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**LAND ADJACENT TO MARINO HOUSE, SEVERN PLACE,
CAMBRIDGE CB1 1AL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 4183

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 4604 5876	Report No: 4573
District: Cambridge	Site Code: ECB 4183
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: P5767
Signed:	Date: 14 May 2014

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name		<i>Land adjacent to Severn Place, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB1 1AL</i>	
<p><i>In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to Marino House, Severn Place, Cambridge CB1 1AL (NGR TL 4604 5876). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), in advance of the proposed construction of a block of 8 new apartments with associated infrastructure, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/0113/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the area south west of medieval Barnwell Priory, and prehistoric evidence is known from the area. The adjacent archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of post-medieval and later activity.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation recorded a modern brick wall (M1007).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>May 2014</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?) <i>tbc</i>
P. number		<i>5619</i>	Site code <i>ECB 4183</i>
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>None</i>	
Current land use		<i>Vacant</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>None</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>None</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Cambridge</i> <i>St Andrew the Less</i>
HER for area		<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>CB1 1AL</i>	
Area of site		<i>c.173m2</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 4604 5876</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c.14.5m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>	
Funded by		<i>Mr Aldo Marino</i>	
Full title		<i>Land adjacent to Severn Place, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire CB1 1AL. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>	
Authors		<i>Laszlo Lichtenstein</i>	
Report no.		<i>4573</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>May 2014</i>	

**LAND ADJACENT TO MARINO HOUSE, SEVERN PLACE,
CAMBRIDGE CB1 1AL**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to Marino House, Severn Place, Cambridge CB1 1AL (NGR TL 4604 5876). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), in advance of the proposed construction of a block of 8 new apartments with associated infrastructure, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/0113/FUL).

The site lies within the area south west of medieval Barnwell Priory, and prehistoric evidence is known from the area. The adjacent archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of post-medieval and later activity.

In the event the evaluation recorded a modern brick wall (M1007).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land adjacent to Marino House, Severn Place, Cambridge CB1 1AL (NGR TL 4604 5876; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), in advance of the proposed construction of a block of 8 new apartments with associated infrastructure, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/0113/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Dan McConnell dated 20/12/13) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 01/05/2014), approved by CCC HET. 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

2.1 It is proposed to construct a new apartment block on land adjacent to Marino House on the western side of Severn Pace, Cambridge. The site is located in the centre of Cambridge, to the NE of the historic core and situated on the First River Terrace gravels to the south of the River Cam. It is currently vacant.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located in the former industrial area of the city – adjacent to a series of 18th and 19th century breweries that occupied the zone around Napier Street and the eastern end of Newmarket Road. Further east was the Britannia Ironworks (MCB 16546), and further east again was the medieval Barnwell Priory (MCB 12035).

3.2 During the medieval period Barnwell Priory was situated approximately 350m to the north-east of the site (04653). The area became rapidly urbanised in the 19th century. Industry was carried out in the surrounding streets, most notably brewing, which included the Shakespeare brewery (MCB 17308) situated 100m to the north, and the larger Star brewery (MCB16525). The site of the Britannia Iron Works is located c.120m to the east (MCB 16546). The construction of the Grafton Centre in the 1980s saw the demolition of surrounding streets and houses and dislocation from the previous planned layout. The course of Wellington Street was altered and Wellington Court was constructed over the former Wellington Passage.

3.3 The principal potential of the site is for industrial archaeology remains. Recent evaluation of the immediately adjacent site to the west at Wellington Court (Barlow *et al* 2010) revealed 19th century and modern remains.

3.4 Trench 2 of the evaluation contained modern remains, and the modern pits were largely recorded in section. Trench 1 contained the remains of a modern brick building with a herringbone brick tile floor (M1007) and a fireplace (M1061). Three walls (M1008, M1009, and M1032) were revealed. The building remains were broadly contemporary (19th century). The site was in an urbanised area in the 19th century, and in an area of industry connected mainly to brewing. The largest brewery in the area was The Star on the Newmarket Road which was in use between 1830 and 1972, and the finds from the evaluation include bottle glass from the Star Brewery.

