

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT 7-9 ABBEY STREET,
CAMBRIDGE CB1 2QP**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB 3812

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NGR: TL 4625 5881	Report No: 4109
District: Cambridge	Site Code: AS1511
Approved: C Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4910
Signed:	Date: July 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP (NGR TL 4625 5881). The evaluation was commissioned by Highgrove Partnership LLP and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 24 studio apartments and associated ancillary works (Planning Ref. 11/1430/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>An archaeological desk-based assessment has been completed (Newman 2011). The site is located within an area of historical and architectural significance, with extant structural remains in the vicinity dating from the 13th century to the present. In particular the site is situated within the core of the medieval village of Barnwell, which flourished as a lay settlement associated with nearby Barnwell Priory during the 12th – 15th centuries. The possibility of earlier prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity also cannot be discounted. Extensive early 19th century gravel quarrying is known to have been undertaken in the vicinity, and by 1830 a series of domestic properties had also been constructed at the site. This indicates that the potential for post-medieval truncation of the deposits is relatively high. Furthermore from the mid 20th century onwards the residential housing in this area was gradually replaced by commercial properties.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed post-medieval and modern made ground and features.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>July 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4910</i>	Site code	<i>AS1511</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Area of hard-standing comprising concrete and asphalt</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of 24 studio apartments & ancillary works</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/Ward	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Cambridge City</i>	<i>Abbey</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB1 2QP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1040.26m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4625 5881</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 12m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Dan McConnell)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Highgrove Partnership LLP</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Stone, D. & Stoakley, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4109</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2012</i>		

LAND AT 7-9 ABBEY STREET, CAMBRIDGE CB1 2QP

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP (NGR TL 4625 5881). The evaluation was commissioned by Highgrove Partnership LLP and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 24 studio apartments and associated ancillary works (Planning Ref. 11/1430/FUL).

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been completed (Newman 2011). The site is located within an area of historical and architectural significance, with extant structural remains in the vicinity dating from the 13th century to the present. In particular the site is situated within the core of the medieval village of Barnwell, which flourished as a lay settlement associated with nearby Barnwell Priory during the 12th – 15th centuries. The possibility of earlier prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity also cannot be discounted. Extensive early 19th century gravel quarrying is known to have been undertaken in the vicinity, and by 1830 a series of domestic properties had also been constructed at the site. This indicates that the potential for post-medieval truncation of the deposits is relatively high. Furthermore from the mid 20th century onwards the residential housing in this area was gradually replaced by commercial properties.

In the event the evaluation revealed post-medieval and modern made ground and features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP (NGR TL 4625 5881; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Highgrove Partnership LLP and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 24 studio apartments and associated ancillary works (Planning Ref. 11/1430/FUL) (Fig.7).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Dan McConnell at the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 22nd June 2012), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 22nd June 2012). The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 The site is located in Cambridge city centre with Midsummer Common c.500m to the west and Parker's Piece 1km to the south-west (Fig. 1).

2.2 The site is situated on a commercial and residential estate and is located on land to the west of Nos. 7-9 Abbey Street. A former public house the Five Bells is situated c.50m to the north. The site comprises an L-shaped area of hard-standing, concrete and asphalt with large rectangular, metal storage containers located on the eastern part of the site (Fig. 2). The total area of the development site comprises c.1040m².

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The site is located on the southern edge of a river valley. The river Cam flows on an east/west course c.125m to the north of the site and the Coldham's Brook, a tributary of

the River Cam, flows south from the river Cam c.1km to the east. The site is relatively level at c.12m AOD.

3.1.2 The solid geology is River Terrace and Marine gravels comprising sand and gravel with subordinate silt and clay layers (BGS 1978). The river terrace gravels are commonly shelly where of marine origin (*Ibid*).

3.1.3 Five bore-hole test pits (WSs 1-5) were excavated on the site of 7-9 Abbey Street in 2011 - 2012 (EPS Ltd 2012; Appendix 2). WS1 and WS5 were located in the southern part of the site, WS2 was located in the south-east corner, WS3 was located in the north-west corner and WS4 was excavated in the north-east part of the site (Fig. 3). The solid geology comprises a dense, orange-brown fine sand ranging from depths of c.1.90m – 6.00m (WSs 1, 2 & 4). Firm stiff grey clay was recorded at a depth of c.5.80m at the location of WS3 in the north-west corner. The solid geology was overlain by a layer of loose – medium orange brown and yellow sand ranging from c.0.70m – 5.80m in WSs 1 and 3 in the southern and north-west part of the site respectively (Appendix 2, Fig. 3). This was overlain by a layer of modern made ground from depths of c.0.00m – 1.90m. WS5 comprised solely made ground to a depth of 1.00m.

3.1.4 The soils of the site and the surrounding urban environs remain un-surveyed (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 Palaeolithic flint implements (CHER 04531) were discovered at the Festival Theatre site located adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros bones were also discovered.

3.2.2 An early Bronze Age Abercromby type Beaker (CHER 04623) was found c.200m to the north-west of the site. A large quantity of late prehistoric pottery sherds (CHER 04625) was discovered c.125m to the east of the site.

Romano-British

3.2.3 Romano-British archaeological remains are not recorded within a 250m radius of the site. A Roman settlement and fort was located c.2km to the west, while further evidence of Roman occupation comprising ditches and pits (MCB17486) was discovered during archaeological investigations at Fen Ditton c.1.25km to the north-east (Muldowney 2007). Roman finds have been recorded c.900m – 1km to the south-east of the site and include two figurines of Mercury and Hercules, two glass vessels, an octagonal cup and a coin (CHERs 02303, 04626, 05054 & 04555). A possible Roman drain (CHER 04547) was discovered c.700m to the west of the site.

Saxon - Medieval

3.2.4 Archaeological remains of Saxon date are not recorded within a 250m radius of the site. Evidence of Saxon occupation (MCB17486) was recorded during archaeological investigations at Fen Ditton c.1.25km to the north-east (Muldowney 2007). Anglo-Saxon

artefacts (CHERs 05336 & 05339) have also been discovered c.1km to the south-east and south-west of the site respectively.

