

19 WALLMANS LANE  
SWAVESEY  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

**Albion**  
archaeology



**19 WALLMANS LANE  
SWAVESEY  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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24th March 2017

Produced for:  
Sue Ellington  
19 Wallmans Lane  
Swavesey



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## Preface

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.*

## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Sue Ellington and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.*

*The trial trenching fieldwork was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer) who also prepared the report, with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).*

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## Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>24/02/2017</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>24/03/2017</i>	<i>Incorporating comments from the HET</i>

## Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Sue Ellington
HET	Historic Environment Team of Cambridgeshire County Council
LPA	Local Planning Authority



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Planning permission (S/1048/16/FL) was granted for the erection of two dwellings plus vehicular access on land at 19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.*

*Because of the archaeological potential of the site, a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring archaeological trial trench evaluation, to provide more detailed information concerning the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.*

*The evaluation was undertaken on 19 January 2017 and comprised the excavation of two trial trenches across the footprints of the proposed buildings. No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were revealed.*

*In the post-medieval period the ground was consolidated with a series of gravel layers, prior to the construction of houses and agricultural buildings in the 19th century. A small brick foundation and ceramic service pipe associated with those buildings were excavated in Trench 1. The buildings were demolished prior to 1977 and layers of demolition debris were present in both trenches. This had been sealed by a substantial layer of topsoil, indicating modern landscaping of the area. Trench 2 also contained a small post-medieval feature with animal bone fragments. Two postholes in Trench 1 post-dated the demolition layers and represent a possible fence line.*

*The evaluation showed that in the medieval period this part of the fortified town of Swavesey was unoccupied, probably due to the low-lying nature of the ground. The excavated remains are of low to negligible significance and have no potential to address any of the research priorities identified in the regional research framework.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (S/1048/16/FL) was granted for the erection of two dwellings plus vehicular access on land at 19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.

Because of the archaeological potential of the site, a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring that the site should be subject to an archaeological evaluation to provide more detailed information concerning the potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains. This was on the advice of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HET), acting in the capacity of archaeological adviser to the LPA and in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* (March 2012).

The HET issued a brief for the archaeological field evaluation (HET 2016) comprising trial trenching, which was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2016) approved by the HET prior to commencement of fieldwork.

### 1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

Swavesey lies c. 13km north-east of the centre of Cambridge, on the southern banks of the River Great Ouse, which flows c. 1km to the north of the village. Wallmans Lane lies to the south of Market Street, which forms the historic centre of the village, and the PDA is located at the north-eastern corner of the lane (Figure 1). It is part of a larger property that accommodates no. 19 Wallmans Lane, a newly built house along the street frontage and a large garden with fruit trees.

The PDA is bordered to the west and south by modern residential properties and to the north by a brick wall and a 19th-century building on Market Street. The area to be built upon is an open grassed plot within the garden.

The River Great Ouse has laid down layers of alluvium to the north of the village, and the underlying geology of the PDA is West Walton Formation And Ampthill Clay Formation (undifferentiated) – Mudstone with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, 1 To 2 - Sand And Gravel (British Geological Survey 2016).

The site lies at an approximate height of 6m OD and is centred on grid reference TL 3625 6899.

### 1.3 **Archaeological Background**

Swavesey parish lies on relatively level land with a slight fall from south-west to north-east towards the River Great Ouse. A ridge of higher ground runs through the centre of the parish and it is along this that the village of Swavesey has been established. The northern part of the parish lies on alluvial gravels and Swavesey was surrounded by fens until enclosure and extensive drainage in 1938.



The gravel formed two islands. Early settlement was established on the southern of those two islands, with evidence for early prehistoric flint artefacts in later features recorded in several evaluations throughout the town (HER 01772A, 20686). Evidence for Iron Age and early Roman occupation, including 1st-century AD pottery kilns, was recorded in several evaluations at Black Horse Lane (ECB 394, 943, 944) to the west of the High Street. Settlement continued at Blackhorse Lane until the late Saxon and Norman periods (HER 01772B).

In the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, a second focus of settlement was established on the northern island, with the construction and formation of the parish church of Saint Andrew (HER 03419), which has Saxon origins, and the manorial estate. Swavesey is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a very large manor with 65 households<sup>1</sup>. A Benedictine priory was later installed near the church and its site is now a scheduled monument (NHLE 1006914).

A castle was built on a gateway into the fens in the Norman period and the scheduled earthworks of the castle and its defences lie to the north-west of the village (NHLE 1006913). Swavesey is a fortified medieval planned market town and the defences of the castle are integral with those of the town. A defensive ditch (HER 03490) survives around the western edge of Swavesey, meeting the High Street in approximately the same location as Wallmans Lane.

