding walls were recorded with a 19th century gravel pit and an undated former boundary ditch.

¹³ <https://capturingcambridge.org/mill-road-area/mill-road-life/mill-road-history-society/> (Accessed November 2018)

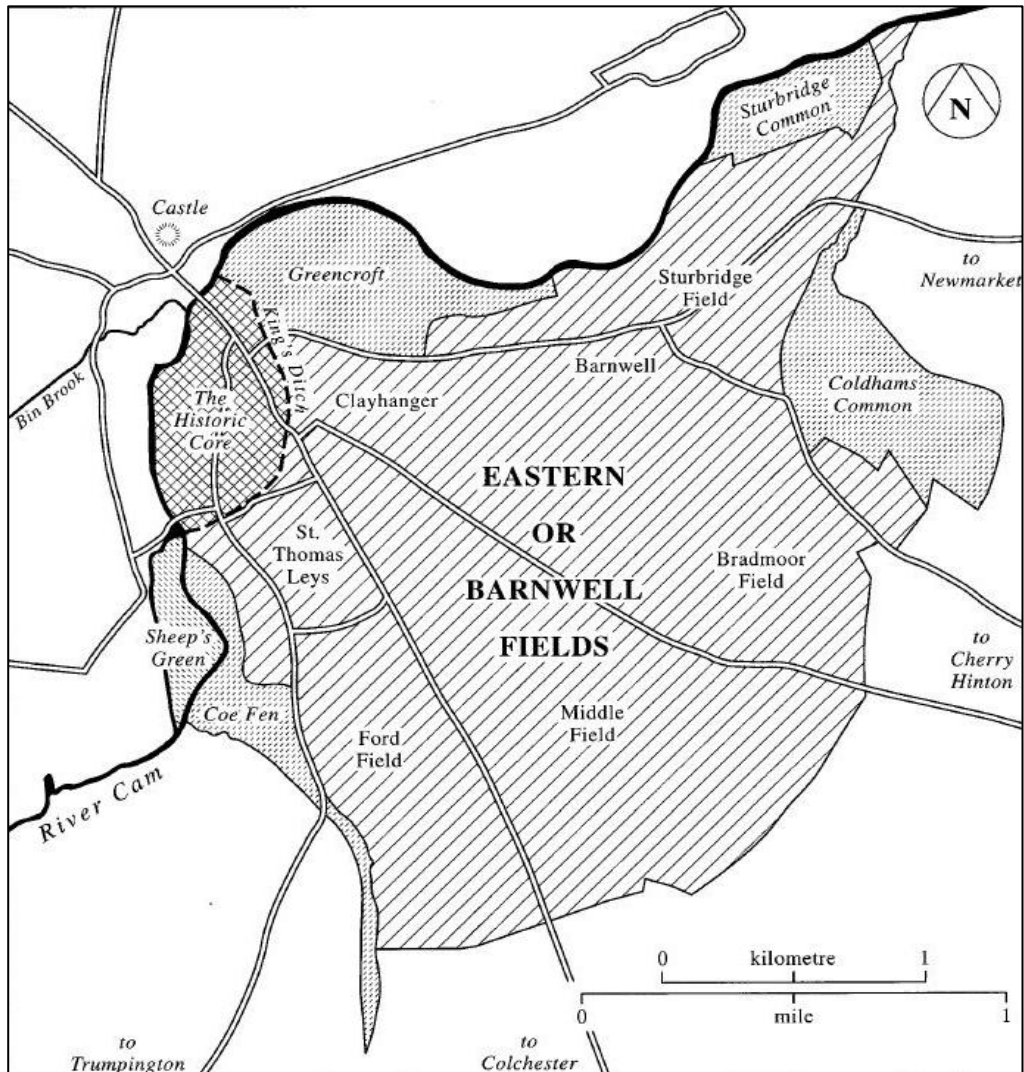


Figure 8: Pre-Enclosure map of the Eastern or Barnwell Fields. The route of Mill Road today can be seen as a lane separating Bradmoor and Middle Fields © Bryan and Wise 2005

Further references to the use of land to the east of the city have been recorded on the Cambridgeshire HER, including likely medieval quarry pits (CHER No: MCB18567) and the construction of a moated site in 1574 on ‘the old clay pits’ on the outskirts of Cambridge as a direct outcome of an outbreak of the plague. The leased ‘old clay pits’ are thought to have been towards the south-western corner of Parker’s Piece, close to the western start of Mill Road and consisted of a ditched enclosure within which stood a wooden thatched building for plague victims and their carers (CHER No: MCB17770). A single medieval find has also been recorded within a 500m radius of the David Parr House, which was an impression from a private seal, showing the head of St John the Baptist on a charger (CHER No: 04644). This was thought to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers in Quy, dating to the 14th century.

Baker’s map of Cambridge (figure 9) dated 1830, shows the division of the Eastern or Barnwell Fields after enclosure, within which there had been very little development. One of the first developments to be built was at Covent Garden on the southern side of Mill Road in 1823 that was followed by a Chapel of Ease in 1826 (next to the University cricket ground) and a new town gaol in 1829, on the site of the Queen Anne car park today, alongside East Road (Brigham 2015), all of which can be seen clearly on Baker’s map. The population of the Mill Road area in the first National Census in 1801 was recorded at 252. This had risen to 6,651 in 1831 (Grey and Stubbings 2004). The Dewhurst and Nichols Map of 1840 (figure 10), shows that this area of Cambridge had not changed much in the 10 years,

although the Chapel of Ease had been demolished in 1838 and in the same year the Poor Law Union Workhouse (CHER No: MCB20132) opened on what is now Ditchburn Place (Brigham 2015).

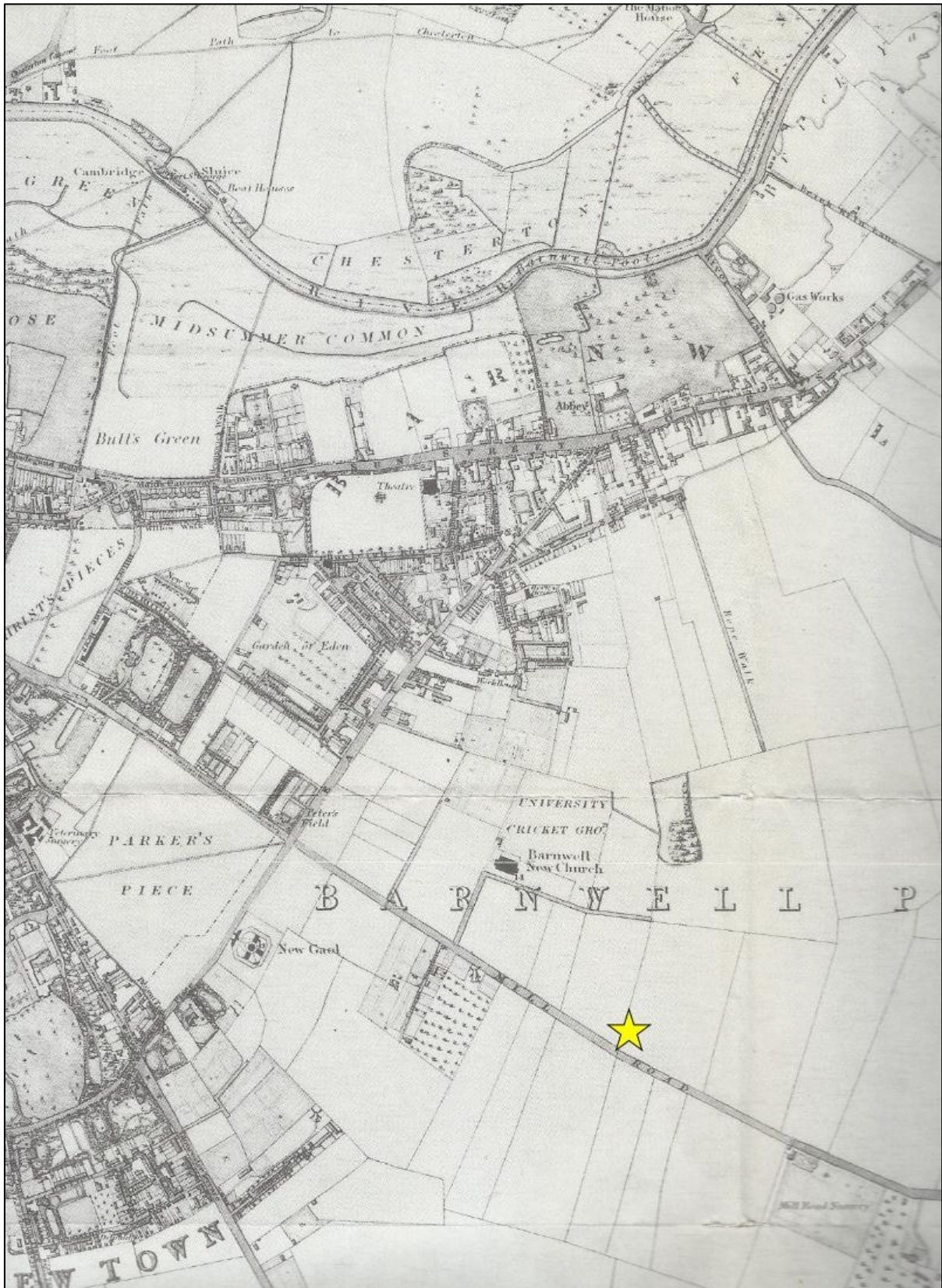


Figure 9: Post-Enclosure map of east Cambridge by Baker, dated 1830. The star shows the approximate location of the David Parr House. Modified from © <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/maps.htm>

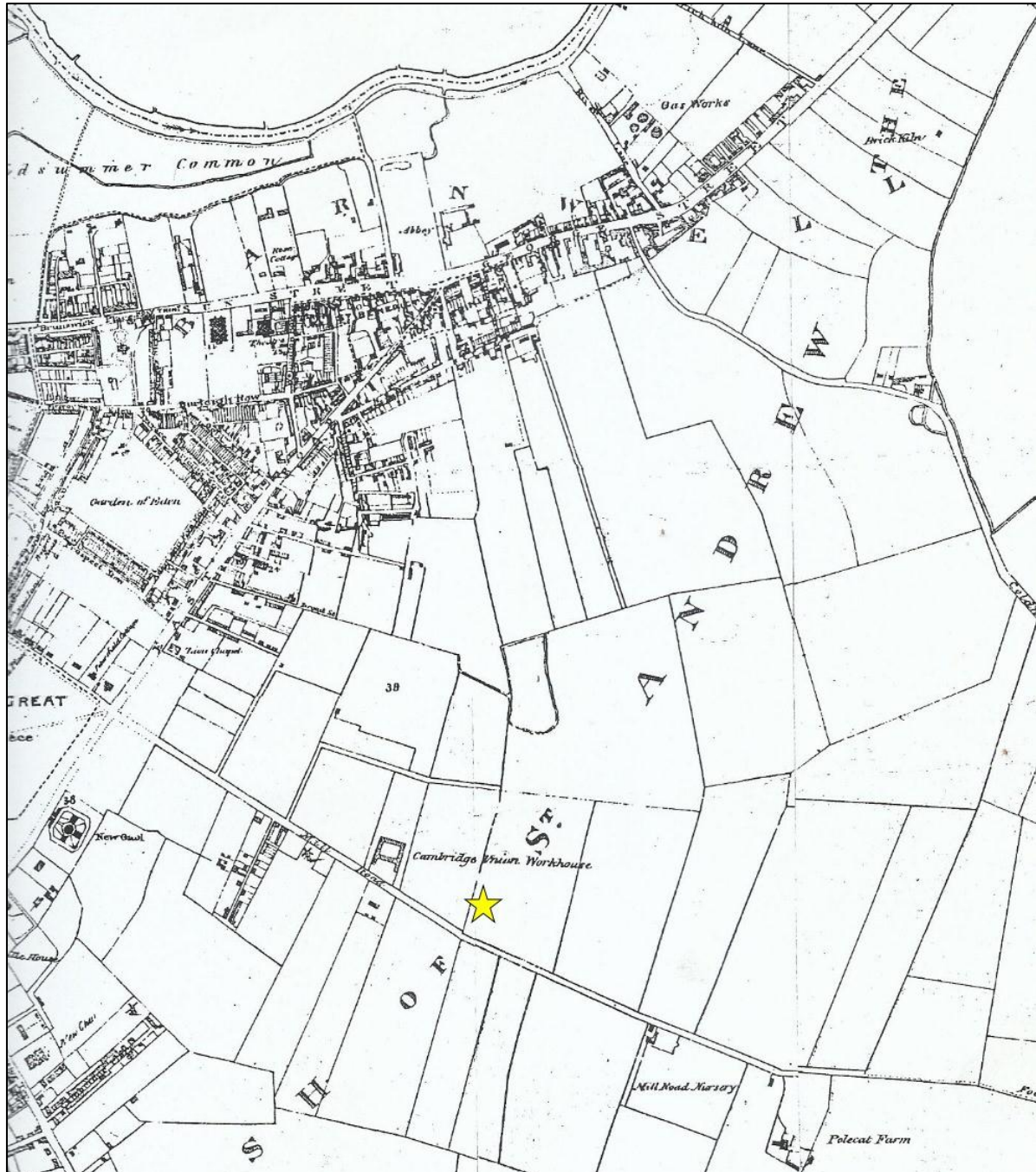


Figure 10: Dewhurst and Nichols Map of east Cambridge, dated 1840. The star shows the approximate location of the David Parr House. Modified from © <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/maps.htm>

It was the introduction of the railway that boosted the development and growth of the Mill Road area after 1845. The Great Eastern Railway Line connected London and Norwich, via Cambridge and soon after additional lines were also added north to Peterborough and west to Huntingdon via St Ives.¹⁴ Visitors to Cambridge today often find it strange that the train station is away from the historic core of the city, but this was due to the University, who stipulated that the railway line was not to come within one mile of any of their buildings, and so that the students would not be tempted to the ‘fleshpots of London’ (Cambridge City Council 2015).

