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**LAND REAR OF 21-28 NEW SQUARE,
CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. 3937

Authors:	Gareth Barlow (fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (research)	
NGR: TL 4563 5857		Report No: 4347
District: Cambridge		Site Code: AS 1576
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA		Project No: 5223
Signed:		Date: 1 July 2013

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 SITE DESCRIPTION**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
 - 3.1 Topography, geology & soils**
 - 3.2 Archaeological and historical background**
 - 3.3 Cartographic evidence**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORT**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Land rear of 21-28 New Square, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire		
<p>In June 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological evaluation on land rear of 21 & 28 The New Square, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4563 585). The evaluation was commissioned by DPA Architects Ltd on behalf of Jesus College Developments Ltd in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval to construct eight dwellings (Planning Ref. 12/1443/FUL).</p> <p>The site lies in an area of Cambridge that was developed in the 19th century. The main Saxon and medieval settlement lies further to the west. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed that Saxo-Norman settlement extended further to the east than previously thought; beyond the Kings Ditch into the area of the Grand Arcade and Bradwell's Court. To the northeast investigations have also revealed suburban settlement in the area south of Barnwell Priory. This site was, therefore, thought to have potential for remains of Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed no Saxo-Norman or medieval archaeology. The remains of 19th century buildings depicted on the 1st edition and later OS maps were recorded.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	24 th – 27 th June 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	5223	Site code	AS1576
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Garages, sheds, hardstanding and trees		
Planned development	8 new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Modern wall footings and service trenches		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	St Andrew the Less
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.1250m ²		
Height AOD (max/ min)	Approx.5-10m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Andy Thomas)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Jesus College Developments Ltd		
Full title	Land rear of 21-28 New Square, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. and Thompson, P		
Report no.	4347		
Date (of report)	July 2013		

LAND REAR OF 21-28 NEW SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological evaluation on land rear of 21 & 28 The New Square, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4563 5857; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by DPA Architects Ltd on behalf of Jesus College Developments Ltd in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval to construct eight dwellings (Planning Ref. 12/1443/FUL).

The site lies in an area of Cambridge that was developed in the 19th century. The main Saxon and medieval settlement lies further to the west. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed that Saxo-Norman settlement extended further to the east than previously thought; beyond the Kings Ditch into the area of the Grand Arcade and Bradwell's Court. To the northeast investigations have also revealed suburban settlement in the area south of Barnwell Priory. This site was, therefore, thought to have potential for remains of Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement.

In the event the evaluation revealed no Saxo-Norman or medieval archaeology. The remains of 19th century buildings shown on the 1st edition and later OS maps were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 21 & 28 The New Square, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4563 5857; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by DPA Architects Ltd on behalf of Jesus College Developments Ltd in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval to construct eight dwellings (12/1443/FUL) (Fig.9).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Andy Thomas 19/02/2013), and a specification compiled by AS (22/02/2013), and approved by CCC HET. The documents *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003)

and the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994, revised 2008) were used for guidance.

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 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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located in a residential area on the eastern edge of the medieval core of the city, and is approximately 350m north of Emmanuel College and a similar distance west of the A603 East Road. The site is just to the east of New Square between Jesus Terrace and Eden Street Backway. It comprises

garages, sheds, hardstanding and trees at the rear of properties fronting Jesus Terrace.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

3.1.1 The site is located at between 5 and 10m AOD on land that has not undergone a soil survey due to the urban setting. The nearest soil types located to the east comprise chalk of the Wantage association, and chalky drift and chalk of the Swaffham association. These are well-drained calcareous soils with the underlying solid geology comprising Cretaceous Lower Chalk.

3.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

3.2.1 There are few prehistoric finds from within 500m of the site with the closest comprising a polished Neolithic axe head from Warkworth Street to the south (CHER 05142). The site lies within approximately 350-400m of several Cambridge University Colleges. Christ's College to the west dates to 1448 at its current site with its earliest Grade I listed 15th and 16th century buildings located in the First Court (CHER 04782c, 04782d). Emmanuel College to the south which also contains Grade I listed architecture was founded in 1584 on the site of a Dominican Friary, whose chapel became the college dining hall (CHER 11309, 04647B, 04647C, 04647D). Jesus College located to the north-west is built on the site of a 12th century Benedictine nunnery and an archaeological evaluation here has identified medieval remains and undated human burials (CHER 11890, MCB 19600). Roman pottery and a coin were recovered from Jesus Lane along with further medieval debris (CHER 04802, 04758).

3.2.2 An archaeological excavation covering 178m² at Bardwell Court located some 430m to the south-west of the site identified 15 structures ranging from the 11th century to modern times and indicated the presence of a small, well-preserved medieval suburb (CHER MCB17738). In 1959 building work in the same area recovered finds including Roman pottery, a medieval pit or well, medieval pottery and a coin, as well as the footprint of a post-medieval house (CHER 04556, 04556A, 04556B). The site of Barnwell Priory and surrounding ancillary buildings, structures and artefacts including the extant Cellarer's Exchequer, is located c.750m to the north-east (04653, 04653a, 04653b, 04653c, 04564, & 10157). The priory was originally founded near the castle in 1092 but moved to its present site in 1112. The early 13th century Parish Church of St Andrew the Less affiliated to Barnwell Priory (and restored in the 19th century) is located at 153 Newmarket Road. In 1643 woods belonging to Jesus College were cut down and a civil war fort built at the Four Lamps intersection on Jesus Lane 250m to the north-west of the site, which was demolished after the war (CHER 09875).

3.2.3 The area saw development in the 19th century. In 1825 Eden Baptist Church was built on the corner of Fitzroy Street and Burleigh Street which is now incorporated as part of the Grafton Shopping Centre (CHER CB14969). Grade II listed 19th century Christ Church is situated 310m to the north-east (CHER CB14821), and Grade II listed Westley Methodist Church built in 1913 is located 220m to the west (CHER CB14855). There were a number of breweries in the area mainly centred on Newmarket road the closest to the site, indicated by documentary evidence, was Fitzroy Brewery located approximately 100m to the north-east of the site (CHER MCB17315). An archaeological evaluation approximately 100m to the north-east at Willow Walk/Fair Street identified post-medieval clay pits and Victorian rubbish pits (CHER 11964). Reconstruction work some 50m north of the site where Eden Street and Fitzroy Street meet identified a Victorian soakaway (CHER 06812). A horse-drawn tram depot in use between 1888 and 1914 was located 290m to the south-east which is now in use as offices and a pub (CHER MCB16549).

3.2.4 In the 20th century major change took place in the area, in particular the construction of the Grafton Centre to the north-east in 1981-3, saw alteration to some of the surrounding with streets, with many terraced houses and shops disappearing.