By the late 12th century Swavesey was a port at the fen edge and was granted the right to hold a market and fair in 1244 (SCDC 2006). Market Street, which was the centre of the medieval town lies *c.* 50m to the north of the PDA, and a dock was located at its eastern end. This was filled in at the time of enclosure.

The PDA lies within the defensive circuit of the Swavesey town ditch in an area that was part of the medieval settlement. It is on relatively low-lying land (6m OD) but the town ditch may have served as a defence against flood waters (SCDC 2006). Few archaeological investigations have taken place in the historic core of Swavesey and for this reason there are few records of medieval heritage assets near the PDA. A small evaluation comprising a single 1.1m test pit prior to the construction of the new building at 19A Wallmans Lane only revealed a post-medieval posthole (HER 21806).

The majority of buildings in Swavesey along the High Street and Market Street are post-medieval in date. Several fires, the last one in 1913, led to the loss of earlier building stock and the large-scale reconstruction of houses in the 19th and early 20th century (SCDC 2006).

The 1902 OS map of Swavesey shows several buildings on the PDA that are no longer extant. Extensive rebuilding took place throughout Wallmans Lane

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<sup>1</sup> <http://opendomesday.org/place/TL3669/swavesey/> [Accessed 2/12/2016].



in the late 20th and early 21st centuries and almost all buildings in the lane, and on the PDA, are modern.

#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

Archaeological and historical evidence from the surrounding area indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the PDA.

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated, if necessary.

Information on the following was required:

- The location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present.
- Determining the amount of truncation that may affect any remains, and whether palaeosols or 'B' horizons are present.

The report would also examine the significance of the results with reference to regional research frameworks, which for this area are set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).





## 2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place on 19th January 2017. Two trenches were opened positioned diagonally across the footprints of the proposed dwellings (Figure 2). Trench 2 had to be shortened due to an apple tree and fence being located too close to its northern end, and insufficient room for the machine to extend the trench southwards. Trench 2 was, therefore, 7m long and 1.6m wide; Trench 1 was 12m long and 1.6m wide.

The trenches were opened by a tracked excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, and 200 for Trench 2. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (east)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i>
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• Cambs. County Council	<i>Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (CCC 14/05/14).
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
• ClfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation</i>

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store under event number ECB4870.

Details of the project and its findings have been submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-270220 (Appendix 2).



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

All deposits found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figures 2–6. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1.

No deposits or layers pre-dating the post-medieval period were found. Where not otherwise indicated, layers were present in both trenches.

#### 3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Both trenches were situated in open ground in the garden of 19 Wallmans Lane and the topsoil (100) and (200) comprised dark brown humic sandy silt, 0.2m thick that had been deposited on the site following demolition of the buildings that formerly occupied it. The undisturbed geological deposits (101) and (208) consisted of light orange-yellow and cream-coloured river gravels.

A metal detector survey quickly revealed recognisable modern objects in Trench 1, including partly corroded nails and a bottle top (not retained), from the interface between the topsoil and underlying building rubble. The metal detector survey was curtailed at this point. Once stripping of the overburden confirmed the presence of the underlying modern rubble, the sampling of soil from the trench ends was also curtailed.

#### 3.3 Archaeological Remains

Both trenches contained thick deposits of re-deposited, mixed river gravels (108), (109) and (207) above the undisturbed geological gravels. These were probably laid down as make-up layers to consolidate wet ground in this low-lying area of Swavesey.

In Trench 2 a localised greenish clayey gravel layer (206) was located in the south-west corner of the trench. It contained brick fragments and flecks of charcoal and was truncated by a small feature [204] that contained a dark humic and very homogenous fill (205), including a small amount of animal bone (see below). The function of the feature is unclear; it could either represent a root bowl or a small pit. Layer (206) may have formed during previous demolition activity in this area.

In Trench 1 the gravel make-up layers were truncated by a large cut [103] for a brick foundation [106]. The foundation was built of cream-coloured industrial brick with a soft lime mortar; it probably represents one of the buildings that are shown on the site in the early 20th century (Figure 7). The northern part of Trench 1 was crossed by a modern ceramic pipe.

The foundations, service pipe and gravel layers were overlain in both trenches by a widespread layer of demolition debris (102), (107) and (201) with a combined thickness of up to 0.6m. This comprised dark sandy silt with frequent whole bricks and brick fragments, as well as several sherds of white ceramic ware and willow pattern ware (not retained). Layer (207) contained a fragment of animal bone.



Two large postholes [110] and [112] were located to the north of the building foundation in Trench 1. They were cut through the demolition layers and may represent elements of a former fence line that post-dated the buildings.

Topsoil (100) and (200) directly overlay the demolition layers.