¹⁴ <http://www.creatingmycambridge.com/history-stories/the-coming-of-the-railway/> (Accessed November 2018)

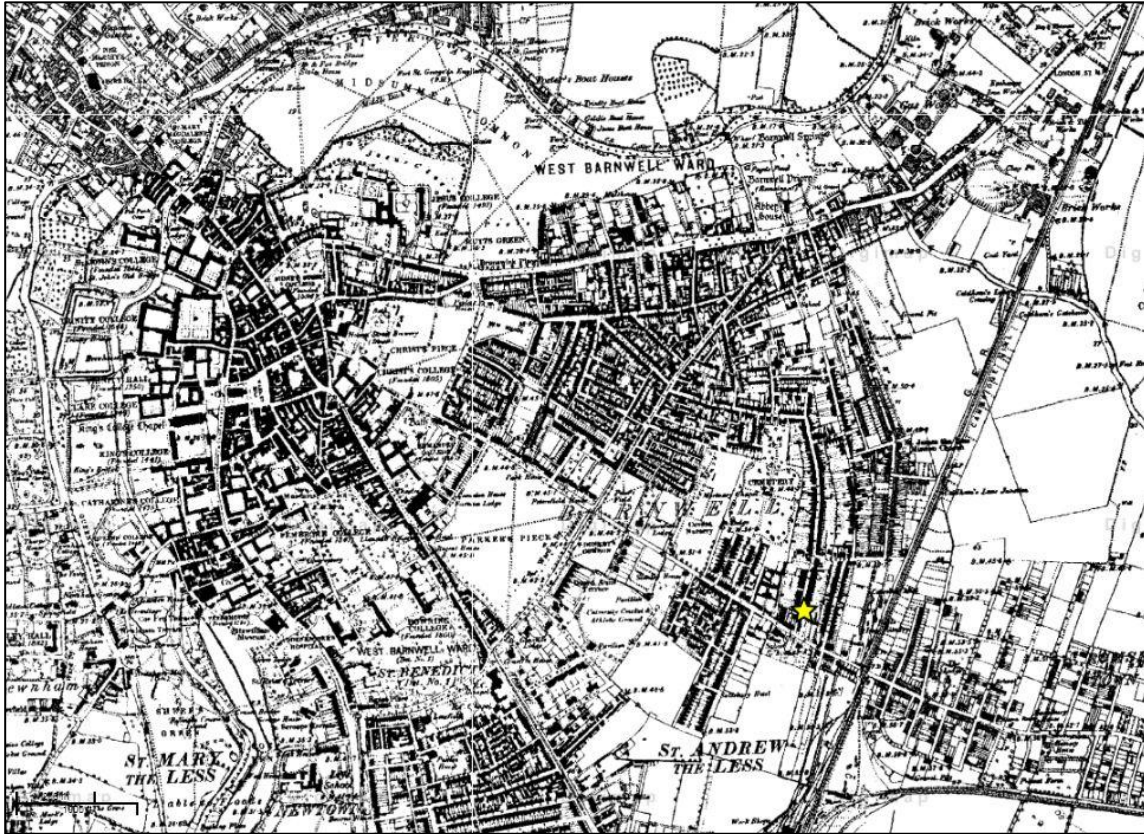


Figure 11: 1880's OS map of the city of Cambridge with the location of the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000



Figure 12: 1880's OS map of the Mill Road and Gwydir Street area with the David Parr House marked with a yellow star © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 1,250

Gwydir Street was not constructed until the 1870's, as there was a proposal to build a spur from the railway station to Clarendon Street, by the northern corner of Parker's Piece, but when this was rejected, the land was sold either as single or multiple plots.¹⁵ One of the first structures on what would become Gwydir Street, also fronted Mill Road and was known as Gwydir House (where the Bathhouse sits now), after the person who owned the land here. They were Lord and Baroness Gwydir, who had estates in County Caernarvon in Wales and there are many definitions of the name Gwydir that have been put forward to translate from Welsh as 'field of blood', 'white land', 'wild land', 'plough land', 'sloping land or street' or perhaps relating to the Welsh term for glass.¹⁶ The most likely origins probably refer to the land use prior to the housing was built, although this is still being debated. What is agreed on however is that the line of Gwydir Street follows the post-enclosure field boundaries as well as the original medieval balks (a narrow strip of cultivated land used as a pathway between the cultivated areas of a field), as identified by Hesse (2007), who has mapped the medieval balks from Newmarket Road to Mill Road, and the majority of the modern streets in this area, respected these medieval and later boundaries.

The pace at which the houses were built on Gwydir Street meant that there was little in the way of planning for water supplies and proper sewerage, which coupled with quite fast overcrowding, led to a rise and spread of disease and antisocial behaviour across the whole Mill Road area. The population of the Barnwell area was recorded as 11,848 in 1861 and by 1891 the population was at 25,091 (Grey and Stubbings 2004). It was because of this it was decided that the church of St Andrew the Less was too small and too far away to provide a 'sufficient Christian influence on the area'¹⁷ so the church of St Barnabas was built in 1880 (CHER No: CB14820). By the late 1880's the area was completely developed (figures 11 and 12) and so densely populated that the water supply and drainage were sufficiently improved by the start of the 20th century, which was also when the population actually started to decrease in the area. A population of 5,732 was recorded in 1911 that had fallen to 4,165 by the 1961 census and was considered for 'slum clearance'. This proposal was rejected and so by the mid-1970s the General Improvement Area was launched which gave grants to residents to improve their houses.¹⁸

Dales Brewery (CHER No: MCB16542), also on the Mill Road end of Gwydir Street and very close to the David Parr House, was built in c.1900, when Fred Dale moved his new acquired brewery from the British Queen on Histon Road in 1898 and continued on site until 1958, three years after it was taken over by Whitbreads.¹⁹ The building today is a café. Mill Road cemetery was also a 19th century construction (CHER No: CB15751) that is set back from Mill Road and backs onto the gardens along the western side of Gwydir Street.

The David Parr House, No.186 Gwydir Street, was purchased by David Parr in 1886, who was a working class 'artist-decorator and had worked for the F.R. Leach and Sons decorative arts company, based in Cambridge, since 1871. The company was established by Frederick Leach in 1862, on City Road and working with architects and designers, and in Cambridge they contributed to the decoration and painting in Queens' Old Hall, Jesus College Chapel and All Saints Church, but their work also took them all over the country and included other types of buildings.²⁰ For over 40 years, David Parr then decorated his home in the style of the grand interiors of the Victorian Gothic Revival Churches and the Arts and Crafts houses that he worked on, creating the design and hand painting every room.²¹

¹⁵ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/history.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

¹⁶ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/name.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

¹⁷ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/history.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

¹⁸ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/history.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

¹⁹ <http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/gwydir/dales.htm> (Accessed November 2018)

²⁰ <https://davidparrhouse.org/history/leach/> (Accessed November 2018)

²¹ <https://davidparrhouse.org/history/about-186/> (Accessed November 2018)

David Parr died in 1927 and it was his granddaughter Elsie Palmer, who then came to live in the house and take care of Mary Jane, David's widow, even though she was only 12 at the time. Elsie lived and raised a family there for the next 85 years and made very few changes to the décor or infrastructure of the house so that most of the original 19th and early 20th century artwork survives in this Gothic terrace home and, thanks to the work of the David Parr House charity, has now been conserved for future generations and opened to the public.²²

²² *Ibid*

7 Results of the excavations at David Parr House

The rear garden excavations were undertaken over the 7th, 8th and 9th of September 2018, when a total of 14, 0.8m x 0.8m ‘test pits’ were excavated in a grid formation across the length of the garden. Two ‘test’ test pits had been undertaken the previous year in May 2017 by archaeologists at ACA, one at either end of the garden (TP 1 and TP 2), and roughly measuring 0.5m x 0.5m to determine the depth of the top and sub soils and the natural, in preparation for the community dig. The test pit grid of all the test pits excavated can be seen in figure 13 below, to give a total excavated in the garden to 16.

All the September ‘test pit’ excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context. The results are presented here in chronological order and an assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the test pits, including the two dug in May 2017, are presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). The full specialist reports and list of all finds from each of the test pits can be found in the appendices. Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

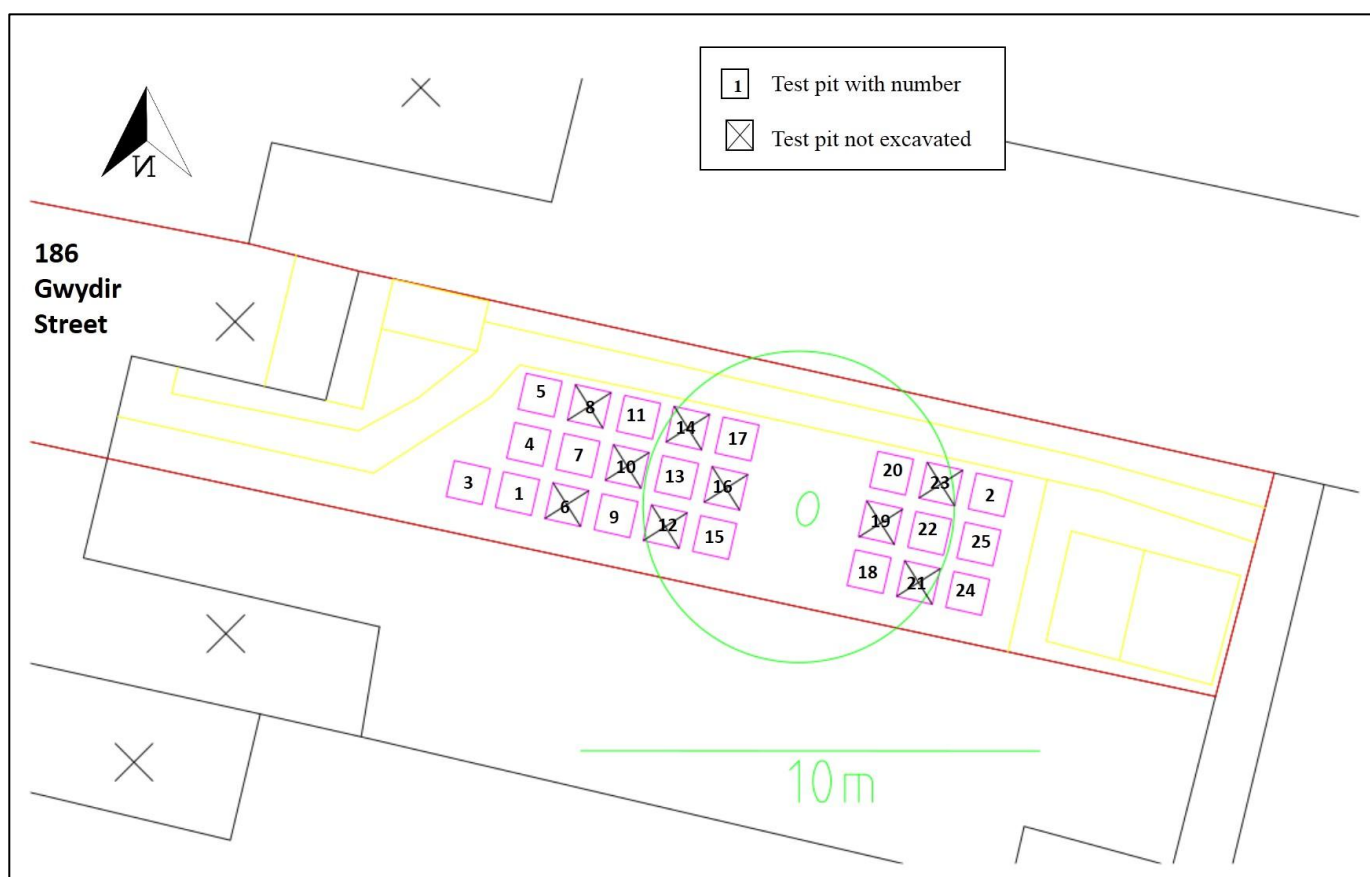


Figure 13: Distribution of the numbered test pit grid around a central tree in the rear garden of 186 Gwydir Street. The squares with crosses through them were not excavated © CAU and ACA

7.1 Prehistoric

A total of 35 pieces of burnt stone were recorded from 11 of the 16 test pits (figure 14) and 14 pieces of probable worked flint were identified from nine of the test pits (figure 15) and only seven of the test pits yielded both burnt stone and worked flint. There were however no significant concentrations of lithics distributed across the garden.