3.2.5 Nearby medieval archaeological remains are largely associated with Barnwell Priory (CHER 04653) located c.150m to the north of the site. The priory was founded in 1092 by the first sheriff, Picot, at St Giles Church on Castle Street c.1.8km to the west. In 1112 AD, the priory was moved to the present location by a second sheriff named Pain Peverel. Archaeological remains associated with the priory include a wall (CHER 04653a) c.125m to the north-west, coffins and an architectural fragment (CHER 04654 & MCB19332) located c.175m - 200m to the north-east.

3.2.6 Architectural fragments and an archway (MCB19327 & DCB7470) were incorporated into the gardens of Abbey House (CHER 04684) located c.125m to the north. In 1985, an archaeological excavation at the site of the priory revealed numerous layers indicative of the deliberate leveling of robbed wall foundations of part of the priory (Haigh 1988).

3.2.7 The 13th century Church of St Andrew the Less (DCB7330) is located 100m to the north.

Post-medieval

3.2.8 The late 16th century Abbey House (CHER 04684) and associated gardens (MCB19327) are situated 125m to the north-west of the site. Medieval architectural fragments have been incorporated into the design of the gardens. An 18th century wall (DCB7717) situated c.185m to the north-west of the site also forms part of the grounds of Abbey House.

Cartographic Sources (Figs. 4-6)

3.2.9 The 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) records an urban landscape. Rectangular buildings are located in the eastern part of the site, and two rows of rectangular buildings are shown within the site.

3.2.10 In 1903 the plan of the site remains largely unchanged (Fig. 5). The site was partially built on between 1950 and 1967 comprising a U-shaped arrangement of industrial units in the eastern part of the site. In 1973-1974 (Fig. 6) these units still form separate buildings. In the mid-1970s the buildings have been amalgamated into a single unit and marked as a 'warehouse'. In the 1980s a rectangular building is located on the northern boundary and recorded as a 'garage'.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by CCC HET. Trench 2 was divided into two for practical reasons.

4.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and

the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section 1A : north-east end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27	L1000	Made Ground. Hardcore
0.27 – 0.87m	L1004	Re-deposited Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, sandy silty with occasional chalk flecks. Contains CBM, modern pottery and chalk.
0.87 – 1.23m	L1005	Made Ground. Gravel.
1.23m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. Mid – light yellow orange, loose, sand and gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B: south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Made Ground. As above
0.29 – 0.37m	L1002	Yellow brick.
0.37 – 0.50m	L1003	Made Ground. Pale yellow, friable, silt with gravel and chalk
0.50 – 0.73m	L1004	Re-deposited Topsoil. As above.
0.73 – 0.94m	L1006	Made Ground. Dark orange brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.94m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. As above.

Description: Modern features were revealed in Trench 1. They did not wholly obscure the base of the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section 2A : south-east end, north east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22	L1000	Made Ground. As above Tr.1.
0.22 – 0.27m	L1007	Orange clay and gravel. Mid brown, compact, clay with frequent gravel.
0.27 – 0.66m	L1008	Made Ground. Dark grey, firm, clayey silt with CBM and modern pottery.
0.66m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 2B: north-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.17 – 0.51m	L1008	Made Ground. As above.
0.51m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. As above Tr.1.

Description: Modern features were revealed in Trench 2, in particular a service trench. The features did not wholly obscure the base of the trench.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section 3A : north-east end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Made Ground. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.57m	L1008	Made Ground. As above Tr.2.
0.57 – 0.86m	L1004	Re-deposited Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.86 – 1.13m	L1013	Made Ground. Mid grey / yellow, firm clayey silty.
1.13m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 3B: south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1009	Made Ground. Dark brown / orange, friable, sandy silt.
0.05 – 0.82m	L1018	Fill of F1017
0.82m+	L1011	Re-deposited Topsoil.

Description: Again modern features were revealed in Trench 3. They did not wholly obscure the base of the trench.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample section 4a: south-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Made Ground. As above Tr.1.
0.19 – 0.30m	L1008	Made Ground. As above Tr.2.
0.30 – 0.75m	L1004	Re-deposited Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.75 – 1.01m	L1013	Made Ground. As above Tr.3.
1.01 – 1.20m	L1014	Pale yellow, firm, silty clay with moderate lumps of chalk.
1.20m+	L1001	Natural sand and gravel. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 4B: south-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 11.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Made Ground. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.37m	L1009	Made Ground. Dark brown / orange, friable, sandy silt.
0.37 – 0.50m	L1019	Made Ground. Dark grey brown, firm, clayey silt.
0.50 – 0.73m	L1013	Made Ground. As above Tr.3.
0.73 – 0.94m	L1020	Fill of ?Quarry Pit F1021. Mid yellow grey, moderately compact, silty clay.

Description: Modern features and made ground were revealed in Trench 4. A test pit was excavated through F1021 L1020, a possible quarry pit.

Construction Cut F1015 was recorded in the trench section (3B). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark grey, firm, sandy silt with modern CBM.

Construction Cut F1017 was recorded in the trench section (3B; 0.87m x ? x 0.56m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a firm, clayey silt with moderate CBM, and it contained modern finds.

Cut F1021 may have been associated with quarrying. Its profile was ill defined due to its depth (1.20m+). Its fill was a mid yellow grey, moderately compact, silty clay.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds. Modern features were present but they did not obscure the bases of the trenches.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Made ground deposits (0.51 – 1.23m deep) overlaid the natural sand and gravel. A deep (1.20m+) cut in Trench 4, F1021, may represent the remains of quarrying.

7.2 The natural sand and gravel, L1001, was a mid – light yellow orange, loose, sand and gravel.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site is located within an area of historical and architectural significance, with extant structural remains in the vicinity dating from the 13th century to the present. In particular the site is situated within the core of the medieval village of Barnwell, which flourished as a lay settlement associated with nearby Barnwell Priory during the 12th – 15th centuries. The possibility of earlier prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity also cannot be discounted.

8.2 In the event the evaluation revealed post-medieval and modern made ground and features.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Highgrove Partnership LLP for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Mr Andrew Maclean) and their architect, Mike Liverman of HighDesign Consultants Ltd for his assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and the assistance of the Historic Environment Record.