### **3.3.1 Animal bone**

Layer (207) contained one fragment of an abraded rib, weighing 32g. Fill (205) contained four abraded fragments of a limb, rib and possible pelvis, collectively weighing 73g. The fragments were too small to allow any species identification and have no analytical potential; they were discarded after analysis.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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The archaeological evaluation revealed no features or layers pre-dating the post-medieval / modern period. There was no evidence for medieval occupation. The ground level in this part of the town is very low at *c.* 6m OD and it is likely that the gravel make-up layers were laid down to consolidate low-lying ground, prior to construction in the post-medieval period.

Early 20th-century OS maps show Wallmans Lane and the PDA to be densely built-up with houses and agricultural buildings until at least the 1950s. The buildings on the PDA had been cleared by 1977<sup>2</sup>. The demolition and comprehensive clearance of the buildings is represented by the demolition layers in both trenches and the small remnant of brick wall and ceramic service pipe in Trench 1. It is possible that the pipe was related to a pump (labelled 'P') shown on the 1902 OS map (Figure 7). Following the demolition of the buildings, the area appears to have been landscaped, with the deposition of 0.2m of imported topsoil above the rubble. This soil is too thick to have developed naturally during this timeframe.

The postholes revealed in Trench 1 may be similar to the posthole recorded in the test pit in 19A Wallmans Lane; they may represent a more substantial fence line.

The archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation are of low to negligible significance and have no potential to address any of the research priorities identified in the regional research framework. The PDA has no potential to add to our understanding of the town of Swavesey in the medieval period in terms of its development, changes in internal layout and housing densities (Medlycott 2011, 70). The absence of medieval settlement remains on the PDA is limited, but interesting, negative evidence for the extent of the medieval town.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/536500/268500/12/100954> [Accessed 16 February 2017]

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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HET, 2016, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, 19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey. Planning App: S/1048/16/FL.* Gemma Stewart, November 3, 2016.

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South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC), 2006, *Swavesey conservation area. Draft council policy. Part 1.* Available at: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Swavesey%20-%20part%201.pdf>. [Accessed 2/12/2016].

## 6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DETAILS

### 1 Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 36253: Northing: 68895)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 36247: Northing: 68884)

Reason: Across footprint of proposed building.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.20m thick. Modern metal objects present including partly corroded nails and a bottle top - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Natural	Firm light orange yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Demolition layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt frequent large CBM, frequent medium CBM, occasional small stones 0.15m - 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Foundation	Sub-circular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.5m, min length 1.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Firm mid grey sandy clay Lining of cut [104]. Thickness c. 0.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Fill	Loose mid orange gravel 'Dirty' gravel. Deliberate backfill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Foundation	Cream coloured brick with soft lime-based mortar. Bricks all machine made and of standard size. No frogged bricks. Revealed to extent of 0.30m length, 0.11m width (one brick width) and 0.40m height. Extends beyond trench edges in south and west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Demolition layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt frequent large CBM, frequent medium CBM, occasional small stones 0.20m - 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Make up layer	Loose light orange brown sandy silt frequent small stones Predominantly gravel, mixed colours. 0.10m - 0.34m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Make up layer	Loose mid orange gravel Re-deposited 'dirty' gravel. 0.18-0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.6m, max length 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: vertical dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.6m, max length 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional small CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 8.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 36264: Northing: 68894)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 36260: Northing: 68886)

Reason: Across footprint of proposed building.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Demolition layer	Loose dark brown sandy silt frequent large CBM, frequent medium CBM, occasional small stones 0.40m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Make up layer	Loose mid white gravel occasional medium CBM 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Make up layer	Loose mid grey gravel occasional small CBM 0.05m - 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.3m, min length 0.75m Extended beyond edges of excavation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Fill	Friable dark brown sandy silt Very homogeneous and sterile with a humic feel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
206	Demolition layer	Friable mid green brown clay silt moderate medium CBM, occasional small charcoal, occasional small stones Localised spread in SW corner of trench. Extends beyond edges of trench. 1.75m x 0.80m in extent as seen, 0.05m - 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Make up layer	Loose mid orange gravel Gravel with lenses of mid greyish brown gravel. Overall 0.08m - 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
208	Natural	Firm light orange yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: albionar1-270220

#### Project details

Project name	19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation prior to construction of two houses. The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval/modern periods, indicating that this part of the fortified town was unoccupied in the medieval period. This could be due to it being on very low-lying ground. The ground was consolidated with a series of gravel layers prior to the construction of farm buildings in the post-medieval period. The evaluation did record a small section of brick wall foundation and a ceramic service pipe that were most likely the remains of buildings show on the site on early 20th-century maps. The buildings were demolished prior to 1977 and extensive layers of demolition debris were present in both trenches. A small feature containing animal bone was revealed in Trench 2.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2017 End: 19-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WLS3063 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4870 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	POSTHOLES Modern
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAVESEY 19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey
Postcode	CB24 4QY
Study area	980 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3625 6899 52.301698137006 -0.001554694136 52 18 06 N 000 00 05 W Point

