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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND ADJACENT TO 5 WELLINGTON COURT,  
CAMBRIDGE.**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**CHER EVENT – ECB 3357**

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NGR: TL 4603 5875	Report No: 3536
District: Cambridge City	Site Code: AS 1293
Approved:	Project No: 3830
Signed:	Date: April 2010

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	5 Wellington Court, Cambridge.		
<p><i>In April 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to 5 Welligton Court, Cambridge (NGR TL 4603 5875). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 14 studio apartments (Cambridgeshire Planning Ref. 09/00583/FUL &amp; 09/00312/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>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 (19<sup>th</sup> century). The site was in an urbanised area in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 <sup>st</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> April 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	P3830	Site code	AS 1293
Type of project	An archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Undeveloped land, covered with concrete and gravel, used as car parking		
Planned development	14 residential flats and associated infrastructure.		
Main features (+dates)	19 <sup>th</sup> century brick floor, brick walls		
Significant finds (+dates)	19 <sup>th</sup> C bottle glass derived from local brewery		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	St Andrews the Less
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.1ha.		
NGR	TL 4603 5875		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.7m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning And Countryside Advise (CAPCA). Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Gibson Developments Ltd		
Full title	Land Adjacent to 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	3536		
Date (of report)	April 2010		

# **LAND ADJACENT TO 5 WELLINGTON COURT, CAMBRIDGE. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

## **SUMMARY**

*In April 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge (NGR TL 4603 5875). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 14 studio apartments (Cambridge City Planning Ref. 09/00583/FUL & 09/00312/FUL).*

*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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*

*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 (19<sup>th</sup> century). The site was in an urbanised area in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In April 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge (NGR TL 4603 5875; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Gibson Developments Ltd and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for construction of 14 residential flats and associated infrastructure (Planning Ref. 09/00583/FUL & 09/00312/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (dated 1/3/2010), and a specification issued by AS



(dated 2/3/2010) and approved by CAPCA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Field Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)**

2.1 The site is approximately 750m east of Cambridge medieval historic town core in an area known as The Kite. It is just south of the Newmarket Road and immediately north-east of the Grafton Centre. It currently comprises a gravel car park surrounded in places by mature trees.

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 0.5 km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted (Fig.3). Listed Buildings are listed (Appendix 2) and plotted (Fig.4).

#### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 5 – 9.

#### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

#### **3.4 Geological/geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 The site is 300m south of the River Cam on First River Terrace gravel.

### **4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)**

*Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)*

4.2.1 The comparative dearth of prehistoric remains within 500m of the site may be due to modern urbanisation destroying or overlying archaeological remains. Two abraded Palaeolithic hand axes were found along with animal bones from

large mammals such as elephant c.230m east of the site (CHER 04531). A sherd from an early Bronze Age Beaker was found c.350m to the north-east in Abbey Road (04623).

#### *Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

4.2.2 During the Roman period a fort and settlement developed at an important location where a major road running from Colchester to Godmanchester crossed the River Cam at its lowest fordable point downstream. There are no known Romano-British remains within a 500m radius of the site.

#### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)*

4.2.3 The Roman town was probably abandoned in the 5<sup>th</sup> century but reoccupied by the 7<sup>th</sup>. Other Early Saxon settlements are known on either side of the River Cam. The area lay on the frontier between East Anglia and Middle Anglia, and a bridge was probably built at this time due to increased traffic under Mercian ascendancy. In the late 9<sup>th</sup> and early 10<sup>th</sup> centuries Danish invaders settled around the Cambridge area. There are no known Anglo-Saxon remains within a 500m radius of the site.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)*

4.2.4 The site of Barnwell Priory and surrounding ancillary buildings, structures and artefacts including the extant Cellarer's Exchequer, is located c.350m 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 13<sup>th</sup> century Parish Church of St Andrew the Less (restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) is located on the Newmarket Road 500m west of the site (Listed Building 47626).

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1539-1900)*

4.2.5 The early 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the passing of the Enclosure Act at a time when there were improvements in medicine and agricultural practices due to the Napoleonic Wars. This caused the hitherto small population of the parish of St Andrew the Less numbered in hundreds to rocket, as thousands of people spilled out of the old medieval town confines onto the newly available land. This was later aided by improved communications with London through the railway, and the parish saw major urban growth.

4.2.6 The site is located in an area of industry connected mainly to brewing. The closest brewery was the Shakespeare brewery on Newmarket Road c.100m to the north which was in existence by 1837 (MCB 17308). The largest brewery in the area was The Star on the Newmarket Road which was in use between 1830 and 1972; the premises were almost totally demolished in 1982 (MCB16525).

During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the Star took over the neighbouring Hope brewery in Parsonage Street which was demolished at the same time (MCB17303). The Star also took over the Priory brewery which was located between the Cambridge Evening News premises and Bird in the Hand public house (MCB17304), and the Napier brewery in Napier Road (MCB17306). Other 19<sup>th</sup> century breweries no longer in existence are the Fitzroy brewery (MCB17315), the Auckland brewery (MCB17310), and the Rose and Crown (MCB17311) and Rabbit public houses (MCB17314), both of which had their own brewery.

4.2.7 The site of the Britannia Ironworks is located c.120m to the east (MCB16546). It was the last surviving 19<sup>th</sup> century foundry/smithy in Cambridge, and from 1912 was used for engineering and tool sales until the works moved out in 2000. Other industries in the area are the Tram depot located some 450m to the south (MCB18549) and Labgear, an electrical engineering works, situated c.500m to the south-east (MCB16548). Christ Church which replaced St Andrew the Less stands c.200m to the west of the site (CB14821). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century major change took place in the area, in particular the construction of the Grafton Centre in 1981-3 saw the area around the site heavily altered with streets, terraced houses and shops disappearing. The course of Wellington Street was changed and Wellington Court was built from this time.

### **4.3 The site**

#### *OS maps of the Development Site*

4.3.1 The 1840 Dewhurst and Nicholls map shows the site in an urbanised area just to the north of a narrow lane, with a row of terraced houses immediately to the south-east running south (Fig. 5). The clearer 1887 First Edition 25 inch OS Map shows the site on the north side of Wellington Passage which links Wellington Street to Gloucester Place (Fig. 6). Barnwell Priory and the church of St Andrew the Less can be seen to the north-east. The 1904 Second Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map shows little evidence for change immediate around the site. Industrialisation of the general area can be seen, most notably the Great Eastern Railway, and the Gas Works and Brick Works to the north-east (Fig. 7). The 1927 25 inch OS map shows good clarity with the site comprising a sub-rectangular plot surrounded by buildings, with a building in the south-east corner of the plot (Fig. 8). The 6 inch OS map of c. 1950-60 again shows little change to the immediate environs of the site (Fig. 9). The modern re-development mainly from the 1980s shows a complete change from the earlier plans. The Grafton Centre, and other development, overlies the pre-existing buildings and streets (Fig.1). Wellington Passage has disappeared and Wellington Street has changed from a straight line to a sinuous road running around the new development.

## 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Two 4m square trial trenches were excavated (Fig. 2). Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with 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.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>South end, west facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 14.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.02m	L1000	Yard surface. Gravel in matrix of dark orange brown silty sand.
0.02 - 0.16m	L1001	Made ground. Crushed limestone.
0.16 – 0.16m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. Very pale yellow brown felted fibre sheet.
0.16 – 0.36m	L1003	Made ground. Firm, pale/mid brownish yellow silty sand, with frequent small and medium sub angular quartz rich stone.
0.36- 0.41m	L1004	Buried soil. Firm, dark red brown, very organic sandy silt with frequent root fibres.
0.41 – 0.53m	L1005	Demolition layer. Mixed lenses of friable, very pale yellow brown crushed mortar, pale brownish yellow silty sand, and dark grey brown organic sandy silt, with frequent small and medium angular brownish yellow brick fragments.
0.53 – 0.61m	L1012	Buried soil. Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt.
0.61 – 0.66m	L1013	Concrete floor surface. Very pale grey concrete.
0.66 – 0.75m	L1014	Made ground. Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with moderate gravel and occasional CBM rubble and chalk flecks.
0.75 – 0.88m+	L1019	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

<i>West end, north facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 14.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Yard surface. As above.
0.02 – 0.17m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.17 – 0.17m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. As above.
0.17 – 0.37m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.37 – 0.40m	L1004	Buried soil. As above.
0.40 – 0.58m	L1005	Demolition layer. As above.
0.58 – 0.67m	L1012	Buried soil. As above.
0.67 – 0.89m	L1014	Made ground. As above.
0.89 – 0.99m+	L1019	Subsoil. As above.

