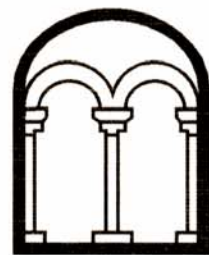


91-93 EAST ROAD
CAMBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**91-93 EAST ROAD
CAMBRIDGE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. 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 Dudley Developments and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer), Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor), Victoria Hainsworth (Assistant Supervisor) and Catie Watts (Archaeological Technician). This report was prepared by Ian Turner and edited by Gary Edmondson (Project Manager) with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
DA	Development Area

Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the project, describing the site's location, its archaeological background and the aims of the archaeological work. Section 2 describes the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results of the evaluation, 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 information on the artefacts from the site.



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (14/0764/FUL) has been granted by Cambridge City Council for redevelopment of 91-93 East Road, Cambridge. The proposals comprise: demolition of existing buildings and construction of student accommodation (33 studios) with ancillary structures and access works.

Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation. The HET issued a brief (2014) for the archaeological works required. The brief specified that a Stage 1 archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in the form of trial trenching, with the proviso that if significant archaeological remains were encountered during this stage of works, further archaeological investigation might be required.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Dudley Developments to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological trial trenching (Albion Archaeology 2014) and to undertake the archaeological works. The results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

All of the features revealed relate to the 19th century or later — a significant time in the expansion of Cambridge, with the transition from open fields at the start of the 19th century, to sequential waves of residential and industrial development. The earliest activity on the site comprises pitting. A large, deep pit — presumably a quarry for sand and gravel extraction — was revealed towards the East Road frontage, extending across the line of a property boundary, suggesting that it was dug prior to 1807 when the area was open fields. A cluster of large pits occurred to the south in, and adjacent to, Trench 2. The upper parts of the features contained large quantities of pottery, including 19th-century tableware. It is not clear if this material was derived from the earlier cellared street-front building in the west.

Subsequent expansion of the town saw more buildings appearing from at least 1830, with the area very extensively developed by the late 1880s. A series of wall footings relate to this period, comprising an outbuilding in the vicinity of Trench 2 and a cellar in Trench 1 related to the street-front building.

Subsequent redevelopment saw additional cellars constructed towards the street frontage, with a large tank to the south-east margin of the site. These will have disturbed the underlying archaeological deposits, particularly in the street-front area. The area to the rear of the site appears to have been impacted to a lesser extent, by more localised pitting and disturbance associated with the redevelopment of the site. No evidence for a former cultivation soil or underlying deposits or finds indicative of earlier utilisation of the site were identified.

Due to the relatively modern date of the remains encountered the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low with the fragmentary remains being of limited analytical potential and of no more than local significance. Accordingly, the significance of the potential heritage impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible to low.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (14/0764/FUL) has been granted by Cambridge City Council for redevelopment of 91-93 East Road, Cambridge, CB1 1BX.

The proposals comprise:

- demolition of existing buildings;
- student accommodation (33 studios);
- ancillary accommodation, comprising laundry room, plant room, bin store and bicycle store;
- access and associated works.

Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site, the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA, recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation, secured through condition no. 18:

“No development shall take place within the site 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.

Reason: To ensure that an appropriate archaeological investigation of the site has been implemented before development commences. (Cambridge Local Plan 2006 policy 4/9).”

The HET issued a brief (2014) for the archaeological works required by the condition. The brief specified that a Stage 1 archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken in the form of trial trenching, with the proviso that if significant archaeological remains were encountered during this stage of works, further archaeological investigation might be required. In that case, any additional work would be the subject of a further brief from the HET.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological trial trenching, based on the Brief (Albion Archaeology 2014), and to undertake the archaeological works. The results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

East Road is located on the east side of modern Cambridge. Until mid-19th-century housing development in the Barnwell area, it was essentially part of the historical town's rural hinterland. The development site lies on the east side of the road between Parker's Terrace and Occupation Road (Figure 1).

The site falls within the parish of St Andrew the Less and is centred on grid reference TL 4618 5875. It lies on level ground at around 5m OD and *c.* 380m



south of the River Cam. The underlying geology consists of sand and gravel River Terrace Deposits 3 over Gault Formation Mudstone¹.

Previous development of the site has had an impact on its archaeological potential. In particular, the street frontage was formerly occupied by buildings with basements, which will have destroyed any archaeological remains that might once have existed in those areas. Similarly, installation of a 500-gallon fuel tank in the south-east corner of the site has had a significant impact there.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A summary of the data recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) has been supplied by the HET as an appendix to the Design Brief. The site was also included within a desk-based study for an earlier proposed development at 85-93 East Road (Dickens and Appleby 2010). This information is summarised below.

The site is located approximately 110m to the south-west of the boundary of Barnwell Priory (HER 04653), which was located between the River Cam and Newmarket Road. The Augustinian priory was the earliest and largest religious house in Cambridge (Taylor 1999, 61–63). It was founded in the early 12th century and was endowed with a large agricultural holding, which was professionally run by the monks. It was dissolved in 1538. The only surviving above ground remains are a 13th-century chamber, known as the Cellarers Chequer, on Abbey Road. This building probably served as a part of the priory kitchens.

Recent archaeological investigations to the south of the site of the priory have identified evidence for continuous settlement from the medieval period to the present. It was considered possible that the area of medieval settlement might extend onto the site itself. However, the nearest previous evaluation to the site only revealed post-medieval remains (Stone 2012).

Documentary evidence suggested that the site was likely to contain the remains of 19th-century housing or material associated with the former Britannia Ironworks. Existing evidence suggests that the site has no particular potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman remains, although the gravel terraces of the River Cam were extensively settled and exploited during these periods.

1.4 Historical Maps

Several maps are important for gaining an understanding of both the development of the site and the results of the evaluation. These are discussed below.

The 1807 Inclosure map of Barnwell Parish (Figure 2: Map 1) shows that the site is within a large angular land parcel, extending east from East Road. There is very little development in the vicinity of the site. In this period there was extensive clay and gravel extraction in this area. No detail is shown on the 1807 map, but a plan of the Barnwell Estate made some two years later defines quarrying.

¹ Contains British Geological Survey Materials NERC (2013)



The next map is Baker's map of 1830 (Figure 2: Map 2), which shows considerable development of the area, with the triangle pattern of roads which contains the site, established by this date. A building is shown in the north-east corner of the site, extending eastwards, with a boundary extending to the rear of the site, from the south-west corner of the building.

The 1:500 OS map of 1886 (Figure 3) shows considerable development of the site, with buildings fronting East Road with access between them. The building in the north-east corner appears to correlate with the building shown on the 1830 map. Elements of two buildings front the north-west corner of the site, with a boundary heading to the rear and outbuildings extending to either side of the boundary. Most of the central southern part of the site is open with an isolated building located roughly centrally on the eastern site boundary; extending beyond the area.