3.3 Cartographic information

3.3.1 The site lay on open land well outside the city limits on the earlier maps and first appears on the Dewhurst and Nichols map of 1840 (Fig. 3). The site is fronted by Eden Street Backway and Portland Lane as today, and is in the vicinity of the Victorian parks of Christ's Piece, New Square and the Garden of Eden. The 1885-6 First Edition OS map shows the area has is now under residential development. The site comprises five plots of land containing houses or buildings fronting Portland Lane and Eden Street Backway, with gardens to their rear (Fig. 4). Immediately to the west are the rear gardens of terraced houses 21-28, which front Jesus Terrace and still exist today (Fig. 4). Spaldings map of 1898 shows no detail of the site as it only depicts streets and large institutional buildings (Fig. 5). The 1901 Land Valuation colour OS map shows better detail than the 1885-6 OS map, but no change (Fig. 6). The 1927 OS map shows that several new structures or extensions have been added to buildings on the site, or are immediately adjacent to it (Fig. 7). The 1950 OS map shows that there have been some minor changes to buildings on the site, but the layout appears to be essentially the same (Fig. 8).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Two trial trenches were excavated (Fig.) and both trenches were 10m long and 1.60m wide.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Fig. 3

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 10)

<i>Sample section: Northeast end, northwest facing.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 11.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, very dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flints.
0.21 – 0.34m	L1006	Fill of Pit F1004. Compact, pale greyish yellow coarse sand and medium sub-angular flints.
0.34 – 0.76m	L1005	Fill of Pit F1004. Very firm, mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk flecks.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Large patches of firm, pale brownish yellow chalky silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular flints, and firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

<i>Sample section: Southwest end, northwest facing.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 11.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.21 – 0.72m	L1011	Fill of Pit F1010. Friable, very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.21 – 0.46m	L1001	Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular flints.
0.46 – 0.72m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained the footings of a 19th century building (M1009), a service trench (F1012), two modern pits (F1004 & F1010) and a modern firming layer (L1006).

Large Pit F1004 was sub-oval (1.68+ x 1.13+ x 0.52m), recorded in section only, and located at the extreme northeast end of the trench and extending beyond it. It had moderately sloping sides and flat base. It cut L1001 and L1002. Its fill (L1005) was a very firm, mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and chalk flecks. It contained no finds. L1006 overlay L1005 and consisted of a compact, pale greyish yellow coarse sand and medium sub-angular flints.

M1009 was a wall constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (210 x 120 x 70mm), laid in a Flemish bond, and bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, finished flush with the bricks. The wall was orientated northwest/southeast and was visible above ground to the northwest to a height of three courses where it formed part of a now derelict garden wall. To the southeast it survived to a height of 16 courses where it has been incorporated into the fabric of the garage building fronting Eden Street Backway. The full depth of this wall below ground was not investigated. It extended below the level of the top of the natural, which was encountered at a depth of 0.80m below existing. F1007 was the construction cut for Wall M1009. It had vertical sides. Its depth was beyond the base of the trench and Wall M1009 was built hard against side.

M1058 was a wall constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (210 x 120 x 70mm), laid in a Flemish bond, and bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, finished flush with the bricks. It was orientated northeast/southwest and tied into Walls M1009 and M1059 at each end.

M1059 was a wall constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (210 x 120 x 70mm), laid in a Flemish bond, and bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, finished flush with the bricks. It was orientated northwest/southeast and tied into Wall M1058. F1060 was the construction cut for wall M1059. It had vertical sides. Its depth was beyond the base of the trench and Wall M1059 was built hard against side.

L1008 was the fill between walls M1009 and M1059. It consisted of a friable, very dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F1012 was a modern service trench (1.60+ x 0.79 x 0.55+m), located just to the southwest of Wall M1059, orientated northwest/southeast and leading to a manhole between the trench and the garage fronting Eden Street Backway. It had near vertical sides. It was not bottomed. Its fill (L1013) was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt that contained broken metal and plastic pipe sections.

Pit F1010, recorded in section, was sub-oval (1.17 x 0.40+ x 0.72m) located at the southwest end of the trench, seen in section only. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1011) was a friable, very dark brownish grey sandy silt. It contained a large quantity of brick and tile rubble and broken glass.

Trench 2 (Fig. 10)

<i>Sample section: Southwest end, southeast facing.</i>		
<i>0.00 = 11.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1014	Current yard surface. Friable, medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints in a matrix of mid brownish orange slightly silty coarse sand, becoming more silty and greyer towards the surface.
0.09 – 0.34m	L1027	Demolition layer. Friable pale yellow brown, mortar rich, silty coarse sand with frequent pale yellow brick rubble and occasional large white ceramic tile fragments.
0.31 – 0.33m	L1026	Concrete floor re-surface. Very pale grey concrete.
0.33 – 0.38m	L1024	Concrete floor. Very pale grey concrete.
0.36 – 0.42m	L1025	Preparation layer. Pale yellow brick rubble with very pale grey concrete poured in from the top.
0.34 – 0.54m	M1023	Wall footing. Pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished.
0.34 – 0.54m	L1022	Backfill of construction trench (F1021) for Wall M1023. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional very small sub-angular flints, CBM flecks, and chalk flecks.
0.34 – 0.74m	L1019	Buried soil. Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.74 – 0.93m	L1020	Subsoil. Firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.93m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section: Northeast end, southeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 11.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1014	Current yard surface. As above.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1032	Demolition layer. Friable, dark orange brown silty coarse sand and occasional dark grey charcoally patches, with frequent pale yellow brick rubble and moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.25 – 0.32m	L1044	Concrete floor. Very pale grey concrete.
0.32 – 0.36m	L1045	Preparation layer. Friable, mixed patches of dark red brown, mid orange brown, and pale yellow brown silty sand, with frequent pale brownish yellow tile fragments and moderate medium sub-angular flints.
0.23 – 0.32m	M1055	Wall footing. Pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished.
0.23 – 0.33m	L1056	Backfill of construction trench (F1054) for Wall M1055. Friable, pale greyish yellow silty sand, with frequent small sub-rounded flints.
0.23 – 0.33m	L1053	Made ground. Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt.
0.33 – 0.52m	L1057	Made ground. Alternating leaves of firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, and pale yellow brown, mortar rich silty sand, with moderate small sub-angular flints.
0.52 – 0.73m	L1019	Buried soil. As above.
0.73 – 0.82m	L1020	Subsoil. As above.
0.82m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained the footings of a 19th century building (M1023, M1039, M1036, M1039, M1041, & M1055) with associated floors (L1016, L1024, L1026, & L1044) and service trenches (F1033, F1046, & F1051), and a large modern pit (F1048) possibly associated with the construction of the building.

M1023 was a wall footing (0.93 x 0.37m), located at the southwest end of the trench, orientated southwest/northeast along the north western baulk. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished. This was overlaid with a concrete floor that had been resurfaced. The preparation layer (L1025) for this floor consisted of a 0.07m thick layer of pale yellow brick rubble with very pale grey concrete poured in from the top. The first floor surface over this (L1024) was 0.05m of very pale grey concrete. A thin layer (L1026) of very pale grey concrete 0.02m thick was subsequently laid on top.