<i>West end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 14.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Yard surface. As above.
0.02 – 0.11m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.11 – 0.11m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. As above.
0.11 – 0.16m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.16 – 0.19m	L1004	Buried soil. As above.
0.19 – 0.28m	L1005	Demolition layer. As above.
0.28 – 0.31m	L1006	Concrete floor surface. Very pale grey concrete.
0.31m+	M1007	Brick tile floor. Pale yellow unfrogged brick tiles (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.04m) laid, unmortared, in a herringbone pattern.

*Description: 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. M1008 had a doorway (M1060) inserted, or repaired, at its western end. Two modern service trenches ran north to south across the trench (F1010 & F1017).*

M1007 (4.00+ x 2.20+m) was a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick tile interior floor surface (CBM report below). The brick tiles were pale yellow grey, smooth-finished and unfrogged (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.04m). They had been laid, unmortared, tightly butting, in a herringbone pattern on to a 0.03m thick layer (L1034) of firm, pale grey and mid yellow brown coarse sand and cement. The tiles had been laid in alignment with Wall M1009 on the western side with fragments used to fill any gaps against wall M1008 on the southern side which ran at a slight angle.

L1006 (4.00+ x 2.20m) was a pale grey concrete layer between 25mm and 40mm thick that had been laid directly on top of floor surface M1008.

M1061 (0.56+ x 0.40 x 0.18m) was a brick fireplace located in the north-western corner of the trench. Its base was laid in floor surface M1007. It was built of pale yellow, unfrogged, bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m). It was only visible as the base



course at floor level and to the height of two courses (0.18m) in the side of the trench (Fig.10 Section 22). The bonding material was a pale grey cement mortar. It had been lined (M1062), possibly at a later date, with pale yellow brick tiles (0.18 x 0.04m) on end and two courses thick. The bonding material was a pale grey cement mortar. A 0.12 x 0.04m bedding/sealing layer (L1063) was visible at the base of these tiles, above concrete floor surface L1006 which extended to the rear of the fireplace suggesting the later date for these tiles.

M1008 (4.10+ x 0.25 x 0.38m) was an exterior wall footing running approximately west south west / east north east, at a slight angle to walls M1009, M1032, and floor surface M1008. It was constructed with 19<sup>th</sup> century unfrogged, pale yellow bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m) bonded with a pale grey cement mortar (CBM report below). The lower three courses were set in an English bond, whilst the upper two were Flemish bond.

F1036 (4.10+ x 0.38m) was linear with vertical sides and a flat base. It was the construction trench for Wall M1008. No fill was visible as the bricks had been laid up against the side of the trench.

M1060 (0.82 x 0.27 x 0.25m) was a later insertion/alteration at the western end of Wall M1008 (Fig.10 Section 4). It survived at its western end to a height of three courses, whilst its eastern end had been reduced to less than half a brick. The lowest course consisted of unfrogged, pale yellow bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m) laid as a header bond, bonded with pale grey cement, and faced with a thick layer of this cement. The second course consisted of a smooth-finished limestone block (0.43 x 0.25 x 0.07m) laid to slightly proud of the brick courses above and below. The third course was of the same brick as the basal course but in a Flemish bond. The same pale grey cement had been used as a bonding material. The cement layer between the limestone block and the upper brick course extended to the edge of the stone and was bevelled to blend into the brick. The limestone block may have formed part of a doorstep. The different coursing of the lower bricks to those in Wall M1008 and the different bonding material suggests this may be a later addition or repair.

M1009 (1.60+ x 0.12m) was a wall running north to south along the eastern side of the trench (Fig.10 Section 6). It was constructed in stretcher bond from pale yellow, unfrogged, bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m) set in a pale grey cement mortar. Floor M1008 had been laid with respect to this wall.

F1037 (1.00+ x 0.07m+) was linear with vertical sides and a flat base. It was the construction trench for Wall M1009. No fill was visible as the bricks had been laid up against the side of the trench.

M1032 (0.94 x 0.52m) was an exterior wall only visible in the western side of the trench (Fig.10 Section 14). It ran south / north and was butted by Wall M1008. It was constructed with pale yellow, unfrogged, bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m)

bonded with pale grey cement mortar in a random bond coursing. The upper courses were stepped back 0.07m from the edge of the lower three courses. This wall was parallel to Wall M1009 on the eastern side.

F1038 (0.94+ x 0.37m) was linear with vertical sides and a flat base. It was the construction trench for Wall M1032. No fill was visible as the bricks had been laid up against the side of the trench.

Test Pit 1 was excavated at the base of Wall M1008 towards its eastern end and revealed Subsoil L1019 continuing for a further 0.20m below the wall and overlying the natural silt layer L1020. L1020 (= L1023) was a very firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt.

Test Pit 3 was excavated 0.30m to the north of Test Pit 1 through the brick tile floor M1008. See Table 1 below.

Depth	Context	Description
0.00 – 0.04m	M1007	Brick tile floor. As above.
0.04 – 0.08m	L1034	Bedding layer. Firm, pale grey and mid yellow brown coarse sand and cement.
0.08 – 0.39m	L1035	Buried topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt, with occasional small and medium angular, sub angular, and sub rounded flints.
0.39 – 0.73m	L1019	Subsoil. As above.
0.73m+	L1020	Natural silt. As test pit 1.

*Table 1. South facing section, Test Pit 3.*

Service F1017 (2.20+ x 0.35 x 0.20m) was visible in the west facing and north facing trench sections, running east north east to west south west. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1018) was a friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt that contained a lead water pipe.

Service F1010 (4.00+ x 0.65 x 0.22m) was linear, running north to south through Trenches 1 and 2, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1011) was a friable, mid brownish orange coarse sand and gravel that contained a live electric cable. It was cut Floor M1007 and Wall M1008.



## Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 11)

<i>North end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.15 – 0.15m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. As above.
0.15 – 0.22m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.22 – 0.42m	L1039	Demolition layer. Firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt, with frequent CBM rubble and moderate small and medium flints.
0.42 – 0.59m	L1040	Made ground. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent small rounded flints.
0.59 – 0.73	L1041	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt, with frequent small rounded flints.
0.73 – 1.13m	L1023	Natural silt layer. Very firm, mid brownish orange clayey silt, with occasional small stones.

<i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1026	Reinforced concrete car park surface. Very pale yellow grey concrete with steel reinforcing rods.
0.10 – 0.17m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.17 – 0.17m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. As above.
0.17 – 0.27m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.27 – 0.67m	L1040	Made ground. As above.
0.67 – 0.83m	L1041	Made ground. As above.
0.83 – 1.14m+	L1023	Natural silt layer. As above.

<i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 15.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1026	Reinforced concrete car park surface. As above.
0.10 – 0.17m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.17 – 0.17m	L1002	Geotextile membrane. As above.
0.17 – 0.21m	L1003	Made ground. As above.
0.21 – 0.62m	L1040	Made ground. As above.
0.62 – 0.84m	L1041	Made ground. As above.
0.84 – 1.09m+	L1023	Natural silt layer. As above.

*Description: Trench 2 contained a modern toilet block with associated service trench (F1054), made ground layers (L1001, L1003, L1041 & L1040), and 12 modern pits (F1021, F1024, F1027, F1030, F1042, F1044, F1046, F1048,*

*F1050, F1052, F1056, and F1058). The majority of the pits were recorded in section only.*

Pit F1024 (0.70 x 0.37 x 0.25m), located on the northern edge of the trench, was oval in plan with moderately sloping sides rounding to a flat base. Its fill (L1025) was a firm, dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub angular flints. It contained an enamelled tin dish (221g), a ceramic flower pot (668g), glass fragments (9g) and animal bone (1g)

Pit F1042 (0.68 x 0.26m) was visible in the northern (south facing) trench section (Fig. 11 Section 17). Its western side was steep and near vertical, whilst the eastern sides was stepped. The base was flat. Its fill (L1043) was a firm, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small flints. It contained no finds. It was below made ground layer, L1041, and was cut into the natural silt layer L1023.

Pit F1021 (0.24 x 0.20 x 0.10m), located near the centre of the trench, was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1022) was a friable, very dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small flints. It contained a modern copper alloy brooch fragment (20g), and shell (3g).

Pit F1046 (0.78 x 0.38m), was visible near the centre of the eastern (west facing) trench section (Fig.11 Section 18). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1047) was a friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small flints. It contained modern CBM rubble. It was below made ground layer L1040 and cut made ground layer L1041 and Pit F1044.

Pit F1044 (0.70 x 0.44m), was visible near the centre of the eastern (west facing) trench section (Fig.11 Section 18). It had stepped sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1045) was a firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate small flints. It contained modern CBM rubble. It was below made ground layer L1040 and cut made ground layer L1041. It was cut by Pit F1046.

