

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
LEYS LODGE,  
UNION LANE,  
CAMBRIDGE**

**NGR: TL 4614 5993**

*on behalf of Graham Handley Architects*



**Calli Rouse BA PIFA**

**January 2008**

**ASC: 972/CUL/2r**

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## Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	CUL	<i>Project no:</i>	972
<i>SMR Event No:</i>	ECB2661		
<i>OASIS Ref No:</i>	34265		
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Cambridge		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Cambridge		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 4614 5993		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Residential and garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing building and construction of four flats.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Cambridgeshire City Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/0022/FUL		
<i>Client:</i>	Graham Handley Architects Ltd The Mill Free Church Passage St Ives Cambridgeshire PE27 5AY		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Graham Handley		

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	19/11/2007
<i>Revisions:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	10/01/2008
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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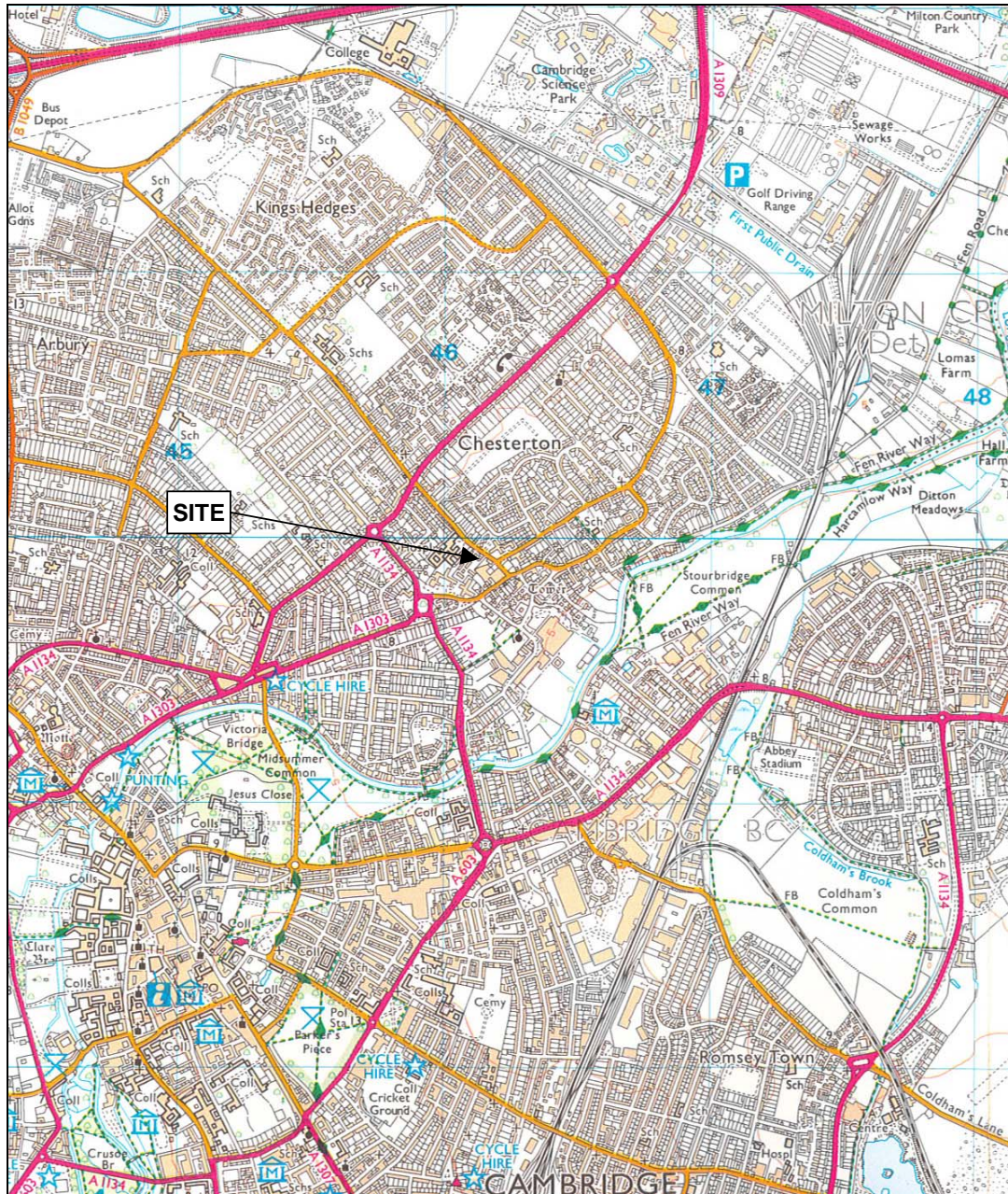


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*During October 2007 ASC Ltd carried out an evaluation at Leys Lodge, Union Lane Cambridge, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is within an area of archaeological interest and offered the potential to reveal evidence from the Iron Age to medieval periods. Part of a linear feature and a pit/area of tree root disturbance were present in the trenches, but these did not contain dating evidence, and they could not be readily associated with archaeological features known from the surrounding area. They were overlain by a deposit of sandy loam, containing a small, possibly residual, finds assemblage, dating from the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, which extended across all the trenches.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2007 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Leys Lodge, Cambridge (NGR TL 4614 5993: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by *Graham Handley Architects Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Thomas 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Cambridge City Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Richards & Rouse 2007). The relevant planning application reference is 07/0022/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16)*, in response to proposals for the construction of four flats and an associated bicycle store and bin store, after the demolition of the existing building of Leys Lodge.