F1021 (1.15 x 0.20+ x 0.27m) was the construction cut for Wall M1023. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its backfill (L1022) was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional very small sub-angular flints, CBM flecks, and chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

M1029 was a wall footing (0.20+ x 0.30 x 0.34m) orientated northwest/southeast near the centre of the trench. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished. F1028 (0.20+ x 0.30 x 0.25m) was the construction cut for Wall M1029. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1030) was a very firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints and mortar flecks. It contained no finds.

L1016 (2.40 x 1.60+ x 0.03m) was a very pale grey concrete floor extending from wall M1023 to wall M1029. It was laid over a preparation layer (L1017) of pale yellow brick rubble with very pale grey concrete poured in from the top.

L1031 (0.95 x 0.13m) was a made ground layer extending between wall footings M1029 and M1036. It consisted of very firm, dark orange brown clay silt, with moderate mortar flecks and occasional small rounded flints. It contained fragments of roofing slate (6g).

F1033 was a service trench (1.60+ x 0.50 x 0.45m) cut through Made Ground L1031. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1034) was a firm, dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints, yellow brick fragments, and mortar flecks. It also contained a 0.18m diameter ceramic pipe.

M1036 was a wall footing (1.60+ x 0.11 x 0.35m) orientated northwest/southeast near the centre of the trench. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished. F1035 (1.60+ x 0.11 x 0.35m) was the construction cut for Wall M1036. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1037) was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional mortar pieces and small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

M1039 was a wall footing (1.60+ x 0.11 x 0.35m) orientated northwest/southeast near the centre of the trench. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished.

L1038 (1.60+ x 0.30 x 0.35m) was the backfill in the void between walls M1036 and M1039. It consisted of a firm, dark orange brown silty coarse sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

M1041 was a wall footing (1.60+ x 0.23 x 0.35m) orientated northwest/southeast near the centre of the trench. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfrogged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm), laid stretcher bond, bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar left unfinished. Together with wall M1039 it formed a chamber/conduit for service pipes.

L1040 ((1.60+ x 0.45 x 0.35+m) was the backfill of the void between Walls M1039 and M1041. It consisted of a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent yellow brick and concrete rubble, and small rounded flints. It contained CBM fragments and an enamelled tin bowl. The quantity of demolition rubble in this fill suggests the infilling of this void occurred during the demolition of the building. F1042 (1.60+ x 0.14 x 0.45m) was the construction cut for Wall M1040. It had vertical sides; its base was not exposed. Its fill (L1043) was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent mortar flecks and occasional mortar pieces and small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

L1044 (2.50 x 1.60+ x 0.07m) was a very pale grey concrete floor extending from Wall M1041 to Wall M1055 at the northeast end of the trench. It overlay a preparation layer (L1045) of friable, mixed patches of dark red brown, mid orange brown, and pale yellow brown silty sand, with frequent pale brownish yellow tile fragments and moderate medium sub-angular flints. It overlaid Service Trenches F1046 and F1051, and Pit F1048.

F1046 was a service trench (1.60+ x 1.10 x 0.55m) orientated east/west from the north-eastern edge of Wall M1041. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1047) was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small sub-rounded flints and, occasional large sub-rounded and rounded flints and mortar flecks. It contained CBM fragments (157g) and a large lead pipe.

F1051 was a service trench (1.60+ x 0.60 x 0.60m) orientated northwest/southeast. It had very steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1052) was a firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small rounded and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F1048 was a large pit (2.20+ x 1.60+ x 0.63+m) of unknown shape. Only its north eastern side was visible. This was straight and the slope was vertical. It was not bottomed. The lowest fill exposed (L1049) was a very firm, mid brownish grey clay silt with moderate small yellow brick and mortar pieces and flecks, and occasional medium sub-angular flints. A sample of CBM (157g) was retained. The top fill (L1050) comprised mixed patches of firm, very pale brownish grey, and pale brownish yellow, chalky sandy silt with frequent small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flints. It contained pale yellow brick fragments.

M1055 was a wall footing (1.60+ x 0.30 x 0.10m) orientated northwest/southeast at northeast end of the trench. It was constructed from pale yellow, hand made, unfroged bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded with a pale brownish yellow mortar, left unfinished. F1054 (1.60+ x 0.30 x 0.10m) was the construction cut for Wall M1054. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1056) was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features of finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 At the northeast end of the site (Trench 1) a 0.21m thick topsoil layer (L1000) consisting of a firm, very dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flints was present. This overlay a 0.25m thick layer of buried soil (L1001) consisting of a firm, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular flints. Below this was a 0.26m thick layer of subsoil (L1002) consisting of a firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints. The natural deposits (L1003), encountered at a depth of 0.76m below the current ground surface, Consisted of large patches of firm, pale brownish yellow chalky silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular flints, and firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.

7.2 At the southwest end of the site (Trench 2) the current surface layer (L1014) was a 0.09m thick layer of friable, medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints in a matrix of mid brownish orange slightly silty coarse sand, becoming more silty and greyer towards the surface, present across the whole trench. At its southwest end immediately below L1014 was a demolition layer (L1027) 0.25m thick. This comprised a friable pale yellow brown, mortar rich, silty coarse sand with frequent pale yellow brick rubble and occasional large white ceramic tile fragments. Below this was a 0.40m thick layer of buried soil (L1019) consisting of a firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. This overlay a 0.19m thick layer of subsoil (L1020) consisting of a firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. The natural deposits (L1003) were encountered at a depth of 0.93m.

7.3 The deposit model at the northeast end of Trench 1 varied from that at the southwest end in its upper half only. L1014 was still present to a depth of 0.10m. However, below this was a 0.15m thick demolition layer (1032) consisting of friable, dark orange brown silty coarse sand and occasional dark grey charcoally patches, with frequent pale yellow brick rubble and moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. This overlay a made ground layer (L1053) 0.10m thick. This consisted of a firm dark brownish grey sandy silt which in turn overlay a 0.19m thick made ground layer (L1057) of alternating leaves of firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt, and pale yellow brown, mortar rich silty sand, with moderate small sub-angular flints. Below this the deposit model was the same as the southwest end.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies in an area of Cambridge that was developed in the 19th century with the main Saxon and medieval settlement lying further to the west. Recent archaeological investigations have revealed that Saxo-Norman settlement extended further to the east than previously thought; beyond the Kings Ditch into the area of the Grand Arcade and Bradwell's Court. To the northeast, investigations have also revealed suburban settlement in the area south of Barnwell Priory. This site was, therefore, thought to have potential for remains of Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement as well as evidence of the 19th century development of the city.

8.2 This investigation revealed no finds or features of Saxo-Norman or medieval date. Indeed, it produced no evidence of any activity prior to the 19th century. It did, however, reveal the remains of the 19th century buildings shown on the 1st edition, and later, OS maps. The concrete floors in the building remains in Trench 2 corresponds with anecdotal evidence that this building survived until being demolished in the 1970s.