Pit F1048 (1.84 x 1.16 x 0.09m+) was visible in the trench section in the south eastern corner (Fig.11 Section 19). Its shape in plan is unknown. Its western side was steep whilst its eastern side was slightly stepped. Its base was not reached. It contained a single fill (L1049) of friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate small flints. It contained large amounts of demolition rubble including modern CBM, metal sheet and wood.

Pit F1050 (0.50 x 0.20+ x 0.42m+) was cut by Pit F1048 (Fig.11 Section 19). It was sub circular in plan. Only its western side remained visible and this was vertical. The base was not reached. Its fill (L1051) was a friable, dark grey brown charcoal rich sandy silt. It contained frequent modern CBM, and concrete fragments. Many of the brick fragments showed signs of burning.

Pit F1027 (1.60 x 1.10 x 0.83m) was located in the south-western corner of Trench 2. It was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It was cut by Pit F1030. It contained two fills. The base fill (L0128) was a friable, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded flints. It contained modern pottery (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> C; 64g), and clay pipe fragments (6g). Its upper fill, L1029, was a firm, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small sub angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained modern pottery (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> C; 210g) and CBM (523g).

Pit F1052 (0.90+ x 0.52m) was visible in the trench section at the south western corner (Fig.11 Section 19). Its shape in plan is unknown. It had steep sides. Its fill (L1053) was a firm, mottled mid brownish orange and mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small lenses of redeposited chalk natural and occasional medium sun rounded chalk pieces. It contained no finds.

Service Trench F1054 (2.20+ x 0.64 x 0.32m) was cut Pit F1052 (Fig.11 Section 19). F1054 was linear in plan, running north to south, with a very steep east side and a moderately sloping west side and a flat base. It contained a ceramic sewer pipe and ran to the WC to the north.

F1030 (1.25 x 1.05m) was visible near the southern end of the east facing trench section (Fig.11 Section 20). Its shape in plan is unknown. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1031) was a friable, dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub angular flints. It contained a complete ceramic marmalade pot (426g) and three large glass bottle fragments (667g) with the logo of the Star Brewery, Cambridge (Glass report below).

Pit F1056 (1.34+ x 0.54) was visible at the centre of the east facing trench section, lying immediately below the modern made ground L1003 (Fig.11 Section 20). Its shape in plan is unknown. Its southern side was vertical and it had a flat base. Its fill (L1057) was a friable, mid brownish grey ashy sandy silt and very pale yellow grey crushed cement mortar. It contained frequent modern brick rubble, concrete fragments, iron pipe fragments glass plastic, and polythene sheet.

Pit F1058 (0.90+ x 0.44m) was visible at the centre of the east facing section (Fig.11 Section 20). Its shape in plan is unknown. Its southern side was moderately sloping, and had a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1059) was a firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained small brick fragments of the same fabric as the rest of the bricks on site, roofing slate, and glass.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model was variable across the site, even within the same trench, due to modern truncation and differing made ground and demolition layers. The natural, L1023, comprised a very firm, mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional small stones. It was recorded c. 1.15m below the present day ground surface.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The evaluation revealed relatively recent and modern remains:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	M1007	Brick Floor	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	M1061	Fireplace	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	M1008	Brick Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	M1009	Brick Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	M1032	Brick Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	M1060	Doorway	19 <sup>th</sup> C
1	F1010	Service	Modern
1	F1017	Service	Modern
2	F1054	Toilet block	Modern
2	1021	Pit	Modern
2	1024	Pit	Modern
2	1027	Pit	Modern
2	1030	Pit	Modern
2	1042	Pit	Modern
2	1044	Pit	Modern
2	1046	Pit	Modern
2	1048	Pit	Modern
2	1050	Pit	Modern
2	1052	Pit	Modern
2	1056	Pit	Modern
2	1058	Pit	Modern

9.2 Trench 2 contained modern remains, and the modern pits were largely recorded in section

9.3 The building remains recorded in Trench 1 were broadly contemporary (19<sup>th</sup> century)

9.4 The cartographic evidence shows that the site was in an urbanised area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Section 4.3.1; Figs. 5 – 6). The desk-based assessment notes that the site was in an area of industry connected mainly to brewing (Section 4.2.6 above). The closest brewery was the Shakespeare brewery on Newmarket Road c.100m to the north which was in existence by 1837 (MCB 17308). 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 (Glass report below).

9.5 Brick Floor M1007 would appear to correspond to the location of a building depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey Map of the area (Fig. 6). It would appear that the associated masonry structures would also have formed part of this building. Service Run F1010 which cut floor M1007 and was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 appeared to run on a similar alignment to walls depicted on the 1927 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 8).

9.6 The 19<sup>th</sup> century building remains recorded at this site provide information regarding the character and urban morphology of this industrialised part of Cambridge during Britain's industrial heyday. The archaeology of industrialisation and manufacture in the period 1750-1960 is identified as an important research area for the eastern counties (Gilman *et al* 2000, 39). This site has the potential to contribute to an understanding of building types and the location of industry which can shed light on aspects relating to demography and social order.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

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. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. The CHER Event Code for the site is ECB 3357.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **Web Sites**

The Kite



## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Details
<i>Palaeolithic 500,000 to 12,000 BC</i>		
04531	4624 5881	Tools; Festival Theatre, Newmarket Road: 2 hand axes and elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros bones found in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>Bronze Age 2,400 – 750 BC</i>		
04623	4616 5896	Pottery; Abbey Road: Abercromby type 'A' phase 3 Beaker sherd
<i>Later Prehistoric 2,400 BC – AD 43</i>		
04625	464 588	Bronze object; New Street: unidentified artefact
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
04624	464 585	Bronze object; York Street: unidentified artefact
04653	4625 5897	Site of Barnwell Priory/The Cellarer's Chequer: Founded 1092 for Augustinian Canons and moved to present site (from near the castle) in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century.
04653a	4624 5893	Wall at Abbey House/Barnwell Priory: old boundary wall running towards Beche Road stands on a plinth of 15 <sup>th</sup> century walling. Listed Building 47318
04653b	4605 5897	Fishpond, Barnwell Abbey: now built over
04653c	4630 5910	Barnwell Spring (site of): now built over
04654	462 590	Artefacts from area of Barnwell Abbey/Priory: medieval pottery, an architectural fragment, stone coffin and medieval skeleton found in late 1800s/early 1900s
04677	461 585	Monument; Staffordshire Street: A base, a shaft issuing from a dragon's head. An example of the Purbeck School c.13 <sup>th</sup> century, now lost
10157 & ECB784	4626 5894	Medieval remains, Barnwell Priory: An evaluation found the fill from robbed wall foundations



10174	456 590	Inhumations, Midsummer Common: In 1952 a number of skeletons were unearthed thought to be plague victims
ECB2961	45615 60166	Stourbridge Common: Archaeological evaluation found an extensive network of palaeochannels including a possible 12 <sup>th</sup> century channel, a 14 <sup>th</sup> century lane and foundations of 17 <sup>th</sup> century warehouses. Ground raising took place between the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
04684	4621 5891	Abbey House, Abbey Road: late 16 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Listed Building 47315
06812	4565 5861	Soakaway Fitzroy Street/ Eden Street: Victorian soakaway 1.3m diam and 6m depth
11964 & ECB989	4557 5867	Features, Willow Walk/Fair Street: A 1997 evaluation found post-medieval clay pitting and Victorian rubbish pits and gravel pathway's
CB14821	45870 58769	Christ Church, Christchurch Street: Listed Building 47632
CB14825	46192 58531	Saint Matthew's Church, Geldart Street: Built 1866. Listed Building 461916
CB14969	4561 5864	Eden Baptist Church: Built 1874 on the site of an old chapel
CB15506 & ECB1146	46129 58397	Well: 75 Norfolk Street: 19 <sup>th</sup> century well built to feed pump shown on 1888 map
MCB16525	4583 5885	Star brewery, Newmarket Road: In use from 1830-1972
MCB16546	4615 5870	Britannia Ironworks: Last surviving foundry/smithy in Cambridge, works moved out in 2000
MCB16548	464 585	Labgear, Chesterton: 1920s style factory units for electrical engineering
MCB16549	4585 5840	Tram depot: horse-drawn trams operated in Cambridge between 1880 and 1914. Part of tram shed survives as offices and the stables were converted into a public house
MCB17303	4578 5885	The Hope Brewery, Parsonage Street: Acquired by neighbouring Star brewery in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Now demolished
MCB17304	4600 5886	Priory brewery, Newmarket Road: Taken over by Star brewery in 1891