1.5 Project Objectives

The principal objective of the trial trenching was to determine whether archaeological remains were present at the site and, if so, establish their extent, condition, nature and significance. Particular attention was to be paid to determining the amount of truncation that may affect any remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons were present. This information will 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.



2. METHOD STATEMENT

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2015).

2.1 Standards

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents will be adhered to:

- Albion Archaeology *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001).
- ALGAO (East) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.
- Cambridgeshire County Council *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store: Guidelines*. HER 2004/1.
Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, 91-93 East Road, Cambridge, 20th November 2014.
- English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide* (2006)
Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) (1991)
Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011)
- CIfA² *By-Laws and Code of Conduct*
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation and for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2013)

2.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

Given the site's constraints, the HET agreed that two 3m x 3m trenches would provide an adequate sample for the evaluation. The trench locations are shown on Figure 1. During a site monitoring meeting on Tuesday 27th January, Kasia Gdaniec requested that a series of features that had been exposed at the level of site clearance in the area to the south-west of Trench 2 be recorded. These are referred to as 'Trench 3' in the following discussion.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver under the supervision of an archaeologist. All archaeological excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff.

² All CIfA codes, standards and guidelines are available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>.



Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-200981.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The trial trenching took place between 27th and 29th January 2015, in a period of general cold dry conditions, though with periods of sleet and snow. All deposits found during the investigations are described below from earliest to latest integrating artefact data as appropriate. Figure 3-6 show plans and sections of the features, with selected images contained in Figures 7 and 8. More detailed information on the deposits revealed in the trenches can be found in Appendix 1, with artefact information in Appendix 2.

Contexts in brackets refer to deposits recorded on site. Cut features are in square brackets, for example the large quarry [131] in Trench 1. Deposits or layers are in curved brackets, for example (121) represents the lowest exposed fill of the quarry.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

Overburden comprised 0.15–0.30m of demolition debris (100), (200), (216) and (304).

No geological strata were revealed in Trench 1. The undisturbed geological deposit in Trench 2 comprised a *c.* 0.15m-thick layer of mid brown-red sandy gravel (202) above mid orange-yellow sandy gravel (206). The deposits were encountered at a depth of *c.* 0.80m below the present ground level.

3.3 Archaeological Deposits

Trench 1 revealed a deep sequence of archaeological deposits and was machined and stepped to a depth of 2.10m (Figure 5 and Figure 7: Image 1). The deposits included the remains of a cellar wall above a deep and extensive feature interpreted as a quarry pit. Machining had to stop before undisturbed geological strata were exposed due to safety concerns. Augering suggested that the geological strata were present at a depth of *c.* 3.1m below the adjacent ground level — this is approximately 0.7m above the level identified in borehole data from an earlier geotechnical survey.

Trench 2 was machined to the top of the undisturbed geological strata at a depth of 0.8–1m below the adjacent ground level. This trench contained two pits and a masonry foundation. The area of surface features in Trench 3 contained pits and the continuation of a masonry footing seen in Trench 2.

3.3.1 Street-front quarry

A large feature [131] was identified towards the base of Trench 1, continuing beyond the limit of the trench in all directions (Figure 5 – grey feature). This feature also continued below the base of the trench; augering indicated that it extended to *c.* 3m below the present ground level.

The feature was filled with a series of relatively dark deposits (118) – (121), which sloped down northwards, towards the street frontage. Finds were very sparse and sample <1> was taken to assist finds recovery. Only small fragments



of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from the lowest fill, indicating a 19th-century date (Table 1). The quarry also contained a small sherd of 17th-century pottery; this is the earliest artefact recovered during the evaluation, although it is considered to be residual.

The quarry was presumably excavated for sand and gravel, which was moved off site from the East Road frontage. The resultant void appears to have been deliberately infilled with relatively sterile, dark deposits. The sparse artefacts suggest that the quarry was some distance from contemporary settlement — probably in the open farmland shown on the 1807 map (Figure 2: Map 1). This area is noted as being a focus of quarrying during the town's expansion.

3.3.2 Pit [203]

Only part of pit [203] was revealed in the north-east corner of Trench 2 (Figure 6 and Figure 7: image 2). It was at least 1m long, 0.90m wide, and 0.48m deep with concave and a flat base (Figure 6: section 3). Its mid grey-brown sandy-silt fill contained a small quantity of coal. The pit was separated by a layer (see 3.3.3 below) from other pits in this area.

3.3.3 Levelling layer

Mid grey-brown deposit (201) was up to 0.4m thick and separated pit [203] from pits [207] and [300]. It is interpreted as a dump of material from the upper soil profile in the area to the rear of the site — rather than defining a period of cultivation.

3.3.4 Pitting to the rear of the site

Two pits [207] and [300] were identified in Trenches 2 and 3, extending westwards towards the site boundary (Figure 4). Only the north-east extent of pit [207] was identified, as it continued beyond the limit of the trench. The sub-rectangular pit was at least 1.05m long and 0.40m wide, with vertical sides that continued below the limit of hand excavation, at a depth of 1.20m. It contained five deposits (208) – (212), most of which contained fragments of unfroged brick and pottery of 19th-century date.

A large sub-oval pit [300] was identified in the area immediately to the south-west of Trench 2 (Figure 4). It was *c.* 3.60m long and 3.50m wide, with the exposed fill comprising dark grey-brown clay silt (301) with frequent fragments of 19th-century china pottery, a sample of which was gathered from the exposed surface of the deposit. The upper part of the pit appears to have been used for the disposal of rubbish, though its original function is less clear. The deposit was truncated by the wall of an outbuilding shown on the 1886 OS map (Figure 3).

3.3.5 Buildings shown on the 1886 OS map

Street-front buildings

Elements of two buildings were identified in the north-west part of the site (Figures 3–5), comprising courses of unfroged, yellow 'Gault' bricks, measuring *c.* 226mm x 104mm x 62mm (10 1/2" x 4" x 2"). Occasional red unfroged bricks were utilised in lower basal courses in western cellar wall (103), possibly to stabilise the base of the cellar wall within the earlier quarry. The lower courses of the walls were generally composed of clunch blocks — roughly hewn and



multi-faced, ranging from *c.* 130 x 130mm x 110mm to 220mm x 170mm x 170mm.

Eastern building with cellar

Two masonry walls, comprising a western wall [132], (103/104/105) and a northern wall [128], (102/101), formed an approximate right angle for the western and northern walls of a cellar. They correspond to the narrower, rear part of the building depicted on the 1886 map (Figure 3). The western wall also formed the property boundary, with the construction cut extending further west, suggesting that the western building was a later addition, butting up to the cellar.

