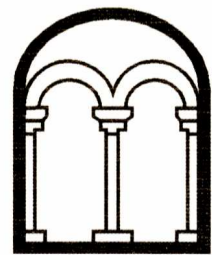


**LAND AT 2 GREEN'S ROAD
CAMBRIDGE**

**BUILDING RECORDING
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Albion
archaeology



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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Compiled by	Approved by
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All images of the building survey are provided on the accompanying CD.

Appendix 2 provides thumbnail images of all films.



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The project was commissioned by Januarys on behalf of the client, Cambridge Repetition Engineers and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kasia Gdaniec. The Written Statement of Investigation was approved by Andy Thomas. Both are Archaeological Officers of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The photographic standing building recording was undertaken by Nigel Macbeth (Photographer) with additional recording by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper. Backfilling was monitored by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Christiane Meckseper. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the results of the building recording. The results of the archaeological evaluation comprise Section 3 with Section 4 examining the significance of these results. A heritage asset and impact assessment forms Section 5. Section 6 is a bibliography. Appendix 1 (Section 7) contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data. Appendix 2 (Section 8) contains a detailed list of the photographs taken as part of the photographic survey with thumbnail images forming Appendix 3 (Section 9).



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBM	Ceramic building material (i.e. brick and tile)
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
CPA	CCC's Planning Archaeologist
Client	Cambridge Repetition Engineers
DA	Development area
EH	English Heritage
HER	CCC's Historic Environment Record
HET	CCC's Historic Environment Team
CI/A	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd ed, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission was granted (14/0649/FUL) for the redevelopment of the commercial site at 2 Green's Road, Cambridge for residential use.

Following advice from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, Condition 9 was attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 2 standard to be carried out prior to the demolition of the buildings, followed by an archaeological evaluation.

Green's Road is a small cul-de-sac, off Victoria Road, which lies in the northern part of central Cambridge. The site lies c. 500m to the east of the Castle Hill area which was the focus for Roman and early Saxon settlement. Saxon cemeteries exist in an arc around the town and Saxon inhumations were found c. 1903 during quarrying at Swan's gravel pit, which lay at the northern end of Green's Road in the area of the current playing field.

Green's Road lies in the parish of Chesterton which did not see any built development until after enclosure in 1840. After this date "New Chesterton" was laid out with residential housing, new churches and recreational areas.

No. 2 Green's Road comprises two light industrial units which are set back from Victoria Road on the eastern side of a dog-leg in Green's Road. Historical maps show that the units were built between 1886 and 1904. Their early use is unclear. The site is first recorded in the Kelly's directory of Cambridge in 1951 when it is occupied by a carpenter and builder and a motor garage.

Cambridge Repetition Engineers occupied the site since their incorporation in 1954 and until their move to new offices in 2005. They shared the site with a motor garage. The site had lain abandoned since 2005 and was in bad disrepair during the building survey.

The building survey was carried out on 28th October 2014 and consisted of a detailed internal and external photographic record of the buildings and their fixtures and fittings, and survey of a ground plan of the buildings.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out after the demolition of the buildings on 26th January 2015. No archaeological features were revealed with the exception of two post-medieval or modern quarry pits. An earlier make-up or dump layer that most likely pre-dates the industrial buildings was also recorded throughout the trench. This contained fragments of four Trinity Hall plates.

Subject to transfer of title, the project archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Stores (CHER event no: ECB4302). This report will be uploaded onto the Oasis website (ref. no.: albionar1-192870).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission was granted (14/0649/FUL) for the redevelopment of the commercial site at 2 Green's Road, Cambridge for residential use.

The proposals comprised:

- demolition of the commercial units on site;
- erection of four 2-bed apartments and one 1-bed apartment with car and cycle parking and associated landscaping.

Following advice from the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, Condition 9 was attached to the planning consent requiring that "no development shall place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority".

The HET issued a brief (CCC 2014) for a programme of building recording to English Heritage Level 2 standard (EH 2006a) to be carried out before demolition. The requirements also included a programme of archaeological trial trenching prior to construction.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the programme of building recording and archaeological works and prepared a Written Statement of Investigation (Albion 2014), which was approved by the HET.

The building recording took place on 28th October 2014, and the trial trenching on 26th January 2015. This report describes the results of both investigations.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Green's Road is a small cul-de-sac, off Victoria Road, which lies in the northern part of central Cambridge. No. 2 Green's Road comprises two light industrial units which are set back from Victoria Road on the eastern side of a dog-leg in Green's Road (Figure 1). The side elevations of the units and the entrance gate are visible from Victoria Road. The units lie opposite each other, with their gable ends facing Green's Road and their sides facing a small overgrown yard. The buildings were unused and in a poor state of repair at the time of the fieldwork.

Green's Road lies *c.* 200m north of the River Cam and the underlying geology consists of sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits 2 over Gault Formation Mudstone¹. The topography of the Victoria Road area rises gently from east to west and from the River Cam to Castle Hill. The site itself lies on level ground at

¹ Contains British Geological Survey Materials NERC (2015)



the eastern end of Victoria Road at *c.* 10m OD. It is centred on grid reference TL 4504 5955.

1.3 Archaeological and Built Heritage Background

Green's Road lies *c.* 500m to the east of the Castle Hill area, which was the focus of the Roman settlement of Cambridge. Roman Cambridge reached its largest extent in the 4th century when the town was surrounded by a wall, bank and ditch. Using modern street names as a reference, the settlement extended approximately from the junction of Histon Road and Victoria Road in the north to Northampton Street in the south and from Mount Pleasant and Pound Hill in the west to Magrath Avenue in the East. No Roman evidence has yet been found at the eastern end of Victoria Road.

Early and middle Saxon settlement and burial evidence is more piecemeal and is recorded from a number of small-scale investigations in the Castle Hill area. It is suggested that an 8th-century Mercian *burh* existed in the Roman town with the focus later shifting south of the river (Haslam in Cessford and Dickens, 2005).

Cessford suggests that there was an arc of early Saxon cemeteries to the west of Cambridge, at Newnham Croft, St John's College cricket field, Girton and Trumpington and King's Garden Hostel (Cessford and Dickens 2005). Saxon inhumations were also found around 1903 during quarrying at Swan's gravel pit, which lay at the northern end of Green's Road in the area of the current playing field.

Green's Road lies in the parish of Chesterton which did not see any built development until after enclosure in 1840. After this date "New Chesterton" was laid out with residential housing, new churches and recreational areas.

Most of the 19th-century development to the north and south of Victoria Road dates from after the middle of the century. One exception is the Victoria Asylum, adjacent to Green's Road in the east. This was built in 1837 together with a number of almshouses and allotments. The current buildings on the site date to the 1920s but the plot is still used for sheltered housing and is set amongst allotments (CCC 2012).