MCB17306	4592 5877	Victoria brewery, Napier Road: 19 <sup>th</sup> century brewery used by the star as a laboratory, demolished 1983 and replaced by a restaurant
MCB17308	4597 5881	Shakespeare brewery, Newmarket Road and Wellington Road: In existence by 1837
MCB17310	4590 5883	Auckland brewery, Newmarket Road: Exact location unknown, in operation around 1875
MCB 17311	4622 5884	Rose and Crown, 110 Newmarket Road and East Road: had its own brewery in the 1860s
MCB17314	45880 58615	Rabbit brewery, Gold Street: In existence by 1864. Taken over in 1911 as mineral water works
MCB17315	4571 5862	Fitzroy brewery, Fitzroy Street: Built 1865
MCB18137 & ECB3067	4591 5838	Coprolite extraction site, St Matthew's Primary School: Quarry for coprolite extraction in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
MCB18567 & ECB3233	4592 5829	Terraced houses and South Street: Evaluation found remains of an 18 <sup>th</sup> century terraced street
GD3441	4613 5819	Mill Road Cemetery, Registered Park Grade II, 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<i>Undated</i>		
MCB16515	4593 5905	Midsummer Common Bridge: Bowstring girder foot/cycle bridge spanning river Cam

## APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

Listed Building Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Name, Grade and Date
461894	45673 59138	Cambridge University Boat Club Goldies Boathouse Grade II 1882
461895	45863 59085	Clare College Boathouse, Grade II 1898-1900
461896	45895 59085	Pembroke College Boathouse Grade II c.1895
461909	45960 58797	House, now offices, No. 38, Newmarket Road, Grade II c.1795
46196	46191 58533	Church of St Matthew, St Matthew Street, Grade II 1886
466551	45798 59099	Corpus Christi and Sidney Sussex Boathouse Grade II 1958 extended in 1980s
472964	45640 58446	No's 1, 1a, 2, 3 and attached railings, Prospect Row, Grade II, 1840
47315	46216 58920	Abbey House, Abbey Road, Grade II 17 <sup>th</sup> century
47316	46193 58933	Wall at Abbey House fronting Abbey Road and Beche Road, Grade II, 18 <sup>th</sup> century
47317	46027 58900	Archway at Abbey House, and to the West, Abbey Road, Grade II
47318	46234 58928	Wall at rear of Abbey House, Abbey Road, medieval stone wall c.35m long
47382	45605 58837	1-10 Brunswick Walk, Grade II, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
47421	45666 58578	1-42 Eden Street, Grade II c.1835
47424	45580 58720	Church Army Hostel, 1-5 Fair Street, Grade II c.1820
47510	45570 58528	1-9 Jesus Terrace, Grade II c.1840
47511	45546 58519	10 Jesus Terrace, Grade II c.1840
47588	45506 58727	8-18 Maid's Causeway, Grade II 19 <sup>th</sup> century
47590	45640 58745	32-50 Maid's Causeway, Grade II c.1825
47591	45604 58778	27-33 Maid's Causeway, Grade II c.1825
47592	45677 58789	39-53 Maid's Causeway, Grade II c.1825
47593	45723 58796	55-71 Maid's Causeway, Grade II c.1825
47594	45763 58818	73 Maid's Causeway, Grade II, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
47625	46013 58855	61 Newmarket Road, Grade II 18 <sup>th</sup> century
47626	46295 58902	Church of St Andrew the Less, Newmarket Road, Grade II, early 13 <sup>th</sup> century, restored

		1854-6
47631	45802 58780	6 & 8 Newmarket Road, Grade II, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
47632	45871 58770	Church of Christ Church, Newmarket Road, Grade II, 1839, small alterations in 1946 and late 20 <sup>th</sup>
47633	45855 58792	Churchyard Wall and Railings and Parish Room of Christ Church, Grade II, 1839
47634	45924 58798	26 Newmarket Road, Grade II, c.1840
47635	45945 58775	Arts Theatre Workshop and Store, Grade II*, 1816
47702	45604 58510	3-9 Portland Place, Grade II, c.1840
47709	46251 58974	Barnwell Priory (The Cellarer's Exchequer), Grade II*, 13 <sup>th</sup> century. Stone building part of claustral buildings of the priory
47892	45532 58697	2-17 Willows Walk, Grade II, 1815-17
480268	46197 58330	Tomb of James Reynolds at Mill Road Cemetery, Grade II, headstone c.1868
503487	4567 5865	17 Fitzroy Street, Grade II, Department Store of 1903

### APPENDIX 3      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Scale	Name and Source
Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
Modern	1:1,000	Detailed site information: Client
Modern		HER information: Archaeological Solutions
1840		Dewhurst J and Nichols W
1887	25 inch	First Edition OS map
1904	6 inch	Second Edition OS Map
c.1927	25 inch	OS
c.1950-60	6 inch	OS

## APPENDIX 4

### AS 1293: 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge

Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1007		1	Brick Floor	19 <sup>th</sup> C		3,268		
1008		1	E-W Wall	19 <sup>th</sup> C		4,710		
1019		1	Subsoil	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18th C	(1) 26g		19	Clay Pipe (2) 9g Fe Fragment (1) 191g Fired Clay (2) 127g
1021	1022	2	Posthole Fill					Modern cu alloy brooch fragment (1) 20g Shell (2) 3g
1024	1025	2	Pit Fill	19 <sup>th</sup> - mid 20th C	(6) 668g		1	Glass (4) 9g Modern enamelled tin dish (1) 221g
1027	1028	2	Pit Fill	Late 18th - Early 20th C	(7) 64g			Clay Pipe (2) 6g
1027	1029	2	Pit Fill	Late 18th - 19th C	(6) 210	523		
1030	1031	2	Pit Fill	Late 19th - Early 20th C	(1) 426g			Glass (3) 667g
1035		1	Topsoil	Late 18th - Early 19th C	(5) 45g	199	34	Clay Pipe (7) 45g Glass (2) 42g Shell (3) 27g

## APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 22 'sherds' weighing 1.405 kg including two complete vessels, a marmalade jar and a flower pot. All of the pottery is of early modern to modern date with the possible exception of a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware from the subsoil which may be a little earlier.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1007		Brick Floor	1x25g mocha-type ware 2x9g cream ware 1x2g Refined white earthenware 1x7g Staffordshire marbled slip ware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup>	
1019		Subsoil	1x25g post-medieval red earthenware	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	Flat base with clear/pale orange internal glaze
1024	1025	Pit	1x44g English stoneware 1x4g mocha-type ware 3x6g English Porcelain	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	
1027	1028	Pit	4x50g glazed post-medieval red earthenware 1x598g post-medieval red earthenware 2x12g Transfer Printed Ware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Complete flower pot
	1029	Pit	5x200g glazed post-medieval red earthenware 1x6g refined white earthenware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	
1030	1031	Pit	1x417g white earthenware	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Complete marmalade jar with transfer printed label – James Keiller & Sons, Dundee 1862

## **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 16 fragments (8823g) of late post-medieval CBM, including two complete flooring bricks (3268g) and two complete wall bricks (4710g) of 19<sup>th</sup> century date sampled from *in situ* masonry features. The remaining fragments of CBM comprise small, highly abraded fragments from the topsoil, subsoil and a pit. The CBM was recorded by fragment count and weight (g) with all extant dimensions and typological characteristics also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Two comparable, complete flooring bricks (weighing in total 3268g) were sampled from Brick Floor M1007. Each brick has dimensions of 215x110x35mm with regular, sharp arrises; flat, regular faces, and a smooth base. The upper surface of both bricks has been worn smooth resulting in a slightly polished sheen. Both flooring bricks occur in a very hard, pale yellow-brown fabric tempered with abundant quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and occasional red clay pellets (0.5-4mm). The two wall bricks sampled from Wall M1008 are comparable to the flooring bricks in fabric and typological characteristics with slightly larger dimensions of 220x115x65mm. Both the flooring and wall bricks are typical of types produced and used in the region in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The remaining 12 fragments (845g) of CBM recovered from Topsoil L1035, Subsoil L1019 and Pit F1027 (L1029) include fragments of 65mm thick brick and 14mm thick peg tile in three locally-produced fabrics. These fragments could potentially date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries but are too limited in size, quantity and diagnostic traits to allow for any further conclusions.

## Glass Report

by Tom McDonald

The small amount of glass comprises both window and bottle glass. The earliest piece is the neck from an 18<sup>th</sup>-century green wine bottle (from L1035). Other notable pieces include two embossed 'Codd' bottles and perhaps the fragment of a third (from F1030 L1031).

The 'Codd' bottle is widely known after its inventor, a Mr Hiram Codd of Barnsley. The design, which featured a round glass marble, was introduced in 1875 as a 'globe-stoppered' bottle. The marbles were attractive to children who smashed the necks of bottles to acquire the marbles. To discourage children, Codd replaced the round glass marble stopper with an oval one. Many of these bottles carried a deposit value on return.