The foundation trench of the western wall [132] survived to a height of at least 1.3m, with lower foundation courses of brick (103) beneath more solid courses of clunch blocks, 0.70m in height (104), topped by courses of yellow 'Gault' brick. There was no evidence to indicate the height of the cellar.

The northern cellar wall comprised foundation trench [128], lower foundation courses of clunch blocks built to a height of *c.* 0.80m (102) and upper courses of yellow 'Gault' brick that survived to a height of 0.42m (101) (Figure 5).

Fills of construction cut

To the immediate west of [132] a series of deposits were identified (110), (111), (112), (113), (114) and (135) (Figure 5 – light brown deposits). These are thought to define fills of the construction cut for the cellar walls. Several of the lower fills had sharply tipping profiles, indicative of dumping (Figure 5). Small quantities of artefacts were recovered from the deposits, indicating a 19th-century date.

Only a small part of the probable fill of the construction cut for the northern wall was exposed (130) behind the upper brick courses (101) to the north (Figure 5)

Internal drain

A narrow gully [115] extended parallel to the western cellar wall, some 0.5m to the east (Figure 5 – yellow feature); it was traced across the trench for some 2.50m. It had a concave profile, 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep, and had been backfilled with clean gravel (116). It is thought to represent a drain, suggesting that water was a problem within the cellar.

Alterations to cellar floor level

Two deposits (108)/(124) (Figure 5 – light brown deposits) served to raise the floor level by *c.* 0.4m. Above them was a white-yellow sandy mortar scar (109), which may have been part of a new cellar floor. None of these deposits contained any artefacts.

Disuse infill of cellar

A mid brown-grey sandy silt layer with patches of mortar (107) is thought to be associated with the infilling of the cellar (Figure 5 – brown speckled deposit). No artefacts were recovered from the deposit.



Later western building

An additional masonry structure [133], (106/129) was exposed in the north-west corner of Trench 1. It had a slightly different alignment to the western cellar wall [128]. The foundation was similar to the cellar walls, but less substantial at *c.* 0.6m high. The lower course comprised clunch (129), above which were at least four courses of yellow 'Gault' brick (106) – Figure 5. Both of these elements butted up to the western cellar wall, indicating that they were part of a later building.

Outbuilding

In the southern part of the site, Trench 2 revealed an insubstantial wall foundation trench [213] and associated brick footing (214), composed of at least three courses (Figure 4 and Figure 6). The yellow 'Gault' bricks were similar to those in the street-front walls. The wall extended into Trench 3 to the south-west as [302] / (303) (Figure 4 and Figure 8: Images 3 and 4) forming an L-shape in plan and truncating rubbish pit [300] (Figure 4 and Figure 8: Image 4). The wall corresponds to an outbuilding shown on western side of the property boundary on the 1886 1:500 OS map (Figure 3).

3.3.6 Later features truncating the cellar

Two sequential pits of uncertain function were dug into the infilled cellar in the north-east part of Trench 1.

The earlier pit [134] was at least 0.45m wide and 0.88m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 5 – light green feature). A series of deposits had been backfilled rapidly into the feature, with small quantities of 19th-century pottery and coal being recovered. However, the feature may be more recent in date.

A second large pit [122] was at least 1.45m wide and 1.40m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 5 – light purple feature). It was filled with mid orange-brown sandy silt (123), which contained fragments of unfroged brick, coal and mortar.



4. SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

The evaluation revealed that a sequence of 19th-century and later deposits survive in the area beyond the cellars and other deep excavations; these are of no more than local significance. The earliest surviving archaeological deposits were associated with extensive street-front quarrying. These are related to a significant expansion of Cambridge at the start of the 19th century when parts of the open fields were subject to residential and industrial development.

The large deep pit, presumably a quarry for sand and gravel, was revealed towards the East Road frontage. It extended across the line of a property boundary, suggesting that it was dug when the area was still open fields, i.e. prior to 1807. This activity, together with later cellars, is likely to have removed any street-front deposits relating to earlier periods.

A series of large pits occurred to the south in, and adjacent to, Trench 2. Their clustering suggests that they were associated. Large quantities of pottery had been dumped into the upper parts of the features, including 19th-century tableware. It is not clear whether or not this material was derived from the earlier cellared street-front building in the west.

Subsequent encroachment of the town saw more buildings appearing from at least 1830, with the area very extensively developed by the late 1880s. A series of wall footings relate to this period, comprising outbuildings in the vicinity of Trench 2, whilst a cellar in Trench 1 relates to the street-front building.

The area to the rear of the site was impacted to a lesser extent by more localised pitting and disturbance associated with redevelopment. No evidence for the former cultivation soil or underlying deposit or finds indicative of earlier utilisation of the site was identified. This suggests that the site contains little evidence for pre-19th-century land utilisation.



5. HERITAGE ASSET AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The new building will be constructed on a piled foundation, which will have limited below ground impact. Moreover, the heritage assets revealed during the evaluation are 19th-century or later in date and of no more than local significance.

Accordingly, the significance of the potential heritage impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible to low.



6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46173: Northing: 58764)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46175: Northing: 58762)

Reason: To investigate area towards the street frontage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Demolition layer	Loose light brown grey sandy silt frequent large CBM, frequent small stones 0.15m to 0.30m thick. Demolition layer containing fragments of modern froged brick. Layer is associated with the current development.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Drain	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.25m, min length 2.5m A gravel filled french drain associated with cellar drainage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Fill	Loose light orange yellow sand frequent small stones Deliberate gravel infill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	Pit	sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.45m, min depth 1.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small stones A pit that contained occasional fragments of light grey yellow un-froged brick and mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
124	Layer	Friable light brown grey sandy silt frequent small stones 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	Foundation	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical dimensions: min depth 1.3m, min length 1.9m Construction cut for cellar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Wall	Brick wall aligned NE-SW 1.80m long x 0.22m wide x 0.42m high. Wall comprised regular courses of light grey yellow un-froged bricks measuring c. 226mm x 104mm x 62mm bonded with a light orange yellow sandy mortar. This is above stone foundation (102). Truncated by [134] to east. Brick sample retained.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Foundation	Stone wall foundation orientated NNW-SSE, 1.80m long x 0.60m wide x 0.80m high. Wall comprised random courses of light grey white clunch measuring c. 130mm x 130mm x 110mm to 220mm x 170mm x 170mm bonded with a light white yellow sandy mortar. This foundation underlay wall (101).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Backfill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Up to 0.4m thick, with patches of mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Levelling layer	Loose light brown red sandy gravel Re-deposited natural 0.40m thick, possibly used to raise the cellar floor for mortar (109).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Internal surface	Friable light white yellow sandy mortar 0.08m thick. Possible cellar floor.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Observed in northern section of trench, behind brick wall (101), at least 0.5m thick. The deposit is interpreted as the fill of the construction cut for the cellar, being similar to (110) to the west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
131	Quarry	dimensions: min depth 3.1m General number for cut of quarry pit. Size unknown; the feature continues beyond trench limits in all directions. Base of feature identified by augering at 3.10m below modern surface.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones Up to 0.3m thick. The deposit contained small quantities of tile and pottery. Upper fill of quarry.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
119	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones up to 0.43m thick, sloping down to the north.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120	Backfill	Friable mid grey sandy silt moderate small stones Up to 0.40m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Backfill	Friable dark grey black silt occasional small stones The deposit contained small fragments of clay tobacco pipe. Sample <1> taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
132	Foundation trench	Linear NNW-SSE sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min length 2.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 1**