3.5 An evaluation and recording of a Nissen Hut building was subsequently carried out in 2010 (Smith, Dyson & Thompson 2010) prior to the development of Marino House to the immediate south of the current site. The trial trench evaluation revealed a wall, two post pads and a pit. All the features were modern and sealed beneath a layer of made ground and the concrete raft of the Nissen hut that originally stood on the site. The wall and post pads indicate the existence of a structure preceding the construction of the Nissen hut which is confirmed by the 1927 OS map showing a building occupying the site. This same building may appear on the earlier 1904 OS map although it is unclear. No earlier features were identified.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 As with the investigation of the previous site to the immediate south a c.4m x 4m test pit was excavated.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 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. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

Sample Section 1 0.00= 14.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Tarmac surface.
0.08 – 0.16m	L1001	Levelling Layer. Pale yellowish brown, friable, stone.
0.16 – 0.41m	L1002	Demolition Layer. Dark greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent CBM
0.41m+	L1003	Buried Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with modern CBM

Sample Section 2 0.00= 14.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Tarmac surface. As above
0.07 – 0.20m	L1001	Levelling Layer. As above
0.20 – 0.37m	L1002	Demolition Layer. As above
0.37 – 0.68m	L1003	Buried Topsoil. As above
0.68m+	L1004	Natural. Mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay.

Sample Section 3 0.00= 14.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Tarmac surface. As above
0.05 – 0.09m	L1001	Levelling Layer. As above
0.09 – 0.20m	L1002	Demolition Layer. As above
-.20m +	L1003	Buried Topsoil. As above

Description: The foundation cut of a brick wall, M1007, traversed the test pit.

M1007 was a brick wall (4m+ x 0.30m x 0.60m). The bricks (230 x 110 x 60mm) were laid in stretcher bond with a pale yellowish brown mortar. M1007 was contained within Construction Cut F1005, and its fill, L1006, was a mid greyish brown, firm, silt with occasional mortar fragments.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The site was commonly overlain by tarmac (L1000), a levelling layer (L1001) and a demolition layer (L1002) for a depth of 0.05 – 0.41m. The deposits overlay a buried topsoil, L1003, a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with modern CBM (c.0.30m thick).

7.2 In Sample Section 2 the natural deposits, L1004, were recorded directly below the buried topsoil, and this comprised a mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay (0.68 m below the current ground level).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within the area south west of medieval Barnwell Priory, and prehistoric evidence is known from the area. The adjacent archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of post-medieval and later activity.

8.2 In the event the evaluation recorded a modern brick wall (M1007) only.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Aldo Marino for funding the project and for his assistance, and Mr James Burton at Swann Edwards also for his assistance.

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

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Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 - CONCORANCE OF FINDS

ECB4183, Severn Place, Cambridge

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1002		1	Levelling Layer	19th+	(9) 84g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 4g
1003		1	Buried Topsoil	19th+	(5) 290g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 3g O. Shell - 4g
1009		1	Levelling Layer	19th+	(7) 127g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 3g
1010		1	Levelling Layer	19th+	(5) 50g			

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 24 sherds weighing 529g of early modern to modern pottery mainly comprising white earthenware, mocha-type ware and stoneware. The assemblage ranged between light to heavily abraded, and was recovered from levelling layers and a buried top soil.

Key:

ENGs: English stoneware 18th+

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

MOCH: Mocha type ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Levelling Layer	1002	7x55g RWE 2x27g ENGs	19 th +	RWE includes Transfer Printing
Buried Top Soil	1003	2x252g MOCH 3x35g RWE	19 th +	MOCH: x 2 bowls
Levelling Layer	1009	3x26g RWE 2x86g ENGs	19 th +	ENGs: x1 preserve/condiment jar
Levelling Layer	1010	1x2g ENPO 3x40g ENGs 1x6g RWE	19 th	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
View across site, facing east