Figure 14: Distribution of the Burnt Stone found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA



Figure 15: Distribution of the Worked Flint found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

7.2 Romano-British

No finds of a Romano-British date (AD 43-410) were excavated from the David Parr House test pits.

7.3 Anglo-Saxon

Two sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850-1066) pottery were both excavated from test pit (TP) 11 (figure 16); one has been identified as Thetford-type Ware, found in the second spit and one sherd was St Neots Ware that was found in spit three. The pottery dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon accounts for only 0.25% of all the pottery found from the David Parr House excavations and no other finds of this date were identified.

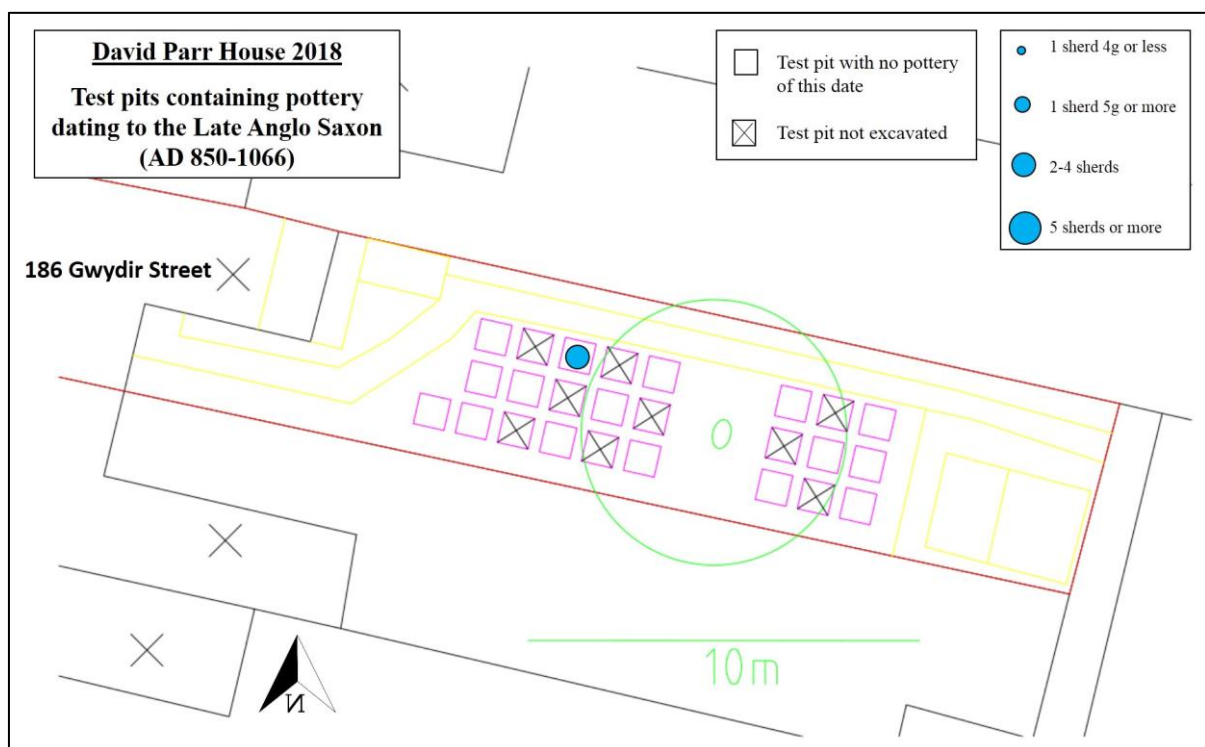


Figure 16: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon period as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

7.4 Medieval

A total of six sherds of high medieval (AD 1066-1400) pottery were excavated from five of the David Parr House test pits (figure 17), and have been identified as two sherds of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware, two sherds of Medieval Sandy Greyware, one sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware and one sherd of Grimston Ware. The high medieval pottery accounts for 54.54% of all the medieval pottery found from the David Parr House, but is only 0.75% of all the pottery that was recorded from the excavations. There was no clear pattern of the distribution of the pottery, although a majority was seen along the southern edge of the garden.

Five sherds of later medieval (AD 1400-1540) pottery were excavated from four of the David Parr House test pits (figure 18) and include one sherd of Cambridge Sgraffito Ware from TP 22 and four sherds of Orange Sandy Wares from TP 11, TP 18 and TP 20. The late medieval pottery accounts for 0.62% of all the pottery excavated from the garden test pits and the majority was found in the western half of the garden, away from the house.

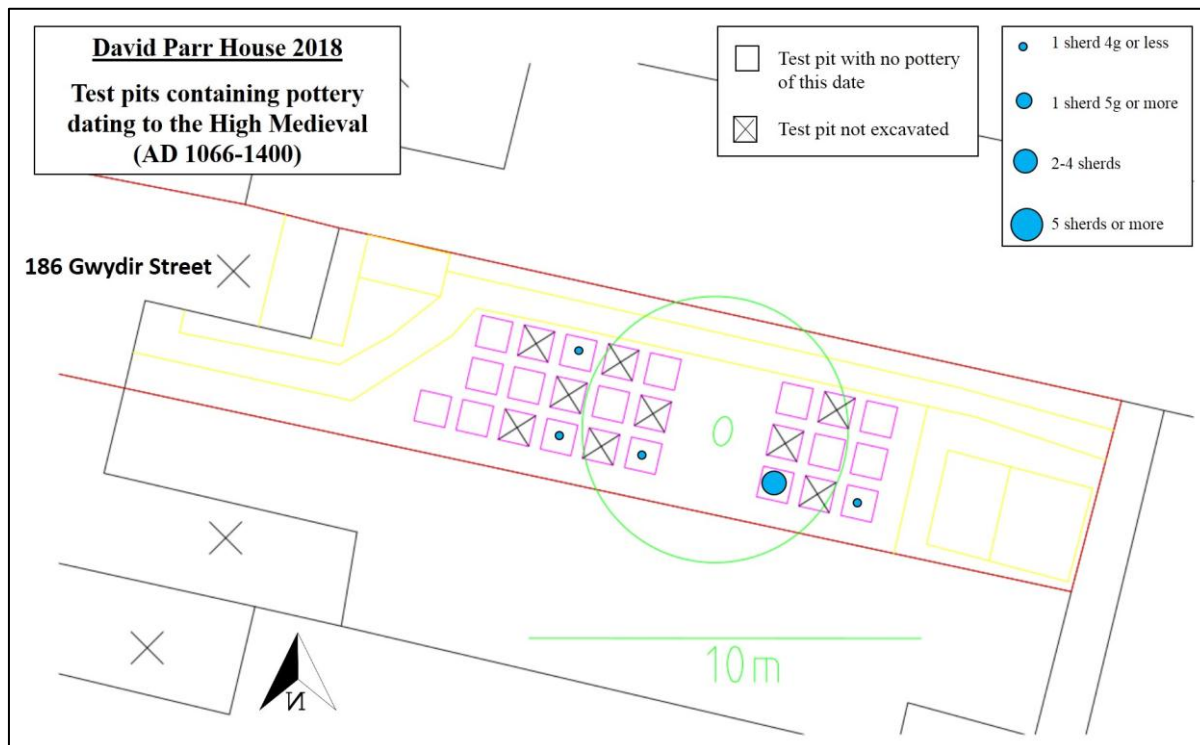


Figure 17: Distribution of Pottery dating to the High Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

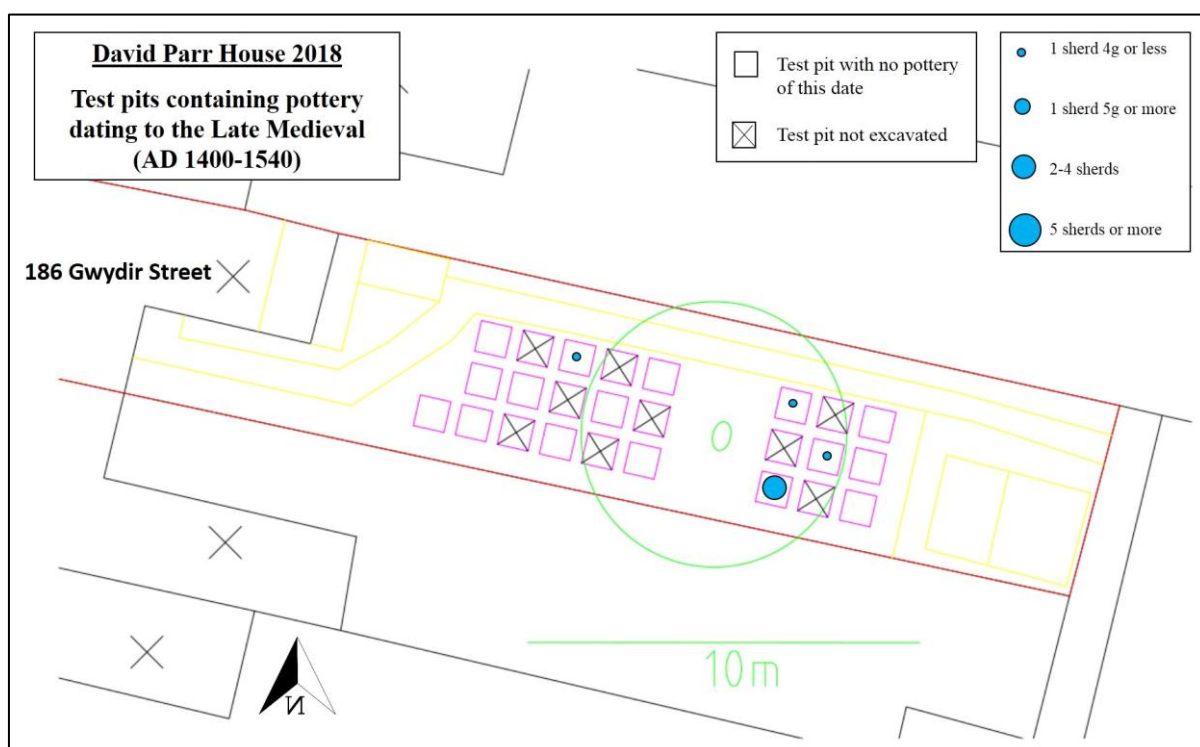


Figure 18: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Late Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

7.5 Post Medieval (16th – 18th centuries)

A total of 168 sherds of post medieval (AD 1540-1800) pottery were excavated from all the test pits apart from TP 1 (figure 19). Post-medieval Redware was the most common type of pottery of this date identified during the excavations, with a total of 41 sherds found from 12 of the 16 test pits. Sherds of Creamware (33 found), Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware (31 sherds) and Staffordshire Slipware (15 sherds found) were also abundant from 12, 11 and nine of the test pits respectively. Smaller amounts of other types of pottery include two sherds of Metropolitan-type Slipware, six sherd of Westerwald-type Stoneware, eight sherds of Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, nine sherds of English Tin-Glazed Ware, six sherds of Derby Stoneware and eight sherds of English Stoneware. There was no clear pattern of distribution of these pottery sherds, with a spread found across the garden, although, a higher concentration was noted in the west of the garden, away from the house.