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Accessed on 12th July 2012

www.old-maps.co.uk

www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

www.britishlistedbuildings.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER No.	NGR SP	Description
Palaeolithic		
04531	TL 4624 5881	Palaeolithic finds. Probably Acheulean, including three abraded handaxes, a portion of elephant rib-bone, artificially sharpened at one end. Other bones of elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros were found.
Bronze Age		
04623	TL 4616 5898	A beaker, Abercromby type 'A' phase 3 was found at Barnwell.
Prehistoric (Undated)		
04625	TL 464 588	Late prehistoric pottery finds, New Street.
Medieval		
04653 DCB7290	TL 4625 5897	Barnwell Priory/Cellarer's Chequer. Augustinian Canons, founded in 1092 by 1 st sheriff, Picot at St Giles Church on Castle Hill, moved to its present site in 1112 by the second sheriff, Pain Peverel. It was surrendered in 1538 and much of the stone used for the new chapel of Corpus Christi College. The only surviving feature is a single vaulted chamber of mid 13 th century much repaired, which was probably the kitchen, situated at Priory Road and Beche Road. Many of the priory buildings were demolished and their stone robbed in the early 19 th century so that the only standing element of the former monastery is remnants of the Cellarer's Chequer. LB I 47709.
04653a DCB7112	TL 4624 5893	Wall at Abbey House/Barnwell Priory. LB 47318.
04654	TL 462 590	Inhumation, coffin & architectural fragment associated with Barnwell Abbey/Priory. Pottery found in 1887.
10157	TL 4626 5894	Medieval remains, Barnwell Priory. The butt end of a substantial trench was revealed running approximately E - W across the area. It is suggested that this fill is the result of deliberate levelling of the robbed wall foundations of part of the priory.
MCB19332	TL 4631 5898	Stone coffins, Barnwell Priory.
DCB7470	TL 4620 5890	Archway at Abbey House. LB 47317. 600-1200 AD.
DCB7330	TL 4629 5890	Church of St Andrew the Less. 13 th century. LB 47626.
Post-medieval		
04684	TL 4621 5891	Abbey House. Late 16 th century. LB 47315. DCB7551.
MCB16546	TL 4615 5870	Britannia Ironworks, Cambridge. Last surviving 19 th century foundry/smithy buildings in Cambridge. Building started by local iron worker J T Alsop in c.1890. Acquired by McKays in 1912 and used for engineering and tool sales.
MCB17311	TL 4622 5884	Rose and Crown PH. Had its own brewery in the 1850s & 1860s.
MCB19327	TL 4623 5892	Gardens of Abbey House, Cambridge. The garden boundary wall running to the north-east is probably part of the precinct wall of the priory. In 1922 Arthur Askam, son of a Cambridge landlord, kept the garden in a good condition. In the garden are numerous wrought stones, presumably from the Priory. They include parts of 12 th century mouldings, incorporated in

		two rustic arches, and a 13 th century stone base used as a capital. Elsewhere various moulded dressings are built into the wall and flanking the entrance gateway are two medieval carved heads.
DCB7717	TL 4619 5893	18 th century wall fronting Abbey House. LB 47316.
Modern		
MCB19237	TL 4604 5875	Site of WWII Nissen Hut, Severn Place.

APPENDIX 2 BORE HOLE DATA

EPS Ltd. 2012. *Phase II Geo-Environmental Investigations. 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge CB1 2QP.* Cambridge: EPS Ltd, pp25, 38-42.

WS No	Description of Strata	Depth – From (m)	Depth – To (m)
1	Made Ground: concrete	0.00	0.70
	Firm brown slightly sandy clay	0.70	1.00
	Loose orange brown & yellow brown sand	1.00	3.00
	Dense orange brown & yellow brown sand	3.00	6.00

WS No	Description of Strata	Depth – From (m)	Depth – To (m)
2	Made ground – concrete	0.00	1.90
	Dense orange brown sand	1.90	5.00

WS No	Description of Strata	Depth – From (m)	Depth – To (m)
3	Made ground	0.00	1.80
	Orange brown fine sand	1.80	5.80
	Firm to stiff grey clay	5.80	6.00

WS No	Description of Strata	Depth – From (m)	Depth – To (m)
4	Made ground	0.00	2.00
	Medium dense orange brown sand – pockets of brown clay from c.5.80m	2.00	6.00

WS No	Description of Strata	Depth – From (m)	Depth – To (m)
5	Made ground: grey & brown sandy fine angular gravel with crushed brick and concrete with clinker	0.00	1.00

- **WS:** Window Sample

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1511, 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1014		3	Layer	17th-18th	(3) 101g	1162	789	Clay Pipe Frags. (6) - 40g
1020		4	Made Ground	Mid 17th-18th	(3) 186g	1815	700	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 6 moderately abraded sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 285g. The pottery was derived from two layers.

KEY:

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

TGW: Tin glazed earthenware late 16th-18th

<i>Layer</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1014	Layer	3x184g PMRE	17 th -18 th	x1 internally glazed base angle, x1 bowl body sherd glazed both sides, x1 candle holder, externally glazed
1020	Fill of F1021	2x96g PMRE 1x5g TGW	Mid 17 th -18 th	x1 thickened lid seated bowl rim with internal glaze, x1 body sherd with wavy line deco; glazed both sides

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MifA

The trial trench evaluation recovered nine fragments (2977g) of fragmented post-medieval CBM, which probably represents re-deposited demolition rubble from a structure in the vicinity. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and any extant dimensions/characteristics also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

F1021 L1020 contained a single fragment of 'place' brick that was probably manufactured in the 16th-17th centuries, in association with fragments of peg tile that are probably contemporary.

In contrast, Layer L1014 contained a single fragment of 'Dutch clinker'-type brick, in association with a floor tile in a comparable near vitrified ('clinker') fabric and a fragment of chimney pot, that suggest this layer was not formed until the 18th-19th centuries.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

Animal bones were recovered from two contexts during the trial trench evaluation, Layer L1014 and F1021 L1020. A total of 35 bones were recovered and were in good condition with low levels of abrasion and fresh breaks but some quite extensive dog gnawing in places; dog gnawing may have obscured some other bone modifications such as butchery or pathology. Over half of the bone fragments (19) could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized), medium (sheep or pig sized) or small (cat or small dog sized) mammals; these fragments tended to comprise of ribs, vertebrae and long bone shaft fragments, some of which showed signs of butchery. Those designated as large mammal were the most numerous (12 fragments), six bones were recorded as medium mammal and a single bone was recorded as small mammal. All of the identified bones belonged to domestic mammal species. Cattle were the most frequent (7 fragments), followed by sheep/goat (6 fragments), pig (2 fragments) and horse (1 fragment). Butchery marks were observed on both cattle and sheep/goat bones.