8.3 In Trench 1 wall M1009 although initially appearing to be the remains of the garden wall has footings far too deep for this and is most likely, together with wall M1058 and M1059 to be the remains of the buildings seen on the 1st edition OS map. The garage type buildings currently standing fronting Eden Street Backway are of later date with part of wall M1009 incorporated in their structure. The only other features present in Trench 1 were modern rubbish pits and service trenches.

8.4 The absence of any finds or features predating the 19th century found during this investigation would suggest that further work on this site would be unlikely to further our understanding of the Saxo-Norman and medieval settlement of Cambridge.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the client Jesus College Developments Ltd for funding the project, and their architects, DPA Architects Ltd, for their assistance (in particular Mr Chris Senior)

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr. Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, Ms Sarah Bultz for providing the HER information and staff at the Cambridge Record Office, Shire Hall.

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WEB SITES

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk;

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Figure	Date	Details	Scale
1	Modern	Site Location	
2	modern	Detailed site location	1:500
3	1840	Dewhurst J. & Nichols W.	-
4	1898	Spalding W.	-
5	1885-6	First Edition OS map	1:2,500
6	1901	OS Land Valuation map	1:2,500
7	1927	OS map	1:2,500
8	1950	OS map	1:10,560

AS1576, 21-28 New Square, Cambridge

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1007	1009		1	Brick Wall in Wall Cut			2506		
1010	1011		1	Fill of Pit	18 th - 19 th C	(1) 118g			Glass (1) - 10g
1012	1013		1	Fill of Service Trench					Fe. Pipe Frag. - 167g
1015			2	Modern Made Ground	Late 18 th C +	(1) 2g	47		Slate - 15g
1018			2	Modern Made Ground					Coal - 1g
1019			2	Buried Soil					O. Shell - 5g
1023			2	Brick Footing			1107		
1031			2	Made Ground					Slate - 6g
1045			2	Layer			198		
1046	1047		2	Fill of Service Trench			157		
1048	1049		2	Fill of Pit			157		
1057			2	Layer			44		

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered two abraded ceramic sherds weighing 112g. Pit F1010 (L1011), contained a large highly fired piece of late post-medieval shell tempered red earthenware. It has the appearance of being a simple flared rim to a large coarseware jar, although the firing and external sooting suggests it may have served a more industrial function, such as a chimney pot, rather than a domestic use. However, it contains cement on both surfaces and has probably served a secondary use in a wall. The second sherd (3g) came from modern made ground L1015 and comprises "Willow Pattern" Transfer Printed Ware dating from the late 18th century onwards.

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1010	1011	Pit	1x109g PMRE	18 th - 19 th	Post-medieval red earthenware: shell tempered heavy everted rim, cement both sides
	1015	Made ground	1x3g TPW	Late 18 th +	Transfer Printed Ware: Willow Pattern plate

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIFA

The evaluation recovered a total of nine fragments (4216g) of late post-medieval to modern CBM, probably of Victorian date. The CBM is predominantly comprised of brick, but also includes pantile and sewer pipe (Table 1). The CBM was recovered in an un-abraded condition.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Brick	5	3861
Pantile	1	157
Sewer Pipe	3	198
<i>Total</i>	9	4216

Table 1: Quantification of CBM

The brick in the assemblage is uniformly yellow to pale orange-brown with dimensions of 220x115x65mm, a smooth base, fairly regular faces and sharp

arrises. A complete example (2506g) was sampled from Wall F1007 (L1009), a partial example from Wall footing M1023, with small further fragments contained in Made Ground L1015, Layer L1057 and Pit F1048 (L1049). These bricks are of London Stock-type, a form that was manufactured between the late 18th and mid 20th centuries, with the absence of any frogged bases suggesting a date probably before the 20th century.

A single fragment (157g) of pantile was contained in Service Trench F1046 (L1047), and exhibits a degree of regularity only associated with modern construction materials. Layer L1045 contained three fragments (198g) of cream earthen ware sewer pipe with an internal salt glaze, probably installed during a programme of drainage improvements in the Victorian period, when the pipes were mass-produced from the 1830-1840s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1: Trench 1 (post-excitation). Looking SW



2: Sample section NE end Trench 1. Looking SE



3: Sample section centre Trench 1. Looking SE



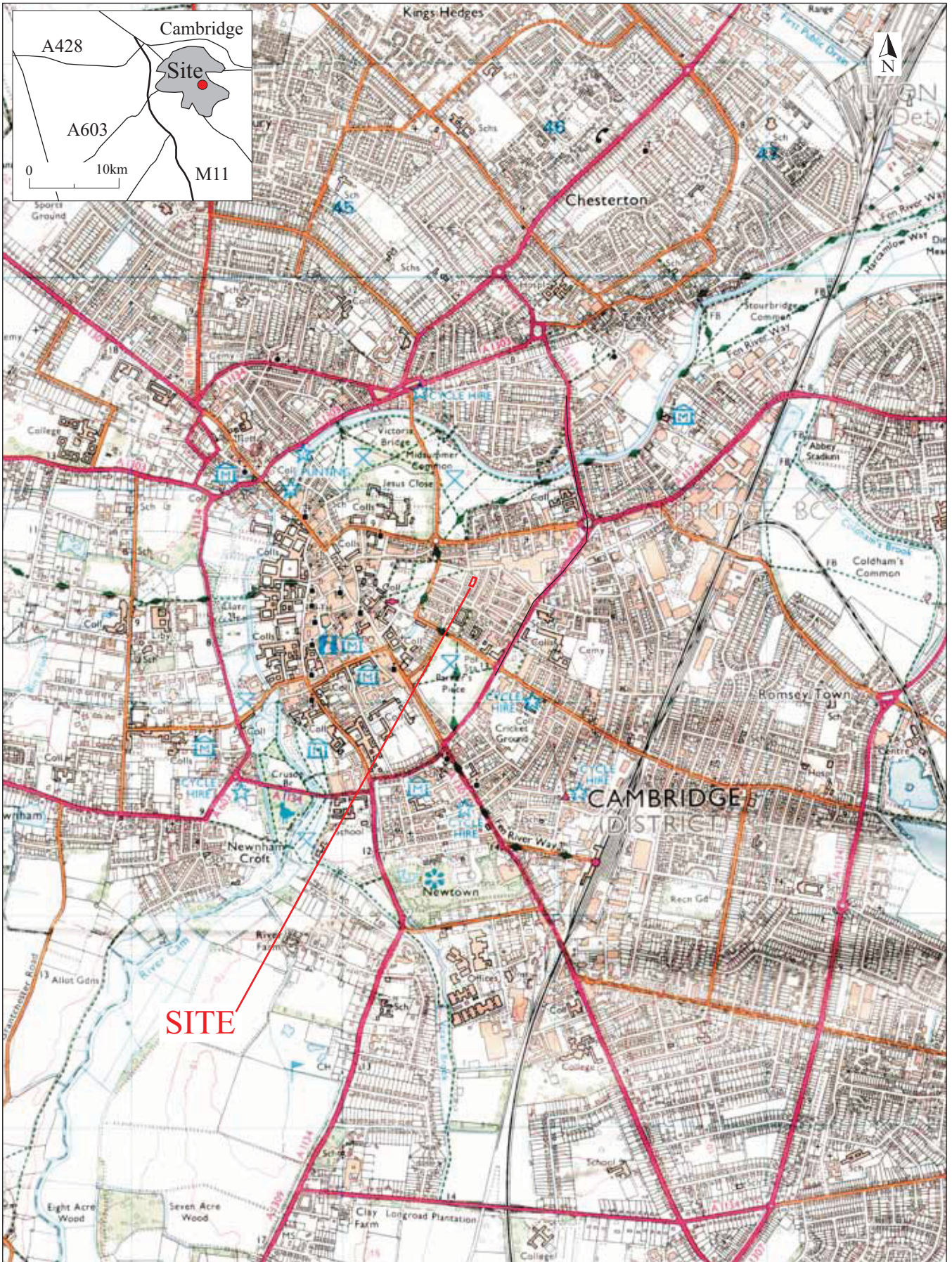
4: Trench 2 (post-excavation). Looking NE