There was also evidence for imported pottery on site, with three sherds of Frechen Stoneware from TP 15 and TP 20 (figure 20), that would have been made along the Rhine Valley in Germany. All the post medieval pottery together accounts for 21.13% of all the pottery found from the David Parr House excavation and from that the imported pottery accounts for only 1.78% of that 21.13% total.

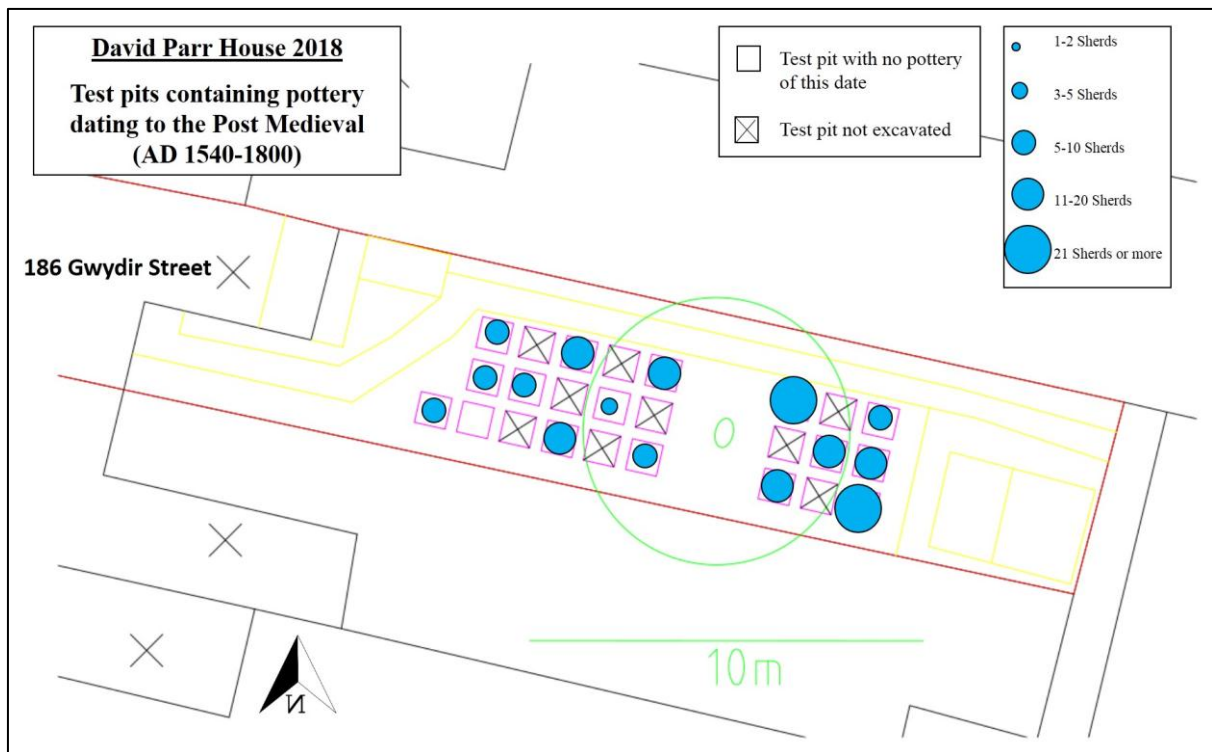


Figure 19: Distribution of Pottery dating to the Post Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

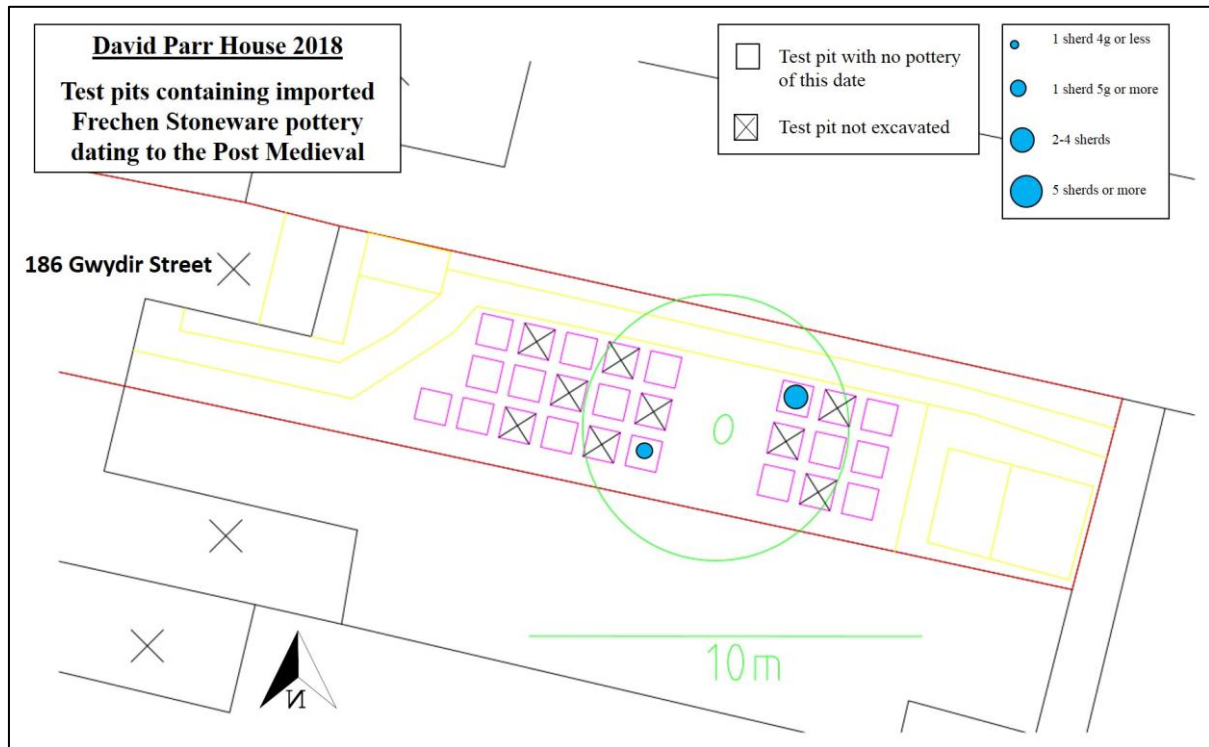


Figure 20: Distribution of Imported Pottery dating to the Post Medieval as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

7.6 19th and 20th centuries

The 19th and 20th century pottery types excavated from the test pitting were the most prevalent found, accounting for 77.23% of all the pottery from the excavations with a total of 614 sherds found spread across the garden (figure 21). The most common pottery type of this date was identified as Refined Whiteware with 300 sherds found in total, ranging from one sherd to 44 sherds excavated from every test pit in the garden. The second most frequent type of pottery was identified as Horticultural Earthenwares, with 187 sherds found from 15 of the 16 test pits. Ninety-four sherds of Transfer Printed Ware were found from 13 of the test pits, with 20 sherds of English Porcelain from 12 test pits and seven sherds of Yellow Ware that were identified from six test pits. Again, there was evidence for imported pottery, identified as Chinese Porcelain (figure 22), of which a total of six sherds were recorded from four of the test pits, which accounted for just under 1% of the 19th and 20th century wares.

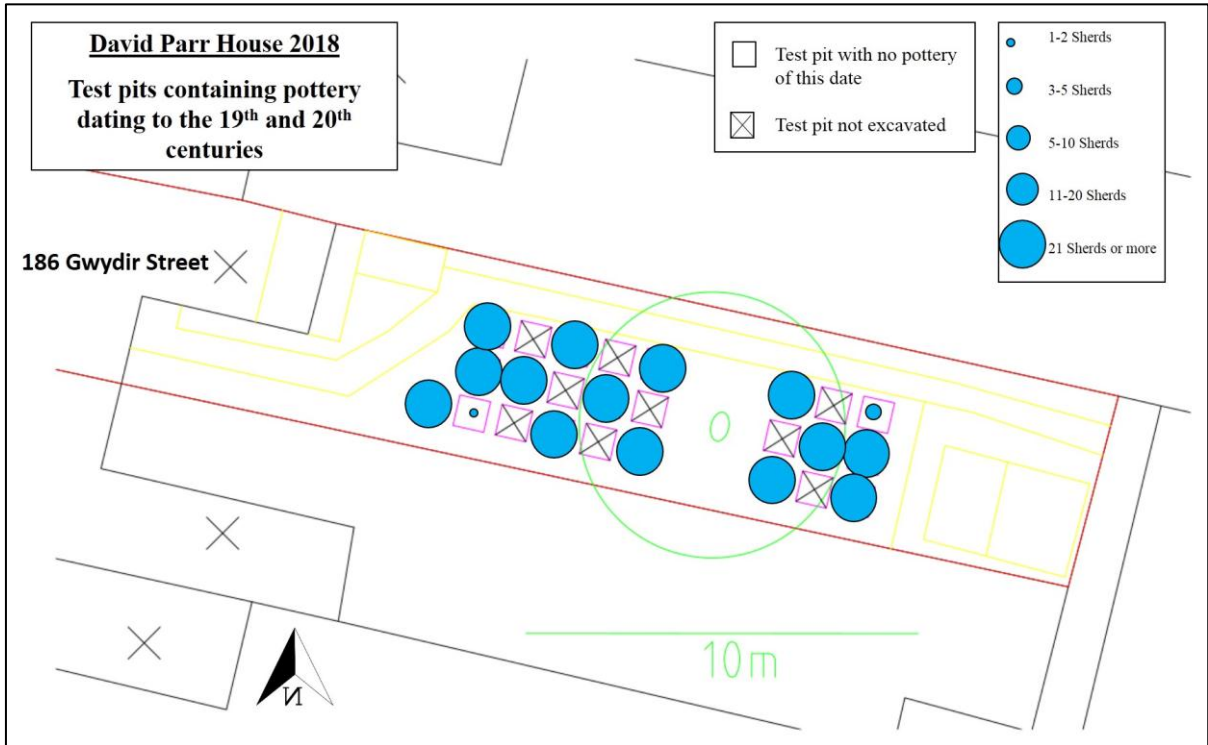


Figure 21: Distribution of Pottery dating to the 19th and 20th centuries as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

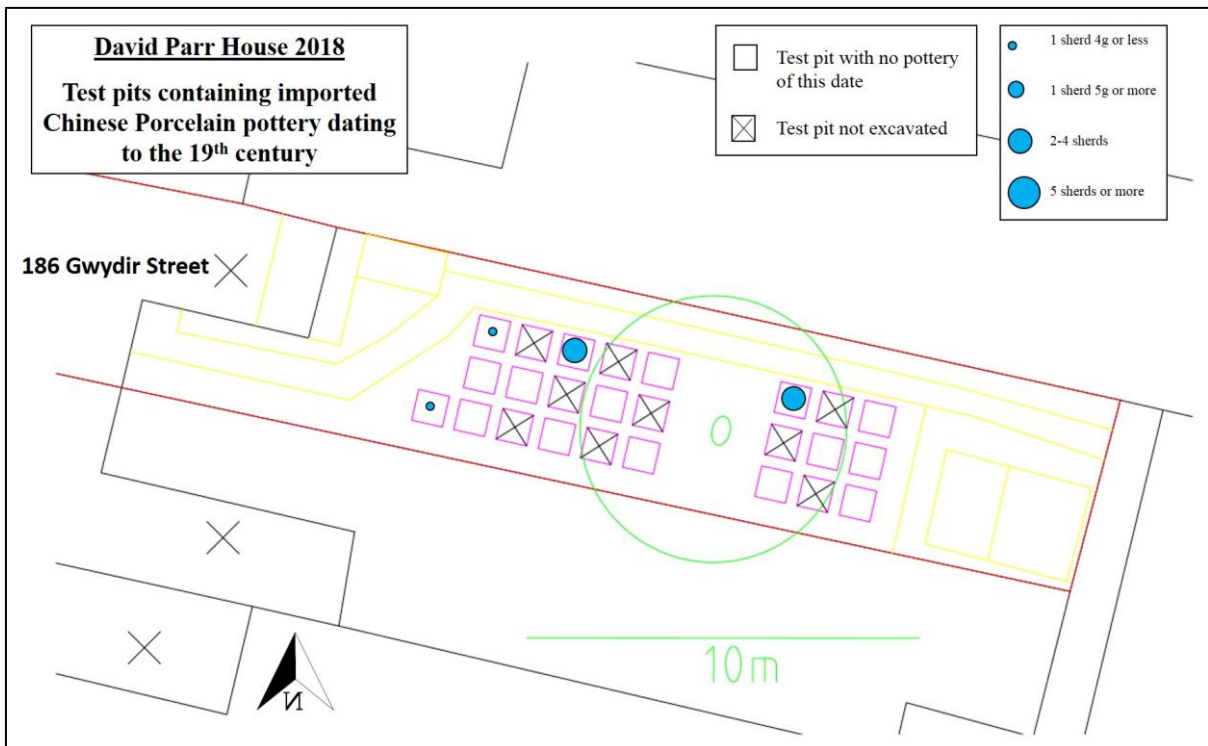


Figure 22: Distribution of Imported Pottery dating to the 19th century as found through the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

Along with the pottery, fragments of clay tobacco pipe are also relatively easily dated and were found from every test pit apart from TP 1, with a total of 342 fragments recorded, the majority of which derived from the western half of the garden, away from the house (figure 23). The majority of this assemblage comprised of stem fragments (264), bowl fragments (59), heels and spurs (16) and three mouthpieces (appendix 12.2) and mainly dates from the 18th and 19th centuries, although there was also evidence for a small component of the assemblage which dated as 17th century.