Despite the introduction of the screw-stopper in 1872, the swing stopper in 1875 and the 'crown cork' in 1892, the 'Codd' bottle continued to be used in various designs and patents until the 1930's. The most complete 'Codd' bottle from the site displays two embossed trading motifs of the former Star Brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge. The emblem of the Star Brewery (five pointed star) can still be seen today in the leaded window lights of the former public house Red Cow (renamed BRB) in Corn Exchange Street, Cambridge.

Context		Description
1025	Small glass sherd	Light blue glass scent bottle?
	Small glass body sherd 2mm thick, shoulder or base present.	Brown glass
	Small glass sherd	Clear window glass
	Small glass sherd	Clear bottle glass
1031	Body of bottle present, neck missing. Codd bottle denoted by rectangular shape of shoulder measuring 14mm x 50mm. Seam indicates that the bottle was moulded, air bubbles present. Embossing complete.	Half pint 'codd bottle' in aqua glass. Embossed circular pattern front of bottle. 'STAR Co CAMBRIDGE' within a bracelet or belt motif with buckle and ?charm surrounding a stylised capital C overlying stylised capital A. Embossed 'ALBION' patent mark back of bottle shoulder of base. Base of bottle embossed with a five pointed star patterned with horizontal lines.
	Neck and shoulder of bottle present. Codd bottle denoted by rectangular shape of shoulder measuring 20 mm x 50mm. Surviving embossing reads 'CAMBRI', 'W' , 'W'.	Half pint 'Codd' bottle in aqua glass. Three sides of bottle embossed vertically below the shoulder 'CAMBRIDGE', 'WATERS'?, 'WATERS'?. All slightly different-sized fonts
	Large body sherd of bottle present Surviving embossing reads 'WATER' and MBRIDGE'	Aqua glass, two marks 'CAMBRIDGE'? and 'WATER'? embossed vertically below the shoulder of the bottle. Slightly different-sized fonts.
1035	Neck of bottle plus small sherd from same bottle present	Green wine bottle with flared rim, exterior of rim mis-shapen



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<p>DP1. General site view looking N.</p>	<p>DP2. General site view looking SW.</p>
	
<p>DP3. Brick tile floor M1007. Trench 1, looking E.</p>	<p>DP4. Fireplace M1061. NE corner of Trench 1, looking N.</p>
	
<p>DP5. Test Pit 3, through Brick Tile Floor M1007. Trench 1, looking N.</p>	<p>DP6. Wall M1008 and Test Pit 3. Trench 1, looking N.</p>



DP7. West end of Wall M1008 with Doorway M1060. Trench 1, looking N.



DP8. Wall M1032. Trench 1, looking W.



DP9. Trench 2, W facing section  
Pits F1044 and F1046



DP10. Trench 2, N facing section  
Pits F1048, F1050, and F1052.

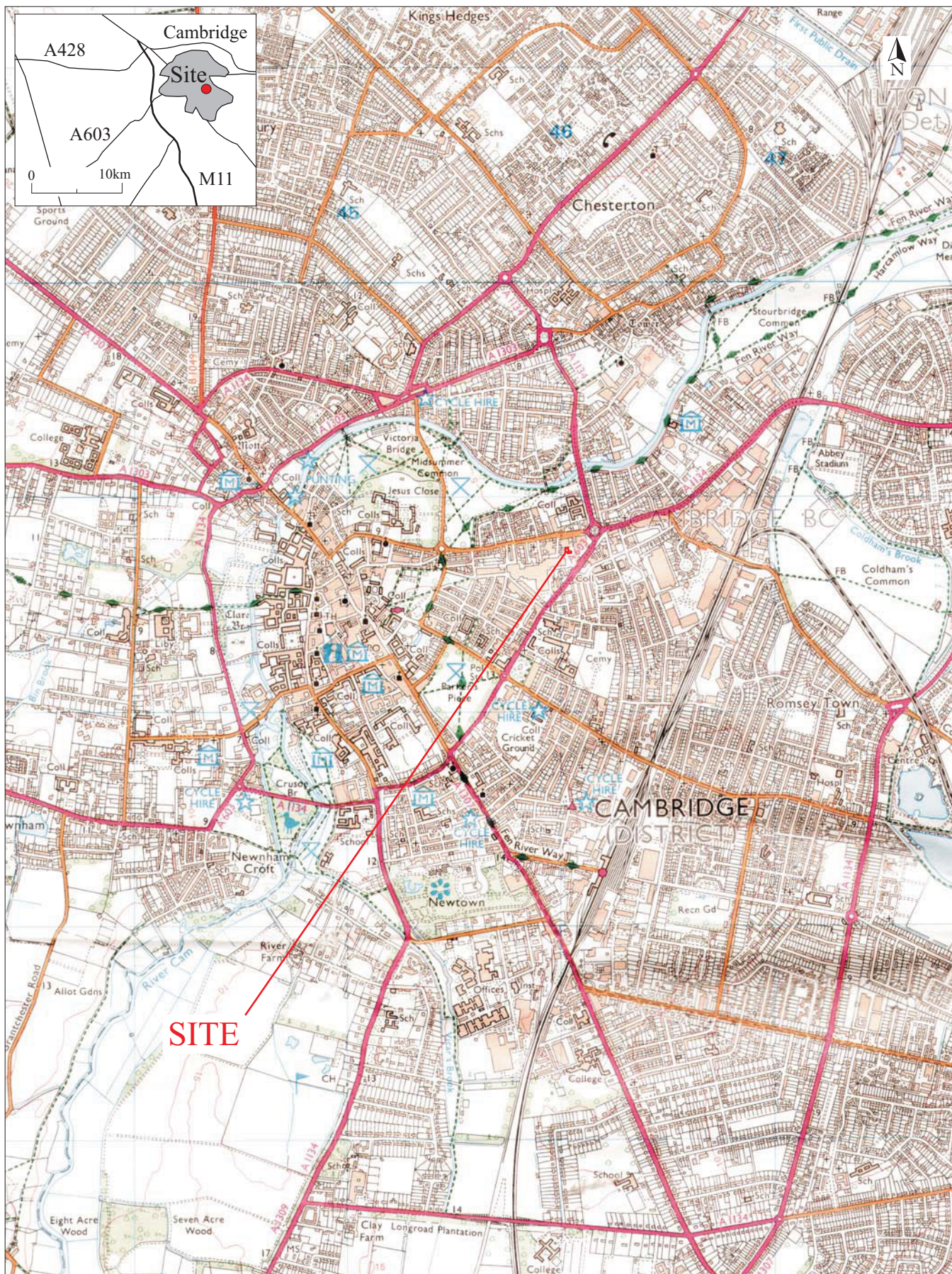


DP11. Trench 2, E facing section  
Pits F1030, F1056, and F1058.



DP12. Trench 2, S facing section Pit F1042.  
Also Pit F1024 in foreground.