5: Sample section SW end Trench 2. Looking NW

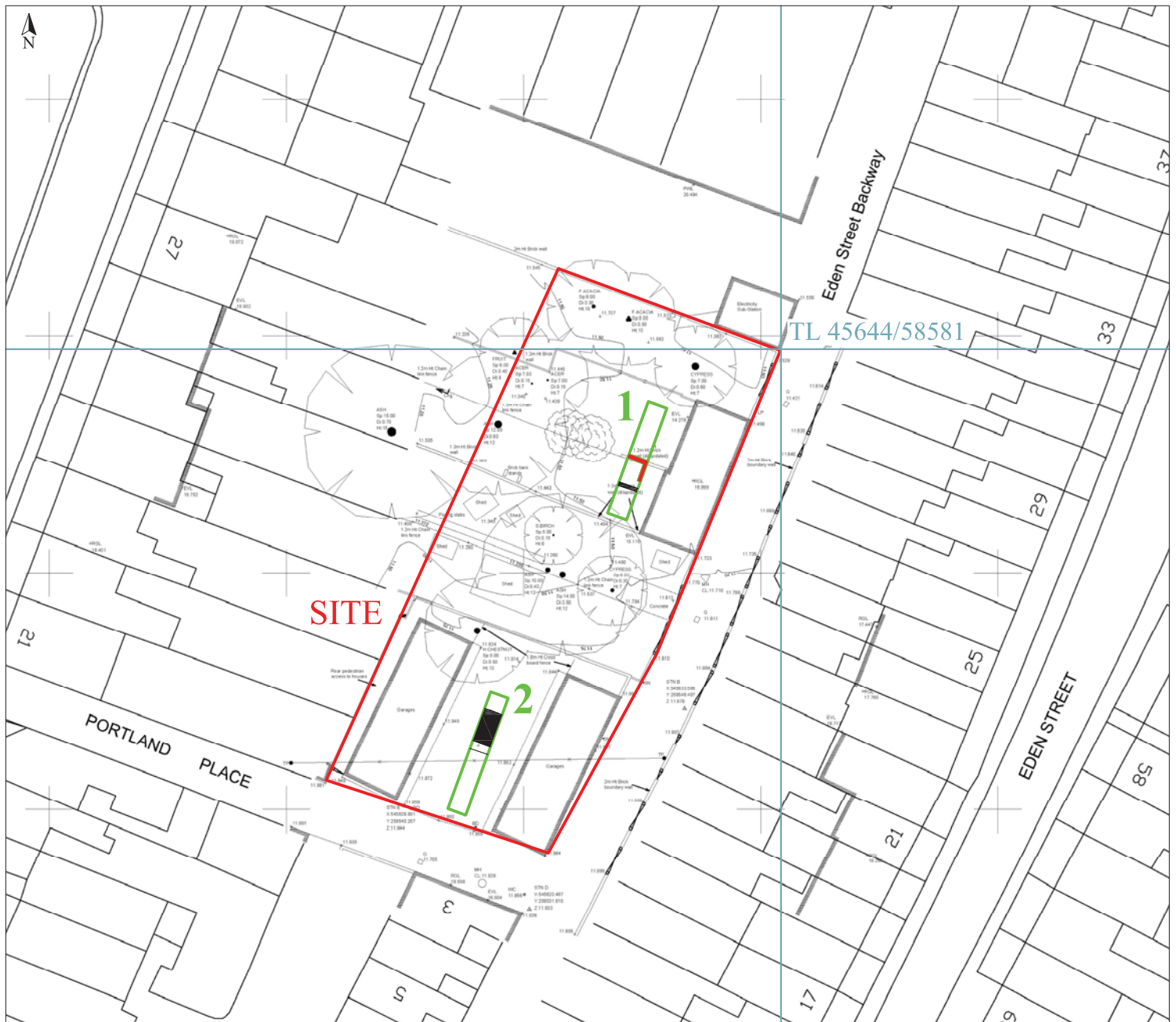


6: Sample section NE end Trench 2. Looking NW



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