Ageable jaws were present for sheep/goat and pig. The sheep/goat mandible belonged to an adult animal of at least 2-3 years of age (Payne 1973) with the 3rd molar (M3) fully erupted and in wear. The wear on this tooth was however very uneven and hence difficult to assign to a particular wear stage, the first cusp being worn down approximately 8mm lower than the second cusp. This essentially pathological feature is likely to have been caused by some malformation of the teeth in the upper jaw (not present here). The pig mandible contained the 2nd molar displaying slight wear and the M3 just starting to erupt through the jaw, indicating an animal of c.14-21 months (Hambleton 1999, Table 4). Unfused epiphyses were present for cattle (including one neonate bone), sheep/goat and pig. The majority of sheep/goat and cattle bones were however fused, showing a range of animal ages for these taxa.

A small number of the cattle bones were measurable and some differences were noted in cattle bone size. Some of the bones, including a horncore, metacarpal and metatarsal were noted as being particularly large and robust, whereas another metatarsal and radius fragment were relatively slender. It seems likely that these differences are most likely due to sexual dimorphism, the metapodials (Howard 1963) and horncores (Sykes and Symmonds 2007) in particular being among the most sexually dimorphic parts of the cattle skeleton. Given a larger sample it may be possible to use measurement data to examine the sexual make up of the cattle being exploited at the site and enhance interpretations of site economy.

This small assemblage of animal bone contains a number of interesting features and if a larger sample were available may be worth more detailed study.

References

Hambleton, E. 1999, *Animal Husbandry Regimes in Iron Age Britain: a comparative study of faunal assemblages from British Iron Age sites*, British Archaeological Reports British Series 282

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domestication at the Royal Anthropological Institute 24-26 May 1960, Royal Anthropological Institute Occasional Papers No. 18, 91-100

Payne, S. 1973, 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Aşvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-305

Sykes, N. and Symmons, R. 2007, 'Sexing cattle horn-cores: problems and progress', *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 17, 514-523.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Two 20 litre bulk soil samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment during trial excavations at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge. Both sampled deposits date to the 17th-18th century. This report presents the results from the assessment of the light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the remains encountered.

Methods

The samples were processed by water flotation at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf type flotation tank. The light fraction was captured in a 250µm mesh and the heavy fraction was retained in a 500µm mesh. Once dry, the samples were scanned using a low-power stereomicroscope and any remains recorded.

Results

Sample 1 of L1020 was composed almost exclusively of a clinker-like substance. This may represent part of the 'made ground' surface or the waste from other burning activities on the site.

Sample 2 of L1014 contained a single naked barley grain (*Hordeum* sp.) and another indeterminate cereal grain. The two cereal grains probably represent food that was accidentally burned during preparation/ cooking. No other remains were present.

Discussion of potential

The two bulk samples demonstrate little potential for the recovery of an analytically viable charred plant macrofossil assemblage from the site. The two cereal grains are most likely present as a background scatter associated with general domestic activity and refuse disposal.

No further work on the present samples is recommended.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1
Trench 1, taken from the south west



DP 2
Sample section 1A in Trench 1



DP 3
Trench 2, taken from the south-east



DP 4
Trench 2 with area of demolition



*DP 5
Sample section 2A in Trench 2*



*DP 6
Trench 3, taken from the north-east*



*DP 7
Trench 3, taken from the south-west*



*DP 8
Sample section 3B in Trench 3*



*DP 9
Slot through L1014 in Trench 3*



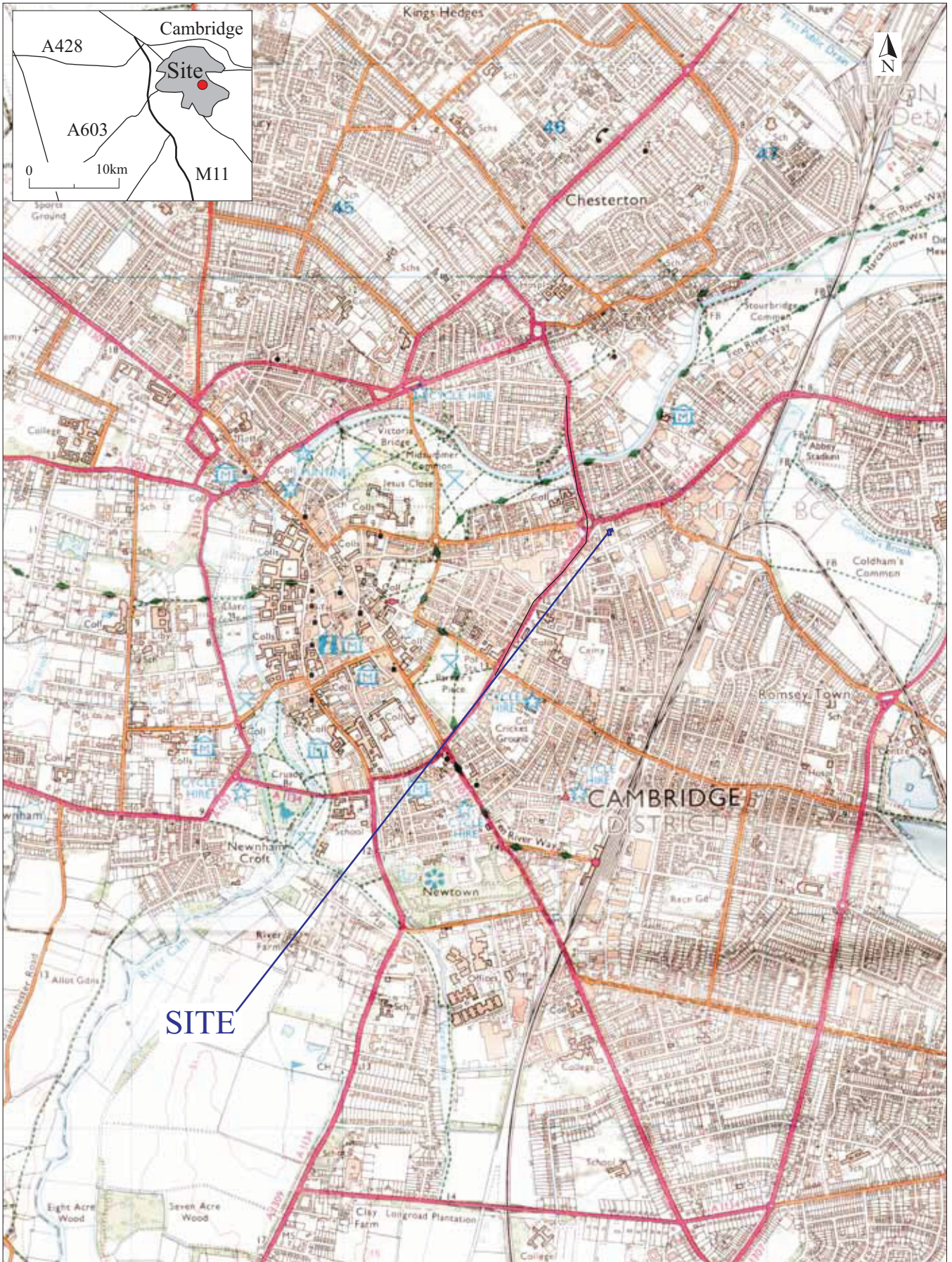
*DP 10
Trench 4, taken from the north-east*