### 1.3 *Location & Description*

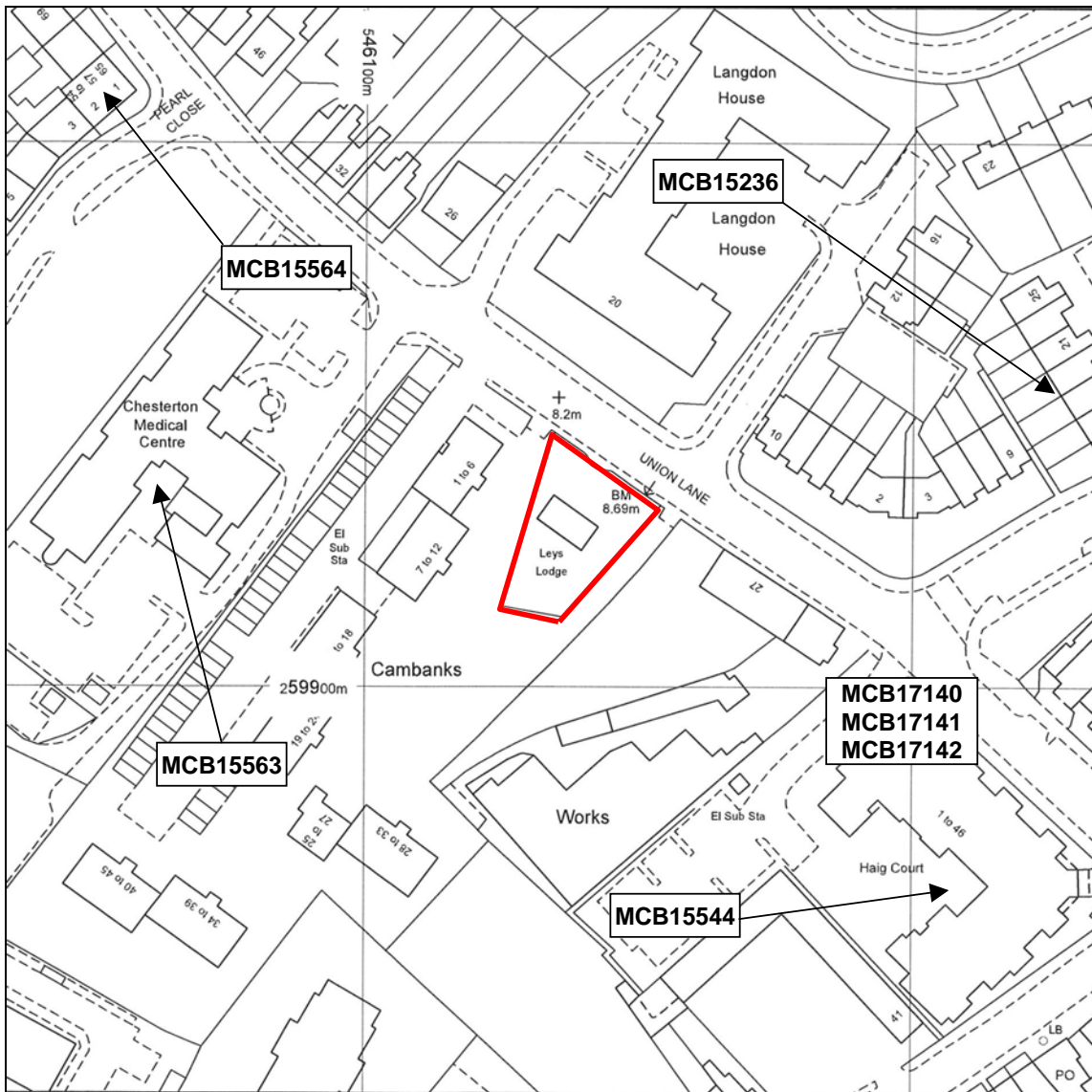
The site is located in the Chesterton area of Cambridge (Fig. 1). It is situated on the south west side of Union Lane and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 4614 5993 (Fig. 2).

### 1.4 *Services, Buildings, Access, Etc*

Access to the site is from Union Lane, which forms the northernmost boundary of the site (Fig. 2). The site comprises a house, surrounded by gardens. There are several large trees located within the site boundaries, and two sheds, one on the eastern side of the house, the other on the western side. There are likely to be a range services located below ground within the bounds of the site.

### 1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The site is situated within the urban area of Cambridge and the soils of the area have not been mapped (Soil Survey 1986). The geology of the area comprises second terrace gravel deposits (Geological Survey of Great Britain). The site lies at an elevation of c.8m AOD.