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46173: Northing: 58764)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46175: Northing: 58762)

Reason: To investigate area towards the street frontage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
103	Foundation	Brick foundation orientetd NNW-SSE 2.50m long x 0.30m wide x 0.30m+ high. Foundation comprised two regular courses of light grey yellow and red brick (un-frogged) measuring c. 225mm x 105mm x 61mm, bonded with light orange yellow sandy mortar. This formed the basal courses for clunch wall (104). Brick sample retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Foundation	Stone wall measuring 2.50m long x 0.30m wide x 0.70m high. Wall comprised random courses of light grey white clunch measuring c. 130mm x 130mm x 110mm to 220mm x 170mm x 170mm, bonded with a light white yellow sandy mortar. This foundation sat on brick footing (103) with the upper element of brick (105).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Wall	Brick wall oriented NNW-SSE at least 0.40m long x 0.40m+ high. Wall comprised at least five regular courses of light grey yellow brick (un-frogged) measuring c. 226mm x 104mm x 62mm bonded with a light orange yellow sandy mortar. This sat on stone foundation (104) and was butted by brick wall (106) to the west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Backfill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones 0.30m thick. The deposit contained small quantities of a variety of finds including coal, flat ceramic roof tile, slate, animal bone, pottery and vessel glass.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Backfill	Friable light yellow grey sandy silt frequent medium stones A mortar derived backfill deposit. 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.60m thick, sloping down to the north. The deposit contained mortar and brick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
113	Backfill	Friable light yellow brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.26m thick. The deposit contained occasional fragments of coal, clunch and mortar. Small quantities of clay tobacco pipe stem, pottery and cinder were recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
114	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Confined to southern margin of trench, the deposit was up to 1m thick, sloping down sharply to the north. The deposit contained small quantities of clay tobacco pipe, cinder and coal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
135	Backfill	Light yellow sandy gravel frequent small stones Thin horizontal deposit at base of construction cut, up to 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Foundation trench	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: min length 0.4m General number for cut of foundation trench for wall foundation (129 / 106).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Wall	Brick wall aligned roughly NNE-SSW at least 0.4m long and 0.3m high. Composed of at least four courses of light grey yellow brick (un-frogged) measuring c. 226mm x 104mm x 62mm bonded with a light orange yellow sandy mortar. This sat on stone foundation (129) and butted up to roughly perpendicular wall (105) to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
129	Foundation	Stone wall foundation aligned NNE-SSW at least 0.40m long by 0.30m+ high. Wall comprised random courses of light grey white clunch measuring c. 130mm x 130mm x 110mm to 220mm x 170mm x 170mm bonded with a light white yellow sandy mortar. Lower part of foundation for brick wall (106).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Pit	base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min depth 1.1m, min length 1.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	Fill	Friable light yellow orange sandy silt frequent small stones Re-deposited natural up to 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126	Fill	Friable light yellow white silty sand frequent small stones, occasional large stones 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46173: Northing: 58764)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46175: Northing: 58762)

Reason: To investigate area towards the street frontage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
127	Main fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.88m thick; the deposit contained flecks of mortar as well as small fragments of pottery and coal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.1 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46178; Northing: 58754)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46175; Northing: 58752)

Reason: To investigate area towards the rear of the site

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown black sandy silt frequent large CBM, moderate small stones The deposit was 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Levelling layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones The deposit was 0.40m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Friable mid brown red sandy gravel A thin natural layer overlying lighter coloured natural (206). This deposit was 0.15m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, min depth 0.48m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones A small quantity of coal was retrieved.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
206	Natural	Friable mid orange yellow sandy gravel frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 1.m, min length 1.05m Excavation stopped at a depth of 1.20m below the adjacent ground level.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Lower fill	Compact mid red brown sandy silt moderate small stones At least 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Friable dark black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small stones The deposit was 0.7m thick. This contained moderate fragments of bricks and mortar. Pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and vessel glass were recovered from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
210	Dump material	Friable dark grey sandy silt The deposit formed a thin lens up to 0.18m thick, which tapered sharply to the west. Stones and brick fragments were present.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Dump material	Friable dark grey sandy silt Up to 0.38m thick. Deposit contained frequent stones, bricks (un-frogged). Pottery, vessel glass and a land drain fragment were recovered from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
212	Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.28m thick. Deposit contained moderate stones, bricks (un-frogged) and pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
213	Foundation trench	Linear ENE-WSW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.42m, min depth 0.32m Foundation cut for brick wall foundation (214).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214	Wall	Brick wall measuring 0.22m wide, comprising regular courses of light grey yellow brick (un-frogged) measuring c. 225mm x 106mm x 61mm, bonded with a light white yellow sandy mortar. Same as (303).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Backfill within foundation trench surrounding foundation (214).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
216	Levelling layer	Deposit of loose tarmac. Probably not in-situ.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 46174: Northing: 58751)

Reason: 'Trench 3' is an area immediately south-west of Trench 2 where features of interest were visible at the level of the post-demolition ground reduction - c. 0.2m below the surrounding ground surface.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 3.2m, min length 3.2m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Dump material	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional medium CBM, occasional small stones Distinctive deposit with vessel glass and nearly 4kg of pottery collected from the surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
302	Foundation trench	Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: min breadth 0.4m Foundation trench containing brick foundation (303).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Wall	Brick wall foundation 0.22m wide, defining an L-shape in plan. The wall comprised regular courses of light grey yellow brick (un-frogged) measuring c. 225mm x 106mm x 61mm bonded with a light white yellow sandy mortar. Same as (214).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown black sandy silt frequent medium CBM, moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



8. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT SUMMARY

8.1 Introduction

Eight deposits within three trenches yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material and a small quantity of non-ceramic items. The largest finds concentration comprises an assemblage of Victorian and later pottery (3.8kg), collected from the top of unexcavated rubbish pit [300], in Trench 3 (Table 1).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Spot Date*	Finds Summary
1	101	Wall	101	C19	Brick (2kg)
	131	Quarry pit	118	C17	Pottery (11g); flat roof tile (10g)
	131	Quarry pit	121	C19	Clay tobacco pipe (4g)
	132	Foundation trench	103	C19	Brick (2.5kg)
	132	Foundation trench	110	C19	Pottery (6g); ceramic roof tile (51g); vessel glass (1g); roofing slate (1g); animal bone (1g); coal (1g)
	132	Foundation trench	112	C19	Brick (62g)
	132	Foundation trench	113	C19	Pottery (3g); clay tobacco pipe (7g); cinder (37g)
	132	Foundation trench	114	C19	Clay tobacco pipe (4g); coal (6g); cinder (30g)
	134	Pit	127	C19	Pottery (8g); coal (12g)
	2	203	Pit	204	Undated
207		Pit	209	C19	Pottery (34g); clay tobacco pipe (4g); vessel glass (5g); animal bone (1g)
207		Pit	211	C19	Pottery (821g); vessel glass (351g); land drain (133g)
207		Pit	212	C19	Pottery (88g)
3	300	Rubbish pit	301	C19+	Pottery (3.8kg); vessel glass (110g)

* - based on date of latest artefact

Table 1: Artefact summary

8.2 Pottery

The pottery totals 149 sherds, weighing 4.7kg. The assemblage displays variable fragmentation, with individual sherd weights ranging from 1g to 564g. The mean sherd weight is 32g, and the material is well preserved. Fabric types identified are summarised in Table 2.

Fabric type	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Sherd No.
<i>17th century</i>			
Glazed red earthenware	1	11	(118):1
<i>18th century and 19th century</i>			
Creamware	6	238	(110):1, (301):5
Pearlware	1	163	(301):1
Porcelain	9	123	(301):9
Transfer-printed ware	47	1,083	(110):1, (209):4, (42)
Buff / brown stoneware bottles	4	267	(211):1, (301):3
Whieldon-type ware	2	77	(301):2
White earthenware	30	598	(110):1, (211):1, (212):1, (301):27
White stoneware	8	419	(301):8
Yellow ware	5	58	(113):1, (127):1, (212):3
Yellow ware with mocha decoration	4	16	(209):2, (212):2
Mass-produced misc. modern wares	32	1,746	(211):2, (301):30

Table 2: Pottery type series



The earliest pottery, associated with the street-front quarry [131] is a glazed red earthenware rim sherd (11g) datable to the 17th century.

The remainder of the assemblage comprises a collection of Victorian and later flat wares, tea wares, bottles, paste, preserve and condiment pots, and at least one chamber pot.

Nineteenth-century transfer-printed earthenwares total approximately one third of the assemblage, by sherd count. Their colour range includes dark blue, light blue, black, brown and green examples. Central decorative designs are romantic (one featuring a depiction of the Rhine), floral, and Chinese; the latter including the enduring 'blue willow' pattern, introduced *c.* 1790 and continuing up to the present day. Borders have continuous repeating designs, mainly featuring geometric and floral motifs; and linear patterns. One vessel border features a scenic vignette.

White earthenwares are well represented, and include a number of ubiquitous Keiller and Sons marmalade pots, potted meat / paste pots, and the lid from a vessel containing Burgess's (of London) Anchovy Paste.

A small quantity of yellow earthenwares occur, including a plain strainer / colander, and tea wares with banded and mocha decoration, the latter comprising vertically oriented dendritic motifs, common in the mid-19th century.

English stonewares are represented by fragments from a large moulded mixing bowl, and several bottles, including examples with stamped bases — one reading [MA...] and the second [GRAY & SO...]. A small quantity of porcelain, and two sherds from a Whieldon-type flat ware vessel also occur.

Non-specific, miscellaneous mass-produced domestic wares, of 19th- and 20th-century date complete the assemblage. They comprise a range of decorated flat wares and tea wares; and a probable trivet.

8.3 Brick and Tile

Two small pieces of 'Gault' clay flat roof tile (61g) derived from quarry [131] and foundation trench [132]. The latter also contained three fragmentary bricks (657g). Two complete 'Gault' clay bricks were associated with masonry structure [128] and foundation trench [132]. Both are stock-moulded examples, measuring L215mm x W105mm x D70mm, likely to be of late 18th- or, more probably, 19th-century date.

8.4 Other Finds

Fragments of four modern glass vessels (467g) were collected from pits [207], [300], and foundation trench [132]. They comprise a dark amber translucent glass kick base and partial wall from a cylindrical wine bottle (Hume's type 22) *c.* 1790–1820. Less closely datable are a moulded, flat topped storage jar(?) lid (diameter 68mm), in natural blue-green translucent glass, with a circular depression on the obverse, and a raised collar on the reverse. Also thin, clear colourless glass fragments, one possibly deriving from a cylindrical necked bottle, and the second representing the shoulder from a jar or jug-type vessel



Four clay tobacco pipe fragments and a partial bowl, the latter with ribbed decoration (cf. Flood 1976, fig. 6f) derived from pits [131], [207], and foundation trench [132]. All are thought to date to the 19th century.

Foundation trench [132] yielded a small triangular fragment of blue-grey roofing slate, and pieces of cinder (67g) and coal (9g). Chunks of the latter, weighing 27g were also collected from pits [134] and [203].

A piece of modern 'Gault' clay land drain (133g) derived from pit [207]. The fragment has not been retained.

8.5 Ecofacts

8.5.1 Animal bone

Two animal bone fragments - a complete rib, and a probable foot bone (2g), were collected from pit [207], and the backfill (110) of foundation trench [132]. Both derive from small or immature mammals of uncertain species.

8.5.2 Environmental samples

A sample <1> was taken from the lowest exposed quarry fill (121) for the recovery of artefacts. A single clay tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from this material.



8.6 OASIS ID: *albionar1-200981*

Project details

Project name	91-93 East Road, Cambridge
Short description of the project	Planning permission (has been granted by Cambridge City Council for redevelopment of 91-93 East Road, Cambridge. The proposals comprise: demolition of existing buildings and construction of student accommodation (33 studios) with ancillary structures and access works. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Dudley Developments to undertake the archaeological works. All of the features revealed relate to the 19th century or later - a significant time in the expansion of Cambridge, with the transition from open fields at the start of the 19th century, to sequential waves of residential and industrial development. The earliest activity on the site comprises pitting. Subsequent expansion of the town saw more buildings appearing from at least 1830, with the area very extensively developed by the late 1880s. A series of wall footings relate to this period, comprising an outbuilding in the vicinity of Trench 2 and a cellar in Trench 1 related to the street-front building. Subsequent redevelopment saw additional cellars constructed towards the street frontage, with a large tank to the south-east margin of the site. These will have disturbed the underlying archaeological deposits, particularly in the street-front area. The area to the rear of the site appears to have been impacted to a lesser extent, by more localised pitting and disturbance associated with the redevelopment of the site.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2015 End: 29-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ERC2543 - Contracting Unit No. 14/0764/FUL - Planning Application No. ECB4347 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Student Accommodation
Prompt	Cambridge Local Plan 2006 policy 4/9
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE 91-93 East Road, Cambridge
Postcode	CB1 1BX
Site coordinates	TL 2618 5875 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gary Edmondson
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Ian Turner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	91-93 East Road, Cambridge: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Turner, I' Edmondson, G' Wells, J'
Other bibliographic details	2015/19
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford

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Entered on	9 February 2015

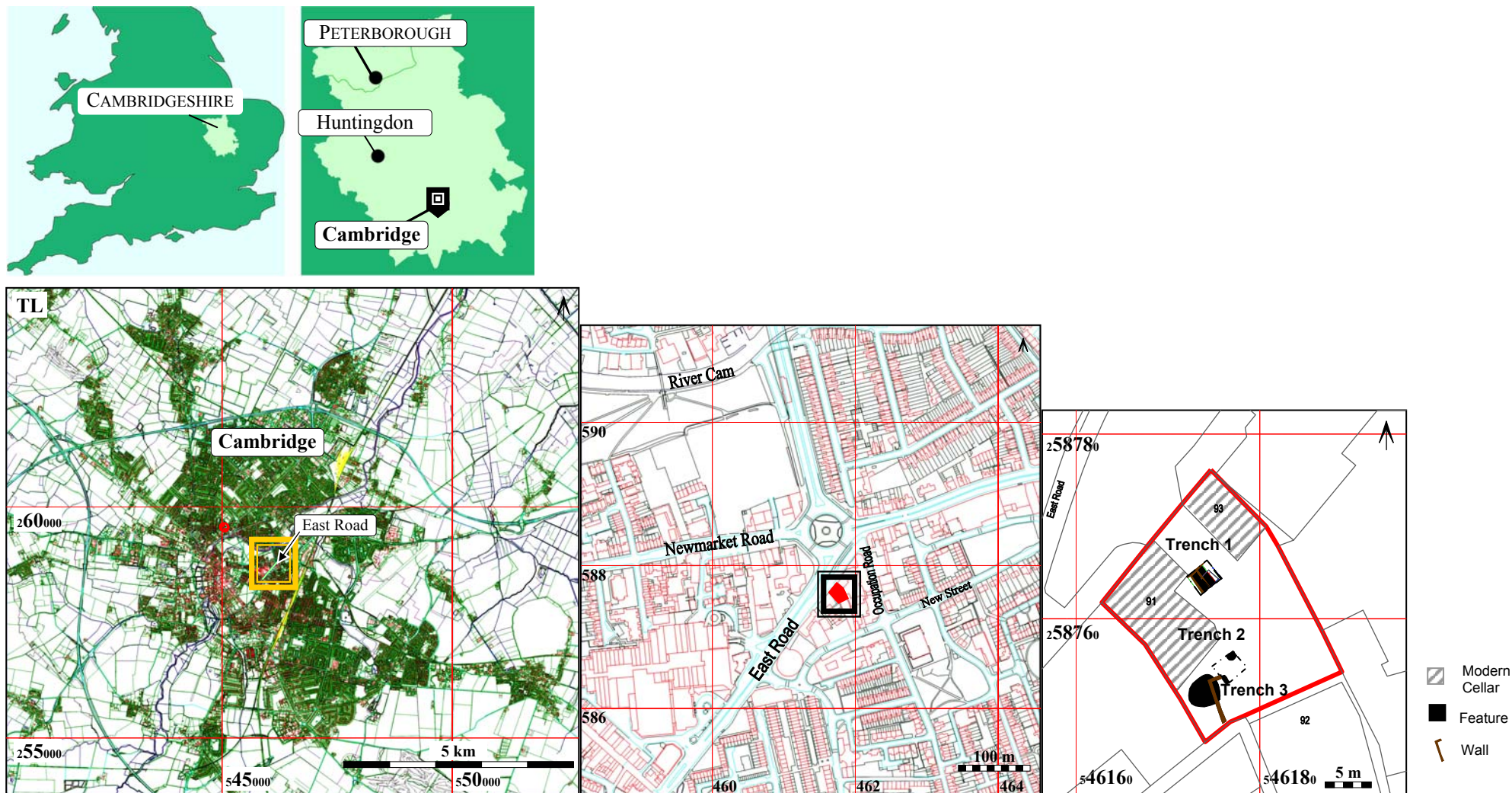
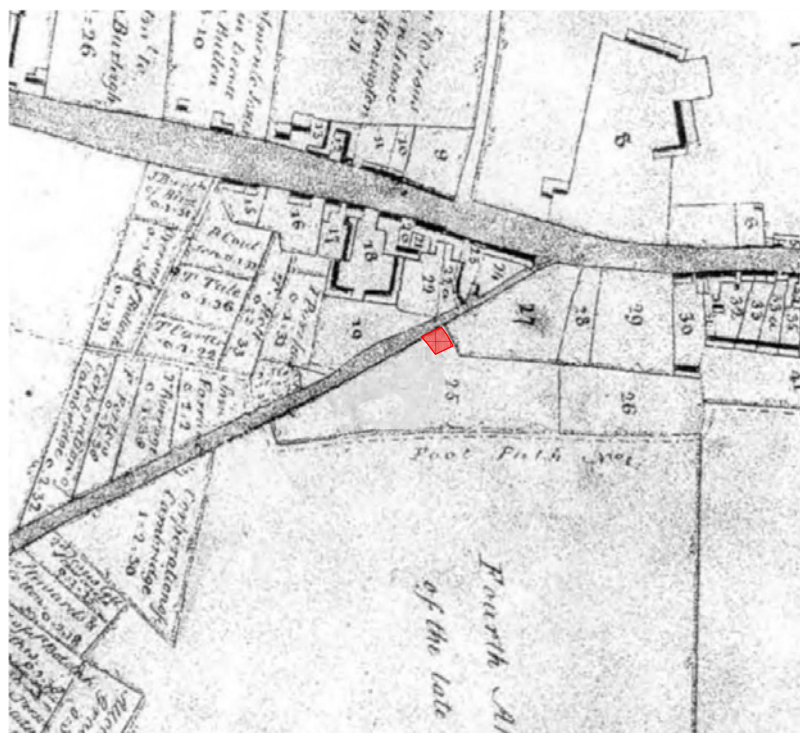


Figure 1: Site location

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Map 1: Detail of 1807 Inclosure Map of Barnwell Parish, with approximate location of site



Map 2: Detail of Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge, with approximate location of site.