2
Trial trench 1, post-excavation, facing west



3
Sample section 1, facing north



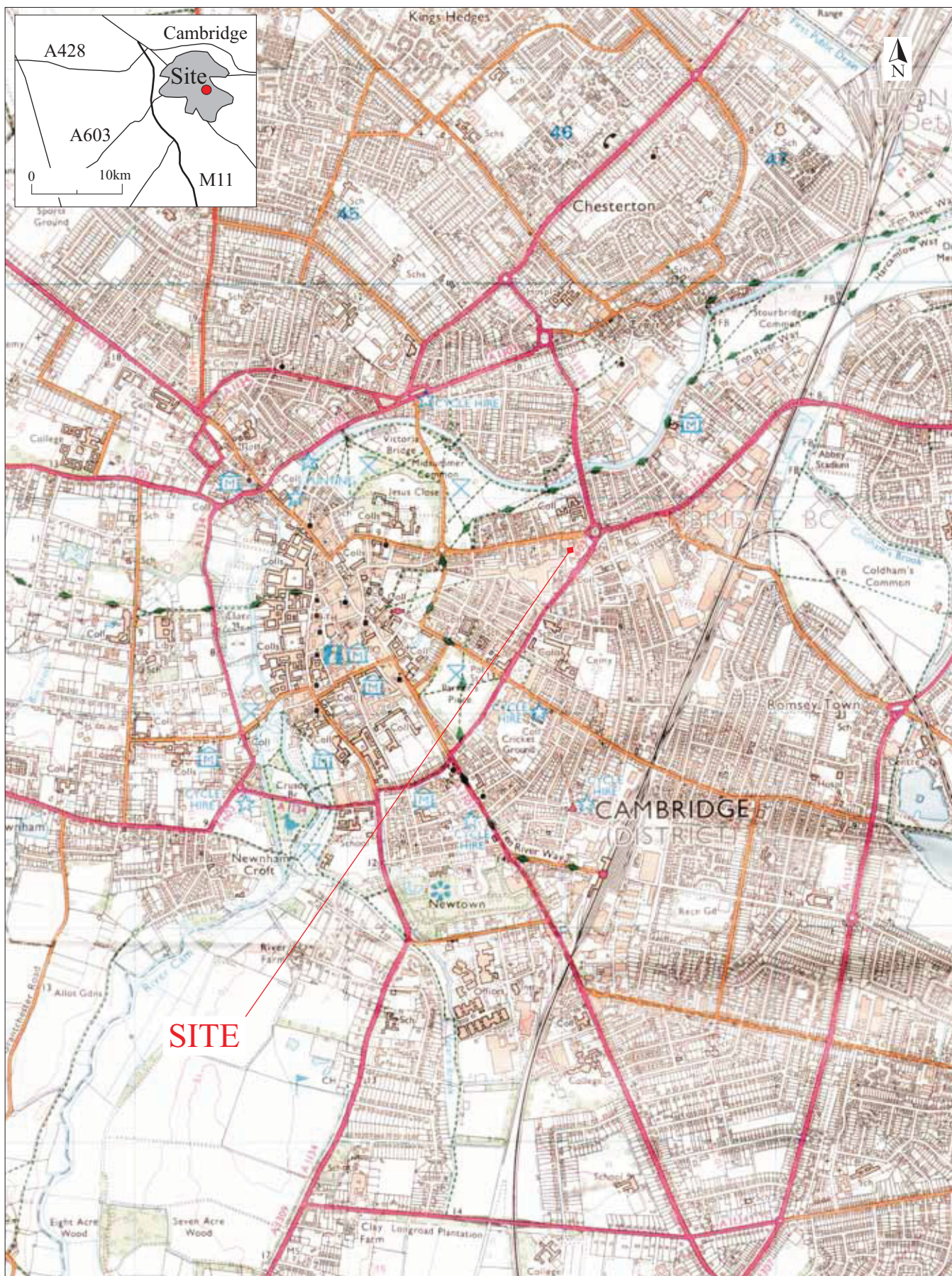
4
Sample section 2, facing west



5
Sample section 3, facing north

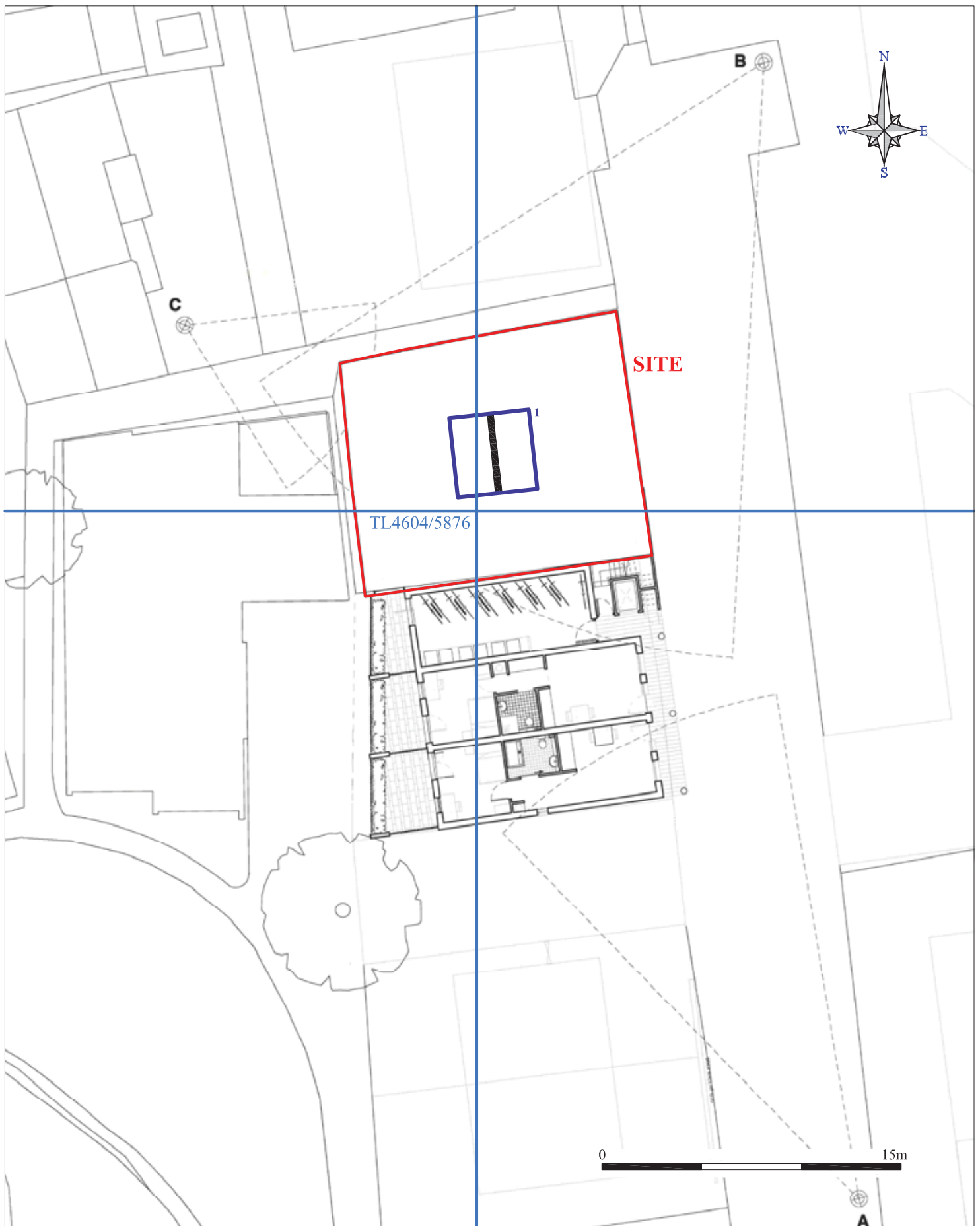