**Figure 2:** Site plan, showing archaeological sites in the vicinity (scale 1:1250)

## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development, more specifically:
  - To examine any Iron Age remains found in relationship to production and distribution of artefacts from this period in East Anglia (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14).
  - To establish more clearly the extent of Romano-British activity in the area.
  - To look specifically at settlement size & form during the Anglo-Saxon period (*ibid*, 23)
- The assessment of the environmental potential of the site, if appropriate, would be sought from suitably qualified environmental specialists.
- A careful consideration of any artefactual or economic information, in particular the survival of faunal evidence
- Advice would be sought from a suitably qualified specialist in Faunal Remains on the potential of sites for producing bones of fish and small mammals. If there is potential, a sieving programme is to be undertaken. Any faunal remains collected will be assessed and analysed if appropriate.
- To produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals will be produced. An impact assessment will also be provided.

### 2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

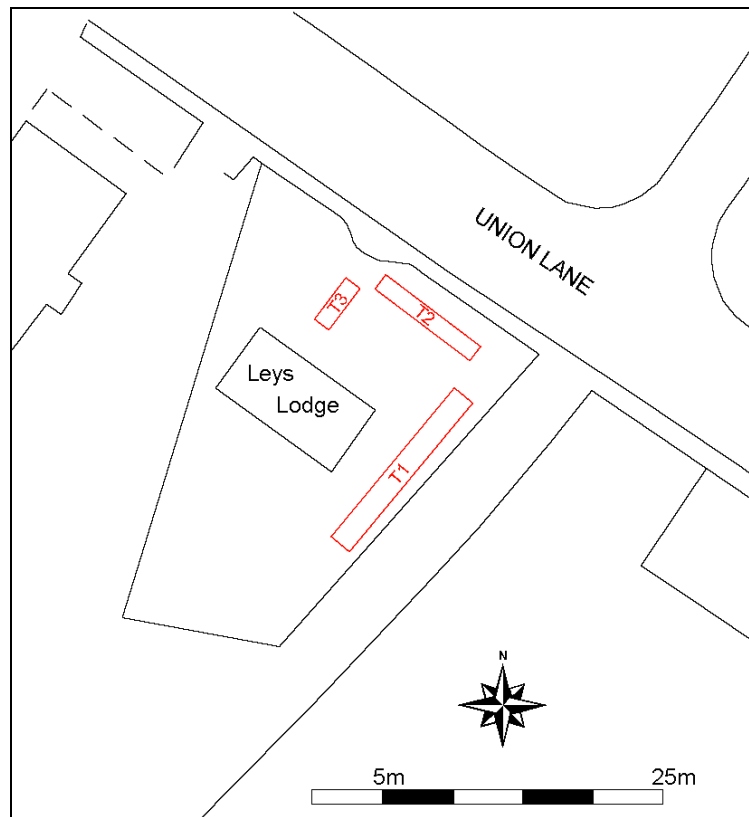
### 2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 2), which required:

- A *c.*5% sample to be excavated, comprising two trial trenches totalling *c.*30 linear metres. Actual trench locations are shown in Fig. 3.
- All features to be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the AA.

## 2.4 Constraints

The original trenching proposals (Richards & Rouse 2007, fig. 2) comprised one 15m trench on the eastern side of Leys Lodge, perpendicular to Union Lane, and a second 15m trench to the north of Leys Lodge, running parallel to Union Lane. Spatial restrictions on the east side of the site limited that trench (Trench 1) to 13m length, while the presence of services in the northern part of the site resulted in the excavation of an 8m trench (Trench 2) on the proposed alignment parallel to Union Lane, and a 3.5m trench (Trench 3), running at right angles to the road. Trench 2 was terminated at its north-west end, where a gas pipe was encountered.



**Figure 3:** Trench location plan (scale 1:500)



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

MCB = Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record references.

Site locations are shown in Fig. 2.

- 3.1 The site is located within the historic core of the Chesterton area of Cambridge. Chesterton was a Royal Manor by 1086, probably after the appropriation of the defended area of the settlement by one of the Saxon kings, most likely Offa (Taylor, 1999, 121). It remained a Royal Manor until *c.*1200, after which it was to all intents and purposes rented to Barnwell Priory, who were the lord of the manor, until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540 (*ibid*, 123). Archaeological investigations to the west, north and south-east of the site have identified a continuous sequence of occupation in the area from the late Saxon period to the present day.
- 3.2 Located *c.*90m to the southeast of Leys Lodge is the former Sargeant's Garage site (MCB15544). An evaluation on this site revealed well-preserved remains from the Roman through to the modern periods, indicating continuous occupation on the site from at least the Saxo-Norman period. The evaluation uncovered narrow spaced property boundaries at right angles to Union Lane, suggestive of small properties fronting onto the road. Similarly, another evaluation carried out at the junction between Union Lane and the High Street, *c.*110m to the south east of the development site, also revealed occupation from the late prehistoric period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MCB15980), although the density of features was not as great as at the Sargeant's Garage site.
- 3.3 Multi-period features were recorded *c.*60m to the east of Leys Lodge, at the junction of Union Lane and Scotland Road (MCB17140, MCB17141, MCB17142). An Iron Age pit and gully were excavated, and a large amount of residual Iron Age pottery was recovered from later features. Saxon remains were found on the same site, in the form of numerous parallel ditches. This ditch system may have been connected to the Saxon settlement excavated at the former Sargeant's Garage site. In addition to those already mentioned above, medieval remains were also uncovered, suggesting a continuation of activity on the site from at least the Saxon period onwards. A further evaluation *c.*20m to the north east of these remains recorded a number of early medieval features, including a large pit and irregular feature, suggested to be a result of medieval mineral extraction (MCB15236).
- 3.4 Located *c.*60m to the north west of the development site is the former Chesterton Workhouse site, where an evaluation revealed evidence of medieval occupation along the alignment of Union Lane. Also recovered in the evaluation was a small quantity of Romano-British pottery, suggesting activity within the area (MCB15564).
- 3.5 An evaluation at the former Chesterton Hospital site, located *c.*70m to the west of the site, revealed evidence of post medieval gravel extraction, as well as a variety of earlier features of indeterminate date (MCB15563: Mackay 2000; Armour 2001).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the results of the fieldwork. Full details of each trench, in tabular form, are provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 Three trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 3). Their locations were selected in order to provide as wide a sample as possible, within the constraints outlined in Section 2.4.