Figure 23: The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across the David Parr House test pits © CAU and ACA

8 Discussion

Several inferences can be obtained from the finds excavated from the David Parr House garden test pits, which combined with what is already known of the development of Cambridge and the Mill Road area, enables some initial conclusions to be drawn from the excavations. These results will be discussed below in chronological order by period.

No prehistoric pottery or features were excavated from David Parr House. However, a total of 35 pieces of burnt stone were found with 14 potential worked flints from both the top and sub soils in the garden. This would suggest a later prehistoric area of activity here, perhaps either dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

The River Cam has long been recognised as a natural boundary or frontier, in the landscape, not only between the later prehistoric tribal territories but also during the post-Roman period (Oosthuizen 1998), and as such would have directly influenced settlement here. Gwydir Street is sat on both chalk bedrock as well as part of these gravel terraces, likely defined by previous courses of the river throughout prehistory and the relative high concentration of lithics that were recorded from a small overall area of 10.24m² does hint at the presence of either later prehistoric settlement close to this site, and that to an extent, the wider landscape was certainly being managed.

There was no evidence for Romano-British activity found during the David Parr House excavations, which is perhaps not surprising given the distance of Gwydir Street today to the original Roman settlement in Cambridge which is focused to the north of the river around Castle Hill. The Roman Road known as Worsted Street, running from Worsted Lodge, that also connects roads to Great Chesterford and Colchester on the northern banks of the River Granta, enters Cambridge from the south, and is closely parallel to the A1307, Hills Road, today. This is well over 1km south of Gwydir Street and with the low density of Romano-British finds already recorded on the HER (within 500m of Gwydir Street) and the absence of any Romano-British finds from the David Parr House excavations, likely means that there was little to no activity in this area between the 1st and mid-5th centuries AD, unless as farmland.

After the Roman town of Cambridge became abandoned, settlement dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been recorded from the same area on Castle Hill, as well as a separate settlement in the area of St Benet's Church. These would also have been connected by a bridge over the River Cam by the later 8th century (now Magdalene Bridge), but there is very little evidence for any activity to the east and outside of the historic core of the city. It is known that the general 'open field system' farming method, was in use by at least the late Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge and surrounded the town as two fields, before being divided into three into the medieval period. The find of two small sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery from only one of the 16 test pits excavated, means they most likely represent manuring of the fields, rather than an indication of settlement (Lewis 2016), and as the test pits were all hand dug and 100% sieved, it is very unlikely that any other pottery of this date was missed during the course of the excavation.

Documentary evidence for the three open-field system that encompassed Cambridge during the medieval period, is much more well-known. Eleven small sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1066-1540) were found from the David Parr House excavations, each only weighing between 1g and 3g, and most likely represents agricultural activities, such as manuring, rather than actual settlement. The post medieval documentation for Cambridge is also very thorough, particularly due to the meticulous records kept by the Colleges and the maps of the period, which show the progress and development of Cambridge as it spread beyond its historic core. The pottery and clay pipe evidence from the test pits shows that

the majority of the occupation and activity on site dates between the 17th and 19th centuries, but as we know that Gwydir Street was not built until the latter half of the 19th century, the 17th and 18th century finds likely relate to more intense working of the land after enclosure, a common occurrence of the town fields at this time, representing nothing more than a background scatter of 18th century activity.

The 19th century pottery fabrics also found, were identified to be very much the typical common domestic wares expected to be found in Cambridge for the time and so none can be that closely dated. One of the most predominant of these, were flower pots made by Sankey's of Bulwell in Nottinghamshire, founded in 1855 by a Richard Sankey. In other well dated archaeological deposits in the city, this type of pottery has been well dated to between c.1870-1920 (Cessford *pers. comm.*). Yellow ware was in use in Cambridge by c.1830, albeit in small quantities, becoming more common between c.1870-80 and one pottery sherd identified from TP 5, spit 1 had a registration number on it, a system that was only introduced in 1884 (*Ibid*).

When examining the evidence for the lifespan of David Parr himself, a number of artefacts were recovered that are known to relate to family life at 186 Gwydir Street, including both the pottery (as mentioned above) and perhaps the smoking pipe as well as the animal bone found, including the presence of known pets in the family. Two guinea pigs were kept as pets in the house (named Valentina and Squeaky), although the excavation recorded at least three different guinea pigs, as well as a mallard skull and a partial rodent skull. David Parr's granddaughter Elsie had a yellow canary for a pet, called Dick, but no evidence for him was found during the excavations, and although some small bird bones were recorded, they were not able to be fully identified so species (appendix 12.3). A black and white rabbit also lived at no. 186, called Whisky, and two rabbit bones were identified from either end of the garden, at TP 3 and TP 22, but it is not known if Whisky was buried in the garden or if these bones are from different rabbits. Hens were also once kept in the garden and chicken bones were found from five of the excavated test pits (Lockwood *pers. comm.*) A dog tag found from TP 24, at the bottom of the garden, belonged to a spaniel was called 'Patchy' who was owned by an 'M. Mansfield', who lived just around the corner from Gwydir Street at 47 Sturton Street, Cambridge and was an aunt to the children living in Gwydir Street. The dog was not buried in Gwydir Street, but likely lost his dog tag whilst playing in the garden (*Ibid*).

Other personal objects also recorded during the David Parr House excavations include a pair of tweezers and buttons that appear to have been lost under the direction of the original washing line as well as coins, one of which dates to within the lifetime of David Parr. This was a farthing, dated 1895 and was found from TP 25, at the bottom of the garden, away from the house. Three 20th century coins were also identified and most likely lost by the Parr family include a 1938 silver threepence and a 1951 sixpence, both from TP 3 and a £1 coin from TP 22, dated to 1991. Also found from TP 24, include an Enid Blyton Club Magazine Badge that can be specifically dated to between 1953, when the magazine started and 1959, when it had to stop due to Enid's failing health.²³

Additional, and sometime unexpected objects to also come up during the excavation, included glass marbles, the small arm of a doll, the green foot of a Mr Potato Head toy, a bubble blowing stick and a variety of other miscellaneous objects (the full list of which is in appendix 12.4). Interestingly, there was very little glass found from the test pitting, which may be due to the fact that David Parr was an artist and painter and was therefore very careful to re-use glass bottles when they were empty for paint pots etc.

²³ <https://www.enidblytonsociety.co.uk/enid-blytons-magazine.php> (Accessed February 2019)

8.1 Public Engagement: Catherine Collins (ACA) and Shelley Lockwood (David Parr House)

A total of 47 volunteers took part over the three days of the community excavations in the garden of 186 Gwydir Street with a total of 333 hours worked over those three days, which makes an average of just over seven hours each. Of those volunteers, 12 (26%) were male and 35 (74%) were female and 36 took part in the digging, whilst the last 11 were either washing the finds or helping in other ways, including the organisation.

Feedback forms were completed by 70% (33) of the volunteers, of whom 82% (27) rated their time spent on the dig as 'Excellent', whilst the remaining 18% (10) rated their experience as 'Good' and over 70% said that they enjoyed it much more or more than they expected to. Some quotes from participants include "I really enjoyed meeting the DPH (David Parr House) team, the archaeologists and the other volunteers. It was great to do a little of everything and learn new skills. I love seeing how the history of DPH is being pieced together through so many different approaches" (RS). Another said that it was "a great, rewarding experience with a delightful, friendly group" (JG) and SD said "I really enjoyed my experience - it was a great introduction to archaeology. I found it very accessible as someone completely new to it and everyone was very friendly and helpful".

9 Conclusion

The 16 small archaeological test pits that were excavated in the back garden of 186 Gwydir Street, Cambridge, as part of the work to conserve and restore the David Parr House, has yielded archaeological evidence for activity in the Gwydir Street area from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. The finds not only relating to people in living memory, but have added to the story of the life of David Parr at 186 Gwydir Street.

Several finds were found to pre-date the construction of Gwydir Street, in particular the pottery, with evidence of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval activity, outside the then city limits. These likely relate to the use of land as agricultural and the pottery and other finds typical of 'manuring' of the large open field system that was in use around the historic core of Cambridge from the later Anglo-Saxon periods until Enclosure. After the land was enclosed and the railway came to Cambridge, there was a population increase and demand for housing, which meant that smaller parcels of land were sold to builders and so the Mill Lane area developed from the 1840s and Gwydir Street in particular from the 1870's. The largest number of finds from the excavation dated to the 19th century and later, relating to the development of this street as well as the life of the Parr family, when David Parr himself purchased the property in 1886. Additional excavations along Gwydir Street would prove extremely useful in determining if the artefacts recorded at No. 186 are 'typical' of the area, both before and after it was developed.

The excavations were also extremely successful in raising volunteer and community involvement with the charity, boosting local knowledge of the house and street as well as allowing members of the public to learn new archaeological skills and for many more to follow progress online.

10 Acknowledgments

The David Parr House excavations were organised and run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), in conjunction with staff at the David Parr House and funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund (formally the Heritage Lottery Fund). The excavations were directed by Alison Dickens (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) with on-site supervision by Catherine Collins (ACA). Shelley Lockwood and Tamsin Wimhurst, both of the David Parr House, were instrumental in applying for the funding, organising the volunteers and tirelessly helping out on the excavation days, for which we are extremely grateful.

We would like to extend our thanks also to the Parr family and to all the volunteers who helped, either with the digging, the finds washing or just making tea (and cake!). Your hard work and persistence working in a small garden was very much appreciated.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The Saxon and medieval pottery was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016), as follows:

BRIL:	Brill/Boarstall Ware , c. AD1200-?1600
CASG:	Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware , 1350-1500.
EMEMS:	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware , 1050-1225.
GRIM:	Grimston Ware : 13 th – 15 th century.
MSGW:	Medieval Sandy Greyware , 1150-1500.
NEOT:	St Neots Ware , c. AD875-1100.
OSW:	Orange Sandy Wares , 1350-1500.
THET:	Thetford-type Ware , 10 th – 12 th century

The post-medieval pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London type-series, as follows:

CHPO:	Chinese Porcelain , 1750 -1900.
CREA:	Creamware , 1740-1830.
DERBS:	Derby Stoneware , 1700-1900.
ENGS:	English Stoneware , 1700-1900.
ENPO:	English Porcelain , 1745-1900.
FREC:	Frechen Stoneware , 1550 – 1700.
HORT:	Horticultural Earthenwares , 19 th – 20 th century
METS:	Metropolitan-type Slipware , 1480 – 1900.
PMBL:	Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware , 1600 - 1900
PMR:	Post-medieval Redware , 16 th – 19 th century.
REFW:	Refined Whiteware , 1800-1900
STMO:	Staffordshire-type Mottled Ware , 1680-1800
STSL:	Staffordshire Slipware , 1650 – 1800.
SWSG:	Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware , 1720-1780.
TGW:	English Tin-Glazed Ware , 1600-1800.
TPW:	Transfer-printed Whiteware , 1830-1900.
WEST:	Westerwald-type Stoneware , 1590-1800.
YELL:	Yellow Ware , 1840-1900.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown below. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The vast majority of the spits in all the test-pits produced pottery of 19th century date, although Yellow Ware, which was generally very common from around the middle of the 19th century onwards, is fairly scarce, suggesting that relatively little pottery was deposited in the garden from around that time onwards. The same comments apply to other common later 19th century domestic wares, such as Keilor and other pottery and stoneware marmalade jars, which were more or less entirely absent. Stoneware mineral water bottles, boot-blackening and ink bottles and other common later 19th century household pottery types were also very scarce.