19th-century development of the streets was gradual with sections of terraces built by local builders and as working-class accommodation. Residential housing is interspersed with small industrial units. An industrial school was located at the corner of Harvey Goodwin Avenue and Victoria Road, and the Cambridge Instrument Company occupied premises in the area between 1895 and 1974.

Historical maps show that the industrial units at 2 Green's Road were built between 1886 and 1904 (Figures 2 and 3). The early use of the buildings is unclear as no historical records exist and no entries are listed for the address in any of the early commercial directories for Cambridge.

The Design & Access statement (Haysom Ward Miler Architects 2014) states:



“The existing buildings on the site, though derelict and in a poor state of disrepair, represent a building typology which forms an important part of the urban character of the city. Historically, much of the city of Cambridge included within the streets of urban terraced housing a mix of workshops, warehouses and other buildings of similar small scale commercial use. These buildings were often not picturesque, more utilitarian and functional in appearance, and often placed behind the more formal streets of terraced housing. However, these buildings form part of the character of the city.”

Information from a local resident² suggested that the building was originally a dairy building or part of a dairy farm. This could explain why it was not listed in the local directories as it was not a business but an agricultural complex. Evidence for cattle farming or use of the buildings as a dairy for cheese and milk making is difficult to ascertain as the buildings have been remodelled and refurbished since their construction.

Supporting evidence could be in its conversion to new use in the middle of the 20th century. English Heritage’s *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement for the East of England* (EH 2006b, 61) states:

“The industrialisation of much of the dairy industry meant that the majority of farm dairies were redundant by the mid-20th century. Where the dairy was part of the farmhouse it is usual to find that it has been brought into domestic use, typically resulting in the removal of any fittings associated with butter or cheese making. Any survivals of dairy equipment *in situ* are rare. Detached dairy buildings may also have been brought into an alternative use, again usually resulting in the removal of associated fittings.”

Evidence for a different earlier use of the building was visible in the floor of the eastern room of the northern building where a number of “scars” were infilled with concrete and may indicate earlier structures or partitions (Figure 4, Plate 10).

There are no obvious associated farm buildings in the vicinity of Green’s Road, but a possible explanation is that the 2 Green’s Road complex was an extension to the buildings on the other side of the road, which now form the Cambridge Art Space. Some of the Cambridge Art Space buildings date from the middle of the 19th century (Figure 2) and, similar to 2 Green’s Road, were later reused as a furniture maker’s workshop. However, it is possible that together they were part of an earlier agricultural complex, straddling Green’s Road. This may also explain the slightly unusual “dog leg” of Green’s Road, which may originally have formed a farm access or even a small yard.

² Mr. James Wells at 10 Green’s Road, based on an eyewitness account by another former resident.



2 Green's Road is first listed in the 1951 Kelly's Directory for Cambridge when it was occupied by "Kirk Stokes & Co, carpenters & joiners, shopfitters & builders", who had moved to the site from previous premises in New Street. The buildings were also used as a motor services and garage by "R. A. Hall, motor engineer".

In 1953 Kirk Stokes & Co were sharing the site with the "Cambridge Machine Tool Company, precision engineers". "Cambridge Repetition Engineers Ltd" was incorporated in 1954 and is listed on the site since then.

Most recently the buildings were used for car repairs and light engineering works. The site has been redundant since 2005 (Januarys 2014).

1.4 Project Objectives

1.4.1 Building Recording

The regional research framework states that evidence from the built environment should be better integrated into the archaeological record. This includes the identification of urban housing, shops and warehouses (Medlycott 2011, 88). The framework also states that building recording as part of planning consent should be the norm (ibid., 87).

The aim of the building recording was to provide a fully archivable record of the buildings before their demolition, and to set the buildings into their historical and archaeological context.

1.4.2 Archaeological evaluation

The research framework states that further work is needed on understanding urban origins and their subsequent trajectories of development (Medlycott 2011, 87).

The principal objective of the evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains were present at the site and, if so, to determine their extent, condition, nature and significance. Attention was to be paid to determining the amount of truncation that might affect any remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons were present.

A specific research aim of the evaluation was to determine whether there was any evidence for Saxon occupation, relating to the burials found at Swan's gravel pit to the north of Green's Road.

The information was to be used in the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains that might be present.

The broader objective of the project was to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and produce an archive report that fully described the archaeological works.



1.5 Methodology

The methodology for the project is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2014). Throughout the project the following standards were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• Cambridgeshire County Council	<i>Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (2014)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2009)
	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice</i> (2006)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
• HET	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation & Historic building Recording. 2 Green's Road, Cambridge.</i> CCC HET, Dan McConnell, October 16, 2014.
• ClfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief</i> (2009)
	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (updated 2008)



2. RESULTS OF THE BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 Introduction

Building recording was undertaken on 28th October 2014. A further visit was made on 4th December 2014 to record the external parts of the buildings exposed during removal of vegetation.

2.2 Description of the Exterior

2.2.1 The building complex

The site is surrounded by a brick wall, which also functions as the western and northern walls of the northern, main building. The perimeter wall stops to leave a gap for the site entrance in the form of a metal mesh gate in the south-western corner of the site, immediately to the west of the southern building (Plates 1 and 2).

The site consists of two buildings which lie opposite each other along the northern and south-eastern boundaries of the site, forming an elongated rectangular yard between them (Plates 3 and 4).

Most of the roof tiles of the western part of the northern buildings are missing, leading to considerable decay of the roof and its underlying structure.

A ground plan of the site is provided in Figure 4. This is based on a CAD survey drawing provided on the archive CD.

2.2.2 Northern (main) building

On the OS map the northern building has a rectangular ground plan with a triangular SW extension. The SW extension represents a wooden office annex and timber awning additional to the main building. It is joined to the northern building by a vertical timber joint, which was revealed after demolition. It was most likely added at the same time or soon after the construction of the rectangular northern building as its distinctive shape is part of the first representation of the building on the 1904 OS map.

The walls of the western “extension” also form the perimeter wall of the complex facing Green’s Road and are therefore built in the more decorative Flemish bond. The remainder of the northern building complex is constructed in the more industrial and economic English bond.

The main brick building is rectangular in plan and consists of three main components.

The eastern section of the building has two storeys and a red clay tile covered gabled roof (Plate 5). Both storeys of the building are brick-built. The lower part



of the building is plastered and whitewashed while the upper storey is bare brick. A band of timber cladding divides the two storeys.

On the ground floor is a centrally placed timber sliding door. This consists of a lower timber part with seven parallel vertical glass lights in its upper section. A simple one-leafed batten swinging door is inserted within the sliding door.