### 4.3 The Trial Trenches

#### 4.3.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 5; Plates 1 & 2)

Trench 1 was located on the eastern side of Leys Lodge, aligned north-east – south-west, and measured 13m x 1.6m, with a maximum depth of 1.2m.

The upper part of the trench profile comprised c.0.2m of dark, organic topsoil, (101), over c.0.65m of dark grey sandy loamy subsoil with occasional pebbles and chalky flecks, (102). The natural strata comprised yellowy orange patchy sandy gravel (106).

One feature [105] was observed on the western side of the trench, running the length of the trench. It was between 0.5m and 0.6m wide, and between 0.23m and 0.35m deep. Two sections (103, 104) were cut into this feature, and in each little difference was observed between the fill and the material above it (102). No finds were recovered from the feature, and subsequently it cannot be dated.

No other archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

#### 4.3.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 6: Plates 3 & 4)

Trench 2 was located to the north eastern side of Leys Lodge, aligned north-west – south-east, and measured 8m x 1.2m, with a maximum depth of 1.45m.

The upper trench fill comprised between 0.2m and 0.3m of dark organic topsoil (200), similar to that noted in Trench 1 (101). Directly below this were gravelly patches (201, 202), possibly redeposited natural material deposited during the construction of Leys Lodge, or during associated landscaping, with a maximum thickness of 0.2m. Below this was a dark grey sandy loam (203) with a maximum thickness of 0.92m, similar to that seen in Trench 1 (102), with very occasional pebbles and chalky flecks. A fragment of 17<sup>th</sup>-century puddle brick and part of the neck of a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>-century stoneware bottle (Appendix 4) were recovered from it, along with very occasional pieces of animal bone, which may be residual.

Beneath (203) was a thin deposit of reddish brown sandy silt (204), which overlay the natural sand and gravel horizon. This is likely to be displaced natural.

No significant archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

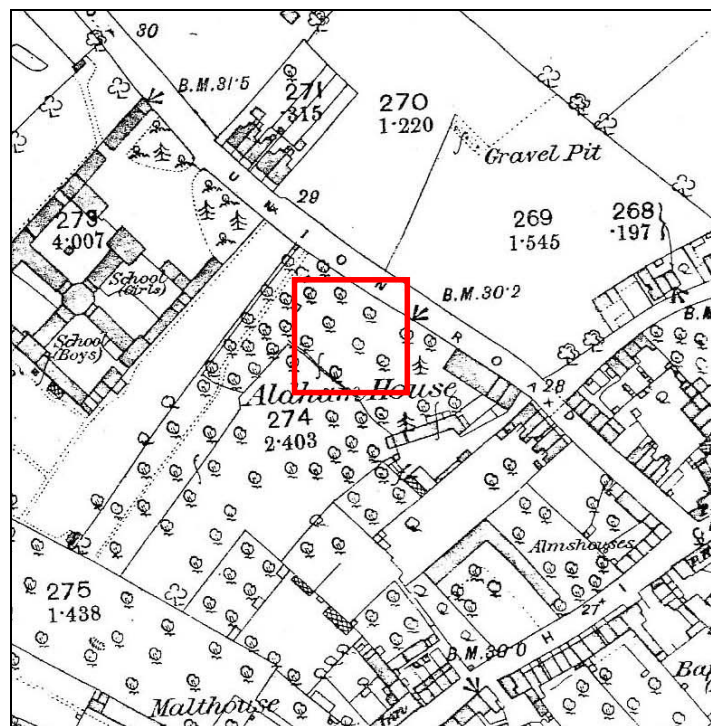
#### 4.3.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 6: Plates 5 & 6)

Trench 3 was located to the north east of Leys Lodge, on a north-east – south-west alignment, and measured 3.5m x 1.2m, with a maximum depth of 1.3m.