All the test-pits produced 17th – 18th century pottery, indicating that it is likely that the site was occupied during that time, or that extremely large quantities of refuse from elsewhere were being deposited here at that time.

Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was present, but was relatively scarce. The only test-pit which produced the former was TP11, which produced a small sherd of Thetford Ware and another of St Neots Ware. In the case of the latter, earlier and “high” medieval pottery occurred in test-pits TP9 (1 sherd), TP11 (1 sherd), TP15 (1 sherd), TP18 (2 sherds), and TP24 (1 sherd), while late medieval pottery occurred in TP11 (1 sherd), TP18 (1 sherd), TP20 (1 sherd), and TP22 (1 sherd). The small quantities and small sherd sizes suggests that the site had a somewhat marginal use during the medieval period, probably as fields.

12.1.1 Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per spit by fabric type

TP1

		REFW		
TP	Spit	No	Wt	Date
1	TS	1	9	19thC
1	SS	1	1	19thC

TP2

		PMR		ENPO		SWSG		CREA		HORT		TPW		REFW		
TP	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	TS			1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	6	19thC
2	SS	1	8			1	2	1	1			1	5			19thC

TP3

		TGW		SWSG		CHPO		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		
TP	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1									23	85	7	14			19thC
3	2					1	1	1	2	10	36	7	4			19thC
3	3			1	1			1	1	1	9			9	9	19thC
3	4	2	3	2	1					6	17	1	1			19thC

TP4

TP	Spit	STSL		STMO		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			1	1			7	17			12	36	19thC
4	2							3	4	2	2	1	1	19thC
4	3	1	1			1	1	3	11	3	3			19thC
4	4	1	2			1	1	2	3			6	7	19thC
4	5							1	4					19thC

TP5 (below)
TP7

TP	Spit	PMR		DERBS		SWSG		ENPO		CREA		HORT		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1											4	11	2	2			1	2	M19thC
7	2													1	1					19thC
7	3			1	2							4	9			4	7			19thC
7	4	3	20			2	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	8					19thC
7	5											1	1							19thC

TP9 (below)
TP11 (below)
TP13

TP	Spit	PMR		WEST		STSL		ENPO		HORT		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1			1	1					3	6	3	4	19thC
13	2									1	4	5	5	19thC
13	3	1	1							3	8	3	6	19thC
13	4							1	1			1	1	19thC
13	5					1	1			2	6	4	5	19thC

TP15

TP	Spit	EMEMS		PMBL		FREC		TGW		SWSG		CREA		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1													8	18			9	8	19thC
15	2					1	8	1	1			1	2	2	11			3	7	19thC
15	3													5	9	1	1	8	9	19thC
15	4			1	1					1	1	3	3	1	1			3	4	19thC
15	5	1	1					1	1					1	1					19thC

TP17 (below)
TP18

TP	Spit	MSGW		BRIL		OSW		PMR		PMBL		TGW		ENGS		CREA		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	1									1	1							1	7	4	8	5	18	19thC
18	2															1	1	1	7			4	5	19thC
18	3									1	1					1	1	2	2	5	5			19thC
18	4	1	1					1	2							2	2	2	6	2	3			19thC
18	5			1	1	1	2							1	2							3	3	19thC
18	6					1	7	1	2			1	1	1	5									18thC

TP20 (Below)
TP22 (Below)
TP24 (Below)
TP25

TP	Spit	PMR		PMBL		TGW		STSL		DERBS		SWSG		CREA		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1													1	1			2	14			3	4	19thC
25	2									1	3							4	29			7	11	19thC
25	3							1	1											3	3			19thC
25	4					1	2					2	2									6	7	19thC
25	5	2	2			2	2					2	4			1	2					2	2	19thC
25	6			1	1																	1	1	19thC

TP5

TP	Spit	PMR		WEST		STMO		ENGS		SWSG		CHPO		ENPO		CREA		HORT		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1																	17	70	14	24					1839
5	2																	7	30	9	19	1	8			19thC
5	3	2	7							1	2							2	2			20	83			19thC
5	4			1	3	1	9	1	4					1	3	2	3	2	5			1	3	1	1	M19thC
5	5									1	9	1	1								6	24				19thC
5	6	1	8																		2	16				19thC

TP9

TP	Spit	MSGW		PMR		METS		STSL		STMO		DERBS		SWSG		ENPO		CREA		HORT		REFW		TPW		YELL		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1					1	1							1	1			1	2	4	11			7	7			19thC
9	2			1	3			1	1											1	2	7	8	3	3			19thC
9	3																					3	3	1	1			19thC
9	4	1	3	4	8					1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3			3	5	5	6	1	1	2	4	M19thC
9	5																	1	1					1	2			19thC

TP11

TP	Spit	NEOT		THET		EMEMS		OSW		PMR		STSL		ENGS		CHIPO		CREA		HORT		REFW		YELL		Date
		No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	No	WT	
11	1																			9	29	23	42			19thC
11	2			1	3			1	2	1	2									4	11	11	43			19thC
11	3	1	3			1	1					1	1			2	3	2	2	2	6	3	5			19thC
11	4									4	14			1	1			2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	M19thC

TP17

TP	Spit	PMR		WEST		TGW		STSL		ENGS		DERBS		SWSG		CREA		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	1																			6	9			2	3	19thC
17	2	1	3	1	1			1	1			2	4					1	3	6	10			8	17	19thC
17	3	1	1					1	1															15	39	19thC
17	4			1	1	1	1									1	1					3	5	3	3	19thC
17	5	3	9							1	4			1	1	1	1	2	2							

TP20

TP	Spit	OSW		PMR		FREC		PMBL		METS		STSL		DERBS		ENGS		SWSG		CHPO		CREA		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		YELL		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
20	1			1	3																					2	8			10	11	1	2	M19thC
20	2					1	10													1	3				2	11	5	38			11	36		19thC
20	3					1	11					1	1									1	2			2	4			15	28		19thC	
20	4			1	2			1	2	1	4					1	2	2	6	1	2	1	1					6	16				19thC	
20	5			2	24							2	4																7	22			19thC	
20	6	1	1					1	1					1	1														1	3			19thC	

TP22

TP	Spit	CASG		PMR		STSL		WEST		STMO		ENGS		SWSG		CREA		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		YELL		Date				
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt					
22	1																			3	25	3	3									19thC
22	2	1	2	2	4					1	1	1	1	2	5					3	6			10	22						19thC	
22	3							1	5					2	2			2	2	1	10			7	7	1	2			M19thC		
22	4					1	2	1	14					4	19	2	3							3	7						19thC	

TP24

TP	Spit	GRIM		PMR		PMBL		STSL		STMO		ENGS		SWSG		CREA		ENPO		HORT		TPW		REFW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	1			2	7							1	4			1	1					1	1	7	15	19thC
24	2	1	3	1	2											1	3	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	7	19thC
24	3			1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1					1	1					1	1	3	5	19thC
24	4			1	7									3	4	1	1							1	2	19thC
24	5			2	4	1	2	2	2	1	4			1	1	2	2					2	2			19thC
24	6			1	1																					M16thC

12.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe – *Craig Cessford*

This is a small and highly fragmented assemblage, recovered from 16 test pits and comprising 342 fragments weighing 650g. The presence of clay tobacco pipe fragments in a context indicates a date of c. 1580–1914, although material earlier than c. 1620–40 is rare in Cambridge. The careful excavation and sieving of material has led to a high level of recovery, this is indicated by the low mean fragment weight of 1.9g, when values of c. 5g are more typical of developer funded excavations in Cambridge.

The assemblage represents a minimum of 16 clay tobacco pipes, based upon heel/spur count. The majority of the assemblage comprised stem fragments (264), other material included bowl fragments (59), heels/spurs (16) and mouthpieces (3). No complete bowls were recovered and manufacturer's marks were entirely absent. The stem fragments are generally short pieces of 40mm or less, with only two piece of 50mm on long. The material spans the 17th to 19th century, the earliest identifiable material comprises a fragment of a bulbous bowl that can be no later than c. 1680 and several bowl fragments with rouletting must be of 17th or 18th century date. The presence of mid/late 19th century material is indicated by several bowl fragments with distinctive forms of decoration on the front or rear of the bowl. There is also a single shaped mouthpiece of 19th century date and some bowl fragments that are probably from 19th century forms. Although the overwhelming majority of the assemblage cannot be closely dated the subjective impression, based upon extensive experience of Cambridge assemblages, is that the majority of the assemblage is probably of 18th and 19th century date with a minor 17th century component.

The overall assemblage is characteristic of material recovered from unstratified 'garden soil' type deposits and requires no further analysis. Individual test pits produced up to 54 fragments, with some producing no material at all (assuming that all test pit numbers were actually excavated). It is possible that plotting the density of material may produce meaningful results.

Test Pit	Count
1	0
2	7
3	13
4	22
5	25
6	0
7	12
8	0
9	16
10	0
11	10
12	0
13	12
14	0
15	22
16	5
17	21
18	24
19	0
20	27
21	0
22	33
23	0
24	54
25	39

Table 1: Numbers of clay tobacco pipe fragments per test pit

12.3 Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovača*

A small assemblage was recovered, mostly comprising of unidentifiable mammalian bone fragments. Of 114 assessable specimens, only some 35 were possible to assign to species, family or class (Tables 2-4).

Material is mostly made up of typical domestic waste with cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and chicken being the dominant species. Cow, ovicapra and pig were mostly represented with loose teeth fragments and distal limb elements, such as metapodials and phalanges. Of eight elements identified as chicken, the minimum number of two individuals was recorded. Partially articulated remains of guinea pigs were also found in test pits 4, 13, 15 and 17, corresponding to probably three different animals. An interesting mallard skull came from test pit 4 and a partial skull of a rodent (not guinea pig) came from test pit 11.

Taxon	TP1	TP2	TP3			TP4				TP5		TP7				TP9			
	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	4	5	3	5	1	3	4	5	2	4	5
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guinea pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Duck family</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub- total to species	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Cattle- sized	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep- sized	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	4	2
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	5	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	6	3

Table 2: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Taxon	TP11		TP13	TP15			TP17					TP18		
	3	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	2	5	6
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guinea pig	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
<i>Rodent</i>	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub- total to species	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Cattle- sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep- sized	2	2	.	.	2	3	1	.	.	1	2	2	2	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	3	4	1	1	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	2	2	1

Table 3: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 11, 13, 15, 17 and 18 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Taxon	TP20			TP22			TP24					TP25				
	2	5	6	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	6	
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sub- total to species	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cattle- sized	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep- sized	.	1	.	1	2	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	
Rodent- sized	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	1	1	2	1	6	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	

Table 4: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 20, 22, 24 and 25 – breakdown by spit number, abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

12.4 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

TP 1	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Top Soil	green glazed flat red tile =11g, sewer drain =46g, red CBM x2 =12g, yellow CBM x2 =10g				black rubber loop =<1g, lump of pink plastic =<1g
Sub soil	red CBM x4 =44g		corroded iron scraps x18 =16g		animal bone =2g

Table 5: The finds excavated from DPH/18/1

TP 2	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Top Soil	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM x2 =11g, pink and yellow flat tile =11g				oyster shell x2 =2g
Sub soil	clay pipe stem x 5 =12g, pink and yellow CBM x3 =12g			coal x2 =9g	oyster shell x12 =42g, mortar x2 =2g

