
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**STUDIO APARTMENTS,
LAND ADJACENT TO SEVERN PLACE,
CAMBRIDGE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND
HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL**

CHER ECB 3392

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NGR: TL 4603 5860	Report No: 3576
District: Cambridge	Site Code: AS 1318
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: P3876
Signed:	Date: June 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Studio Apartments, Land Adjacent to 7 Severn Place, Cambridge. An Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
<i>In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an historical building appraisal and a trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to Severn Place, Cambridge (TL 4603 5860). The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed new development consisting of 11 one-bedroom studio apartments following the demolition of a Nissen hut.</i>			
<i>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, including the Shakespeare brewery (MCB 17308) c.100m to the north, and the Britannia Iron Works 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 including the construction of Severn Place. An evaluation at the adjacent site of Wellington Court revealed remains of modern buildings and pits and 22 sherds of pottery (ECB 3357).</i>			
<i>The Nissen hut on the site was a robust example of a WWII Nissen hut constructed of brick encased in a semi-circular metal framework. The structure was in good condition. Within the interior the original fixtures and fittings had been removed to make way for its modern use as a garage.</i>			
<i>The trial trench evaluation revealed modern features including a wall (M1007) and two post pads (F1008 & F1010). The features may relate to a late 19th / early 20th century building which existed prior to the erection of the Nissen hut.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	24 th – 25 th June 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	3875	Site code	AS 1318
Type of project	<i>An archaeological evaluation and historic building appraisal</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Garage and surrounding scrub land</i>		
Planned development	<i>11 one-bedroom studio apartments</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>WWII Nissen Hut and modern disturbance</i>		
Significant finds(+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Cambridge</i>	<i>St Andrews the Less</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 4603 5860</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.7m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dan McConnell (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Adam Dyson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Marino</i>		
Full title	<i>Studio Apartments, Land Adjacent to 7 Severn Place, Cambridge. An Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Appraisal.</i>		
Authors	<i>Thompson, P</i>		
Report no.	3576		
Date (of report)	June 2010		

STUDIO APARTMENTS, LAND ADJACENT TO SEVERN PLACE, CAMBRIDGE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an historical building appraisal and a trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to Severn Place, Cambridge (TL 4603 5860). The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed new development consisting of 11 one-bedroom studio apartments following the demolition of a Nissen hut.

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) c.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 including the construction of Severn Place. An evaluation at the adjacent site of Wellington Court revealed remains of modern buildings and pits and 22 sherds of pottery (ECB 3357). The map regression suggests the site was situated between two groups of buildings.

The Nissen hut on the site was a robust example of a WWII Nissen hut constructed of brick encased in a semi-circular metal framework. The structure was in good condition. Within the interior the original fixtures and fittings had been removed to make way for its modern use as a garage.

The trial trench evaluation revealed modern features including a wall (M1007) and two post pads (F1008 & F1010). The features may relate to a late 19th / early 20th century building which existed prior to the erection of the Nissen hut.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation and an historic building appraisal on land adjacent to 7 Severn Place, Cambridge (NGR TL 4603 5860; Figs. 1 & 2). The programme of work was commissioned by Mr Aldo Marino and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed new development comprising the construction of 11 one-bedroom

apartments (Planning Ref. Cambridgeshire County Council Planning Application 09/0292/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation and building appraisal was conducted in accordance with a brief and additional advice issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (Dan McConnell, dated 24th March 2010), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 2nd June 2010). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The historic building appraisal followed the procedures set out in English Heritage's *'Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice'* (2006), and it also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (IFA 2008). The level of recording was to Level 1 as defined in the EH document.

1.4 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.

1.5 The historic building appraisal comprised the technical analysis of the existing historic structure through description and photography, paying particular attention to areas of surviving historic fabric in order to create a record before demolition.

Planning policy context

1.6 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

1.7 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 the 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.

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 the approximate 0.5 km radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig.3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 500m radius have also been discussed where relevant. Listed Buildings are in Appendix 2.

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. 4 - 8

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

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 5th century but reoccupied by the 7th. 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 9th and early 10th 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 13th century Parish Church of St Andrew the Less (restored in the 19th 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 19th 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 19th 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 19th 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 19th 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 2010 an evaluation on the adjacent site of Wellington Court found remains of a modern brick building including fireplace and herringbone tiled floor (ECB 3357). Modern pits and 22 sherds of early modern to modern pottery were also recovered. In the 20th 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. Wellington Court and Severn Place were created at this time.

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.3.1 The 1887 First Edition 25 inch OS Map shows the site in the angle close to where East Road and Newmarket Road meet (Fig 5) with Barnwell Priory and the church of St Andrew the Less to the north. The site appears to be located between to groups of buildings. The 1904 Second Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map shows little evidence for change immediately around the site (Fig 6), although industrialisation of the general area can be seen, most notably the Great Eastern Railway, Gas Works and Brick Works. The 1927 25 inch OS map indicates that the assessment site is mainly located beneath a building (Fig 7). The 1950s 6 inch OS Map (Fig 8) indicates once

again that the assessment site lies between two buildings suggesting that either a short-lived building on the site between c.1905 and 1950, or else a slight inaccuracy in the 1927 OS map.

5 METHODOLOGY (Historic building appraisal)

5.1 The site was visited on 18th June 2010 in order to undertake the appraisal and photographic work. The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 1000D digital camera (10 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were fair at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on architects drawings provided by the client (Fig.10).

6 THE BUILDING (Fig. 10; Plates 1-10)

6.1 Nissen huts were originally used as housing for soldiers in World War 1 and comprised a wholly pre-fabricated structure designed to be easily portable, rapid to construct, and essentially strong and durable. Production of the Nissen hut decreased in the inter-war period although was revived during the Second World War. Following World War 2 many such huts were sold typically for use as storage structures or similar (McCosh, 1997).