The upper trench fill comprised 0.2m depth of dark organic topsoil (300), below which was c.0.1m of mixed gravel (301), similar to that observed in Trench 2 (201, 202). This layer was only evident across part of the trench section and faded into a mixed layer of dark brown/black loam with frequent gravel inclusions, also c.0.1m thick (302). The rest of the trench cut through a dark grey sandy loam (305) with an overall depth of 0.9m, comparable to that seen in the previous two trenches (102, 203).

At the north end of the trench, cut into the dark grey sandy loam (305), was a feature with an asymmetrical profile and a concave base (304), which was not observed in plan during the excavation of the trench. This feature was 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep, and consisted of a dark brown/black loam containing occasional pebbles and frequent rooting (303). No finds were recovered from the fill of the feature and this feature cannot be dated.

No other archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.



**Figure 4:** 1885 Ordnance Survey map (scale 25 inches to 1 mile)



**Plate 1:** Trench 1, looking north, 1m scale



**Plate 2:** Trench 1, (104) [105], looking south west, 2m scale



**Plate 3:** Trench 2, looking north west, 2m scale



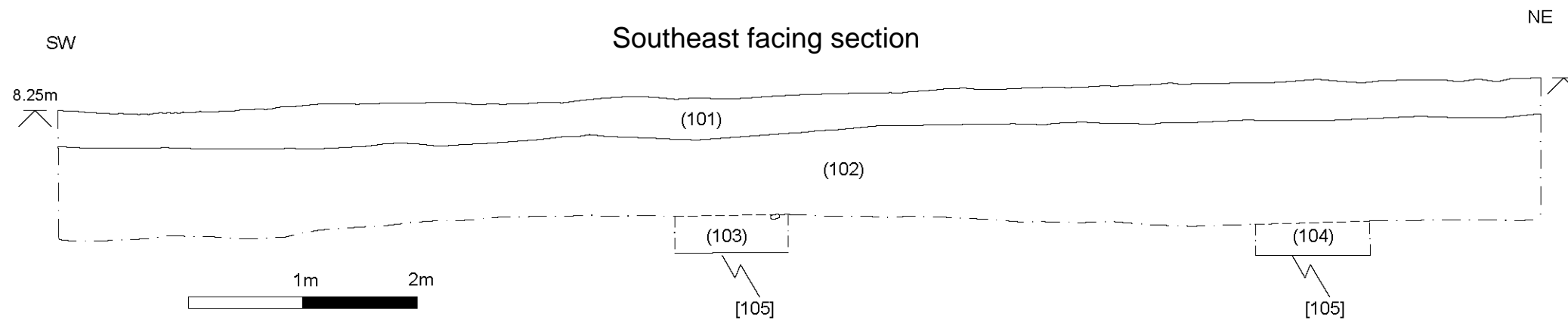
**Plate 4:** Trench 2, detail of north facing section, 2m scale



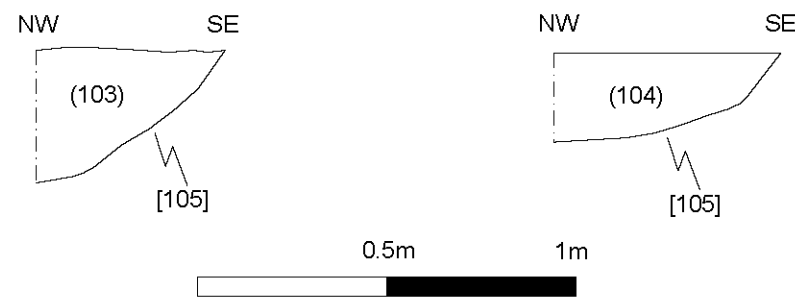
**Plate 5:** Trench 3, looking north, 2m scale



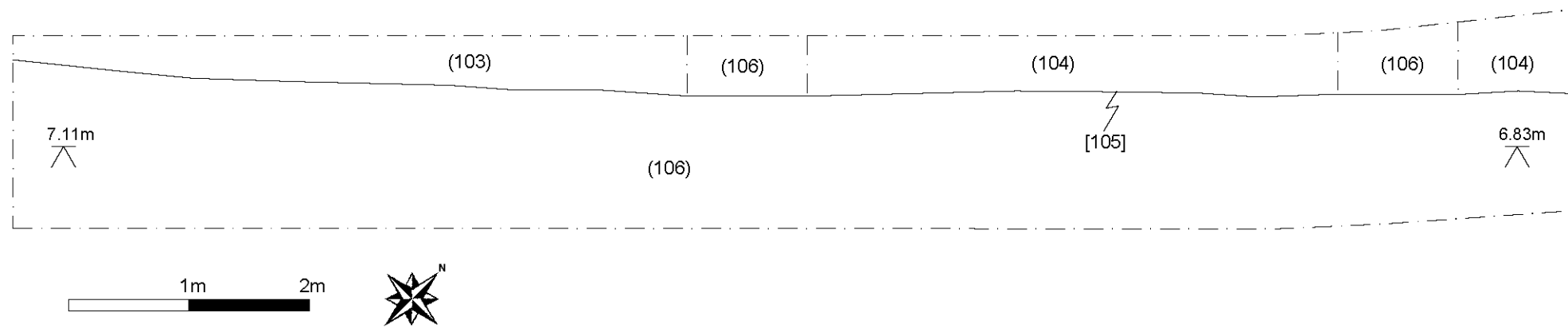
**Plate 6:** Trench 3, west facing section, [304], 1m scale