#### 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	Gary Edmondson
Project supervisor	Christiane Meckseper

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#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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#### **Project bibliography 1**

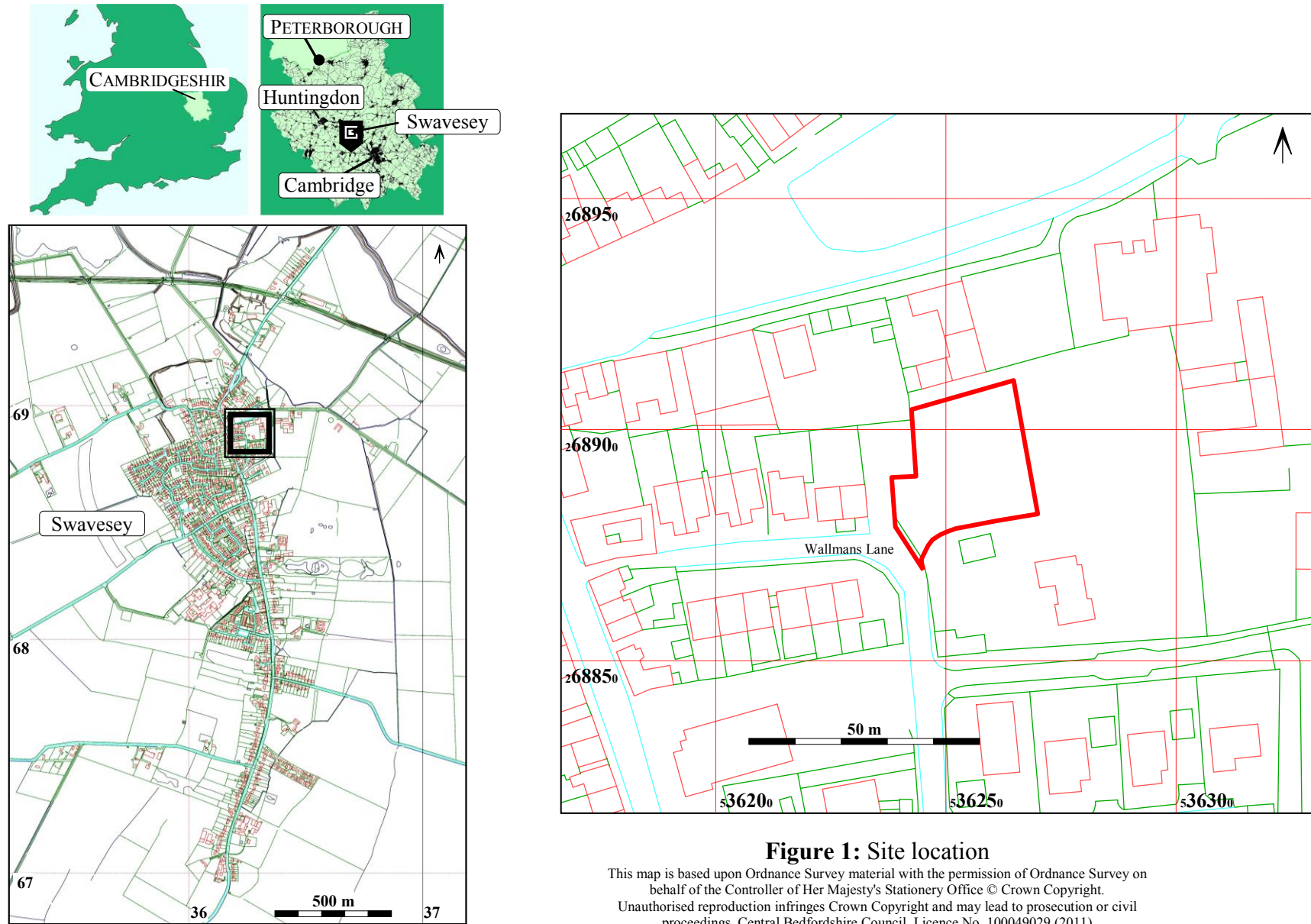
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Title	19 Wallmans Lane, Swavesey, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor	Meckseper, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report no: 2017/20
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	Comb bound report