Exterior

6.2 The Nissen hut at Severn Place is on a neglected piece of land surrounded by modern development (Plate 1). Recently used as a garage, the building displays signs of modern alterations though has retained its original layout and is structurally sound.

6.3 Its form is that of a typical Nissen hut, a semi-circular metal frame of five regular bays covered in sheets of corrugated iron over a rectangular concrete base. Small narrow windows pierce the corrugated iron shell within each bay at upper level along both the northern and southern elevations; though all are now boarded. The eastern and western ends are brick built in modern pink Flettons laid in Flemish and stretcher bond.

6.4 The eastern elevation is dominated by a large aperture framed by an iron 'I' girder and a row of bricks laid in soldier course and now occupied by modern roller shutter doors (Plate 2).

6.5 Two shallow brick buttresses extend half way up the western elevation which is partially covered in vegetation. A central window exists at upper level with two flanking windows at lower level framed by slender concrete lintels; all are now boarded.

Interior

6.6 The interior is a single open space with the structural metal frame exposed as cylindrical semi-circular bars encased in concrete at the base defining each of the five bays. 'L' shaped iron purlins ride over the outside attached to the frame by metal bolted cleats. Large sheets of corrugated iron are bolted to the iron frame forming the outer shell of the building. A small dwarf wall constructed of modern pink Flettons laid in stretcher bond rises in seven courses along the northern and southern elevations incorporating the metal frame at lower level to increase stability. The wall is capped in a layer of cement to protect the brickwork.

6.7 The northern and southern elevations are pierced by small narrow rectangular fixed windows defining each of the bays at upper level; all are now blocked.

6.8 The western elevation is pierced by three windows, a high central six pane metal framed casement window flanked by two metal framed two light casements to the north and south (Plate 3). All are now blocked.

6.9 The eastern gable end is constructed of brick dominated by a large central aperture framed by brick jambs rising to roof level and an iron girder acting as a lintel above (Plate 4). A row of bricks laid in soldier course lies directly above the iron lintel. The roller shutter doors installed at present are modern however it is possible that they occupy the original opening as there are no signs of alterations to the surrounding brickwork.

6.10 The floor is a bare concrete slab with two narrow rectangular pits (boarded over) used for vehicle maintenance aligned east-west at the western end of the building. Markings for parking bays can be seen throughout.

6 DISCUSSION (The building)

6.1 The Nissen hut at Severn place is a good robust example of its type retaining much of its original brick structure and metal framework. However its interior has been stripped of all original features replaced by modern fixtures and fittings in line with its use as a garage.

7 METHODOLOGY (Trial trench evaluation)

7.1 A single trial trench was excavated located within the extent of the footprint of the recently demolished Nissen hut. The excavated area measured 5.30m x 4.0m.

7.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

8 RESULTS

8.1 Trench 1 Fig. 9; DP 13

<i>Sample Section</i>		<i>Fig. 9</i>
<i>West facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 14.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Demolition deposit. Light brownish grey sandy silt and mixed rubble with frequent brick and concrete fragments, occasional Tarmac and glass.
0.14 – 0.34m	L1001	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and moderate flecks of mortar and CBM fragments.
0.34 – 0.64m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks.
0.64m+	L1003	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty sand

Description: A wall (F1006, M1007), two post pad (F1008 & F1010) and a modern pit (F1012) were present in Trench 1 (Fig 9). A modern service was also present (DP14)

Wall foundation M1007 (0.24m x 0.22m x 0.11m) was aligned north-south across trench 1 (DP 15). It comprised three yellow bricks (110mm x 110mm x 70mm) with a rough finish and mortar bonded truncated by modern demolition. The Construction Cut F1006 (>0.88m x 0.42m x 0.08m) had a steep profile and a flattish base.

Post Pad F1008 (0.46m x 0.30m x 0.08m) was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flattish base (DP 16). Its fill (L1009) was a mixed rubble comprising CBM fragments and cement-based mortar.

Post Pad F1010 (0.50m x 0.30m) was rectangular in plan though unexcavated (DP 16). Its fill (L1011) was a mid orange CBM rubble. A single sherd of modern pottery (28g) was recovered. The feature is the same as F1008.

Pit F1012 (>2.0m x >1.30m x >0.50m) was irregular in plan with an irregular profile and an irregular base (DP 15). Its fill (L1013) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional brick, mortar and heavily disturbed by tree roots. Modern pottery (8g) and CBM (3937g) were present.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 A demolition deposit (L1005) comprised of rubble within a mixed grey and brown sandy silt matrix within a linear cut (F1004) extended over 3.70m across the site truncating earlier deposits up to a depth of 0.48m. Modern glass was present. This deposit represents the demolition of the Nissen hut which previously stood on the site. A second demolition layer (L1000) made up of a light brownish grey sandy silt and mixed rubble with frequent brick and concrete fragments, occasional Tarmac and glass also relates to recent demolition. It was 0.14m thick.

10.2 A layer of made ground (L1001) was identified immediately below the demolition layers consisting of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and moderate flecks of mortar and CBM fragments. It was seen across the full extent of the trench up to 0.10m in depth sealing all archaeological features.

10.3 Subsoil L1002 was cut by all archaeological features. It comprised a mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks and was 0.30m thick. Modern pottery, and CBM were present.

10.4 The natural (L1003) was a mid brownish orange silty sand seen after the removal of subsoil (L1002). No archaeological features were identified beneath the subsoil.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 The trial trench evaluation at Severn Place Cambridge revealed a wall, two post pads and a pit. All the features were modern 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 (Fig. 7) showing a building occupying the site. This same building may appear on the earlier 1904 OS map (Fig 6) although it is unclear. No earlier features were identified.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Marino for funding of the evaluation and historic building appraisal, and his contractor, Richard Jackson, for their assistance.