*DP 11
Sample section 4B in Trench 4*

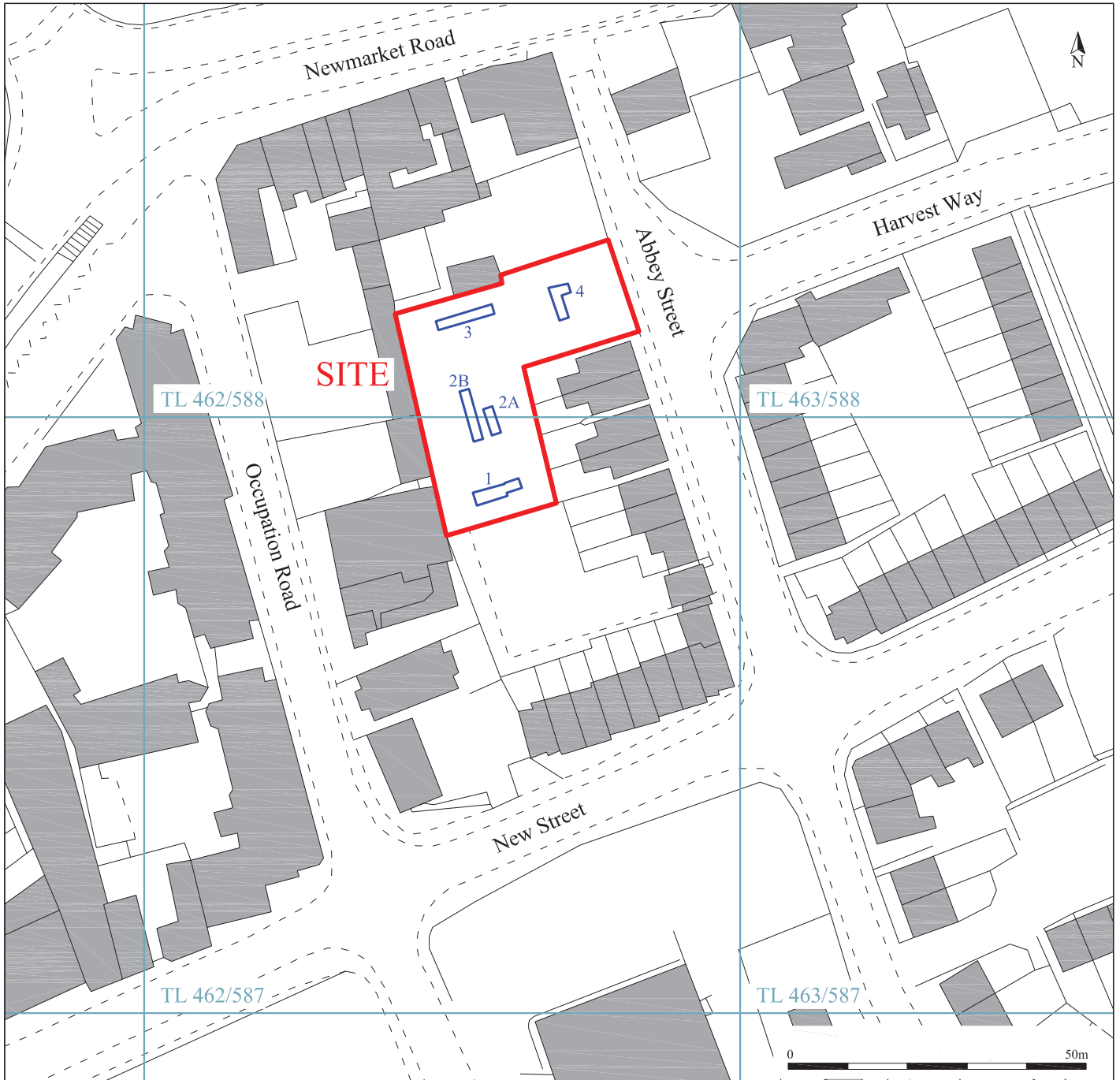


*DP 12
Test pit in Trench 4*

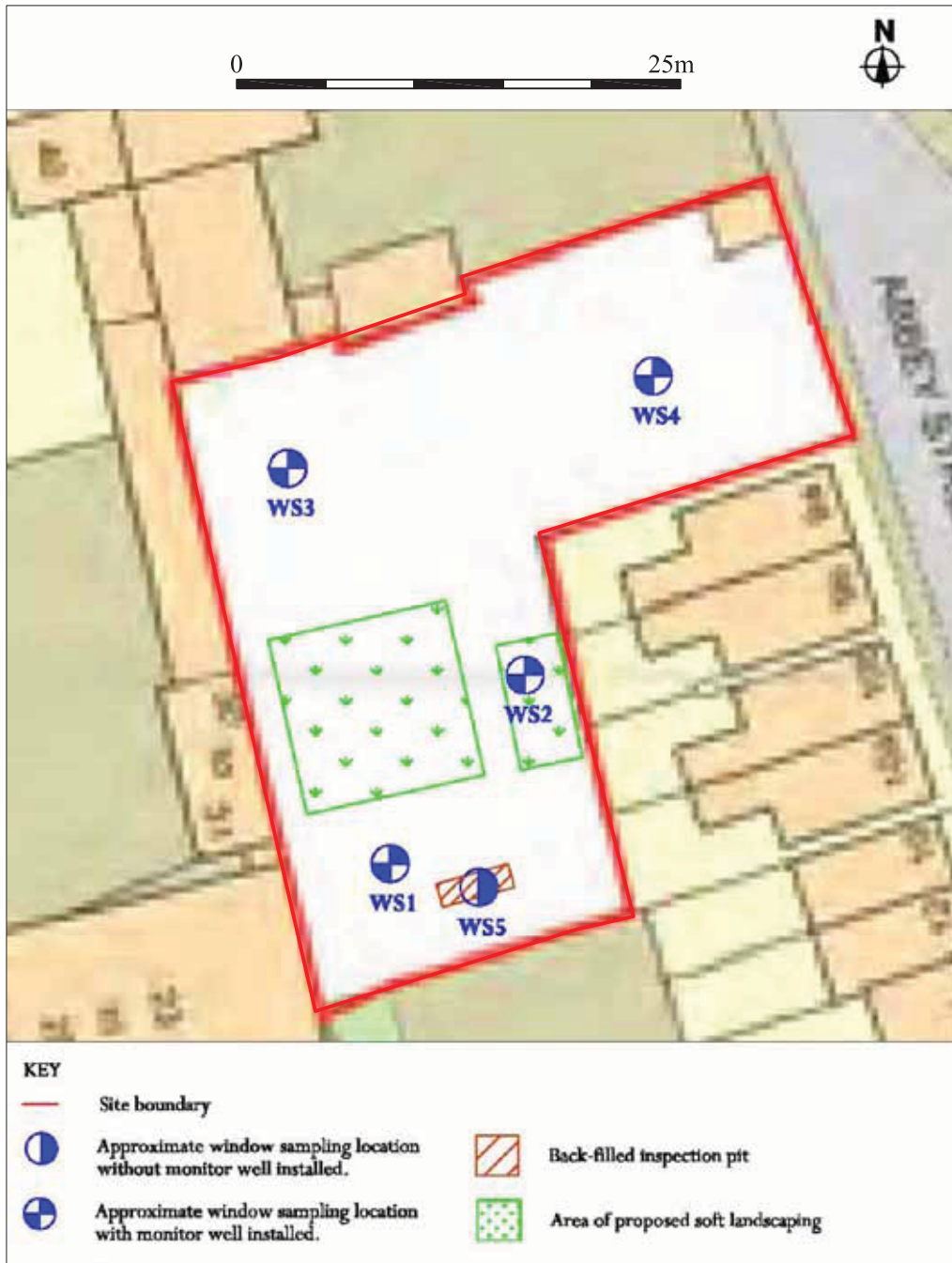