**Southwest facing sections of [105]**

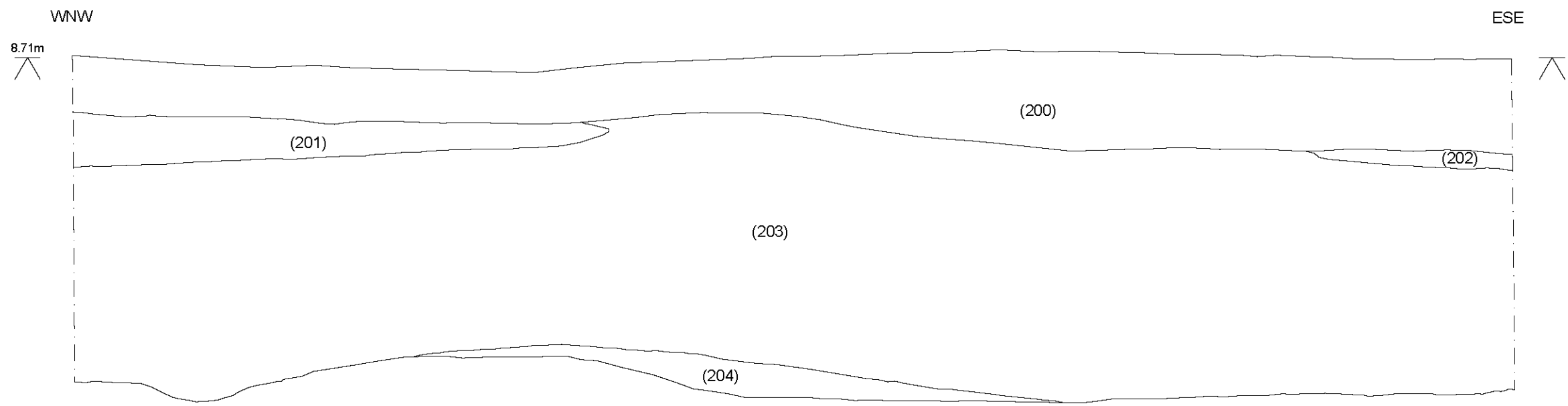


**Trench Plan**

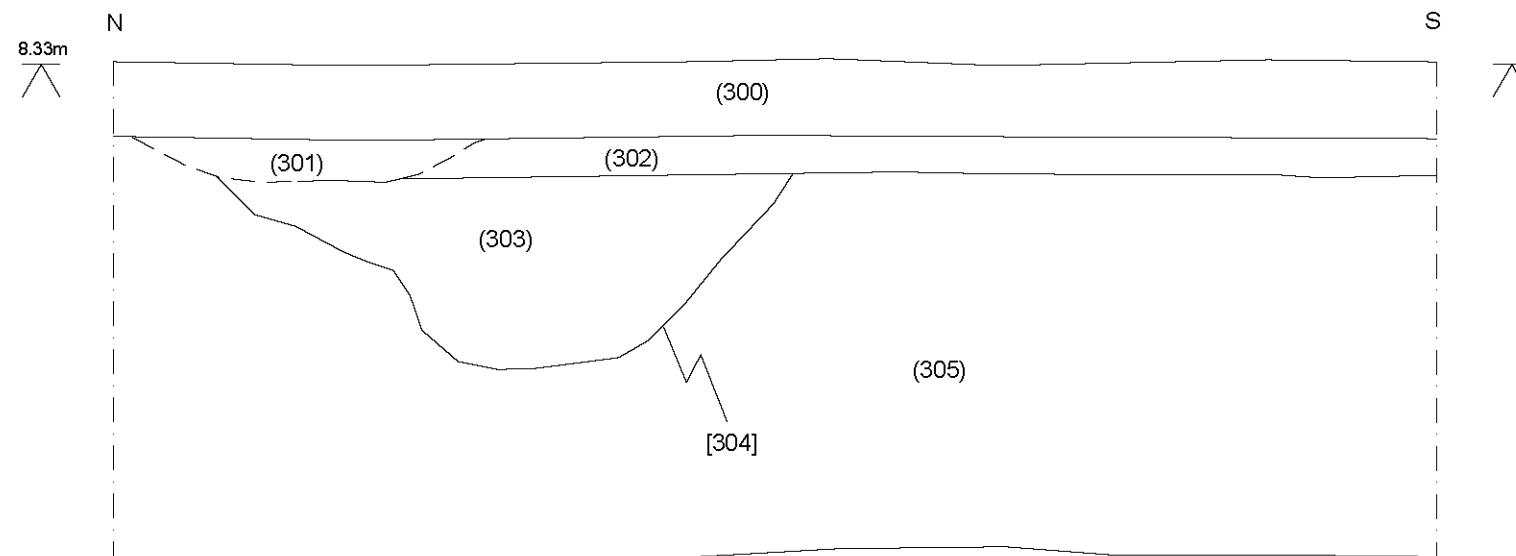


**Figure 5:** Trench 1, sections and plan (*scales as shown*)

### Trench 2, northeast facing section



### Trench 3, northwest facing section



**Figure 6:** Trenches 2 and 3 (scale: 1:20)

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Chesterton has been identified as an area of high archaeological potential, and the intensity of archaeological remains found on nearby sites (Mackay 2000; Armour 2001) indicated that there was potential for similar remains on the Leys Lodge site.
- 5.2 An unexpectedly thick deposit was encountered within all three trenches (102, 203, 305), with a very similar, if not identical, make-up in each. Similar material was encountered during an evaluation at the nearby Chesterton Hospital site (Armour 2001, Fig. 4). However this report simply referred to the material as subsoil, and no conclusions were drawn from its presence. It was not described in the report's context list. It was also noted that the subsoil layer protected the underlying archaeology, suggesting that any archaeology on this site is more likely to have been preserved by the soils above it than destroyed by it.
- 5.3 No dating evidence was recovered from Trenches 1 and 3. The one sherd (11g) of pottery recovered from Trench 2 was from the narrow neck of a Frechen Bartmann jug, dating to the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century. Rhenish stoneware imports, including pieces such as this, were common in this country from the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 4). However, this material may be residual and is not a reliable indicator of the date of deposition.
- 5.4 Trench 1 contained a shallow feature [105] running along its entire western side. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the sections dug into it, and it was noted that there was very little difference between the fills of the feature (103), (104) and the layer of subsoil above (102). It was initially thought that [105] could have been the cut of a quarry pit, as 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>-century gravel quarrying is known from the nearby Chesterton Hospital site (Mackay 2000). However, the lack of any definite evidence, such as tip lines, makes this less likely. Another possible explanation for such a depth of material is that the site has been subjected to a deliberate attempt to make up the ground level either in anticipation of the site being cultivated (Section 5.5, below), or prior to the construction of Leys Lodge.
- 5.5 In Trench 3, a 0.5m deep feature [304] was observed in section. This feature may have been a pit, but its fill was very similar to the topsoil, and the relatively large amount of rooting present within it suggests that it may have been the location of a tree/shrubbery. Bakers map of Cambridge of 1830 and the 1886, 1889 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps (Fig.4) show this area to have been occupied by trees. Conversation with local residents indicates that within living memory this area was formerly an orchard.
- 5.6 In conclusion, the trial trenching did not reveal any evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British or Saxon activity on the site and the features present could not be dated. The presence of further archaeological features away from the trenches cannot specifically be excluded.
- 5.7 *Confidence rating*  