A simple rectangular casement window is located to the east of the sliding door. It has a wooden frame, two vertical lights and a grille of vertical metal bars on its inside. Along the northern wall of the ground floor, just below the ceiling, are two regularly spaced, horizontal, rectangular windows with a non-movable single pane and a metal grille on their inside.

The upper floor has a central main double door that extends from floor to ceiling and was most likely part of a loading bay. It is a casement door with a barely surviving wooden frame. Three windows, one to the west, and two to the east of the door are rectangular with three vertical panes and thin wooden frames. There are no windows in the northern or eastern walls.

The western section of the northern building has a lower roofline that is also gabled and covered in red clay tiles. The walls on the ground floor are brick-built while the upper floor is entirely of timber (Plate 6).

A wall section built of concrete breeze blocks was inserted on the southern side of the ground floor (Plate 6). It extends from the sliding door of the eastern, higher building across to the eastern end of the western, lower building, and forms one side of a simple opening into the central room. When this wall was inserted and what it replaced is not clear.

The western, lower section of the building consists of two rooms, an eastern, smaller one, which is also the central room of the whole northern building complex, and a western larger one. The small central room was most likely inserted at a later date, probably when the breeze block wall was built, as its eastern wall is of thin plywood. It has a simple double-width and floor to ceiling height rectangular opening in its southern wall with no trace of a door or frame.

The upper storey of this central section is built of plain, unpainted plywood, which has weathered to grey, with a centrally placed, blue-painted, plywood logo that spells "CRE" (Cambridge Repetition Engineers).

The western section of the lower building has brick walls rendered with white and light blue painted plaster on its ground floor, with a vertically panelled timber upper floor. A rectangular sliding door with a lower wooden panelled section and twelve thin vertical lights in its upper section is located at the eastern end of this section of the building.

Close to the western end wall lies a single door with an adjacent small rectangular window with wooden frames and two vertical lights and a brick sill. The window



is painted shut. The northern wall has two simple, horizontal, rectangular windows with a single pane, similar to the windows in the eastern section of the building.

Windows on the first floor consists of a number of irregularly placed thin, horizontal, rectangular awning windows with unpainted brown wooden frames. There are no windows in the upper northern wall of the building.

The western end wall of the northern, main building is entirely of timber with a further single door at its southern end.

The perimeter wall, which also forms the northern wall of the main building, extends along the northern, western and south-western edge of the site and forms the external wall of a suite of buildings used as offices and small workshops (Plate 7). For the purpose of this report they are termed the “office complex”. In the north-western corner the perimeter wall slopes down to accommodate an angled lean-to roof. Of this only the timber frame survives.

The northern, western and south-western section of the perimeter wall have a number of horizontal, rectangular windows with two to four parallel, near-square, fixed panes in a green-painted wooden frame.

The internal walls of the office complex are made of a thin timber frame and wood panelled construction with narrow single timber doors.

2.2.3 Southern building

The southern building has a rectangular ground plan with a diagonal north-western edge (Plate 8). It has a flat roof. The building is built around a steel frame with walls of industrial orange brick with an irregular firing pattern. The western and southern sides of the building which face towards the road are clad in a skin of reclaimed clay brick, in order to blend in with surrounding buildings.

The southern side of the building facing the current car park has a row of narrow windows along the wall set closely underneath the roof line. The windows consist of four sets of four square casement windows with simple wooden frames and projecting tile sills. In the western part of the building the windows consists of two single-paned square windows which face into the small office. They are set at the same height and are of the same size and type as the other windows. A wide wooden door is located at the eastern edge of the building.

The main façade of the building faces into the yard to the north. Two doors are located at the western end. One is a simple one-leaf wooden door for pedestrian entry. Adjacent to this is a wide sliding door with an opening large enough to move vehicles and machinery in and out of the building. A further single leaf door is located at the eastern edge of the building. The remainder of the northern façade is taken up by rectangular windows each made up of two casement windows flanking a central pane with an upper awning window. The windows have metal frames and protruding tile sills.



2.3 Description of Interior

2.3.1 General

At the time of the building survey all rooms were empty, apart from general demolition debris and a number of fixed timber tables and/or shelves along the walls of the office complex in the main building and the small office in the southern building. No machinery had been left on site. Fixtures and fittings survived in the form of ceiling fans, electric switches and fuse boxes of various forms and ages (cast iron, metal, bakelite and modern plastic).

2.3.2 Northern (main) building

The interior of the eastern ground floor is bare with a grey concrete floor (Plates 9 and 10). The outline of an earlier building partition or internal structure survived within the floor (Figure 4, Plate 10). The lower half of the walls is painted green and the upper half white. The ceiling consists of flat white-painted plywood with halogen strip lights.

The staircase to the upper floor is located at the western end of the room. The western end of the room is formed by a thin plywood wall with a single, plywood door with its upper corner cut to size to fit underneath the staircase. This suggests that it was inserted later than the steps.

The steps are made of timber and are encased by plywood walls forming a staircase. It is possible that originally the steps were free-standing, like the stairs in the western end of the building, but when the plywood wall was inserted the stairs too were encased.

On the upper floor the steps arrive on a landing outside the upper eastern room (Plate 11). A timber wall forms the western side of the first floor of the eastern, higher part of the main building.

The upper eastern room must have been used as a drawing office because a plan chest stands in the south-eastern corner of the room. Similar to the ground floor the walls are of unrendered brick, painted green and white. The ceiling is clad in thin plywood with exposed wooden crossbeams painted white (Plate 12).

The eastern end of the room is partitioned into two small office rooms by plywood walls. Two single narrow plywood doors lead into each of the rooms. Fixed shelves and tables survive in the rooms with light fittings and a stereo still in place. The southern room has a thin piece of fabric printed with Magic Roundabout figures fixed as a curtain across its window.

The central ground floor room of the northern complex is a bare rectangular cell with a western brick wall and an eastern plywood wall.

The western room of the northern building has bare brick walls (Plates 13 and 14). The majority of the walls, ceiling and the internal timber frames of the windows and doors are painted green with a few whitewashed sections. In the central



western section an inspection pit with a set of concrete steps is let into the floor (Plate 13). This dates from the use of the building as a motor garage. The inspection pit is covered by timber planks.

A free-standing timber stair is located along the western brick wall of the room (Plate 14). It leads through a simple opening in the ceiling to the upper storey. A further rectangular opening is located in the ceiling, approximately above the inspection pit.

The upper storey of the western, lower roofed section of the northern building is bare with considerable timber and roof debris. It had at least one partition but only the timber frame of this survives. A pyramidal timber structure covered in a light fabric mesh covers the hole in the ceiling/floor above the inspection pit (Plate 15).

2.3.3 Southern building

The southern buildings consisted of one large open rectangular room with a small separate office opposite the main door at the western end (Plates 20, 21, 22). The building is of a steel frame construction supporting the brick walls. Internally regular brick columns within the side walls indicate the location of the upright steel posts.