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ms Clare Boyce of Cambridge HER and staff at the Cambridge Record Office.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Daniel McConnell of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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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). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3 & 4. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

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 th 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 th century.
04653a	4624 5893	Wall at Abbey House/Barnwell Priory: old boundary wall running towards Beche Road stands on a plinth of 15 th 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 th 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 th century channel, a 14 th century lane and foundations of 17 th century warehouses. Ground raising took place between the 17 th and 20 th centuries
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
04684	4621 5891	Abbey House, Abbey Road: late 16 th -early 18 th 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 th 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 th 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 th 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 th century
MCB18567 & ECB3233	4592 5829	Terraced houses and South Street: Evaluation found remains of an 18 th century terraced street
GD3441	4613 5819	Mill Road Cemetery, Registered Park Grade II, 19 th century
ECB 3357	4603 5875	Evaluation at 5 Wellington Court: Trench 1 contained remains of a modern brick building including three walls, a herringbone tile floor and fireplace. Trench 2 contained modern remains including pits and pottery
<i>Undated</i>		
MCB16515	4593 5905	Midsummer Common Bridge: Bowstring girder foot/cycle bridge spanning river Cam

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS (Fig 4)

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 th century
47316	46193 58933	Wall at Abbey House fronting Abbey Road and Beche Road, Grade II, 18 th 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 th 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 th 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 th century
47625	46013 58855	61 Newmarket Road, Grade II 18 th century
47626	46295 58902	Church of St Andrew the Less, Newmarket Road, Grade II, early 13 th century, restored 1854-6
47631	45802 58780	6 & 8 Newmarket Road, Grade II, early 19 th

		century
47632	45871 58770	Church of Christ Church, Newmarket Road, Grade II, 1839, small alterations in 1946 and late 20 th
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 th 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

Figure No.	Date	Scale	Name and Source
1	Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
2	Modern	1:1,000	Detailed site information: Client
3	Modern		HER information: Archaeological Solutions
4	1887	25 inch	First Edition OS map
5	1904	6 inch	Second Edition OS Map
6	c.1927	25 inch	OS
7	c.1950-60	6 inch	OS

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004	1005	Modern Demolition Cut					Glass (5) 1,147g
1007		Partial Remains of Wall			2,356		
1009		Post Pad Fill			2,842		
1011		Post Pad Fill (unexcavated)	Modern	(1) 28g			
1012	1013	Pit	Modern	(1) 8g	3,937		

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of seven fragments (9102g) of CBM, the bulk of which is comprised of abraded 19th to 20th century bricks associated with former structural features or demolition debris.

The partial remains of Wall M1007 produced a complete 19th-20th century 'soft red brick' with dimensions of 220x100x70, a flat base and a weight of 2356g; while Post Pad L1009 produced two further partially complete 'soft red bricks' (in total 2814g) of comparable date with dimensions of ?x115x654mm.

Modern Pit F1012 (L1013) contained a complete 19th century cream flooring brick (2030g) with dimensions of 220x110x40mm and an upper surface worn smooth, as well as fragments of modern (later 20th century) brick (1315g) and concrete (553g).

A single fragment (34g) of peg tile of late post-medieval to early modern date was recovered from Subsoil L1002.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL



1

Interior of Nissen hut, taken from the east



2

Interior of Nissen hut, taken from the north-east



3

Window in the western elevation, taken from the east



4

Eastern elevation taken from the west



5

Exterior eastern elevation, taken from the south-east



6

Exterior eastern elevation, taken from the north-east



7

Southern elevation, taken from the south-east



8

Southern elevation, taken from the north-west



9

Western and northern elevation, taken from the north-west



10

Western elevation taken from the west

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION



13

Trench 1, post excavation, looking north



14

Trench 1, modern service, looking east



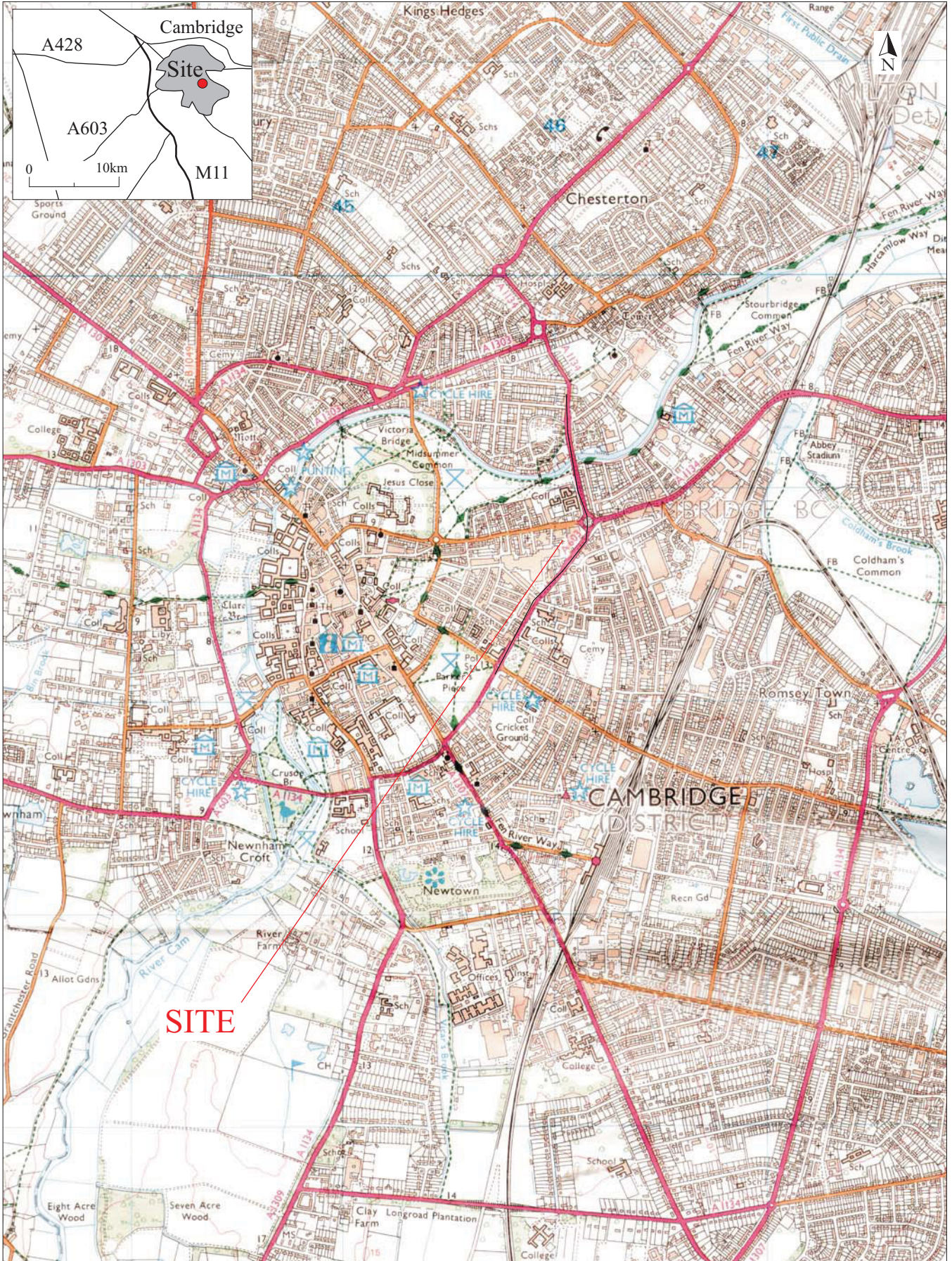
15

Wall M1007 and Demolition Pit F1012, looking west



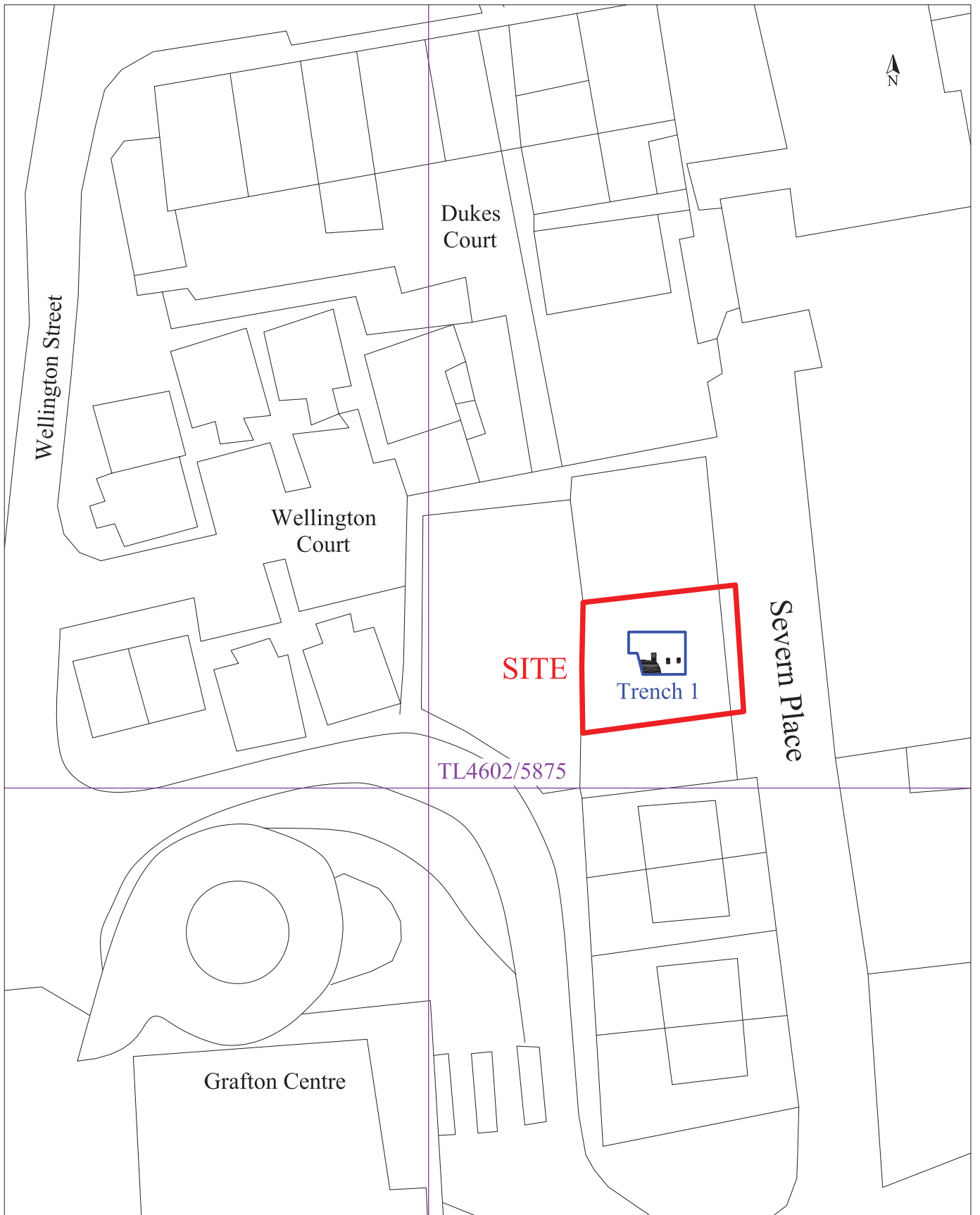
16

Post Pads F1008 and F1010, looking north