Table 6: The finds excavated from DPH/18/2

TP 3	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x3 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, pink glazed modern tile =4g, brown glazed modern tile =2g, grey CBM/tile fragment =<1g, red CBM x8 =29g, pink modern CBM x5 =34g, yellow CBM x30 =70g	clear flat glass x3 =1g	modern nail=<1g, corroded round nail =3g, square nail =3g, piece of scrap metal =2g, silver three pence coin dated 1938 =1g, corroded iron scraps x4 =31g	slate x20 =75g, coal x33 =44g	clear plastic wrapper =<1g, small thin flat plastic 'stick' =<1g, thin fragment of grey laces? =<1g, concrete x13 =54g, mortar x2 =4g, oyster shell =1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment = 1g, pink glazed modern flat tile =3g, yellow CBM x34 =106g, sewer drain fragments x2 =25g, red CBM x9 =15g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, orange bottle glass =<1g	six pence coin dated 1951 =3g, metal button =3g, corroded rounded nails x5 =18g, square nails x2 =7g, strip of folded lead =26g, slag =4g	coal x43 =53g, slate x7 =12g	green plastic Mr Potato Head? Foot =2g, concrete x9 =31g, cockle shell x2 =2g, periwinkle shell x2 =4g, oyster shell x6 =2g, mortar x4 =7g, plastic wrapper =<1g, half a clear plastic small dome object =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x14 =96g, red CBM x7 =14g	blue container glass =<1g, clear flat glass x3 =2g, clear container glass x2 =<1g	modern bolt =6g, small square nail =2g, small corroded iron nails x5 =9g, tiny metal squared bell object with a hook =<1g	coal x26 =32g, slate x59g	mortar x2 =8g, mussel shell =2g, cockle shell x2 =2g, oyster shell x3 =5g, concrete x2 =4g
Spit 4	clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, sewer drain fragment =2g, red CBM x9 =47g, yellow CBM x19 =38g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nail =9g, slag? =48g, corroded iron lumps x2 =3g	slate x6 =4g, coal x54 =466	mortar x10 =18g, concrete x6 =57g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g, oyster shell x5 =3g, half a mother of pearl button =<1g, cockle shell =<1g

Table 7: The finds excavated from DPH/18/3

TP 4	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x3 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, black and cream patterned glazed floor tile fragments x4 =12g, red CBM x15 =46g, brown glazed tile =2g, yellow CBM x30 =56g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	metal screw in door hook =6g, corroded screws x2 =7g, modern nail =<1g, square nails x2 =6g, slag? =7g, metal wire =<1g, flat strip of lead =43g, lump of lead? =13g	slate (with holes) x2 =56g, slate frags x17 =47g, coal x67 =98g	mother of pearl buttons x3 =<1g, concrete x8 =111g, mortar x3 =16g, oyster shell x8 =6g, end of a cream plant tag =<1g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g, hard black plastic fragment =1g, black plastic chocolate box lining? =<1g, blue plastic wrappers x2 =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem =1g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =4g, sewer drain frag =73g, red CBM x3 =7g, blue and cream glazed tile =1g, yellow CBM x8 =11g	green bottle glass =<1g, clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =3g	coal x19 =23g, slate =x2 =3g	half a blue plastic thimble =<1g, snail shell x2 =6g, periwinkle shell =1g, oyster shell x4 =2g, mortar x7 =35g, concrete/cement? =13g, scrunched gold foil =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, clay pipe stem =1g, yellow CBM x9 =15g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x2 =3g	coal x16 =20g, slate x4 =5g	oyster shell x2 =2g, snail shell x3 =<1g, mortar =<1g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x4 =10g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =5g, red flat roof tile =10g, red CBM x3 =9g, red flat tile =18g, yellow flat tile =24g, yellow CBM x2 =47g	green bottle glass =9g, very degraded old glass =<1g	slag? =10g, corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron scraps x2 =17g	coal x19 =29g	concrete x2 =125g, periwinkle shell =1g, oyster shell x4 =5g, snail shell x2 =<1g, mortar =6g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem x6 =14g, red CBM x5 =19g, yellow CBM x8 =51g	green bottle glass =2g	slag x4 =67g, corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron scraps x2 =3g	coal x16 =22g, slate x2 =8g	oyster shell x3 =5g, cockle shell =1g, mortar x7 =22g, periwinkle shell =2g

Table 8: The finds excavated from DPH/18/4

TP 5	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM x30 =251g, red CBM x29 =260g, sewer drain fragments x2 =106g	clear container glass x3 =6g, green bottle glass =2g	modern nail =<1g, scrunched foil =<1g, metal button? =2g	slate x10 =54g, coal x3 =2g	plastic button =<1g, concrete x15 =473g, blue lid and bubble blowing stick =3g, oyster shell =2g, cockle shell =<1g, mortar x5 =66g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x3 =5g, sewer drain fragment =3g, yellow/grey CBM x2 =5g	clear container glass x2 =3g, clear thin flat glass =<1g		coal =<1g	concrete x2 =25g, oyster shell x5 =7g, snail shell x2 =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe stem x10 = 18g, yellow curved tile =74g, yellow CBM x8 =184g, red CBM x4 =27g	clear flat glass =7g, clear container glass x3 =6g	corroded iron lump =16g	slate x2 =37g, coal x6 =8g	mortar x3 =26g, oyster shell x9 =3g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x3 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, yellow CBM x3 =123g, red CBM x5 =30g, modern tile fragments x2 =17g, yellow flat tile x2 =35g	degraded green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nail =2g, strips of lead x2 =34g	coal x2 =7g	concrete x2 =174g, oyster shell x3 =5g, mortar =4g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem x6 =21g, red CBM x9 =22g, yellow CBM x4 =6g, red flat roof tile x2 =38g	clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron lump =6g	coal x32 =47g	mortar =7g, oyster shell x11 =14g
Spit 6	red CBM x3 =10g, yellow CBM =2g			coal x19 =22g	mortar =6g, oyster shell x3 =2g

Table 9: The finds excavated from DPH/18/5

TP 7	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem = <1g, blue and cream glazed tile frags x2 =5g, red CBM x5 =11g, yellow CBM x16 =94g	degraded green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =1g	scrunched foil = <1g, square nail =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =6g	slate =3g	cockle shell =1g, oyster shell x3 =2g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem = <1g, yellow CBM x5 =9g, red CBM =14g	green bottle glass =2g		coal x11 =18g	scallop shell fragment =1g, periwinkle shell x2 =2g, mortar =2g, cement =21g, concrete =4g, green plastic pencil sharpener =2g
Spit 3	clay pipe stem x3 =3g, yellow CBM x17 =103g, blue glazed tile =7g		metal button =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =12g	coal x6 =21g, slate x2 =26g	cement x2 =12g, mortar =3g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x5 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, yellow CBM x8 =42g, red CBM x3 =8g, cream tile frag? =5g	clear flat glass x4 =5g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	modern screw =2g, corroded iron nails x7 =30g, S shaped metal hook? =6g	coal x84 =92g, slate x3 =3g	oyster shell x14 =15g, periwinkle shell x2 =4g, mortar x4 =20g, cement? X2 =6g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem = <1g, yellow CBM x6 =39g, red CBM x11 =146g, red flat tile =14g			coal x14 =15g	mortar =2g, oyster shell x4 =2g, periwinkle shell =1g, scallop shell =1g

Table 10: The finds excavated from DPH/18/7

TP 9	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x71 =178g, red CBM x4 =13g, sewer drain frag =4g	clear container glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nail =4g, slag? =5g	coal x148 =171g, slate x4 =11g	oyster shell x3 =4g, cockle shell x2 =2g, periwinkle shell =2g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x3 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, yellow CBM x15 =28g	clear flat glass x3 =5g		coal x31 =38g	whelk shell? =5g, oyster shell x7 =5g, snail shell =<1g, scallop shell =2g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, clay pipe stem =1g, yellow CBM x29 =59g	green bottle glass x2 =5g		coal x29 =29g, slate x2 =2g	oyster shell x4 =4g, mortar x3 =8g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x5 =13g (one is encrusted with slag?), clay pipe bowl fragment =4g, yellow CBM x19 =60g, red CBM x11 =26g, yellow flat tile x2 =23g	degraded green bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass x5 =4g	corroded iron nails x6 =27g, slag x3 =30g, corroded iron lump =17g, small corroded blade fragment? =8g	coal x89 =100g, slate x5 =20g	oyster shell x17 =15g, periwinkle shell x3 =6g, unidentified shells x3 =3g, mortar x12 =38g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x2 =5g, red tile fragment =3g, yellow CBM x6 =7g		corroded iron lumps x2 =39g	coal x18 =17g	oyster shell x3 =2g, mussel shell =1g, mortar x4 =10g, cement?> x7 =23g

Table 11: The finds excavated from DPH/18/9

TP 11	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x4 =4g, sewer drain fragment =14g, red CBM x4 =6g, yellow CBM x12 =39g, floor tile fragments x3 =20g	clear flat glass x2 =3g, green bottle glass =1g, degraded green bottle glass =3g	modern nail =<1g, square nail =5g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g, metal button =1g	slate x5 =12g, coal x24 =54g	concrete x4 =43g, oyster shell x4 =3g, red plastic wrapper fragment =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x8 =23g, yellow CBM x9 =33g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass =<1g	flattened metal tube segment? =2g, corroded iron nail? =1g	coal x24 =32g, slate x2 =3g	cement? =6g, oyster shell x6 =6g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x5 =19g, yellow CBM x8 =39g	clear flat glass =1g	thin metal wire =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =14g	coal x29 =159g	mortar x4 = 10g, concrete =4g, oyster shell x4 =8g, snail shell =<1g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x3 =7g, yellow CBM x2 =7g, red CBM x7 =17g	green bottle glass =2g, degraded green bottle glass x3 =6g, very degraded old glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =22g, thick corroded iron bolts x2 =30g, corroded iron lumps x2 =7g	slate x6 =26g, coal x95 =71g	mortar x3 =20g, oyster shell x10 =12g, cockle shell =1g, periwinkle shell =2g, mussel shell x2 =1g, mortar and cement =3g, concrete =4g

Table 12: The finds excavated from DPH/18/11

TP 13	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x 2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, sewer drain frag =33g, red CBM x8 =13g, yellow CBM x10 =11g		slag x2 =10g, silver foil =<1g	coal x36 =32g, slate x2 =2g	blue plastic wrapper fragment =<1g, oyster shell x3 =2g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM x8 =13g			coal x9 =9g	oyster shell x3 =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe stem x4 =6g, yellow CBM x5 =25g		scrunched foil =<1g	coal x7 =8g, slate =4g	black shiny (looks like glass) stone? frag =10g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, yellow CBM x5 =10g, red CBM x4 =10g, red flat tile =7g			coal x10 =9g	oyster shell x3 =2g, periwinkle shell? =<1g, mortar =<1g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =-4g, red CBM x3 =5g, red/yellow flat tile =9g, yellow CBM x2 =2g		small corroded iron nail? =3g, corroded iron lump =32g	coal x6 =4g	clear plastic wrapper frag =<1g, oyster shell x7 =3g

Table 13: The finds excavated from DPH/18/13

TP 15	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x6 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, yellow CBM x28 =62g, red CBM x2 23g	green bottle glass =9g, clear flat glass x3 =2g	metal hoop =1g, corroded screw =2g, corroded flat strip of metal =3g, corroded iron nail =1g, small flat rectangular plate of metal with 2 small nails in opposite corners =4g	slate x3 =9g, coal x7 =5g, green painted stone? =5g	blue tissue paper =<2g, red fragment of wood =<1g, red plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, mortar x6 =9g, hard white plastic =<1g, cream plastic handle? with "Eldorado" on it =<1g, red and green painted doll extremity/tail?? =<1g, fruit sticker "St Lucia" =<1g, black thin plastic wire covering =<1g
Spit 2	yellow CBM x10 =16g, red CBM =6g				oyster shell x3 =2g, end of a yellow plastic food wrapper =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, clay pipe stem x5 =9g, yellow CBM x12 =67g, red CBM x2 =3g	clear container glass =<1g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	scrunched foil =<1g, small corroded iron nail? =<1g	coal x6 =7g, slate =2g	oyster shell x6 =6g, concrete =11g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x4 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, red CBM x8 =12g, yellow CBM x9 =19g	clear flat glass x2 =<1g, green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =1g	small corroded iron nail =2g	coal x19 =16g	oyster shell x7 =8g, mortar x3 =7g
Spit 5	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2g, clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x16 =66g, red and yellow flat tile x3 =29g	green bottle glass =5g, clear container glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nail =3g	coal x26 =29g, slate =6g	oyster shell x6 =7g, mortar x4 =3g, concrete =4g