Figure 2: Historical maps of 1807 and 1830

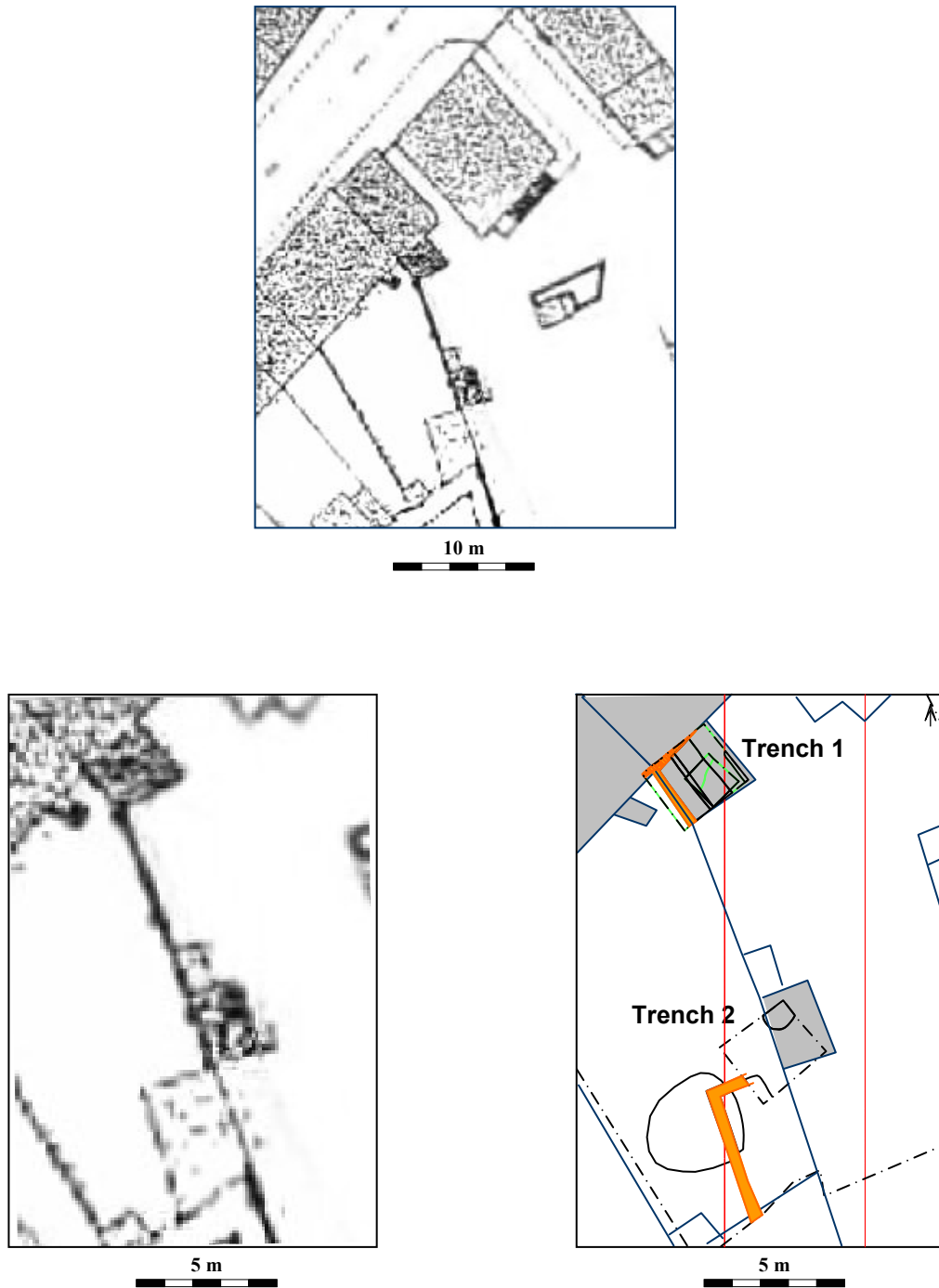


Figure 3: Detail of 1:500 1886 OS map, with overlay of all features plan

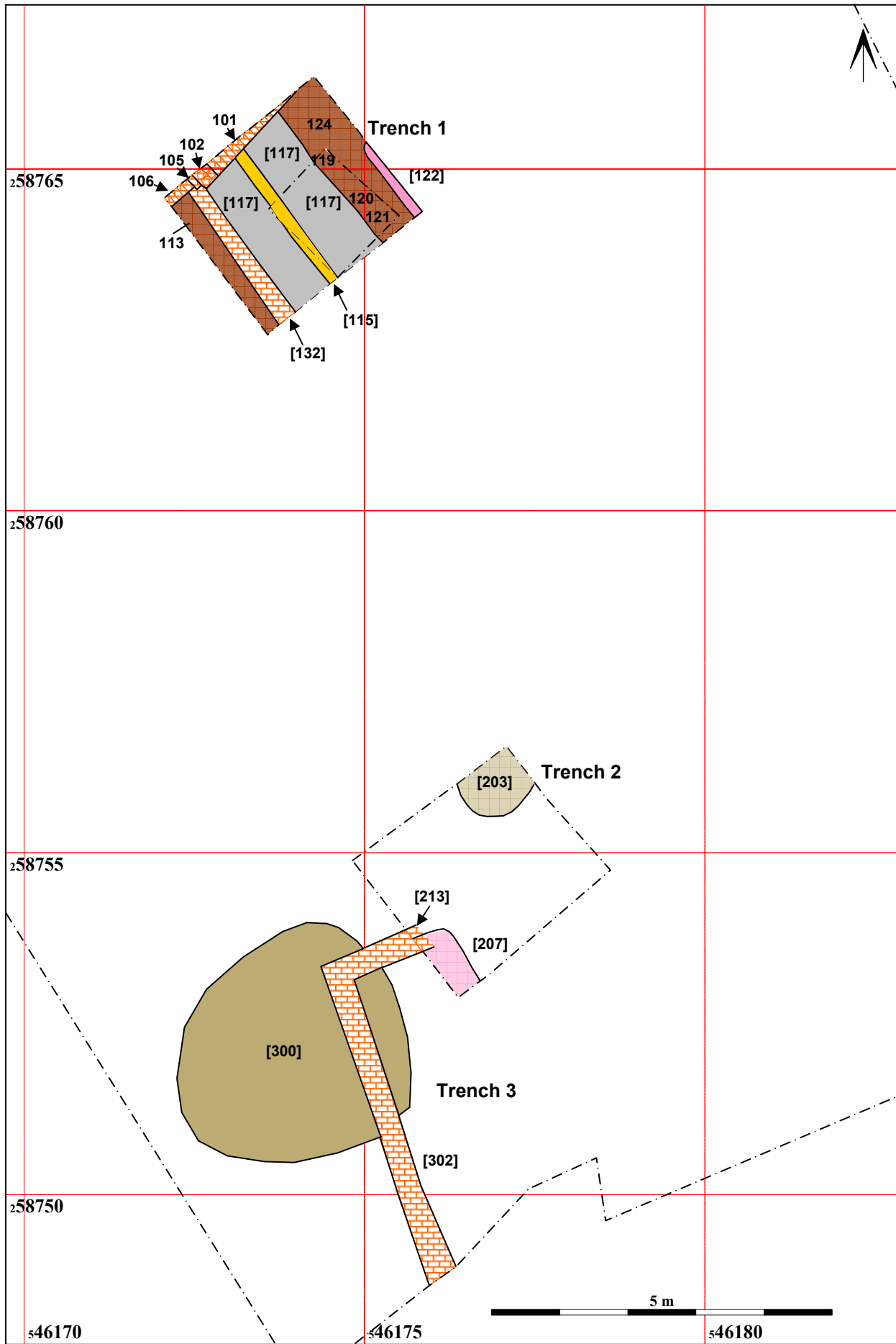


Figure 4: All features plan



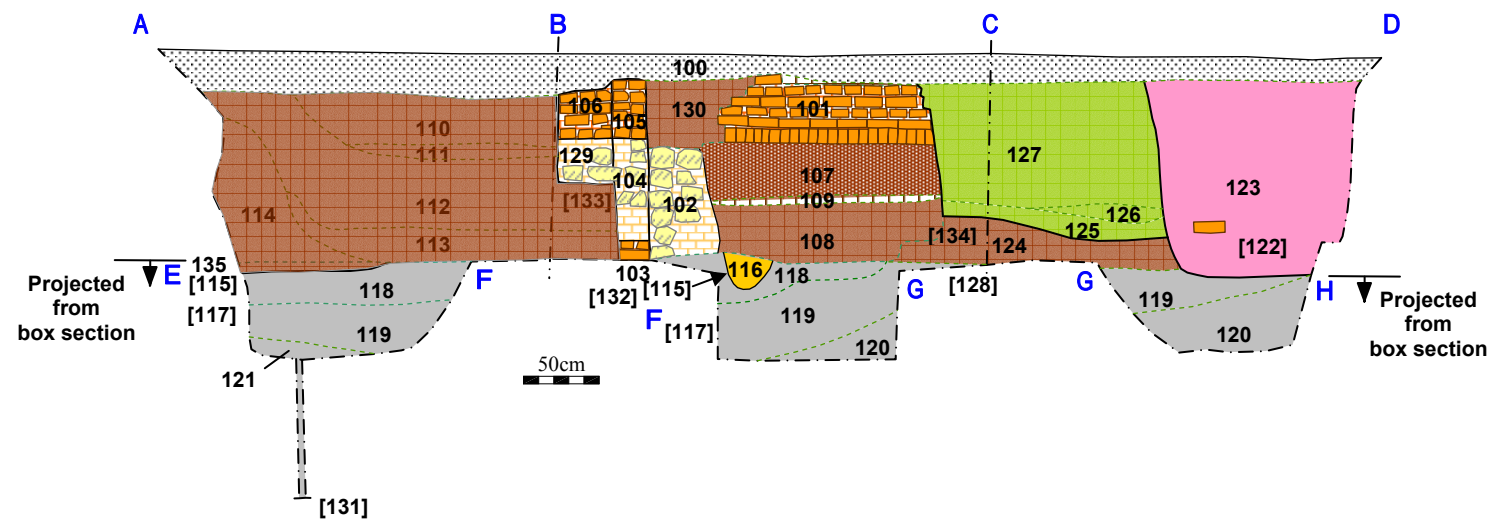
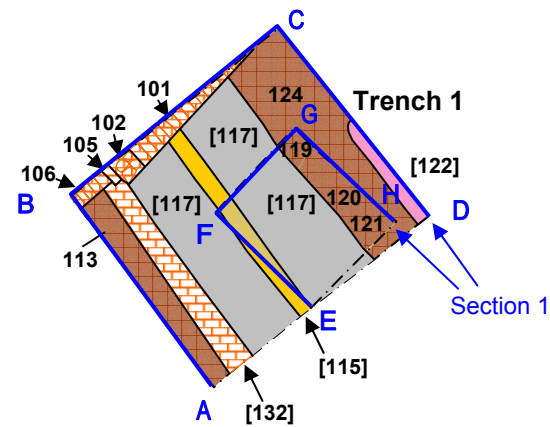
South-western section (A-B, E-F)



North-western section (B-C, F-G)



North-eastern section (C-D, G-H)



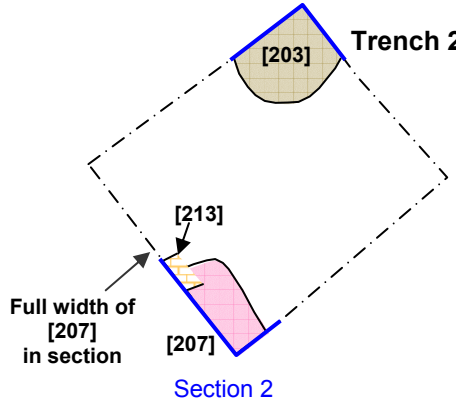
- Layer
- Modern pits**
 - Later pit
 - Early pit
- Cellar**
 - Disuse deposit
 - Mortar scar
 - Drain
 - Bricks
 - Clunch
 - Construction and use deposits
- Quarry

Figure 5: Trench 1 section and photographs



Section 3







Trench 2

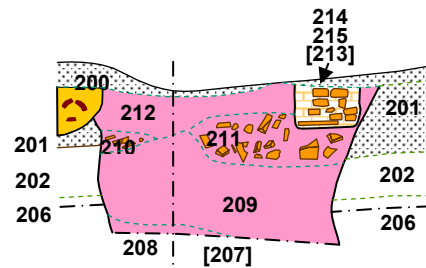


South-western section

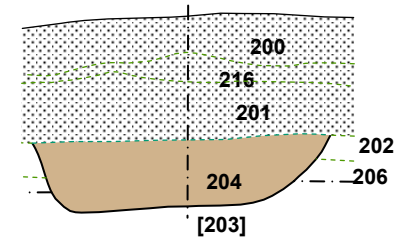


North-eastern section

-  Layers
-  Bricks
-  Foundation cut
-  Pit
-  Pit
-  Drain



Section 2



Section 3

Figure 6: Trench 2 sections and photographs



Image 1: General view of Trench 1 looking to the north, showing the sequence of features. Scale 2m in 50cm divisions.



Image 2: General view of Trench 2 looking to the north, showing the sequence of features and layers. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 7: Images 1 and 2 — general views of Trenches 1 and 2



Image 3: General view of roughly N-S wall footing [302]/(303), which turns to the east into Trench 2 as foundation [231]/(214).



Image 4: Detail of a segment of the wall [302]/(303) cutting through earlier pit [300], which contained a large quantity of 19th-century pottery. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.

Figure 8: Images 3 and 4 — Trench 3

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