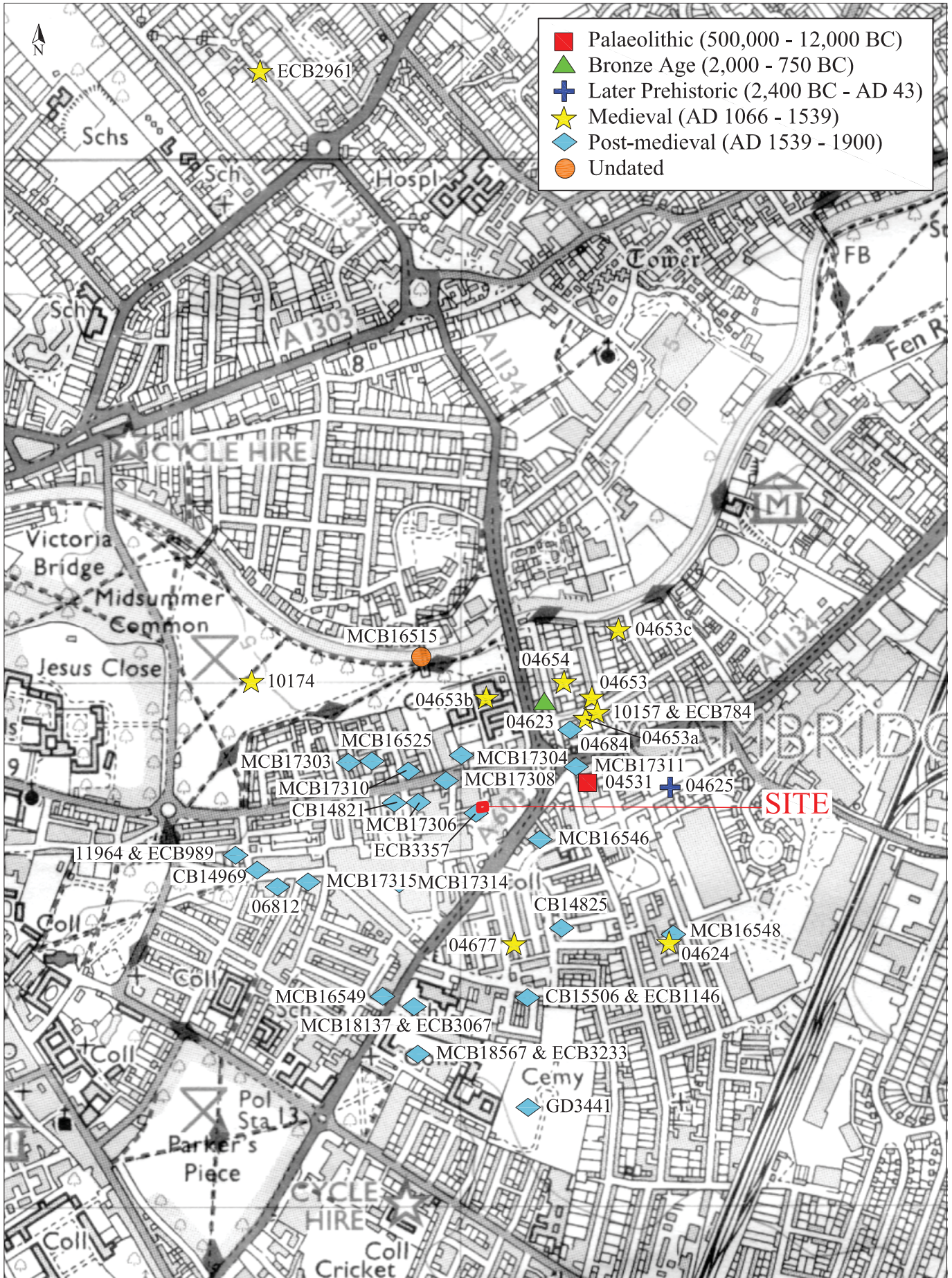


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

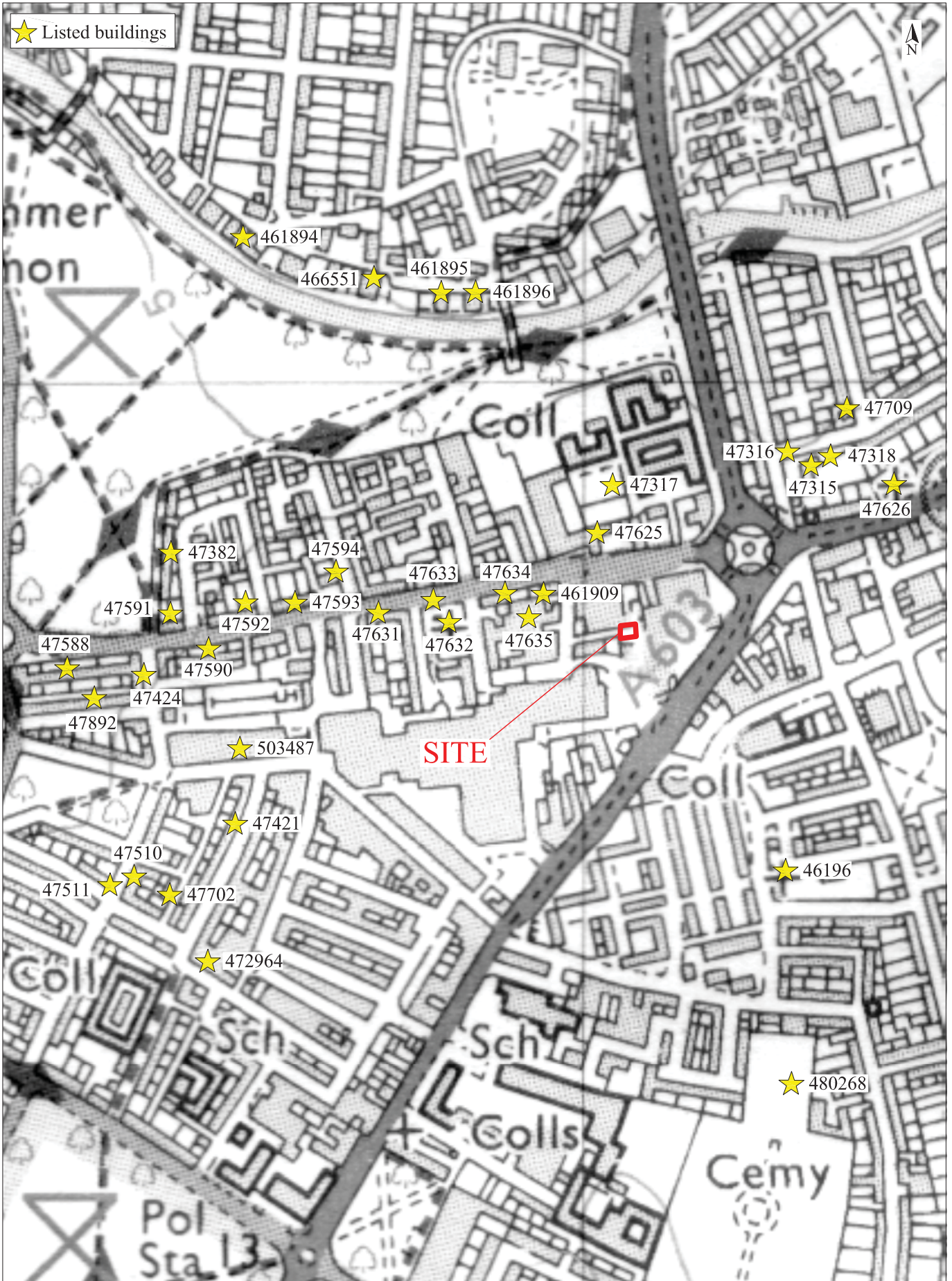


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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:5,000 at A4

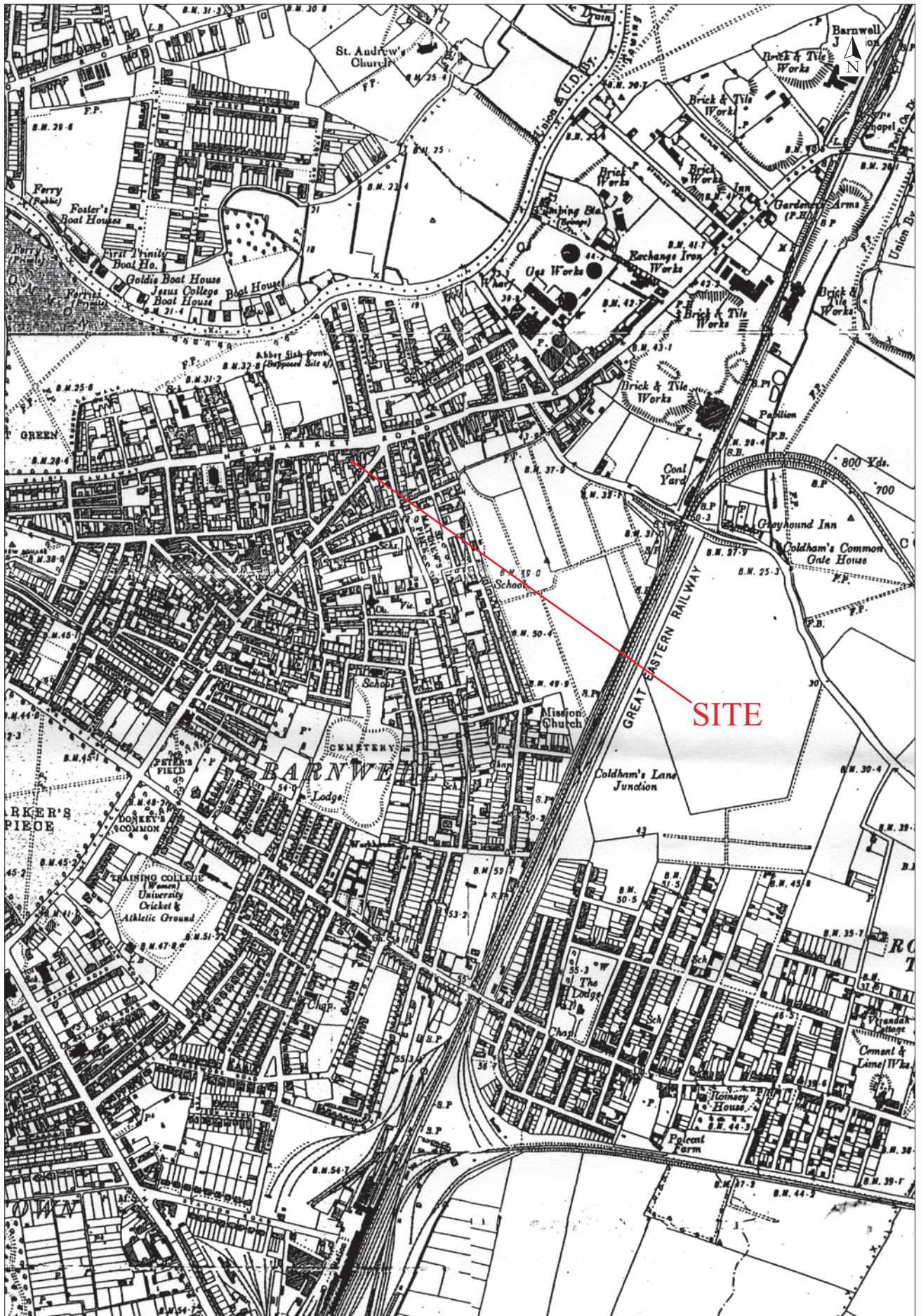


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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1887