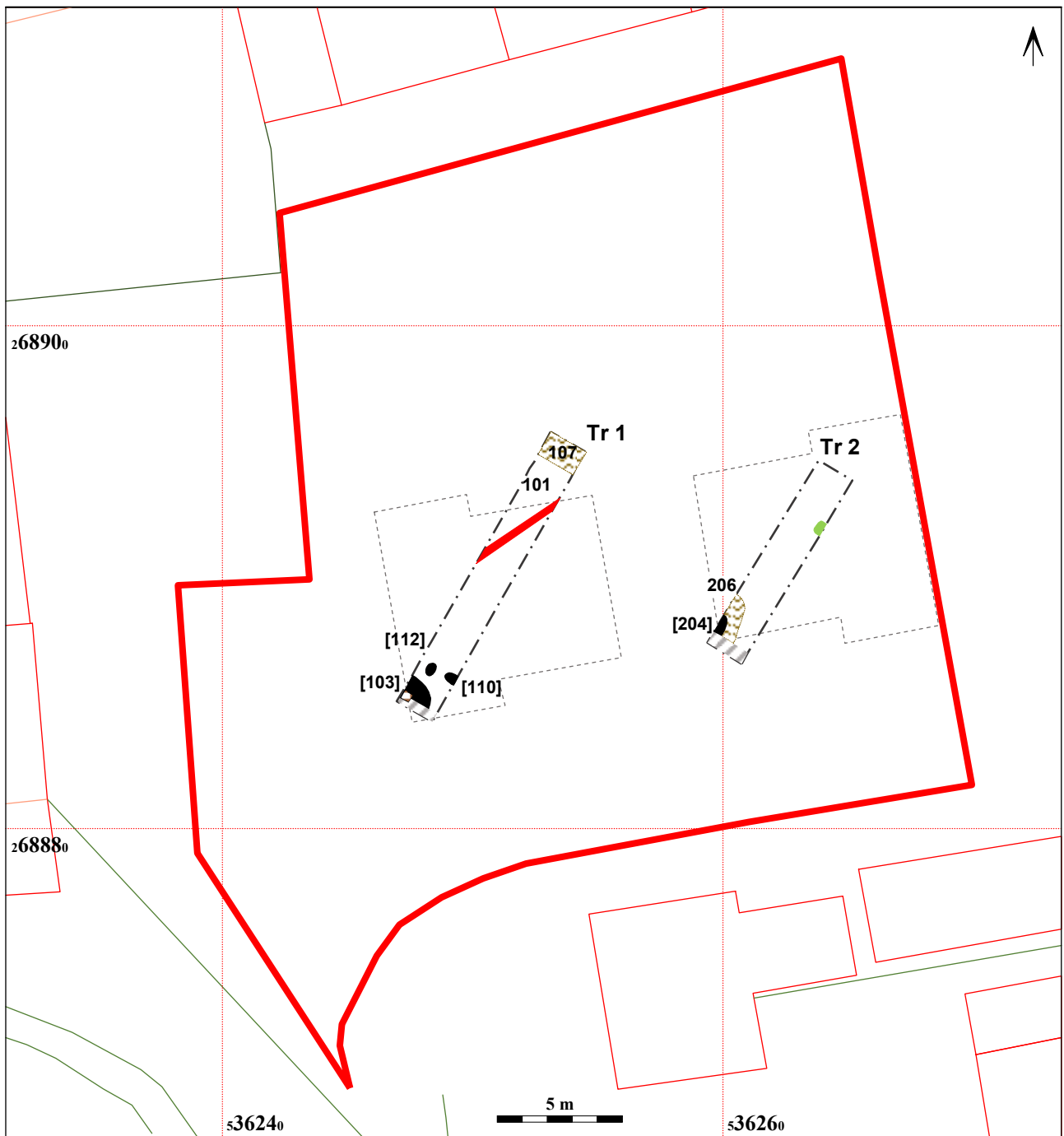
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Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	31 March 2017









-  Building footprint
-  Trench
-  Service
-  Feature
-  Layer
-  Root disturbance
-  Slope at end of trench