6
View across site, post-backfilling, facing west

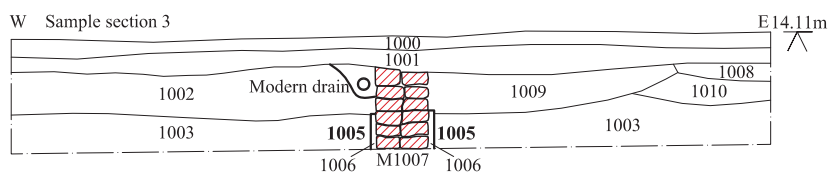
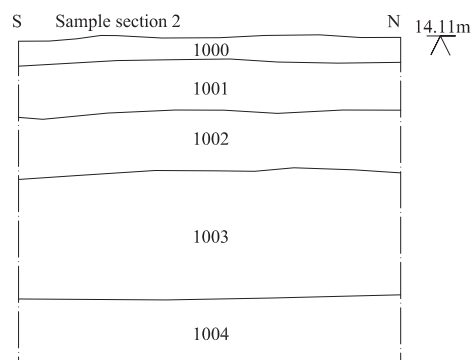
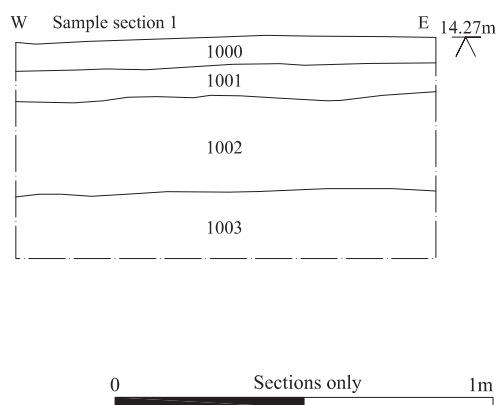
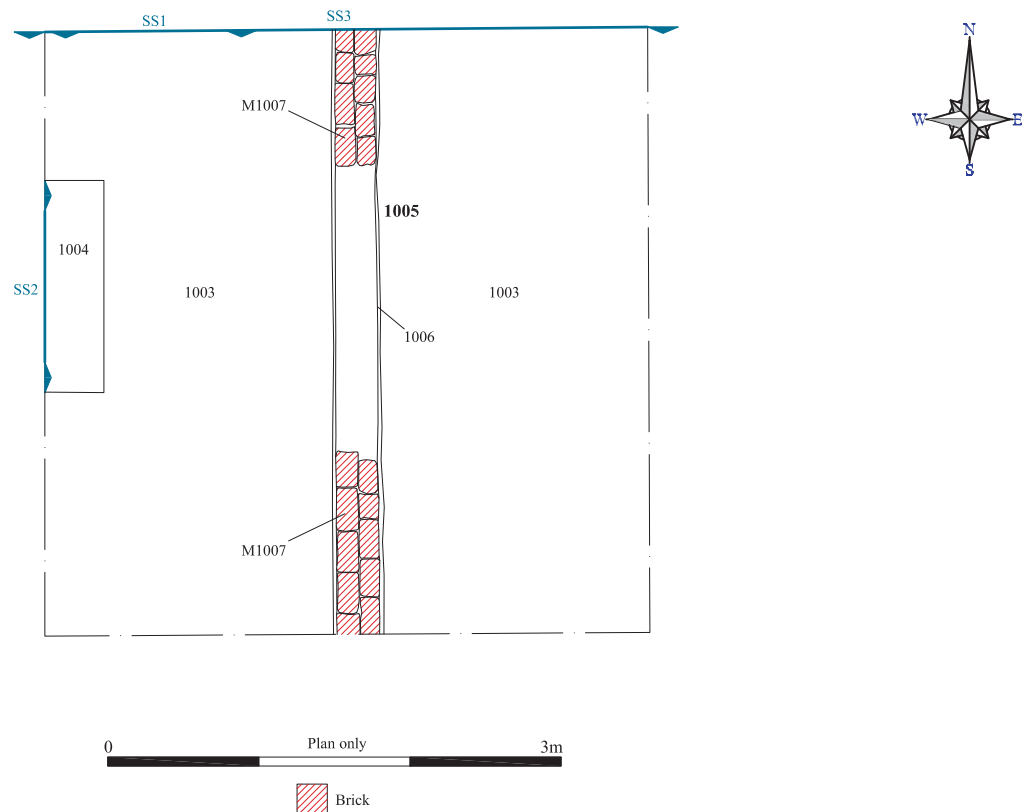


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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



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Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections
 Scale 1:50 and 1:20 at A4