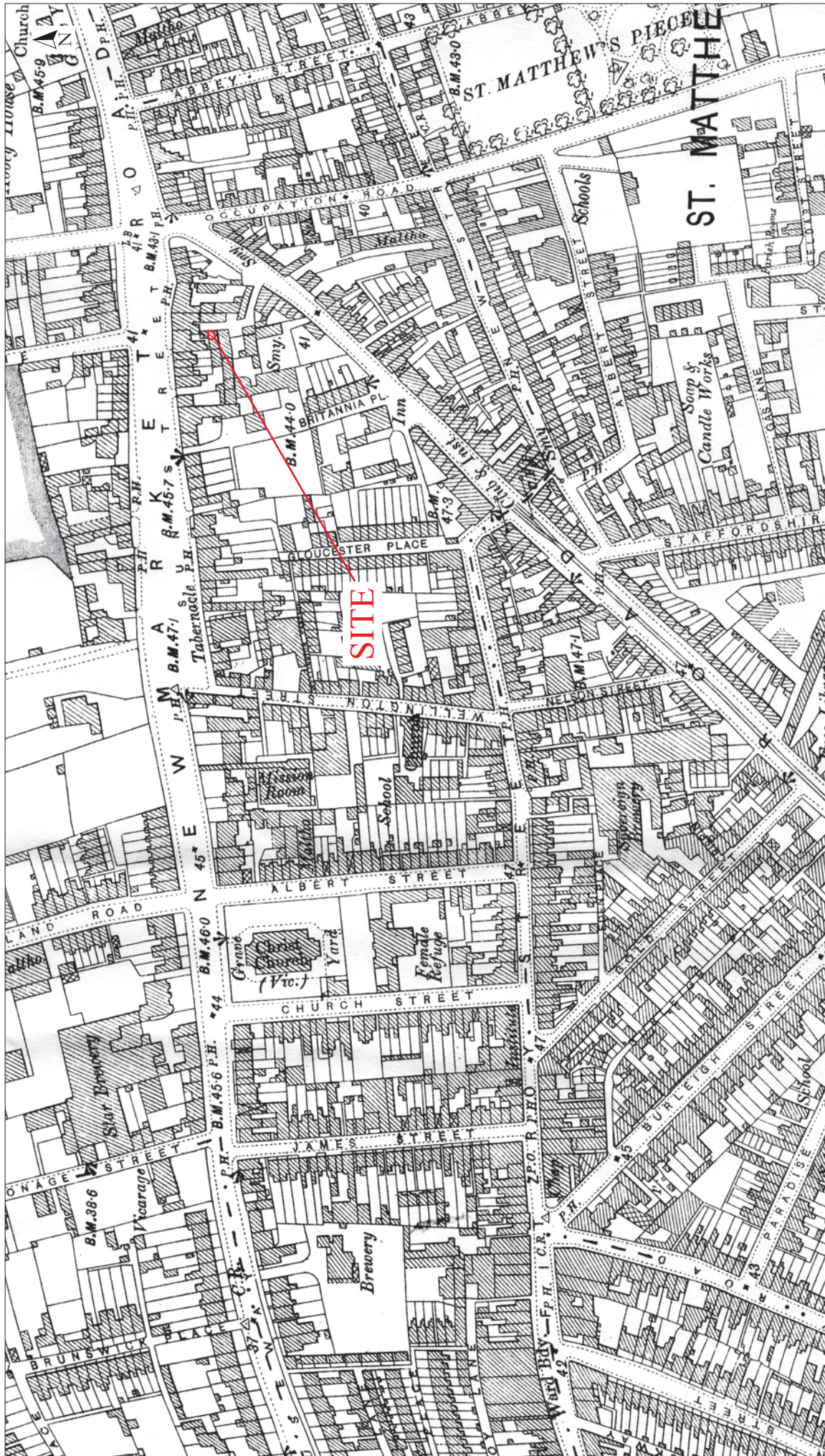
Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1904
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4



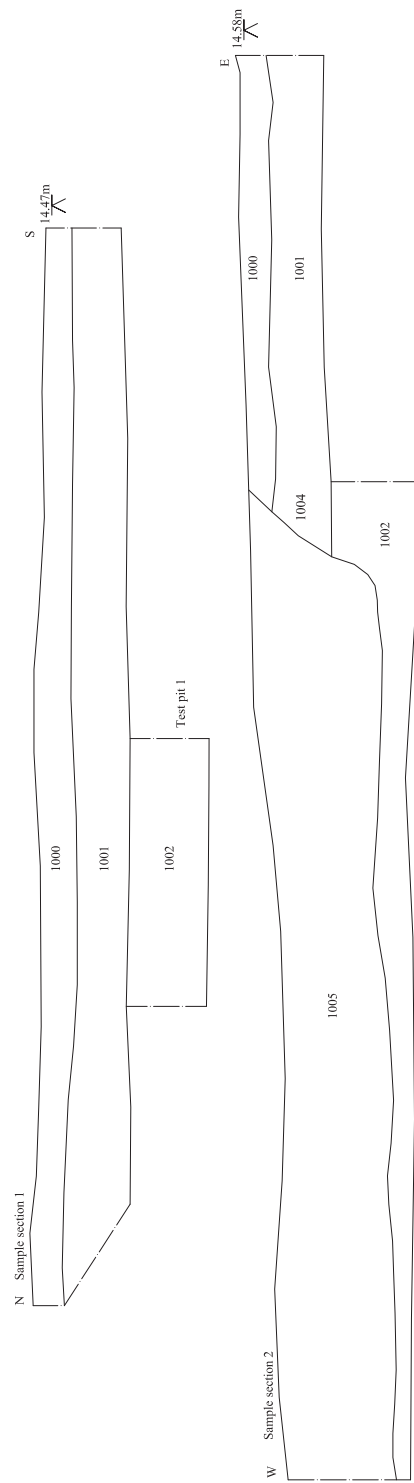
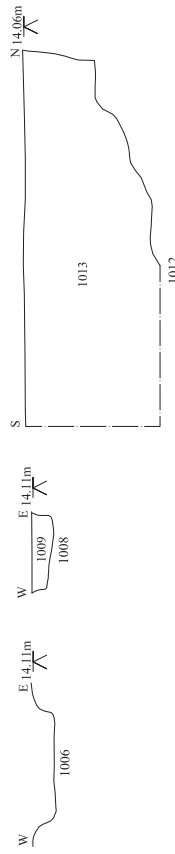
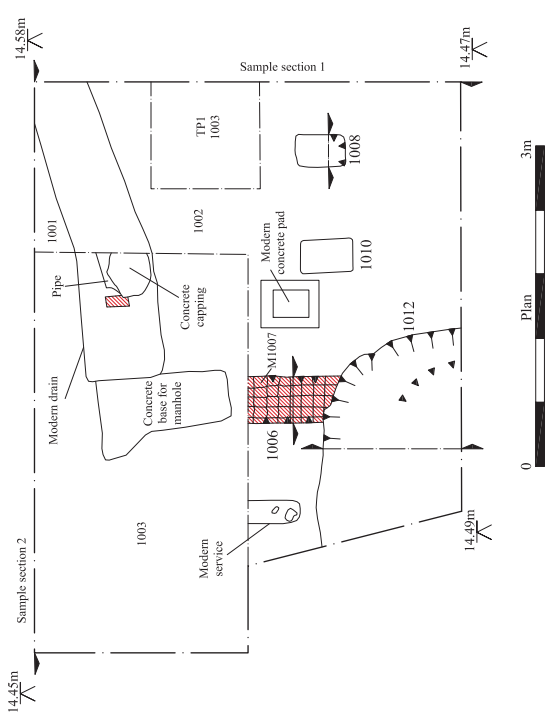
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1927
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