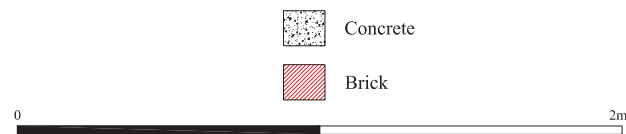
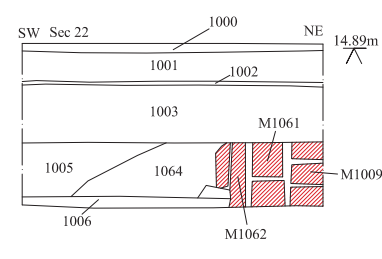
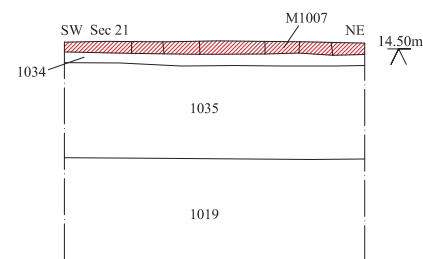
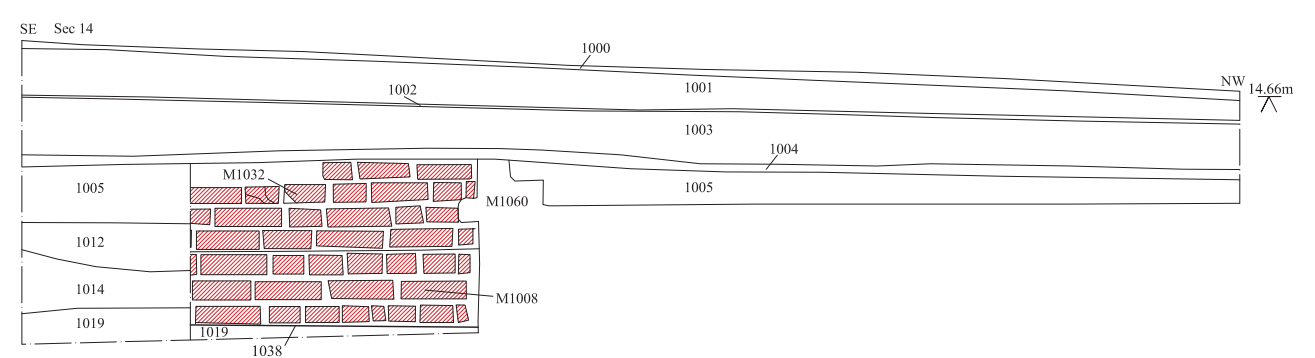
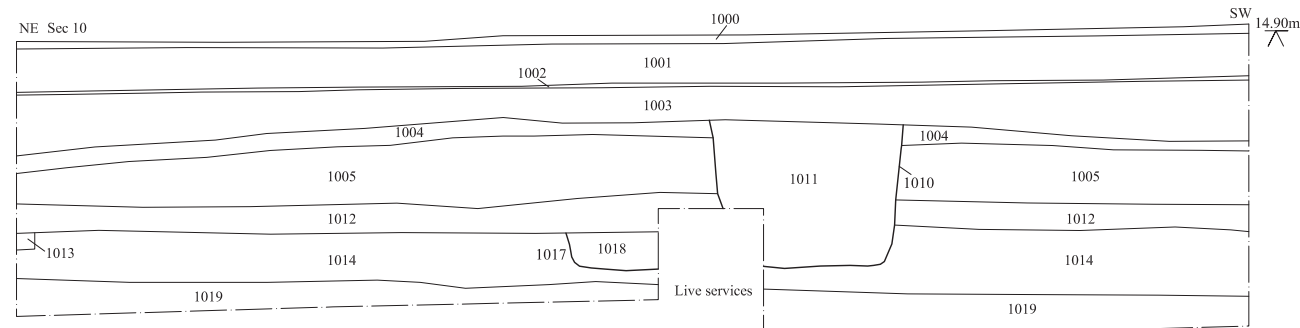
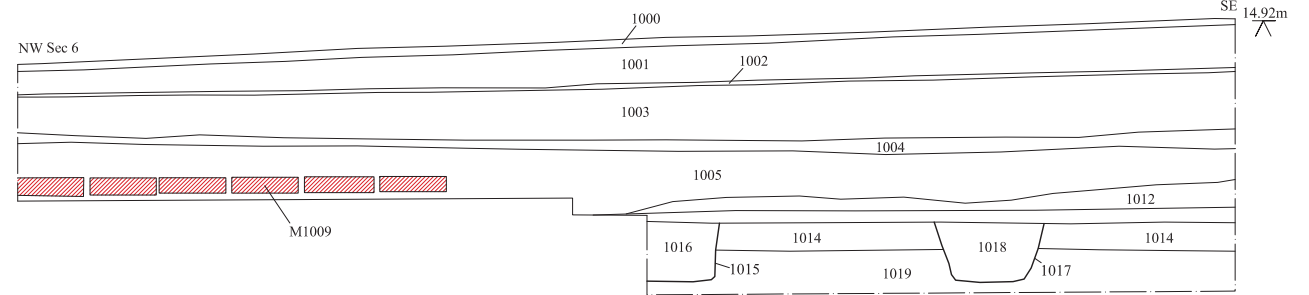
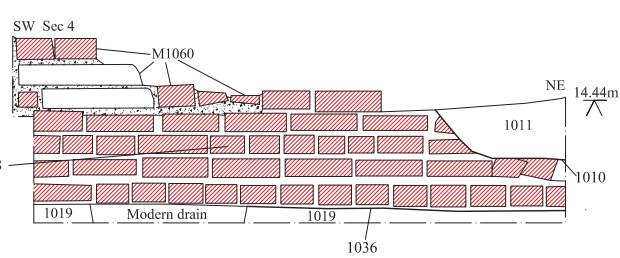
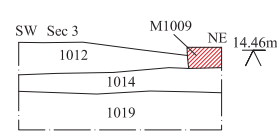
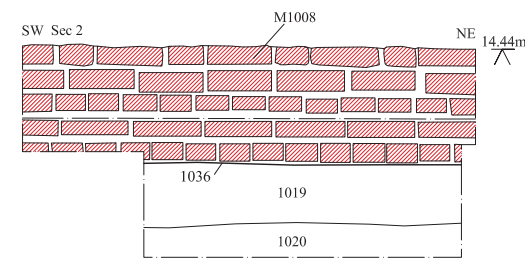
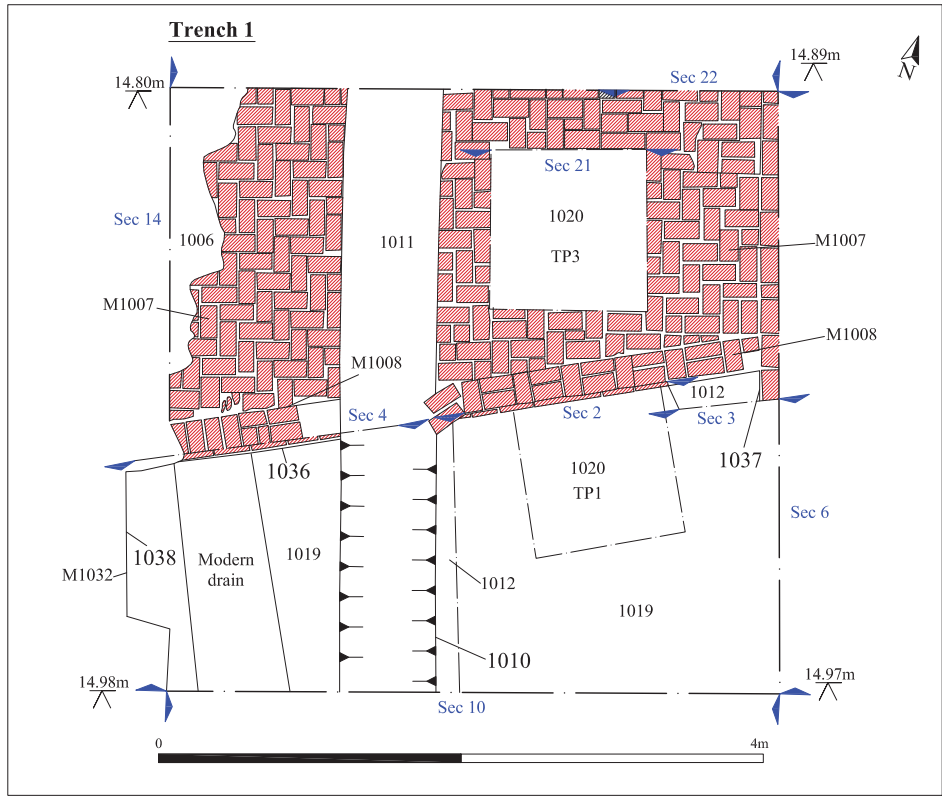