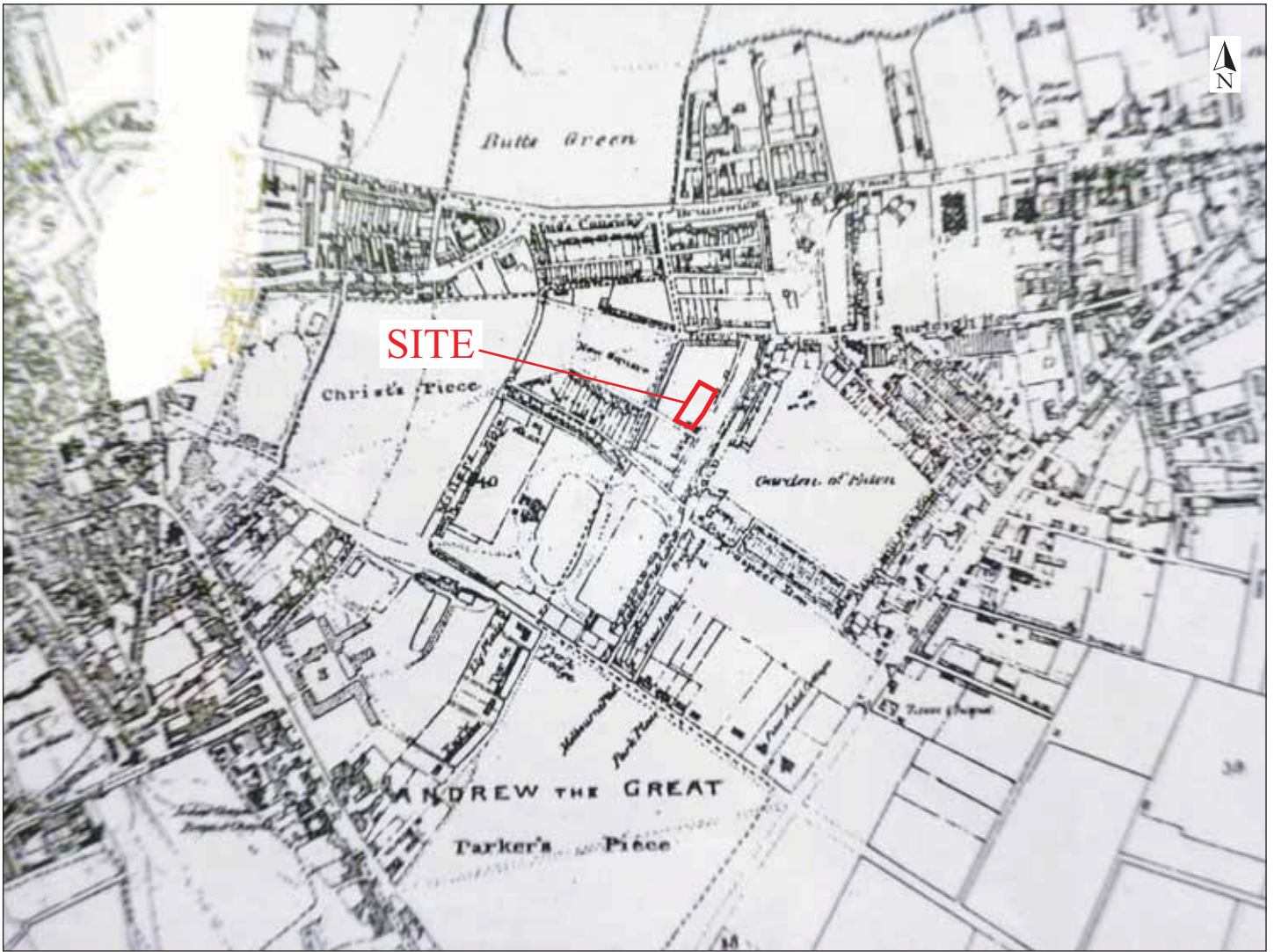
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



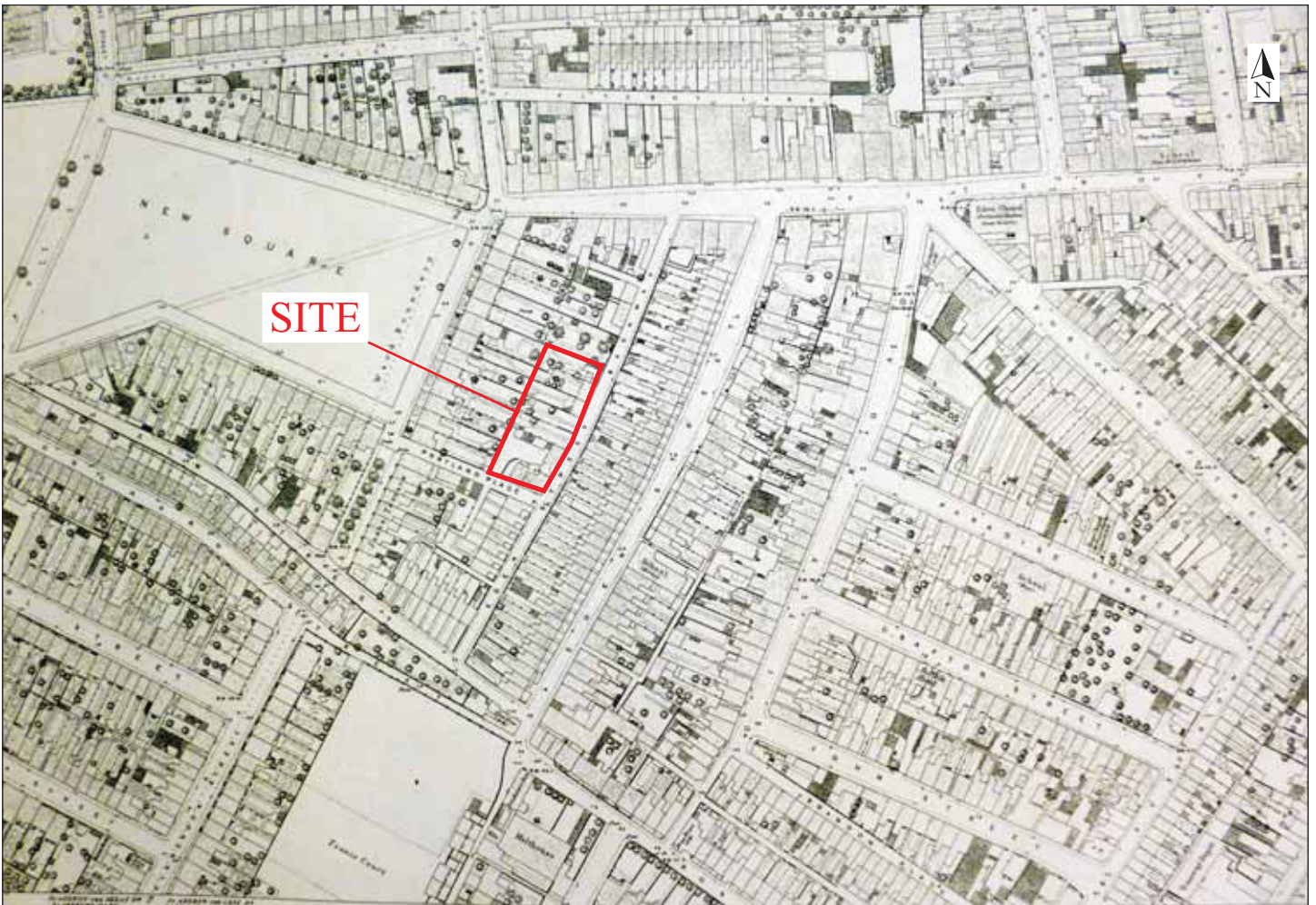
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4