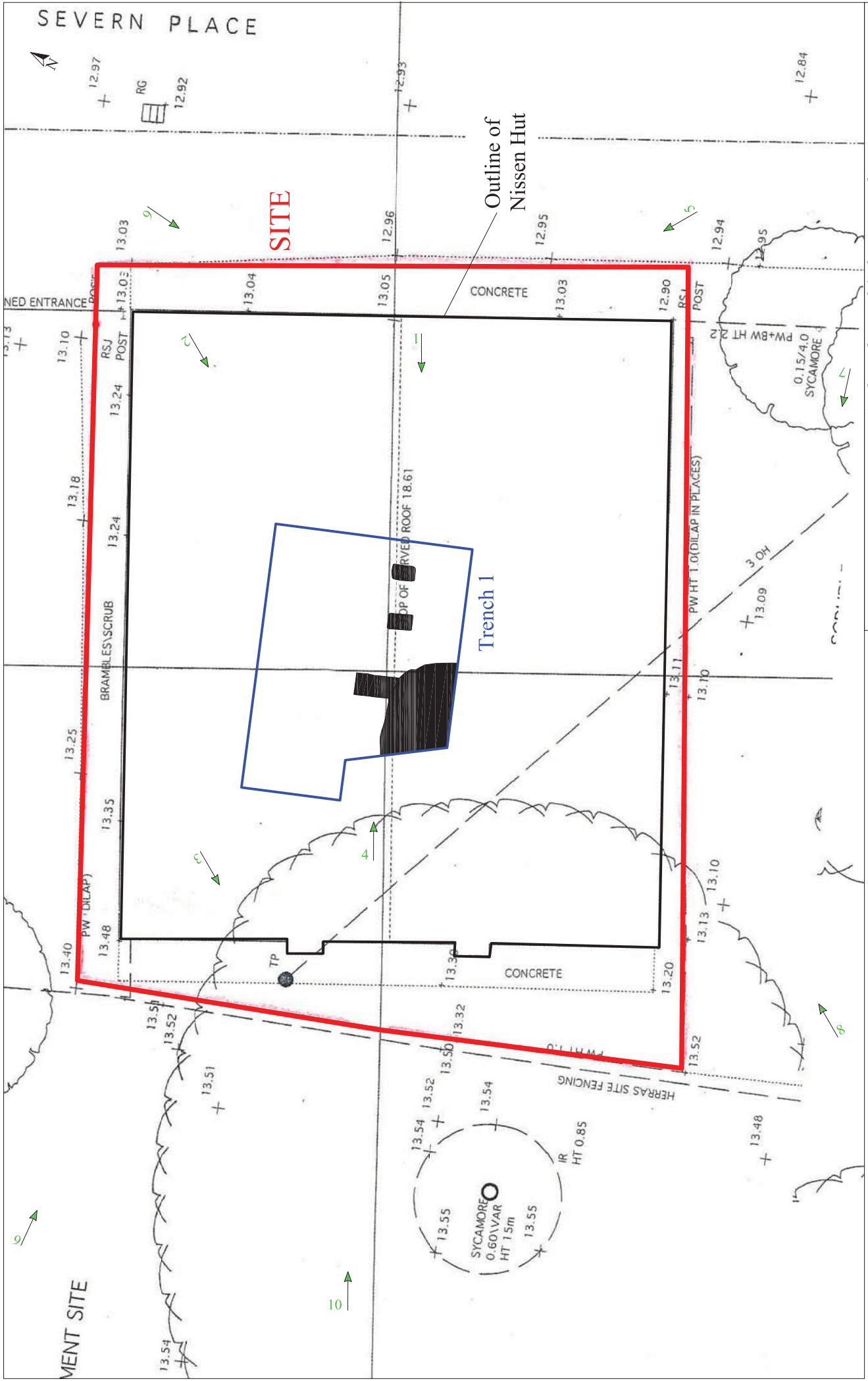


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Fig. 8 OS map, 1950-1960
 Scale 6 inch to 1 mile at A4

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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 and sections at 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Photographic locations for level 1 HBR

Scale 1:100 at A4