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



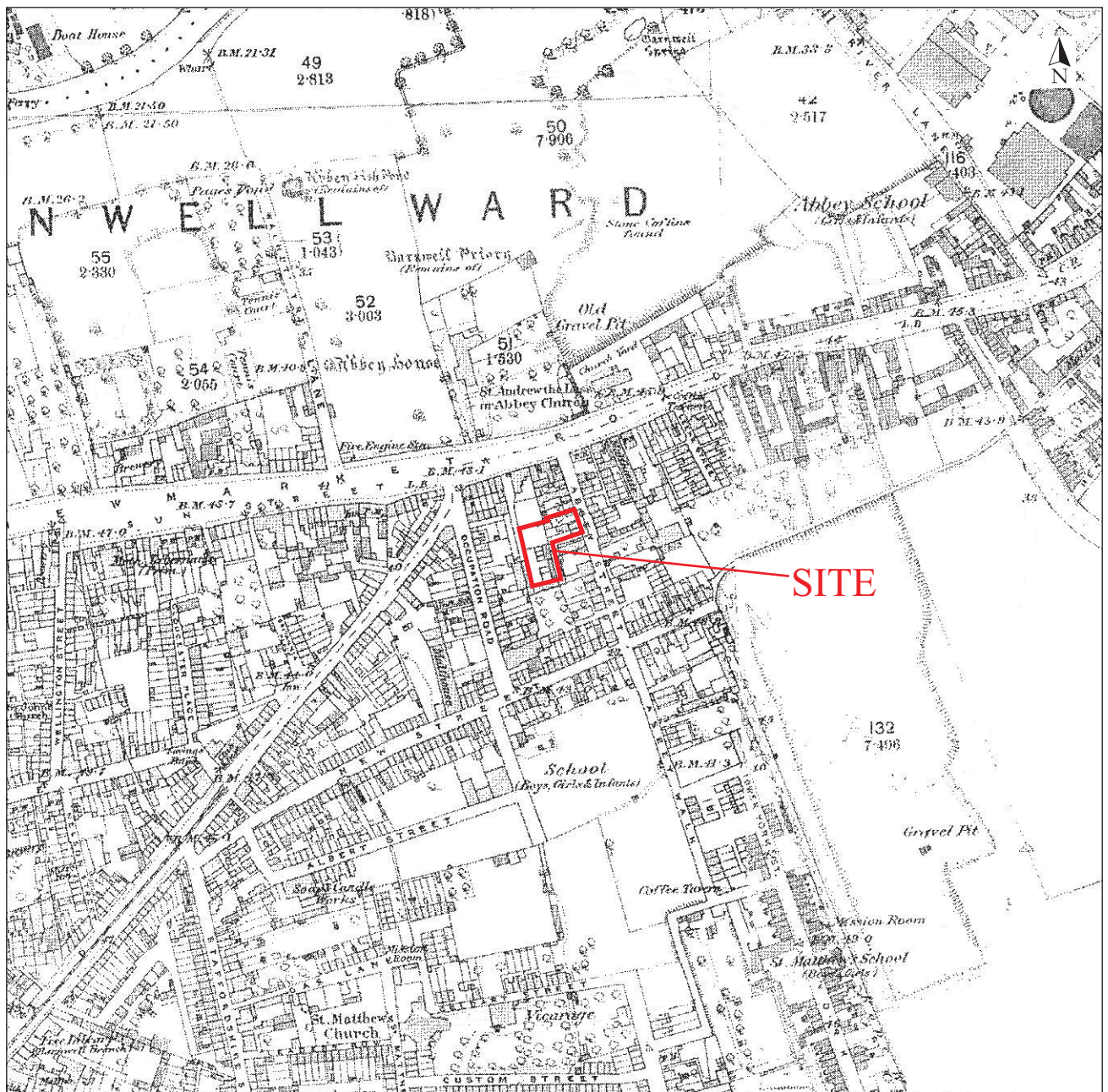
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:250 at A4