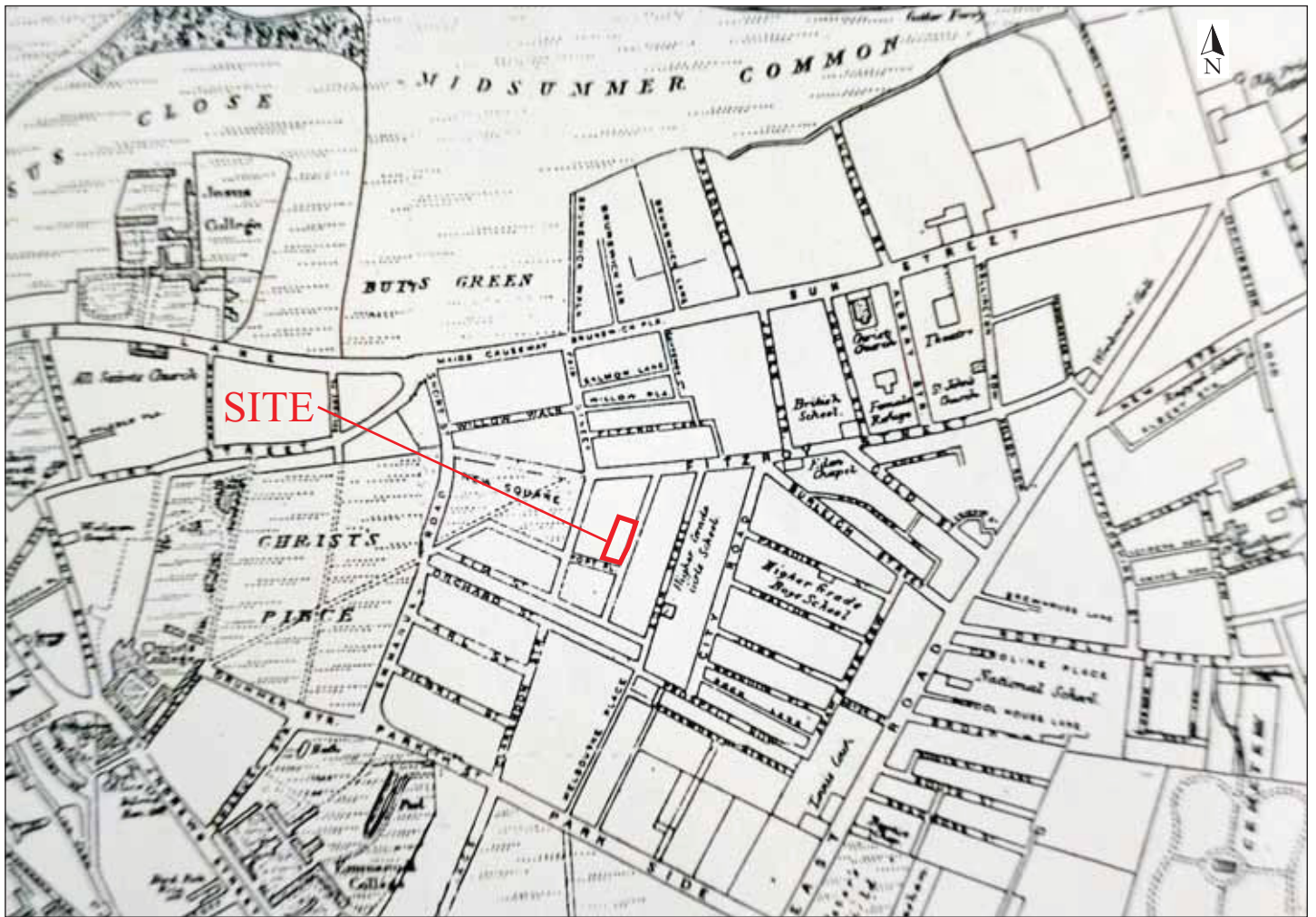


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Fig. 3 Dewhurst map, 1840
Not to scale



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Fig. 4 OS map, 1885-86
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 W Spalding map, 1898
Not to scale



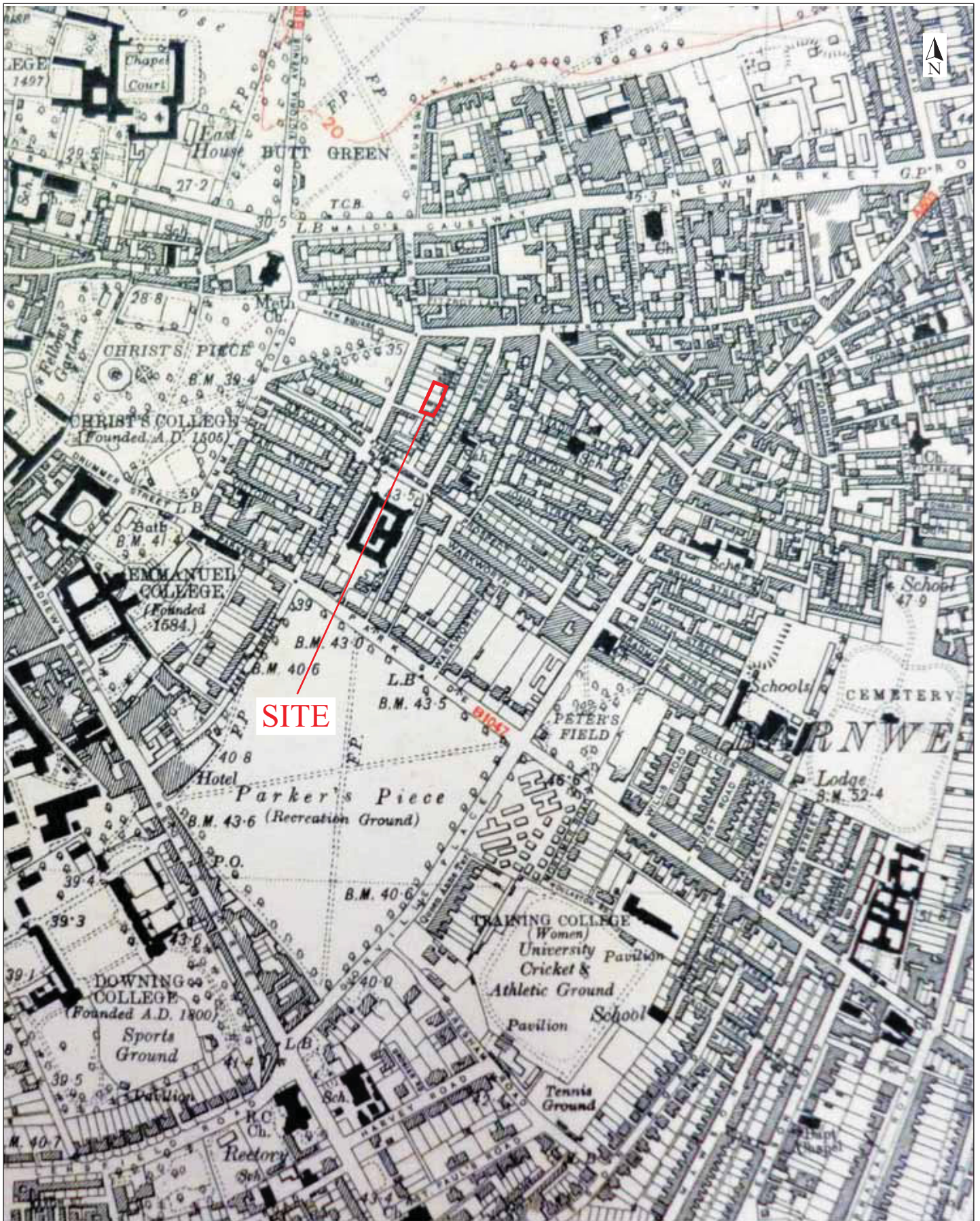
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 Fig. 6 OS map, 1901
 Not to scale