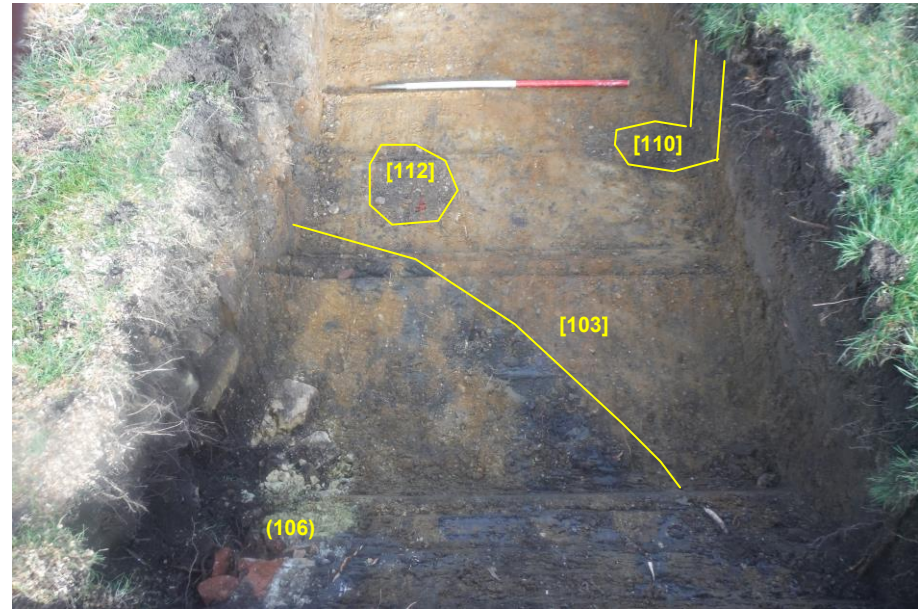
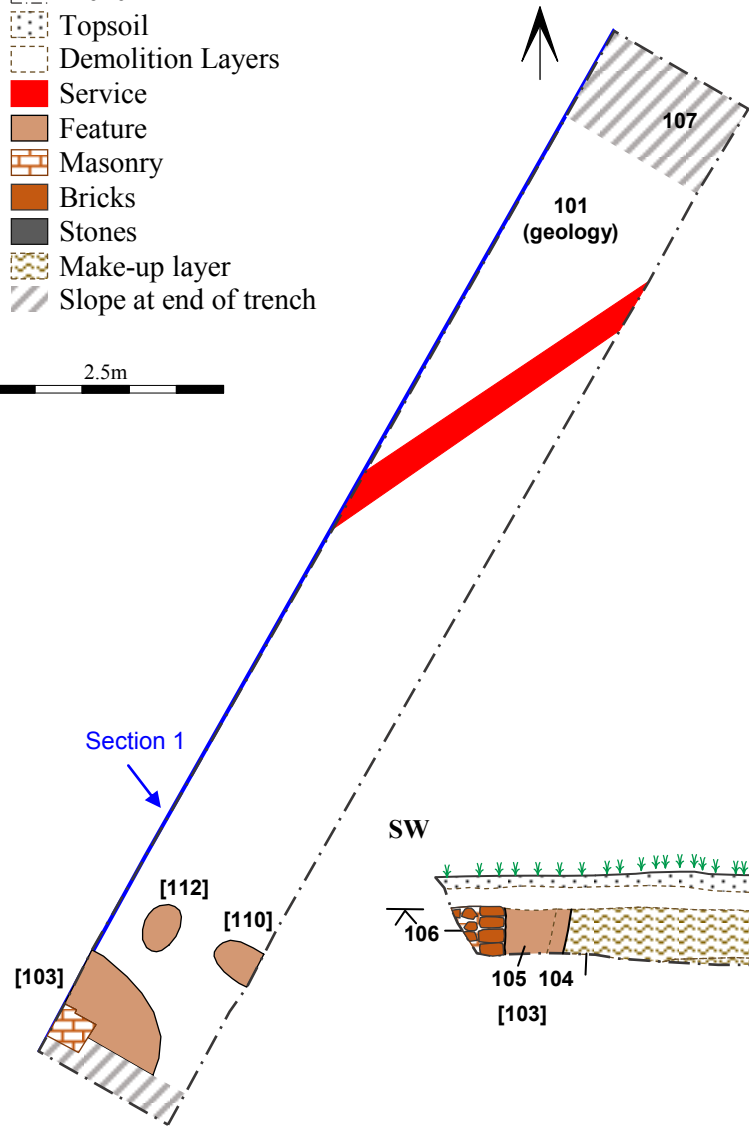
**Figure 2: All-features plan of Trenches 1 and 2**

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- Trench
- Topsoil
- Demolition Layers
- Service
- Feature
- Masonry
- Bricks
- Stones
- Make-up layer
- Slope at end of trench

2.5m



Brick foundation and postholes in south end of trench, looking north.