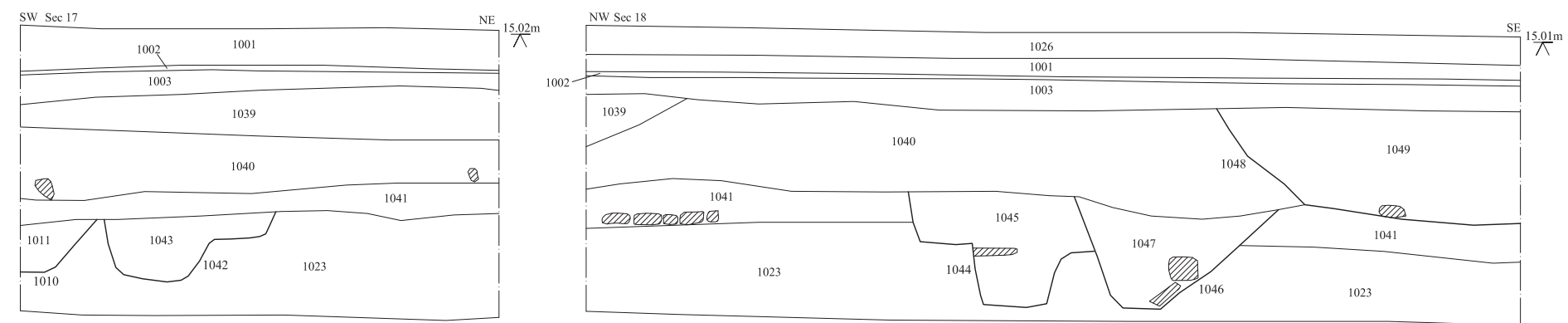
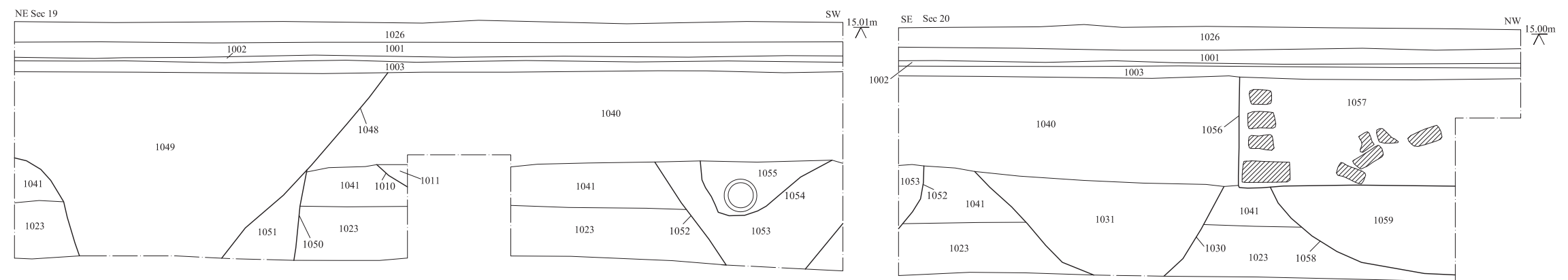
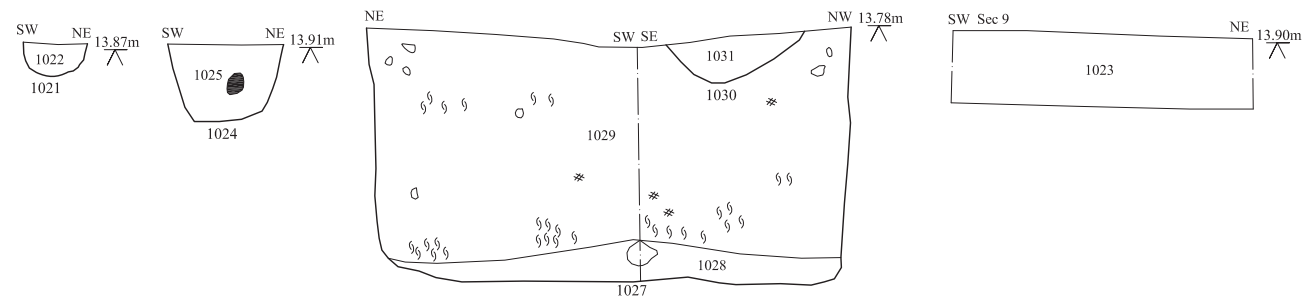
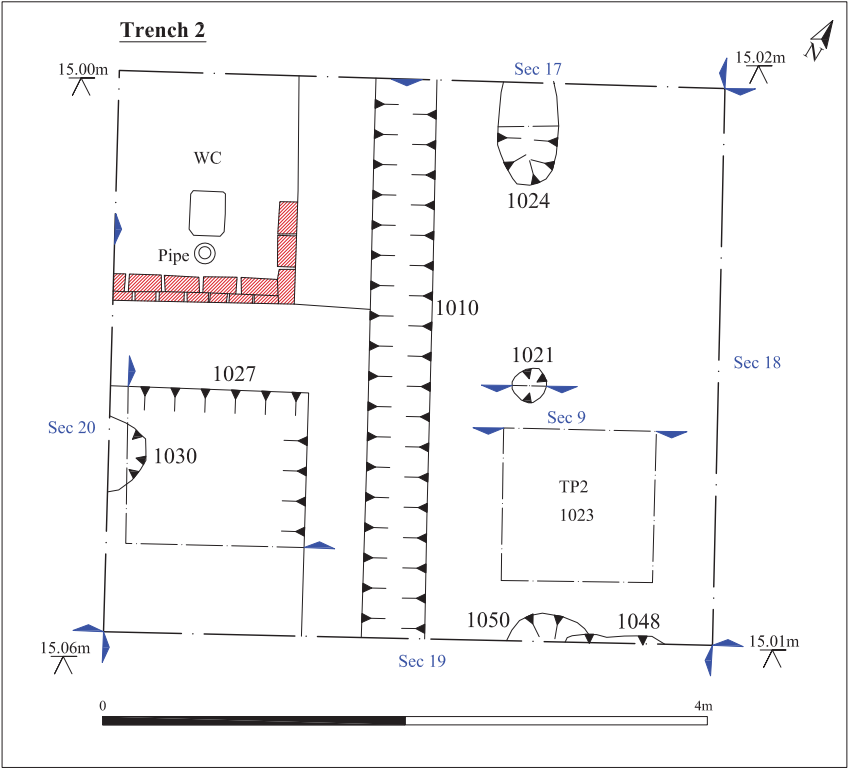
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 10 Trench 1 plans & sections**  
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:25 at A3



- Charcoal
- Pottery
- Chalk
- Brick
- CBM



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**Fig. 11 Trench 2 plans & sections**  
Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:25 at A3

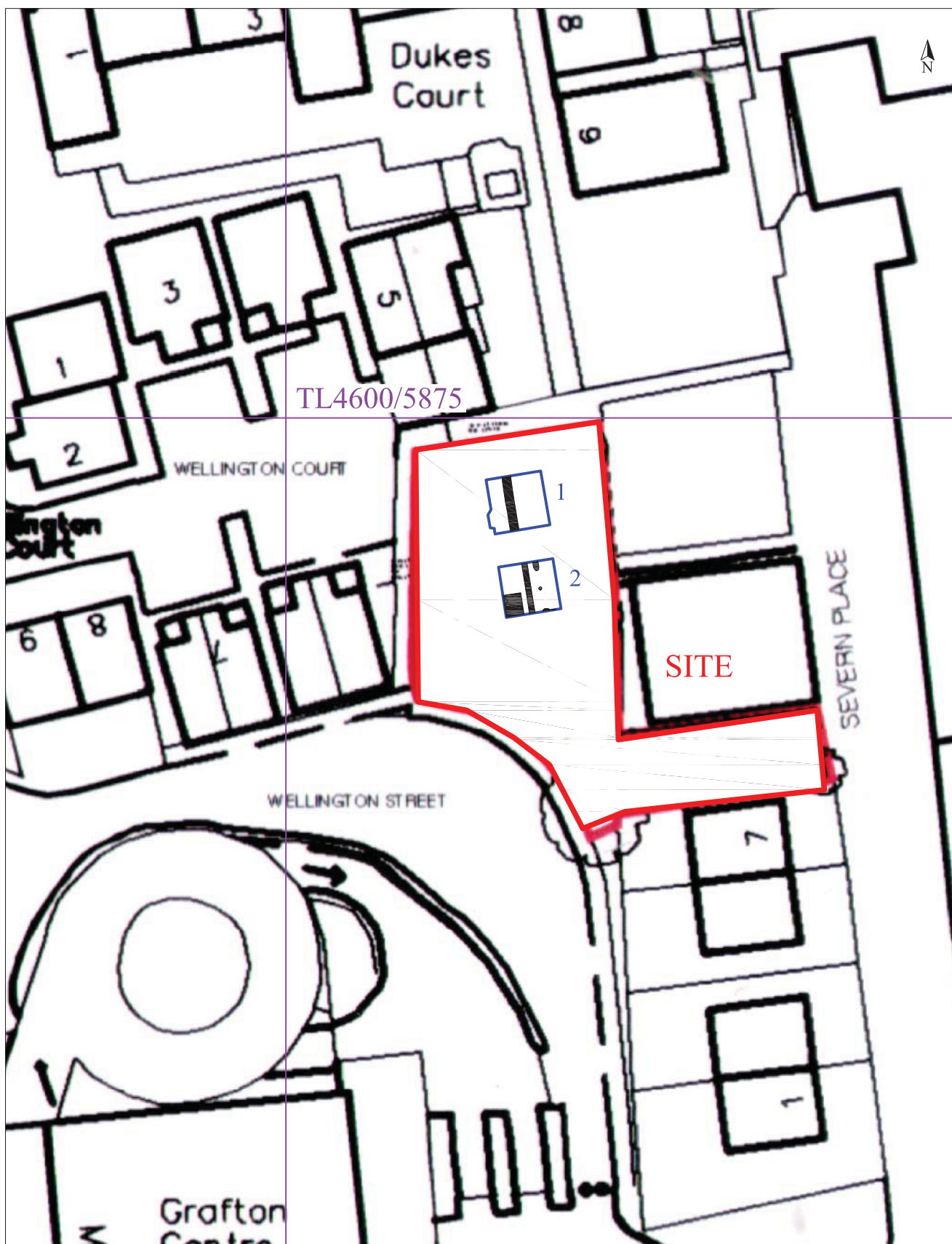


0 10m

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Fig. 12 Proposed development plan