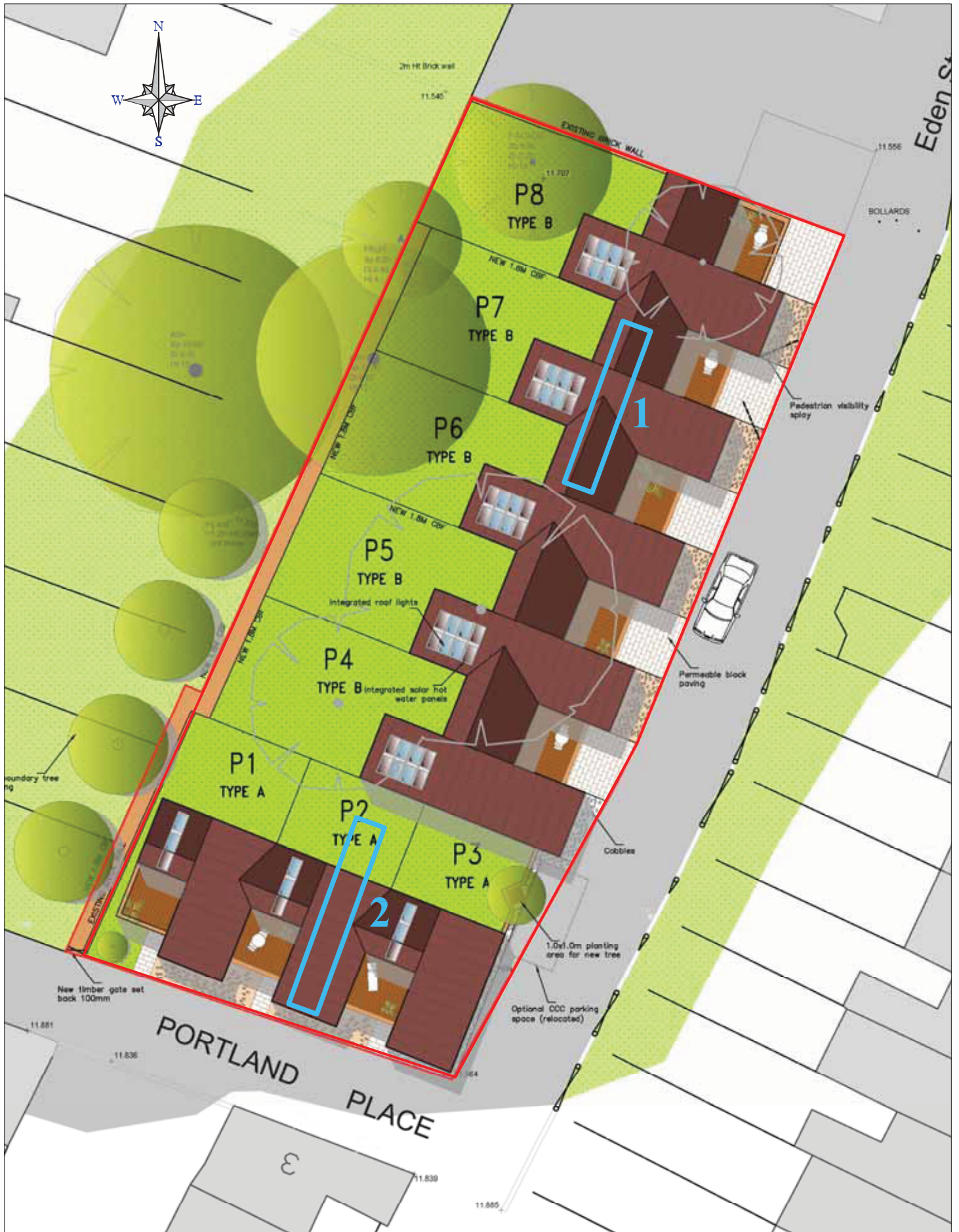
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1927
Not to scale



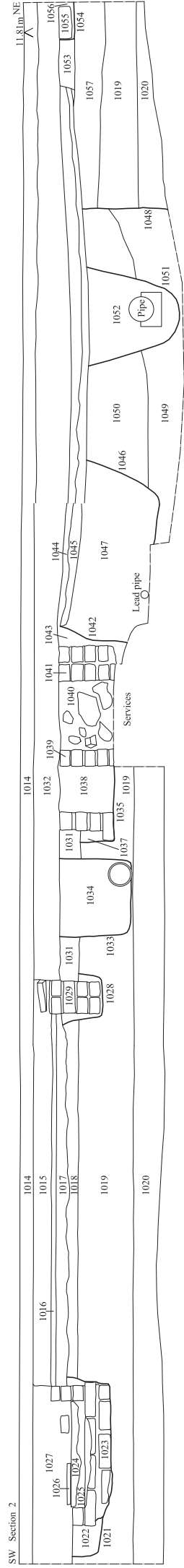
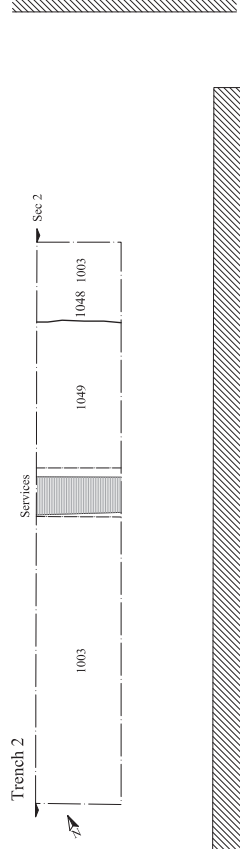
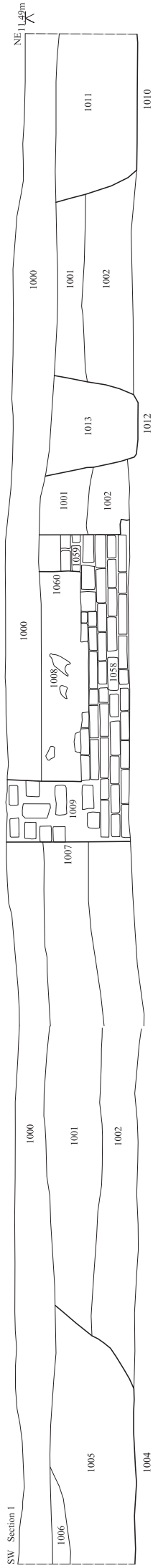
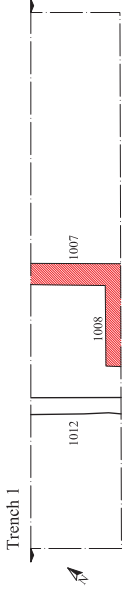
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1950
 Not to scale



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Fig. 9 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 10 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:25 at A3