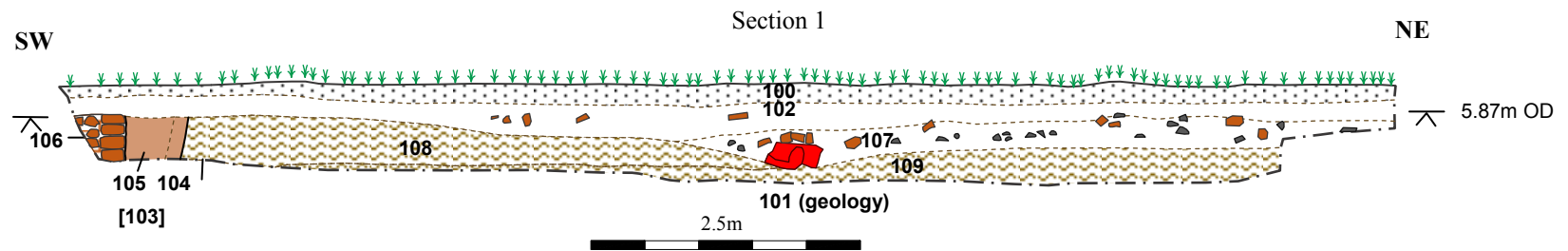








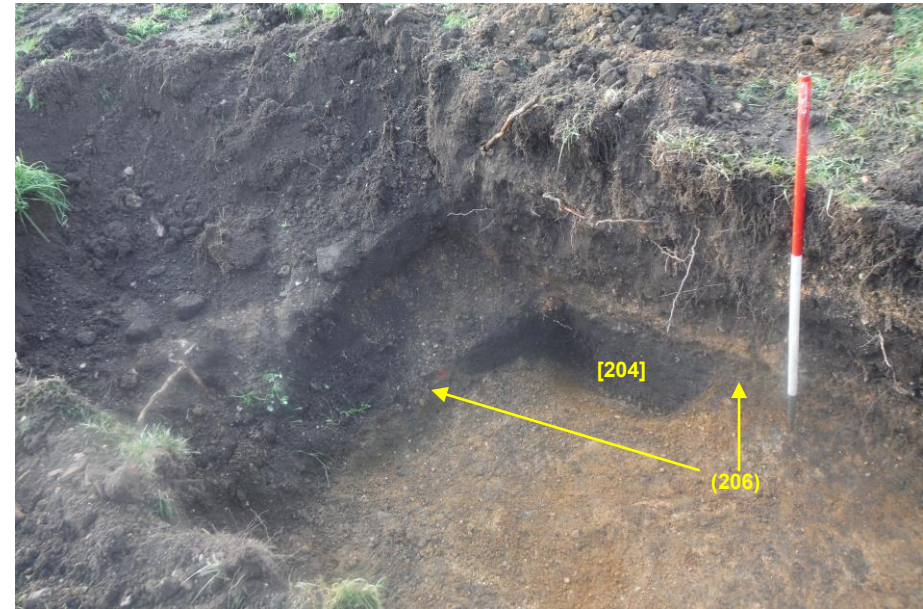
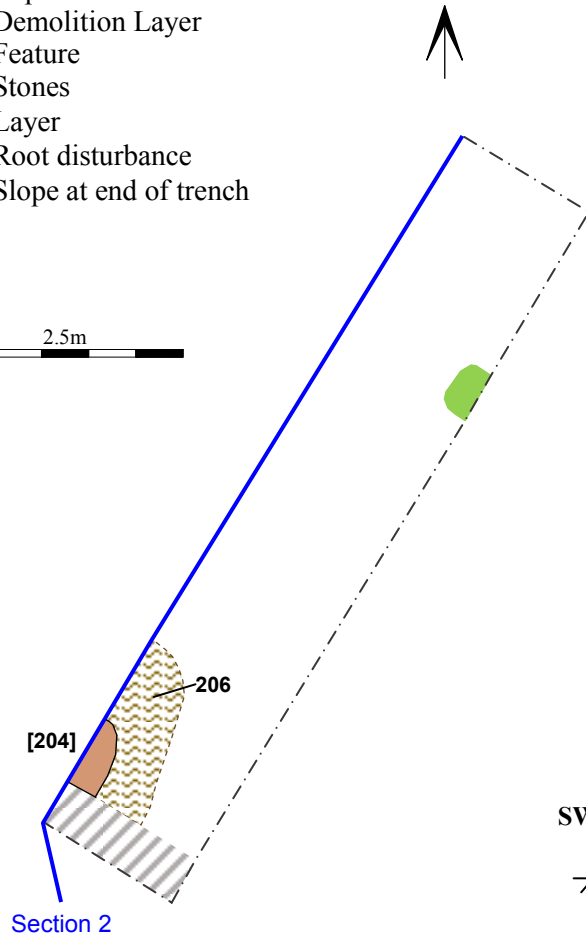
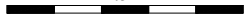


Figure 3: Trench 1 — plan, section and photograph



-  Trench
-  Topsoil
-  Demolition Layer
-  Feature
-  Stones
-  Layer
-  Root disturbance
-  Slope at end of trench