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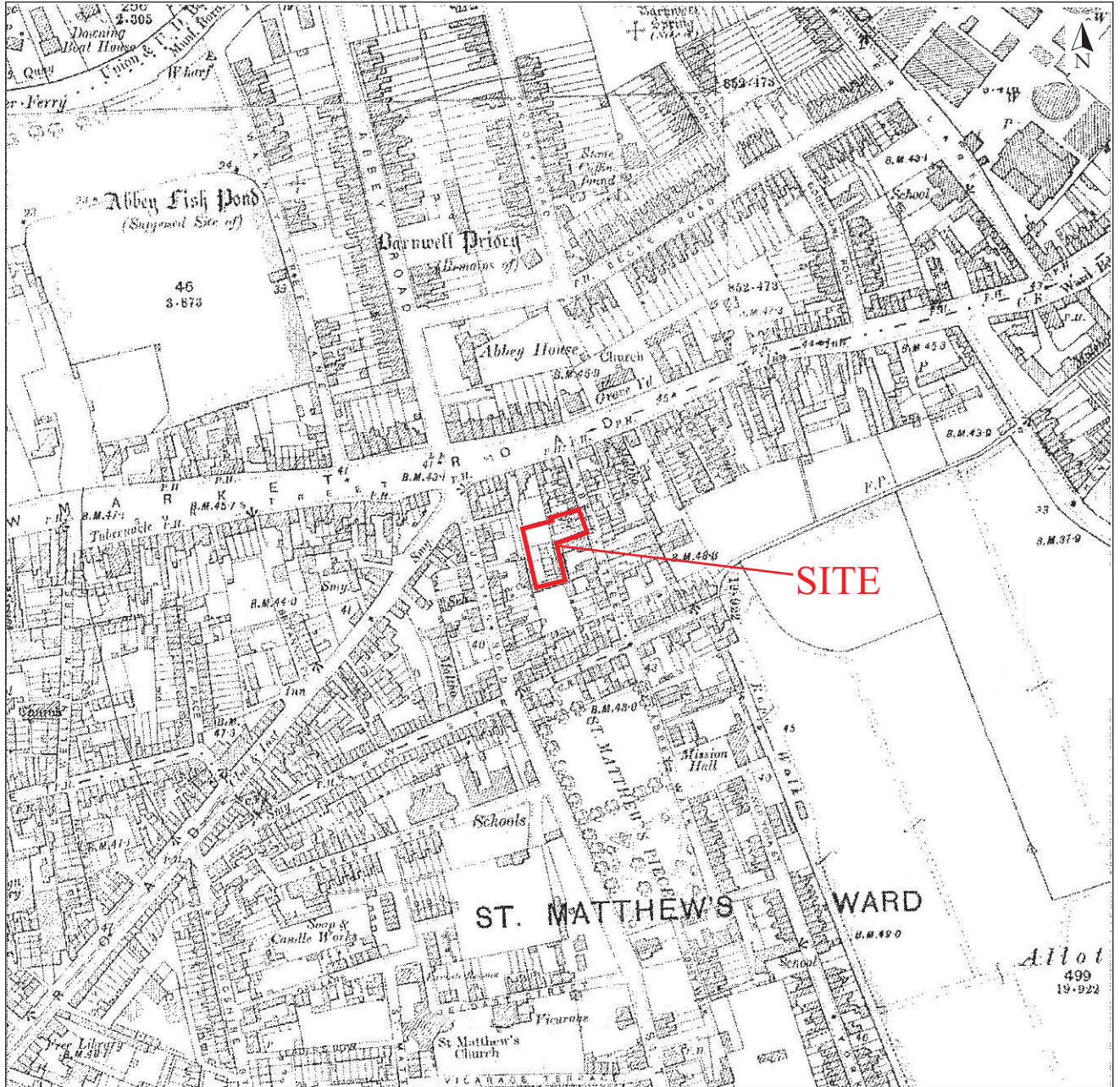
Fig. 3 Borehole location plan