Table 14: The finds excavated from DPH/18/15

TP 17	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x4 =7g, sewer drain frag =14g, red CBM x15 =34g, yellow CBM x30 =91g	orange bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	thick corroded iron bolt =27g, corroded metal screw =6g, square U shaped metal tack =<1g	coal x58 =94g, slate x3 =3g	mortar x4 =16g, concrete/cement? x4 =45g, white plastic button =<1g, whelk shell =4g, grey cement? =27g, plastic wrapper =<1g, Quavers crisp packet fragment =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, red CBM x9 =29g, sewer drain frag =2g, yellow CBM x12 =27g	green glass marble =6g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nail =3g	coal x20 =36g, slate x3 =13g	concrete? =4g, cement? =17g, cream plastic wire covering =2g, oyster shell x3 =4g, cockle shell =<1g, snail shell =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem x5 =12g, red CBM x5 =13g, red flat tile =8g, yellow CBM x5 =36g	orange bottle glass =7g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =9g	coal x20 =38g, slate x3 =19g	periwinkle shell =3g, oyster shell x4 =4g, mortar =3g, concrete? =19g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x4 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, red CBM x9 =40g, yellow CBM x5 =21g, red/brown glazed tile =2g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron lump =8g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x38 =54g, slate =16g	cockle shell =5g, oyster shell x6 =6g, mortar x3 =7g, concrete? =12g, white plastic wrapper =<1g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem x5 =8g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =9g, yellow CBM x6 =17g, red CBM x8 =27g	blue container glass =2g, very thin clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =20g	coal x50 =60g	oyster shell x15 =10g, mortar x4 =13g

Table 15: The finds excavated from DPH/18/17

TP 18	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM x25 =72g, pinky orange flat tile =7g	clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass x2 =3g, melted? clear glass =2g	corroded screw =6g, corroded pair of tweezers? =6g, corroded flat nail? =4g	coal x2 =4g	small blue plastic wheel =1g, red plastic cap? =<1g, polystyrene =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, yellow CBM x25 =58g, red CBM x4 =6g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =<1g	square corroded iron nail =4g	coal x17 =22g	oyster shell x8 =6g, periwinkle shell =2g, cockle shell? =1g, concrete x2 =13g
Spit 3	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 =5g, red CBM x5 =30g, yellow CBM x20 =44g	clear container glass =<1g, thin clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =10g, slag =8g, half a small corroded metal pipe segment =8g, strip of corroded metal =5g, corroded circular metal object =4g, half a very thin curved metal 'dinner plate' (thimble sized with rim) =<1g	coal x4 =4g	periwinkle shell =2g, oyster shell x7 =5g, snail shell x4 =1g, mortar x4 =8g, cement? =14g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =6g, red CBM x6 =14g, yellow CBM x7 =11g	clear flat glass x4 =5g		coal x11 =19g, slate x2 =2g	oyster shell x9 =9g, periwinkle shell =2g, scallop shell? =1g, mortar x2 =3g
Spit 5	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem x5 =12g (two with spurs), yellow CBM x18 =73g, pink/red CBM x7 =35g	blue container glass =2g, clear flat glass =1g, clear glass rim =3g	slag x3 =11g	coal x8 =12g	oyster shell x18 =23g, concrete =2g
Spit 6	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x8 =76g, pink/yellow CBM x2 =10g			coal x3 =3g	oyster shell x5 =7g

Table 16: The finds excavated from DPH/18/18

TP 20	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	yellow CBM x12 =67g, red CBM x3 =9g	clear flat glass x2 =3g, green bottle glass =<1g, blue container glass =<1g	metal spring clothes peg =2g, corroded iron nails x5 =11g, metal widget =5g, metal button? =1g, scrunched foil =<1g, L shaped small metal rod (turning device?) =7g	slate x12 =92g, coal x41 =63g, grey porous stone? =18g	oyster shell x5 =16g, clear plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, green hard plastic fragments x2 =<1g, red and white hard plastic fragment =<1g, black plastic toy wheel =2g, small plastic ball? =1g, wrapper with bar code =<1g, white plastic wrapper =<1g, white hard plastic fragments x2 =<1g, wrapper "Hamlet" (cigars?) =<1g, Elastoplast like material? x3 =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x8 =15g, yellow CBM x2 =87g, red curved tile x2 =168g, red/pink CBM x2 =44g	clear flat glass x4 =4g, clear container glass x2 =3g, degraded clear glass bottle base =43g, degraded rim of glass =2g		slate x4 =37g, coal =1g	white plastic hoop =<1g, hard red plastic frag =<1g, oyster shell =2g
Spit 3	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x4 =3g, yellow/orange flat tile =18g, red CBM =12g	clear flat glass =1g	thin metal wire =1g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	slate x2 =7g, coal x4 =5g	oyster shell x3 =2g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x6 =13g, yellow CBM x3 =8g			coal x2 =2g, slate x2 =18g	oyster shell x2 =3g
Spit 5	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =5g, clay pipe stem x7 =10g, yellow CBM x23 =219g, red CBM x15 =164g, yellow and red flat tile =27g	clear container glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x4 =6g	slag x2 =9g, bent corroded iron nail =10g, corroded iron nails x3 =5g, lump of corroded metal =70g	coal x14 =15g	oyster shell x25 =86g, cockle shell x2 =1g, mortar x5 =7g

Spit 6	clay pipe stem x3 =9g, yellow CBM x5 =22g, red CBM x8 =34g, red flat tile =10g	very degraded green bottle glass x6 =15g	corroded iron nail =2g	porous grey stone? x2 =18g	oyster shell x26 =33g, cockle shell x2 =1g, mortar =<1g
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Table 17: The finds excavated from DPH/18/20

TP 22	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x4 =6g, yellow CBM x9 =25g	green bottle glass =2g, very degraded green bottle glass =1g	modern screw =4g, corroded round nail =3g, metal hair grip =<1g, metal wire =2g, 1991 £1 coin =9g	coal x11 =73g	concrete =4g, oyster shell x4 =6g, brown plastic button =<1g, blue plastic oval hoop =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x5 =9g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =4g, yellow CBM x10 =67g, red CBM =2g	green bottle glass x2 =1g, degraded green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nails x4 =9g, corroded square nails x2 =10g, metal wire =<1g, slag =1g, corroded iron lump =13g	coal x27 =30g, slate x2 =1g	oyster shell x9 =6g, periwinkle shell =2g, concrete =8g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = <1g, clay pipe stem x7 =15g, yellow CBM x6 =30g, red CBM x3 =5g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass x3 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nail =4g, slag =12g	coal x9 =13g	oyster shell x18 = 15g, mortar x2 =3g, green plastic wrapper =<1g, black glass/plastic button =3g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x9 =15g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 =12g, red flat tile x2 =23g, red CBM x5 =7g, yellow flat tile =18g, yellow CBM x9 =15g, red/yello9w CBM =19g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass =2g, clear rounded glass bottle base =16g	slag x2 =8g, corroded iron nails x3 =7g, corroded lumps of metal x4 =20g	coal x19 =17g	oyster shell x32 =52g, cockle shell =1g

Table 18: The finds excavated from DPH/18/22

TP 24	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x6 =12g, yellow CBM x18 =148g, red CBM =2g	green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	modern screws x2 =8g, corroded screw =9g, corroded nails x2 =4g, red Enid Blyton Magazine Club Badge =8g, J20 green metal bottle top =2g, Dog tag =4g "Patchy" and "M. Mansfield, 47 Sturton Street, Cambridge"	coal x12 =18g, slate x3 =7g	oyster shell x7 =9g, snail shell x5 =5g, cockle shell =<1g, concrete =8g, pink hard plastic fragment =<1g, tiny blue plastic tube =<1g, green hard plastic =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x7 =13g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =4g, yellow CBM x6 =15g, red CBM x2 =4g, red/brown glazed tile =1g	clear glass bottle neck =8g, clear container glass =20g	large corroded iron nail with circular disc rusted to it =27g	coal =2g	oyster shell x7 =10g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, clay pipe stem x8 =14g, yellow CBM x11 =42g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nail =3g	coal x3 =<1g	oyster shell x9 =12g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x9 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, yellow CBM x2 =4g, red CBM x2 =4g	green bottle glass =5g		coal x12 =13g, slate x2 =6g	oyster shell x20 =36g, cockle shell x2 =3g, mortar =4g
Spit 5	clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =12g, clay pipe stem x14 =33g (2 with spurs), red flat tile =34g, red CBM x3 =4g, yellow CBM x7 =15g	green bottle glass =3g, clear container glass x2 =23g		coal x10 =9g	oyster shell x28 =34g, mortar x9 =14g, brown plastic wrapper frag? =<1g
Spit 6	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM x4 =3g			coal x6 =4g	oyster shell x3 =2g

Table 19: The finds excavated from DPH/18/24

TP 25	Ceramic (excluding pot)	Glass	Metalwork	Stone	Other Finds
Spit 1	clay pipe stem x 5 =12g (1 with spur), red CBM x2 =22g, yellow CBM x12 =96	orange bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass =<1g	silver milk bottle top =<1g	slate x2 =4g	concrete x2 =41g, oyster shell x3 =9g, clear plastic small dome shaped object =<1g
Spit 2	clay pipe stem x5 =8g, red CBM x2 =3g, yellow CBM x5 =10g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x15 =20g, snail shell x3 =<1g, mortar =<1g
Spit 3	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red CBM =5g		thin metal button? =<1g	coal =9g, slate =2g	oyster shell x7 =8g, small white dolls arm =3g
Spit 4	clay pipe stem x12 =24g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, red CBM x6 =19g	orange bottle glass =<1g, degraded green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =<1g, clear flat glass =<1g	slag =21g, thin bent round metal disc =1g	coal x15 =21g	oyster shell x11 =14g, cockle shell x2 =2g, mortar =<1g
Spit 5	clay pipe stem x6 =17g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =6g, yellow CBM x4 =6g, red CBM x3 =6g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =6g	1893 Farthing =2g, corroded metal lump =2g	coal x10 =12g	oyster shell x18 =30g
Spit 6	clay pipe stem x4 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, yellow flat tile x2 =47g, red CBM =1g, yellow CBM =7g			coal x8 =4g	oyster shell x13 =42g, snail shell =<1g

Table 20: The finds excavated from DPH/18/25

12.5 Photographs

12.5.1 Coins and Buttons



Figure 24: 1938 threepence coin found from TP 3, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 25: 1951 sixpence coin found from TP 3, spit 2 © ACA



Figure 26: 1991 £1 coin found from TP 22, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 27: 1895 farthing coin found from TP 25, spit 5 © ACA



Figure 28: Button found from TP 3, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 29: Button found from TP 11, spit 1 © ACA

12.5.2 Other 'miscellaneous' objects



Figure 30: Front and Back to the 'Patchy' dog tag found from TP 24, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 31: Enid Blyton Magazine Club Badge found from TP 24, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 32: Doll's arm (and button) found from TP 25, spit 3 © ACA



Figure 33: Marble found from TP 17, spit 2 © ACA

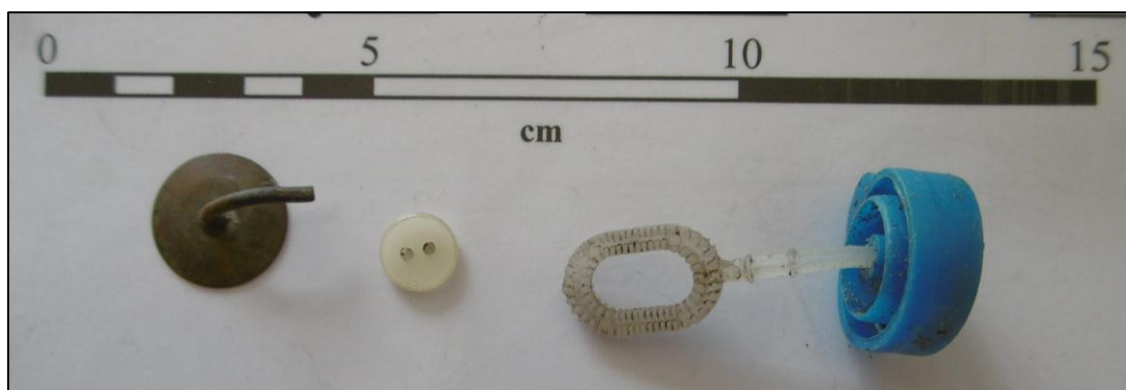


Figure 34: Bubble blowing stick found from TP 5, spit 1 © ACA



Figure 35: Mr Potato Head foot found from TP 3, spit 2 © ACA



Figure 36: Fragments of floor tile and buttons found from TP 4, spit 1 © ACA