The lower half of the walls were painted a light green while the upper half was white. It had a suspended ceiling made of hardboard tiles.

Both rooms had been stripped of equipment with the exception of a washbasin near the door in the south-eastern corner. Fixtures and fittings in the form of ventilation fans, heaters, switches and fuse boxes remained on the walls and ceilings. A fixed set of shelves remained in the small office.

2.4 Phasing

Both buildings are first shown on the OS map of 1904. While the ground plan of the buildings has not changed, the southern building is a complete replacement of the original building. Its replacement most likely dates from the occupation of the site by the Cambridge Repetition Engineers in the 1950s and 1960s.

The northern building is an original structure but it has been altered so that its original look and layout is difficult to reconstruct. Despite the difference in roof heights between the eastern and western part of the building, it was most likely built in one phase, as the northern wall is one continuous wall structure with any internal walls abutting it. The upper western wall of the higher section of the building is made of timber, which also suggests that the whole building complex was meant to be part of one continuous structure.

The ground plan on the OS map of 1901 indicates that the western timber office complex was part of the original design. Structurally the western “extension” is separate from the northern building as a join between the two buildings is formed by an upright timber. Also, the brickwork of the two complexes is different (Flemish bond and English bond respectively).



To what extent timbers and partitions were replaced throughout the 20th century is unclear. One definite alteration to the northern building is represented by the central section of concrete breeze block wall. What this replaced, however, is unclear.



3. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 *Introduction*

One single trial trench was excavated on an east-west alignment through the centre of the site (Figure 5). The original trench design of two 5m x 5m test pits was altered when it became clear that these could not be accommodated on the site, post-demolition. A new trench plan was issued and approved by the HET.

The trench was excavated on 26th January 2015. Monitoring by Kasia Gdaniec of the HET took place on 27th January with the investigation completed and the trench backfilled by the end of 29th January.

3.2 *Deposit model*

The trench lay in the area of the former yard of the industrial unit. The concrete surface of the yard had been removed by the demolition contractors prior to the excavation of the trench (Plate 16). The trench was excavated through its underlying make-up layer (100).

The trench revealed a thick post-medieval make-up layer (108) through which two possible quarry pits [102] and [111] were excavated at the southern end of the trench. The remainder of the trench contained no features (Figure 5, Plate 17).

The pits and the layer were truncated along the length of the trench by the cut of a service trench for a sewage pipe, which must have run along the centre of the yard, servicing the northern building and heading towards a manhole, near the site entrance in the south-west. This was not indicated on any service plans obtained prior to the excavations.

3.2.1 *Make-up layer*

Make-up layer (108) was present throughout the majority of the trench (Plate 18). It was truncated by quarry pits [102] and [108] in the east and throughout its length by service pipe [109]. It contained fragments of building debris, iron piping, brick rubble and ceramic crockery (see Section 3.3 below). It is possible that this layer formed before the construction of the industrial units, or was laid down to level the ground for their construction.

3.2.2 *Quarry pits*

Two pits were located at the eastern end of the trench. Pit [102] was elongated and sub-rectangular in plan and deliberately backfilled with white chalk (104), grey clay (105) and grey gravelly soil (106) (Plate 17). It is possible that this pit was dug to obtain aggregate and was then backfilled with left-over construction materials (chalk and clay).

Its relationship with pit [111] is unclear as at the point of intersection they were filled with identical material (106) and (101).



Pit [111] was more than 2m deep and extended beyond the limit of excavation in the north, east and south. It was mainly defined by the level of trench collapse around the edges of the pit, as well as fill (101), which fell off the gravelly sides of the pit near the base of the 2m-deep sondage (Plate 19). The trench was deemed too unsafe to investigate this feature in more detail.

3.3 Artefacts

A 19th-century ceramic assemblage (1.1kg), comprising refined whitewares associated with dining at Trinity Hall, was collected from deposit (108). Collegiate ceramics are regularly recovered from sites in Cambridge, generally in small quantities, although larger assemblages are known, notably from recent excavations at Newmarket Road (Cessford 2014).

The vessels comprise four plates/dishes decorated with a blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern around the rim. One is marked on the underside with the blue transfer-printed name Trinity Hall, although has no diamond registration mark.

Of the two remaining plates, one has hand-painted gilt and blue lines around the rim and a faded central transfer-printed crest of Trinity Hall; and the second is decorated with a black transfer-printed geometric border and a central black transfer-printed Trinity Hall crest.

Impressed maker's marks are present on the underside of two vessels, which bear the name COPELAND, suggesting the stamped examples were produced between 1847 and 1867 (cf. Cessford 2014, 356). One example is arranged in an arc above a crown; the second is too fragmentary to determine the presence of a crown.

From 1870 until 1963 Copeland utilized impressed date marks, which took the form of a letter over two numbers (Copeland 1997, 92). Three examples of such marks occur; one on an Egg and Dart Pattern vessel (L90), one on the gilt and blue plate (T74) and one on the black transfer-printed plate (D87).

Description	Sherd No.	Wt (g)
Plate: joining sherds – c. 60% complete; full profile; blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern; underside marked Trinity Hall; date mark L90	2	458
Plate: c. 25% complete; full profile; black transfer-printed geometric border & central Trinity Hall crest; date mark D87	1	294
Plate: c. 25% complete; full profile; gilt and blue lines around the rim and a faded central Trinity Hall crest; Copeland maker's mark & date mark T74	1	203
Dish: c. 10% complete; full profile; blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern; Partial Copeland maker's mark	1	92
Plate/dish rim; blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern	1	49
Plate/dish rim; blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern	1	29
Total	7	1,125

Table 1: Pottery quantification



4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

The industrial units were built between 1886 and 1902 but have been remodelled throughout the 20th century. The southern unit represents a complete replacement in the 1950s or '60s of the original building on the same footprint.

The building survey and archaeological evaluation has provided little evidence as to the original use of the buildings; however, it does provide an architectural record of the units at the time of their last use in 2005 and subsequent abandonment.

The archaeological investigations at Green's Road revealed no evidence of remains pre-dating the post-medieval period. It confirmed historical map evidence that prior to the construction of the industrial units the area was open ground.

No surviving ploughsoil or garden soil was revealed within the trench which suggests that the area was used for the dumping of material, or that it was churned up and subsequently levelled prior to the construction of the industrial units.

The trench revealed one substantial make-up deposit comprised of a mixture of building or demolition waste material and dark soil. This layer also contained fragments of four Trinity Hall plates. The small number of ceramic artefacts suggests that the area was open ground that was used for the occasional deposition of refuse, rather than a common waste ground, which would have attracted a larger quantity of material.