Scale 1:400 at A4



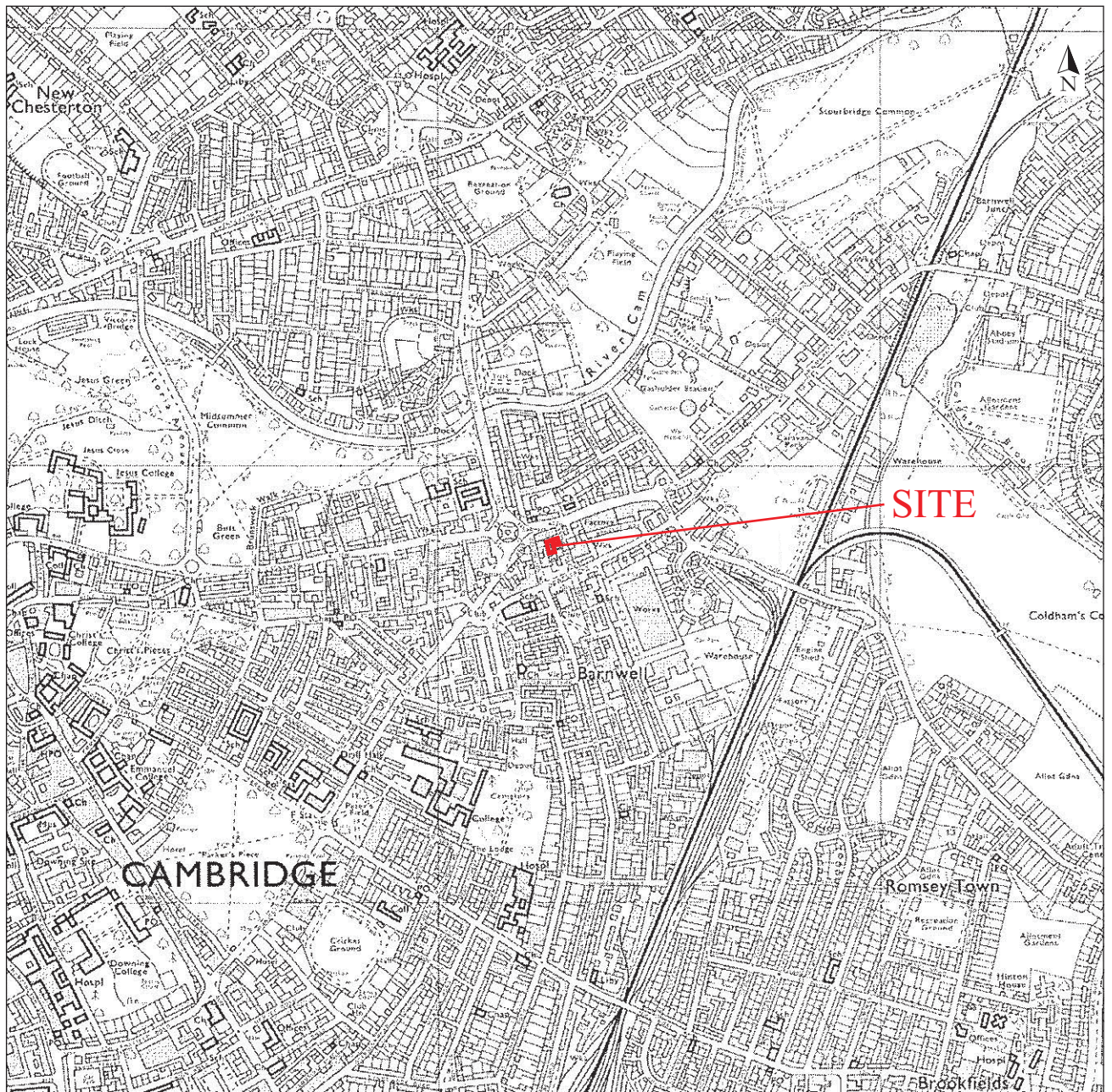
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1888
 Scale 1:2,500 at A4



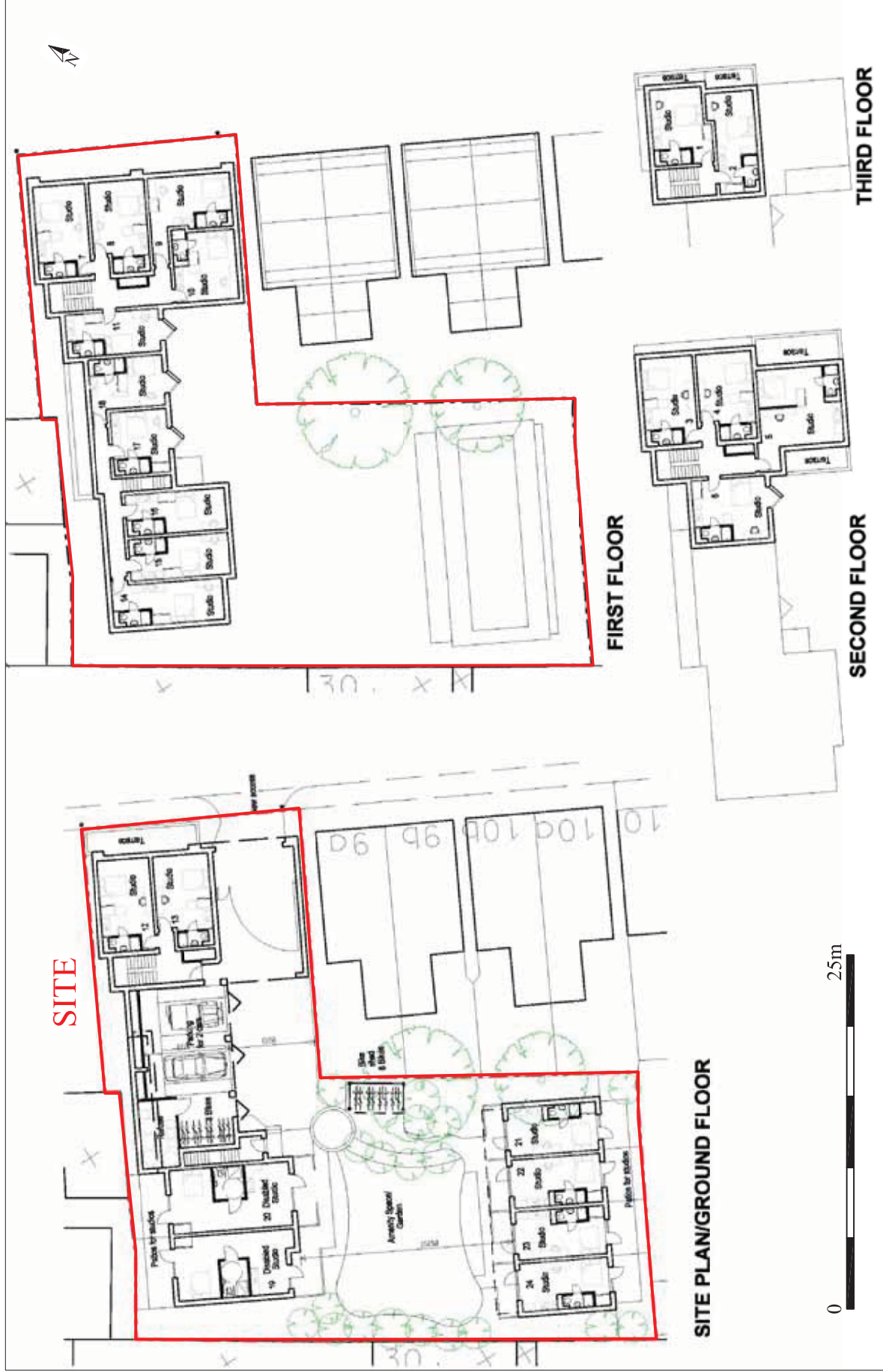
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Fig. 5 OS map, 1903
 Scale 1:2,500 at A4



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1973 - 1974
Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 7 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:400 at A4