2.5m



Small pit and layer in south-west corner of trench, looking south-west

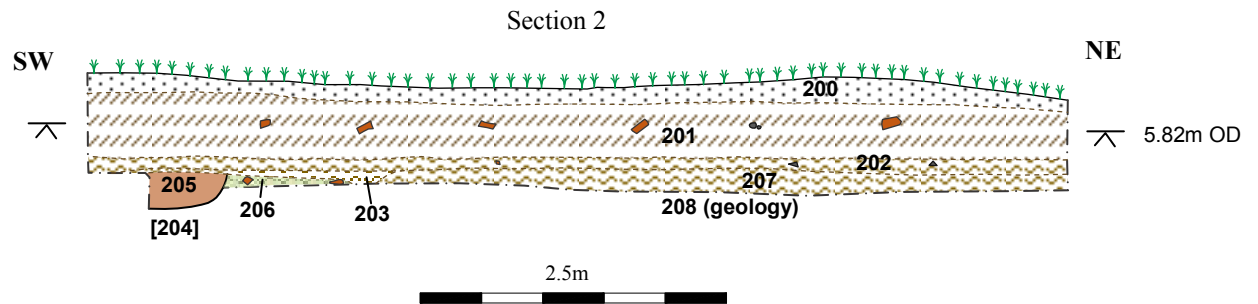


Figure 4: Trench 2 — plan, section and photograph



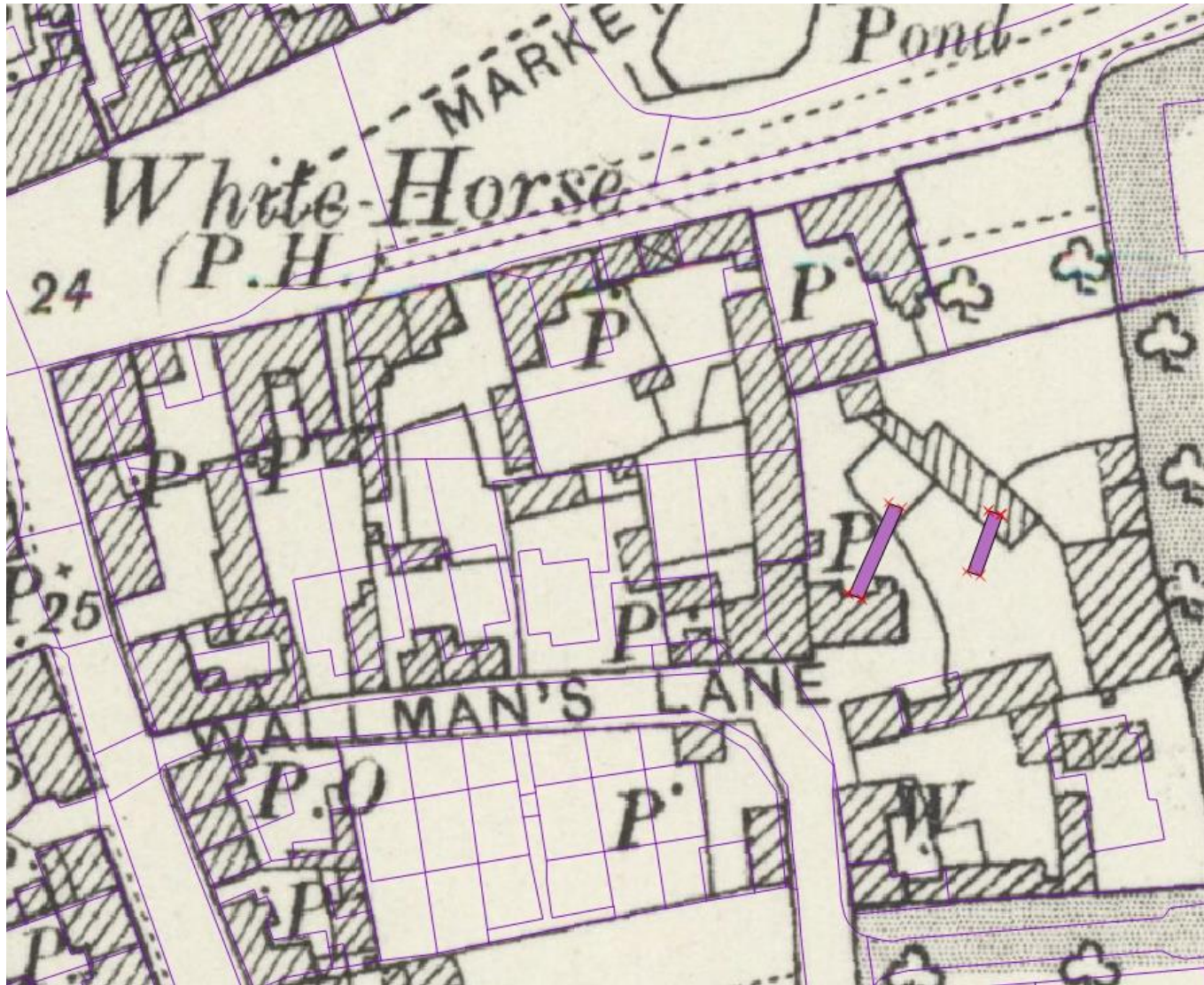


**Figure 5:** Trench 1 looking south-west



**Figure 6:** Trench 2 looking south-west





**Figure 7:** Trenches overlaid onto 1902 25-inch OS map and modern OS map

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