Cessford suggests that the larger assemblages of discarded broken college crockery, as found on the site at Newmarket Road, were cleared out from colleges and deposited on the "common dunghills" of the town. From there they were spread on the town fields as manure (Cessford 2014, 372). For the Green's Road plates the low abrasion rate of the fragments could also suggest that the plates belonged to, and were discarded by an individual, rather than having been moved around the area as part of manuring.

Two pits at the eastern end of the trench are possibly associated with the construction of the industrial units, or with buildings along Green's Road. They could be quarry pits, dug to obtain aggregate before being backfilled with discarded surplus building materials.

The archaeological remains within the trench are assessed as of negligible to low significance.

Subject to transfer of title, the project archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Stores (CHER event no: ECB4302). This report will be uploaded onto the Oasis website (ref. no. albionar1-192870).



5. HERITAGE ASSET AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed development (14/0649/FUL) at 2 Green's Road consists of four two-bedroom and two one-bedroom apartments, car and cycle parking and associated landscaping.

At the time of writing this assessment the foundation design of the proposed buildings had not been finalised. However, ground conditions permitting, the preferred design would be strip foundations. The impact of such foundations on any potential archaeological assets would be moderate to large.

However, the archaeological evaluation has revealed no heritage assets of significance on the proposed development area; therefore, the significance of the impact is assessed as low.



6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.8 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 45043: Northing: 59626)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 45050: Northing: 59559)

Reason: To check for archaeological features and possible Saxon remains.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent medium CBM, moderate medium stones Directly below concrete yard surface removed during demolition. .020m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Quarry	Linear E-W sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min depth 1.m, min length 3.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Fill	Friable mid orange silty sand frequent small stones Re-deposited natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid white sandy chalk In western end of cut [102].	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Plastic mid grey sandy clay Deliberate backfill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt frequent small stones Very similar to fill (101). Same material?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Natural	Friable mid orange silty sand frequent small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Make up layer	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate medium CBM, occasional large charcoal, occasional small mortar, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Service Trench	Linear E-W sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.5m, min length 8.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small CBM, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Quarry	Irregular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 2.5m, max depth 2.m, min length 3.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt frequent small stones Very similar to fill (106). Probably same material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



8. APPENDIX 2: BUILDING SURVEY CD CONTENTS LIST

8.1 Photographic Survey Film 1 – Northern (Main) Building

Image no.	Description
1	Office, looking E towards yard
2	Office, looking NNW towards office door
3	Office, looking N towards main building, W end
4	Room in between office and main building, adjacent to Green's Road, looking N
5	As above, looking SSW, towards office door and wall along Green's Road
6	As above, looking W, towards Green's Road
7	As above, looking, ENE towards main building
8	As above, looking, E towards main building external western wall
9	As above, looking SSE towards door to main building and office door
10	Western entrance door into main building
11	Main building roof space, looking E from top of western staircase
12	Main building roof space, looking S from top of western staircase
13	Main building, western room, looking W towards door and western staircase
14	Main building, western room, looking SSE. Inspection pit in floor
15	Main building, western room, looking S
16	Main building, western room eastern end, looking E
17	Main building, western room eastern end, looking S towards sliding doors
18	Main building, western room, looking ESE front NW corner
19	Main building, eastern room, looking N
20	Main building, eastern room western end, looking N
21	Main building, eastern room, looking W towards staircase
22	Main building, eastern room, looking S towards sliding door
23	Main building, eastern room, looking S towards sliding door
24	Main building, eastern room, looking E
25	Main building, eastern room, notices on eastern end wall
26	Main building, eastern room, notices on eastern end wall
27	Main building, eastern room, notices on eastern end wall
28	Main building, eastern room, notices on eastern end wall
29	Main building, eastern room, notices on eastern end wall
30	Main building, eastern room, looking east from SW corner
31	Main building, eastern room, looking east from NW corner
32	Main building, eastern room, looking West from SE corner
33	Main building, eastern room, looking west from NE corner
34	Main building upper floor, looking down eastern staircase



Image no.	Description
35	Main building, upper floor, looking W from top of eastern staircase
36	Main building, upper floor, eastern main room, looking E
37	Main building, upper floor, eastern main room, looking N
38	Main building, upper floor, eastern main room, looking NNE
39	Main building, upper floor, eastern main room, looking W
40	Main building, upper floor, eastern main room, looking SW
41	Main building, upper floor, NE office, looking NE
42	Main building, upper floor, NE office, looking W towards eastern main room
43	Main building, upper floor, SE office, looking ESE
44	Main building, upper floor, SE office, looking WNW towards NE office
45	Main building, upper floor, SE office, looking E
46	Main building exterior S façade western end, looking NNW
47	Main building exterior S façade western central end, looking N
48	Main building exterior S façade centre, looking NNE, Cambridge Repetition Engineers logo on wall.
49	Cambridge Repetition Engineers logo on S wall of main building.
50	Western end, “awning” looking S towards Green’s Road
51	Western end, “awning” looking W towards office
52	Main building, exterior S façade western door outside office into main building, looking N
53	Main building, outside office annexe, looking NW towards office door and door into main building
54	Main building, inside office annexe, looking ENE out of office door into yard
55	Fixtures and fittings in western room, main building, interior southern wall
56	Fixtures and fittings
57	Fixtures and fittings in eastern room main building northern wall
58	Fixtures and fittings in eastern room main building northern wall
59	Fixtures and fittings main building
60	Fixtures and fittings main building
61	Window in southern wall main building, looking S into yard
62	Window in northern wall main building
63	Window in northern wall main building
64	Sliding doors in southern wall main building, looking S
65	Fixtures and fittings main building
66	Fixtures and fittings main building
67	Fixtures and fittings main building
68	Fixtures and fittings main building
69	Fixtures and fittings main building
70	Fixtures and fittings main building
71	Fixtures and fittings main building
72	Main building central room, looking NNE into NE corner



8.2 Photographic Survey Film 2 – Southern Building

Image no.	Description
1	Looking ENE
2	Interior, eastern end, looking N
3	Interior, centre, looking N
4	Interior, western end, looking N
5	Interior, looking W
6	Interior, looking WSW from NE corner
7	Interior, eastern end looking S
8	Interior, centre, looking S
9	Interior, western end, looking S
10	Interior, eastern wall, looking E
11	Interior, looking WNE from SE corner
12	Interior, looking ESE from NW corner
13	Western office room, looking SSW
14	Western office room, looking SE
15	Western office room, looking NNE
16	Western office room, looking NNW
17	NW end of building, looking WSW towards door of western office room
18	Fixtures and fittings
19	Fixtures and fittings
20	Fixtures and fittings
21	Fixtures and fittings
22	Fixtures and fittings
23	Fixtures and fittings
24	Fixtures and fittings
25	Fixtures and fittings
26	Fixtures and fittings
27	Fixtures and fittings, sink along southern wall, eastern end of building
28	Southern door, eastern end of building, looking S
29	Fixtures and fittings
30	Fixtures and fittings
31	Fixtures and fittings
32	Fixtures and fittings
33	Fixtures and fittings
34	Fixtures and fittings
35	Fixtures and fittings
36	Fixtures and fittings
37	Fixtures and fittings
38	Fixtures and fittings
39	Exterior, eastern end of building northern wall, looking SSW
40	Exterior eastern end of building, western wall, looking E
41	Exterior eastern end of building, western wall facing into Green's Road, reclaimed brick cladding
42	House number and letter box