The evaluation was undertaken in mainly dry, sunny conditions, and full cooperation was received from all parties involved. A high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

The writer is grateful to Graham Handley Architects for commissioning ASC to undertake the evaluation at Leys Lodge, and to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice for monitoring the project. The fieldwork was undertaken by Calli Rouse BA PIFA, Zoe Clarke, Ralph Brown BSc and Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA.

The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA and David Fell MA MIFA.

## **7. Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Store.



## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Richards J. & Rouse C. 2007 *Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge. Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC Ltd (Ref 972/CUL/1)

Thomas, A 2007 *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge*. Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice.

### *Secondary Sources*

Armour, N 2001 *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Chesterton Workhouse, now Chesterton Hospital, Union Lane, Chesterton: Site 2*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report **438**

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**


Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 188, 1:50,000 Series


Mackay, D 2000 *The Former Chesterton Hospital Site, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire* Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.408


Soil Survey 1983 1:250,000 *Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Taylor, A 1999 *Cambridge: The Hidden History*. Tempus Publishing Ltd.

## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	Length	13	Width	1.6	Depth	1.2
	<b>Levels</b>					
	Trench base north		6.83m OD			
	Trench top north		8.32m OD			
	Trench base south		7.11m OD			
	Trench top south		8.25m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	NE	TL 546148 259941		SW	TL 546139 259930	
	Orientation			NE - SW		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
101	Layer	Dark brown organic loam - Topsoil	1600	200	-	
102	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam - Subsoil	1600	1000	200	
103	Fill	Dark grey sandy loam – Fill of 105, Section 1	1600	350	1200	
104	Fill	Dark grey sandy loam – Fill of 105, Section 2	1600	230	1200	
105	Cut	Box sections through (103) and (104). Ditch/quarry?	600	-	1200	
106	Layer	Pale orangey yellow loose sandy gravel – Natural	1600	-	1200	

Trench 2						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	Length	8	Width	1.2	Depth	1.45
	<b>Levels</b>					
	Trench base north		7.40m OD			
	Trench top north		8.71m OD			
	Trench base south		7.23m OD			
	Trench top south		8.75m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	NW	TL 546142 259949		SE	TL 546149 259944	
	Orientation			NW - SE		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
200	Layer	Dark brown organic loam – Topsoil	1200	250	-	
201	Layer	Pale orangey yellow loose sandy gravel – Redeposited natural/modern spread	1200	200	250	
202	Layer	Pale orangey yellow loose sandy gravel – Redeposited natural/modern spread	1200	200	250	
203	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam with very occasional pebbles and chalky flecks, rare brick/pot and animal bone - Subsoil	1200	1000	450	
204	Layer	Reddish brown sandy silt - Natural	1200	100	1450	
205	Layer	Pale orangey yellow loose sandy gravel – Natural	1200	-		