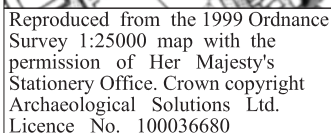
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0 20m

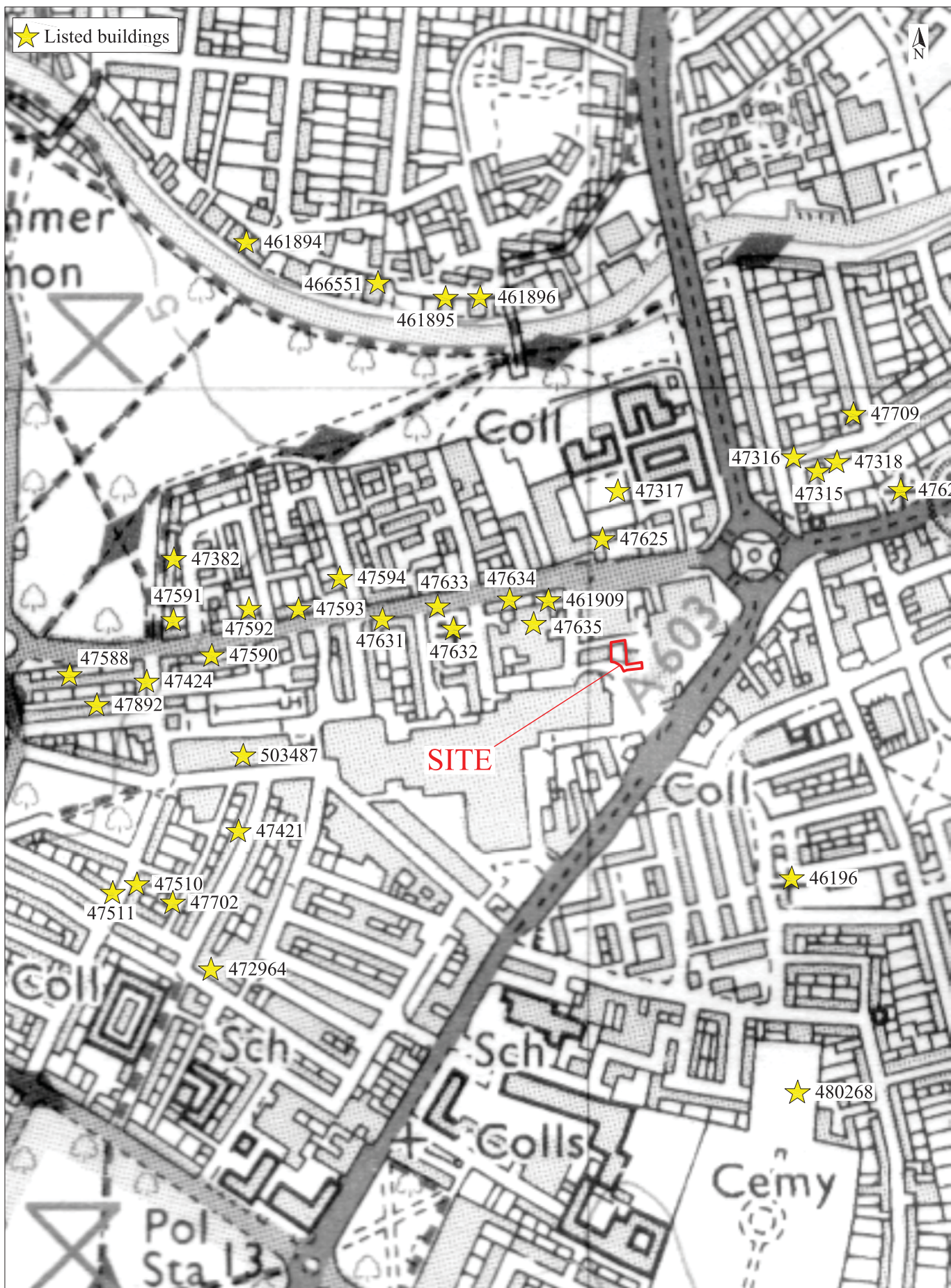
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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:400 at A4





Scale 1:10,000 at A4





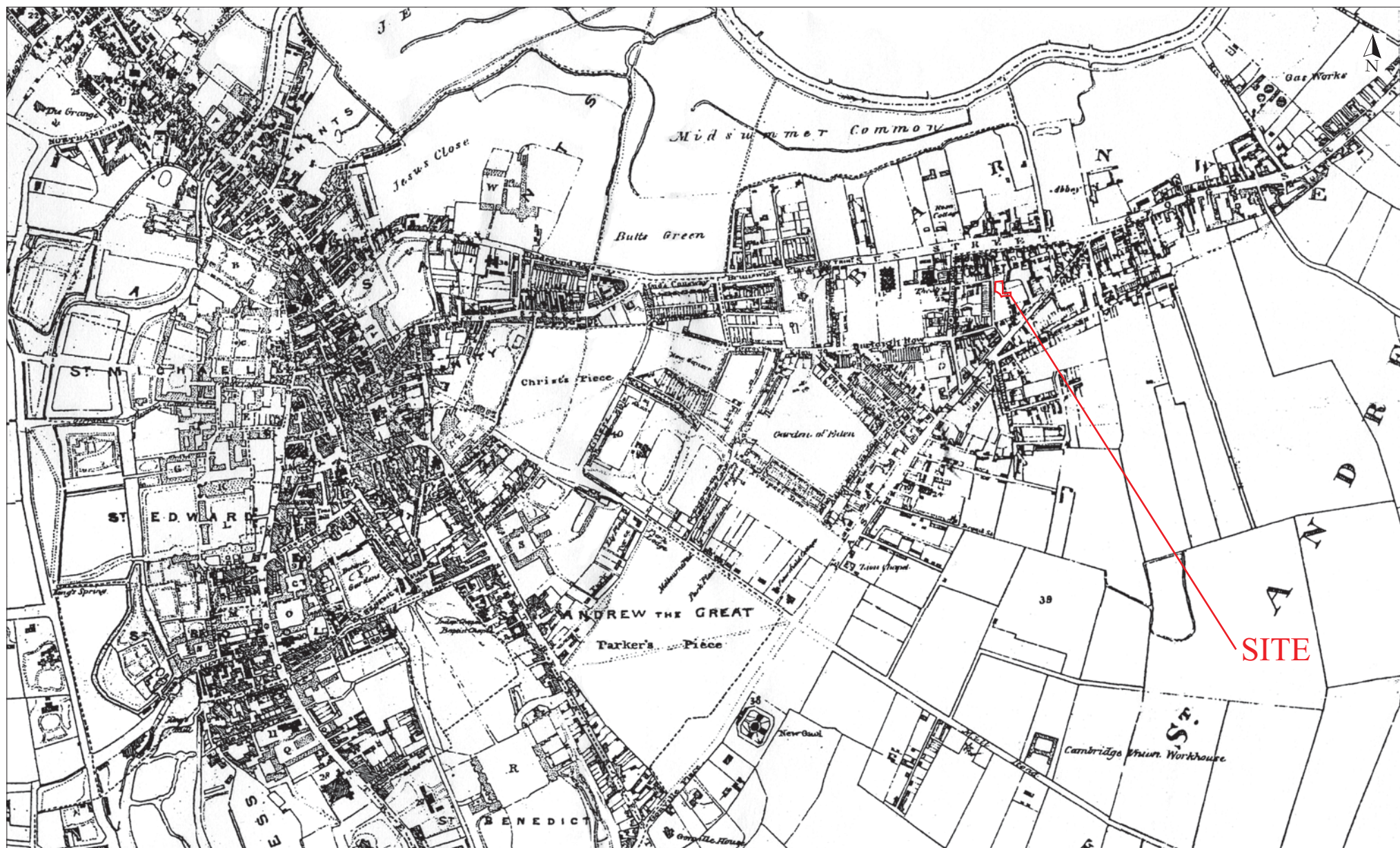
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**Fig. 4 Listed buildings**

Scale 1:5,000 at A4





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Fig. 5 Dewhurst & Nichols' map, 1840

Not to scale





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**Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1887**  
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4









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**Fig. 8 OS map, 1927**  
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4





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**Fig. 9 OS map, 1950-1960**  
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4