Image no.	Description
43	Interior, southern wall windows detail
44	Interior, southern wall windows detail

8.3 Photographic Survey Film 3 (first site visit and after removal of vegetation)

Image no.	Description
1	Site viewed from Victoria Road, looking N
2	Southern building, southern side, looking N from car park
3	Southern building, southern side, looking NE
4	Gate at southern side of site, looking NNE
5	Wall and hoarding along Green's Road, western site boundary, looking NE
6	Wall and hoarding at NE corner of site, looking from outside towards site and main building, looking SE
7	Site gate and wall along Green's Road, SW site boundary, looking NW
8	Northern main building, southern façade, centre, looking north
9	Northern main building, southern façade, looking NE
10	Southern building, northern façade, looking SE
11	Southern buildings, northern façade, eastern end, looking S
12	Northern main building, southern façade, western end after removal of "awning", looking NW
13	Northern main building, southern façade, western end after removal of "awning", looking N
14	Northern main building, southern façade, western end after removal of "awning", looking N
15	Central yard, looking E
16	Northern main building, southern façade, western end after removal of "awning", looking N
17	Central yard, looking E
18	Northern main building, southern façade, eastern end, looking NNE
19	Northern main building, southern façade, centre-eastern end, looking N
20	Northern main building, southern façade, centre, looking NNW
21	Northern main building, southern façade, looking N
22	Northern main building, southern façade, centre-east, looking NNE
23	Northern main building, southern façade, centre-west, looking NNW
24	Northern main building, southern façade, centre, looking N
25	Northern main building, southern façade, western end, looking NNW
26	Central yard, looking E
27	Southern building, northern and NW side, looking SE
28	Southern building, eastern end, looking S
29	Southern building, centre-east, looking S
30	Southern building, western end, looking SSE
31	Northern main building, southern façade, western end, upper storey, looking N
32	Central yard, looking W



9. APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

9.1 OASIS ID: *albionar1-192870*

Project details

Project name	Land at 2 Green's Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	EH Level II historic building recording and archaeological evaluation. Two light industrial units were built on the site between 1886 and 1904. The early use of the buildings is unclear but from the mid 20th century they were occupied by a carpenters, a motor garage and a precision engineers, later Cambridge Repetition Engineers Ltd. who occupied the site until 2005. Prior to demolition the buildings were subject to a level II buildings survey. After demolition a 15m long trench on an E-W alignment was excavated in the former yard area. This revealed a modern sewage pipe trench, two quarry pits and a small assemblage of mid 19th century Trinity Hall college plates in an earlier make-up layer.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2014 End: 28-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GR2494 – Contracting Unit Number ECB4302 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	QUARRY Modern DRAIN Modern INSTRUMENT ENGINEERING WORKS Modern GARAGE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Field observation"" , ""Test-Pit Survey""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Land at 2 Green's Road, Cambridge
Study area	372.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 4504 5955

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology



Project director/manager Christiane Meckseper

Project supervisor Christiane Meckseper

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambs County Archaeological Stores

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Archive recipient Cambs County Archaeological Stores

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at 2 Green's Road, Cambridge: Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Meckseper, C

Other bibliographic details Report number: 2015-03

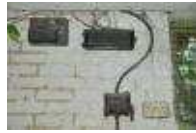
Description Albion Archaeology comb bound grey report.

Entered by Christiane Meckseper (cf.meckseper@albion-arch.com)

Entered on 11 February 2015



10. APPENDIX 4: THUMBNAIL IMAGES



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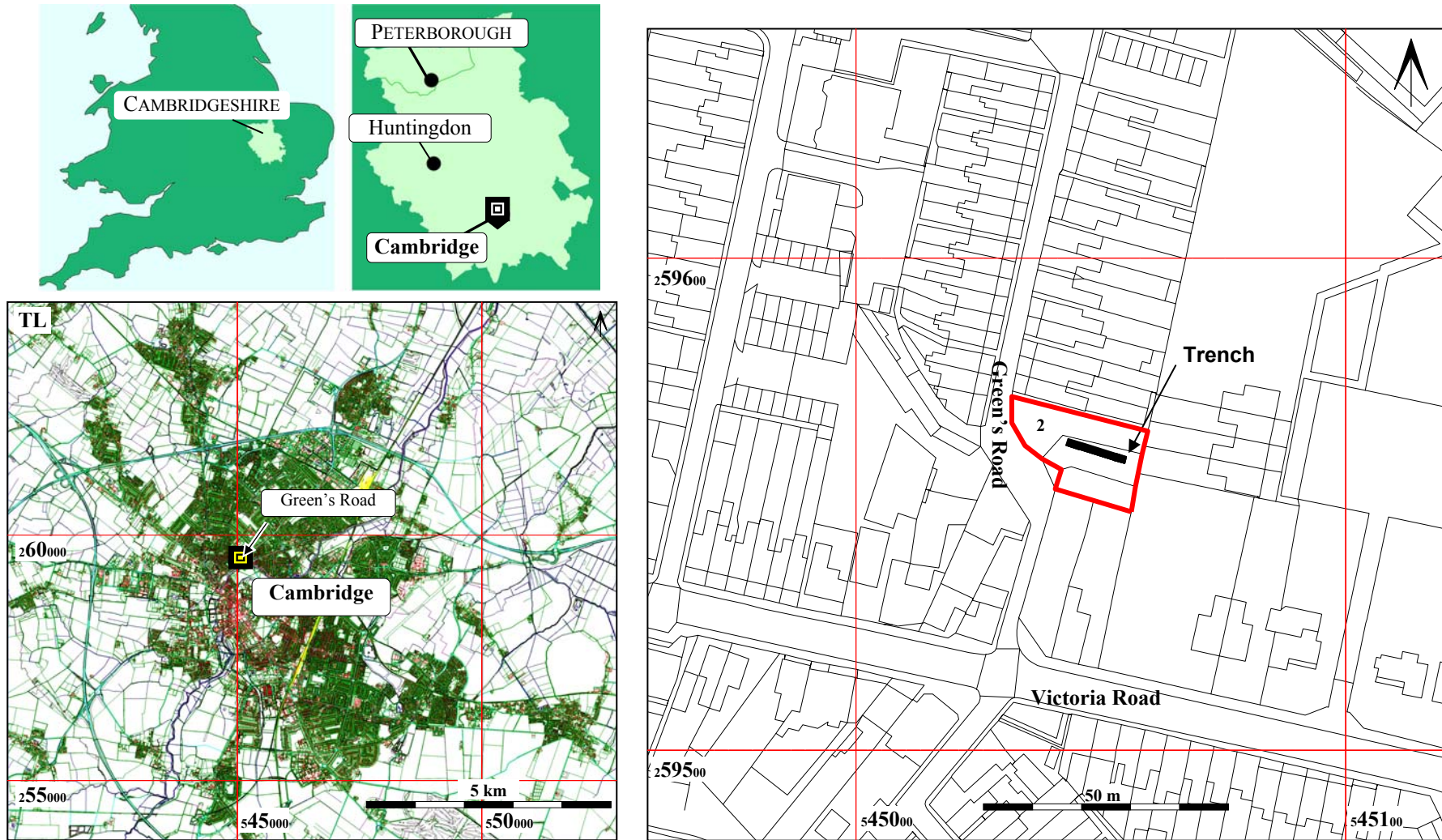


Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: 1886 OS map of Cambridge

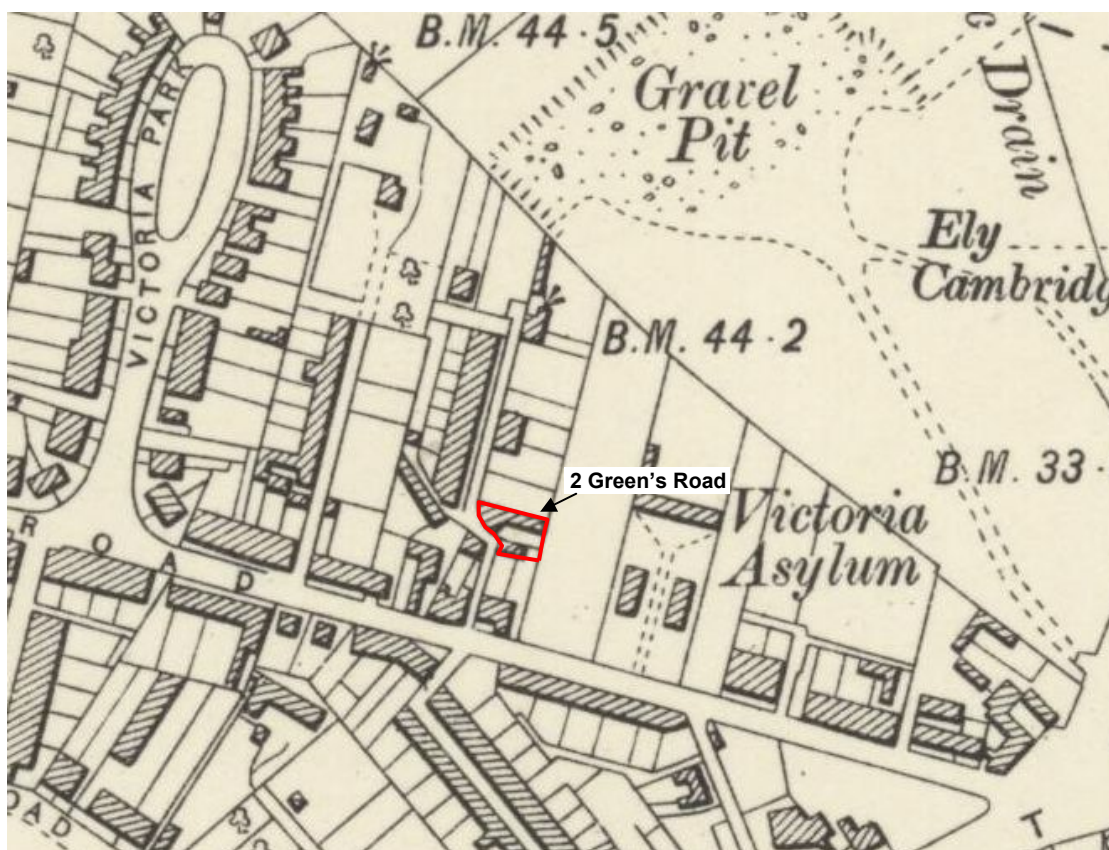


Figure 3: 1904 OS map of Cambridge

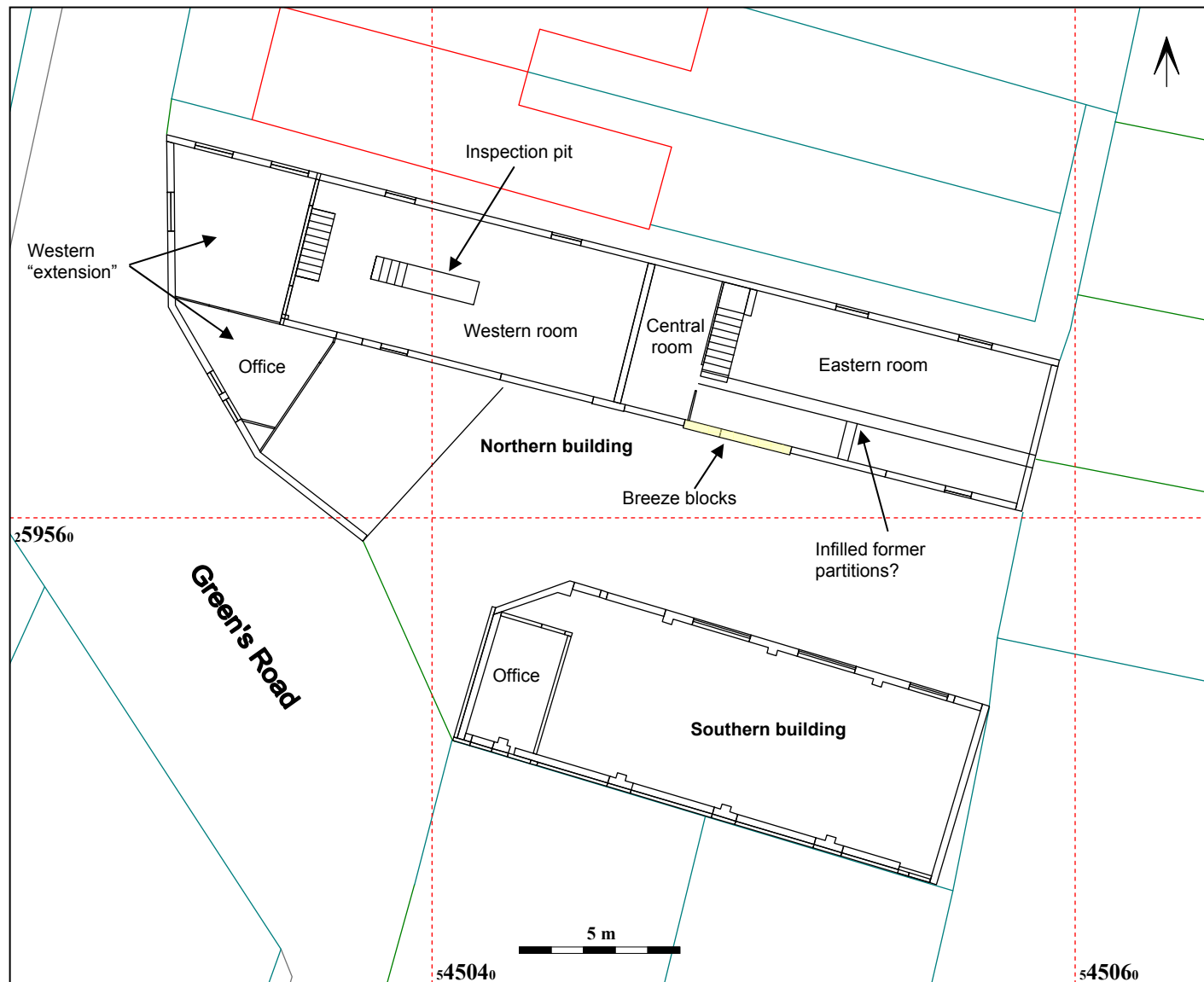


Figure 4: Ground plan of buildings

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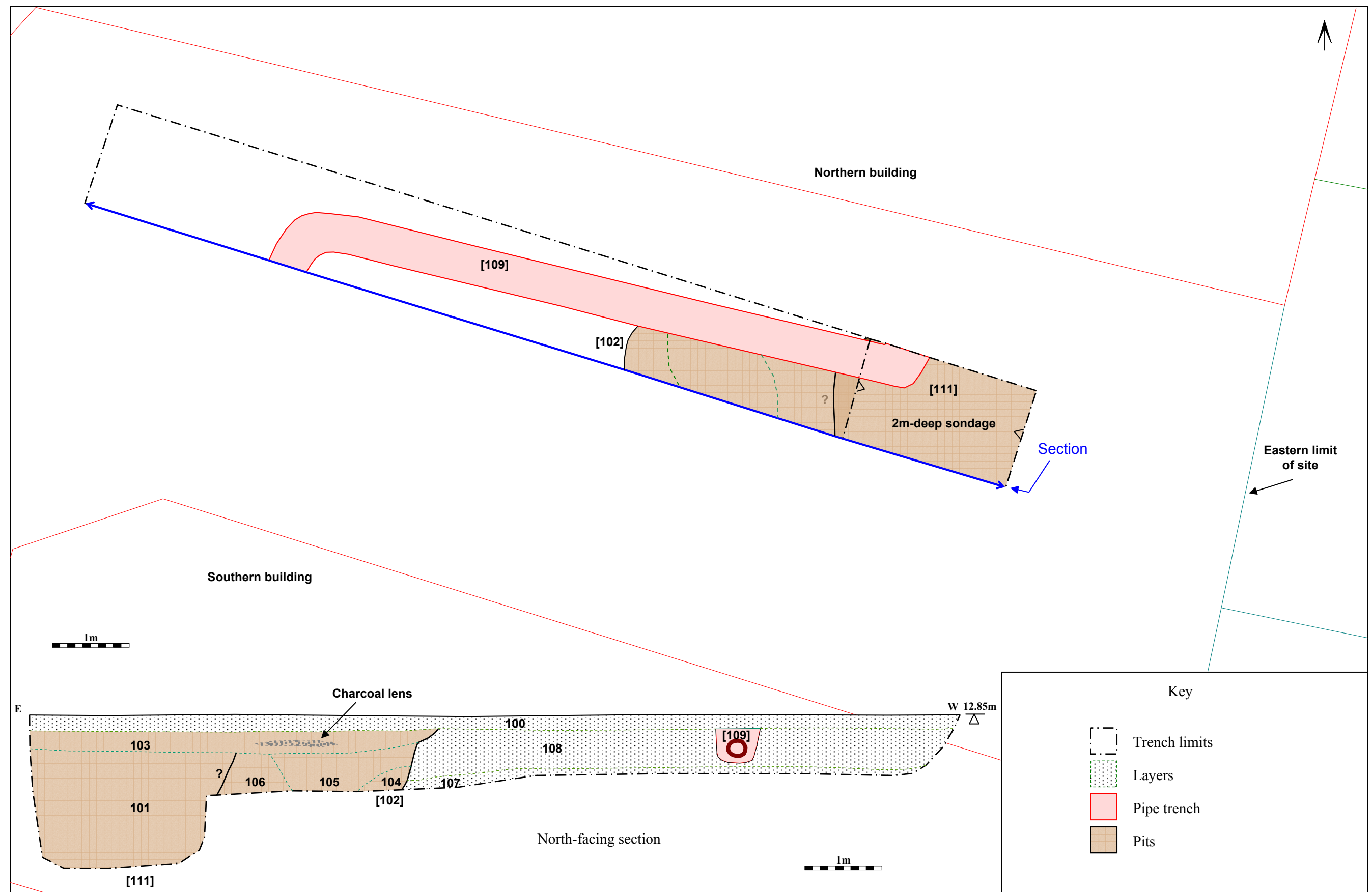


Figure 5: All features plan and north-facing section

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Plate 1: No. 2 Green's Road



Plate 2: Street view, looking north towards site



Plate 3: Site looking east



Plate 4: Site looking west



Plate 5: Northern building eastern end



Plate 6: Northern building central section

(Image created using Autostitch <http://www.cs.bath.ac.uk/brown/autostitch/autostitch.html>)



Plate 7: Western timber “office” complex (scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 8: Southern building



Plate 9: Northern building, eastern ground floor, looking west
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 10: Northern building, eastern ground floor, looking east
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 11: Northern building, eastern-central first floor, looking west
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 12: Northern building, eastern first floor, looking east
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 13: Northern building, western ground floor, looking east
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 14: Northern building, western ground floor, looking east
(scale 2m in 50cm divisions)



Plate 15: Northern building, western first floor, looking east



Plate 16: The site post-demolition, looking east



Plate 17: Trench 1 looking west, pit [102] in foreground



Plate 18: Make-up layer (108) in north-facing section

(Image created using www.autostitch.net)



Plate 19: Possible quarry pit [111] in eastern end of trench
(fill collapsed from pit sides)



Plate 20: Southern building looking west



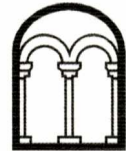
Plate 21: Southern building looking east



Plate 22: Southern building small office, looking south

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