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	8	Width	1.2	Depth	1.45
	Levels					
	Trench base north		6.96m OD			
	Trench top north		8.33m OD			
	Trench base south		7.0m OD			
	Trench top south		8.17m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	TL 546140 259948		SE	TL 546138 259945	
	Orientation			NW - SE		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Max Width (mm)	Max Thckn (mm)	Depth BGL (mm)	
300	Layer	Dark brown organic loam – Topsoil	1200	200	-	
301	Layer	Pale orangey yellow loose sandy gravel – Redeposited natural	1200	100	200	
302	Layer	Dark brown/black loam with frequent gravel	1200	100	200	
303	Fill	Dark brown/black loam with occasional pebbles	1200	500	300	
304	Cut	and frequent rooting –Pit/tree root hole	1200	500	800	
305	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam with very occasional pebbles and chalky flecks - Subsoil	1200	900	300	

## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
203								Brick	2
203	1	11							

### Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge			SITE NO/CODE: 972/CUL
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	Leys Lodge, looking west
2		✓	Western side of Leys Lodge, looking east
3		✓	Leys Lodge rear garden, looking north east
4		✓	Eastern side of Leys Lodge and garden, looking north
5		✓	Eastern side of Leys Lodge, looking north west
6		✓	Eastern side of Leys Lodge, looking south west
7		✓	Front garden, looking south east
8		✓	Front garden, looking north west
9		✓	Leys Lodge and surrounding wall, looking south west
10	✓	✓	Trench 1, [105] Section 1, 1m scale, looking north east, 08/10/07
11	✓	✓	Trench 1, [105] Section 2, 1m scale, looking north east, 08/10/07
12	✓	✓	Trench 1, looking south west, 1m scale, 08/10/07
13	✓	✓	Trench 1, looking south west, 1m scale, 08/10/07
14	✓	✓	Trench 1, looking north east, 1m scale, 08/10/07
15	✓	✓	Trench 2, looking north west, 2m scale, 18/10/07
16	✓	✓	Trench 2, looking north west, 2m scale, 18/10/07
17	✓	✓	Trench 2, looking north west, 2m scale, 18/10/07
18	✓	✓	Trench 2, detail, looking south east, 1m scale, 18/10/07
19	✓	✓	Trench 3, looking north, 2m scale, 18/10/07
20	✓	✓	Trench 3, [304], looking east, 1m scale, 18/10/07
21		✓	Leys Lodge, looking east, 23/10/07
22		✓	Trench 2, working shot, 23/10/07
23		✓	Trench 1, looking south west, 2m scale, 23/10/07
24		✓	Trench 1, looking south west, 2m scale, 23/10/07
25		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
26		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
27		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
28		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
29		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
30		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
31		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
32		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
33		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
34		✓	Trench 1, detail of south east facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
35		✓	Trench 2, looking west, 2m scale, 23/10/07
36		✓	Trench 2, detail of north facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
37		✓	Trench 2, detail of north facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
38		✓	Trench 2, detail of north facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07
39		✓	Trench 2, detail of north facing section, 2m scale, 23/10/07

## **Appendix 4: Pottery Report**

One sherd (11 g) of post-medieval pottery is from the narrow neck of a Frechen Bartmann jug. The small diameter of the neck indicates that this is a mid to late 17th- century style Bartmann with a tall neck and ovoid body, the best parallels for which are illustrated in Hurst *et al* 1986 (Plate 44, 220). Rhenish stoneware imports are common in this country from the mid 16th century.

Hurst, J.G, Neal, D.S. and van Beuningen, H.J. E., 1986, Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650. Rotterdam Papers VI, 220.

Lucy Whittingham  
Museum of London Archaeological Service  
09/01/2008

## Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge		
Short Description:	<i>During October 2007 ASC Ltd carried out an evaluation at Leys Lodge, Union Lane Cambridge, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is within an area of archaeological interest and offered the potential to reveal evidence from the Iron Age to medieval periods. Part of a linear feature and a pit/area of tree root disturbance were present in the trenches, but these did not contain dating evidence, and they could not be readily associated with archaeological features known from the surrounding area. They were overlain by a deposit of sandy loam, containing a small, possibly residual, finds assemblage, dating from the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century, which extended across all the trenches.</i>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 4614 5993
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge		
Study area: (m)	30 x 15	Height OD: (metres)	c.8m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	A. Thomas	Project design originator:	J. Richards & C. Rouse
Project Manager:	David Fell	Director/Supervisor:	Bob Zeepvat
Sponsor / funding body:	Graham Handley Architects		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	08/10/07	End date:	23/10/07
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Cambridgeshire County Store	Finds	
Paper:		Archive box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	An Archaeological Evaluation at Leys Lodge, Union Lane, Cambridge		
Serial title & volume:	ASC/972/CUL/2		
Author(s):	C. Rouse		
Page nos	21	Date:	19/11/2007