

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



June 2014

Client: National Trust

OA East Report No: 1616

OASIS No: oxfordar3-179697

NGR: TL 5300 6252

**Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill,
Cambridgeshire**

Site Code: LODAAM14

CHER No. ECB 4129

Date of Works: March-April 2014

Report No:1616

Excavator: Michael Webster

Client: National Trust

Report Date: June 2014

Table of Contents

Summary	
1 Geology and Topography	
2 Archaeological Background	
3 Aims and Methodology	
4 Results	
4.1 Excavation of temporary pipe trench.....	
4.2 Renewal of existing channel.....	
5 Finds	
5.1 Glass.....	
5.2 Pottery.....	
5.3 Ceramic Building Material.....	
5.4 Location of Finds.....	
6 Discussion and Conclusions	
7 Acknowledgements	
Bibliography	
Appendix A. OASIS Report Form	

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map.
Fig. 2 Plan of works and Section 1.

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Temporary pipe and Mill
Plate 2 Section 1 of pipe trench
Plate 3 Pipe trench and Pipe
Plate 4 Digging out for new channel
Plate 5 Stone cages for sides of new channel
Plate 6 Sluice Gate in new channel
Plate 7 Mill and works, without bridge
Plate 8 Foster Clark & Co Bottle

Summary

Between 6th March to 17th April 2014, OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief at Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill (TL 5300 6252), (Fig 1). The monitoring was carried out during the excavation of a trench for the instillation of a pipe for a temporary channel, and work associated with replacement sluice gate, upgrade to the existing channel and associated landscaping. No archaeological features were observed during the work, although a small assemblage of pottery, glass and CBM of 17th to 20th century date was found.

1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.1.1 The underlying bedrock at Lode Mill is West Melbury Marly chalk formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The Augustinian priory at Anglesey was founded in about 1212 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and most of the buildings completed by 1236. The papal chaplain, Master Lawrence of St Nicholas, generously donated most of the money for the works and sold 600 sheep to help pay for construction. The priory was caught up in the dissolution and was probably surrendered under the act of suppression in 1536 (Haigh 1988, 47-8).
- 2.1.2 In the years that followed the dissolution of the priory, the site was initially granted to John Hynde in 1539 who demolished many of the buildings. It then came into the ownership of the Fowkes family who converted it to domestic use in the early 17th century (Haigh 1988, 48). It subsequently passed through a number of owners, including the Cambridge carrier Thomas Hobson, his son-in-law Thomas Parker, Sir George Downing, Jacob Whittingham, the Rev George Jenyns and the Rev John Hailstone in 1848 who may have christened it 'Anglesey Abbey'. It was Rev Hailstone who, in the 1860s, added a service wing on the west side of the house and remodelled the small gardens and pleasure grounds, which had been created by the beginning of the C19 (OS 1817). His son, a local historian, wrote what is still the most detailed history of the house in 1873. It was during this time that much of the medieval history of the site was revealed. The house was put up for sale in 1926 and was purchased by Huttleston Broughton, first Lord Fairhaven. Anglesey became his principal residence in 1930 and from that time on he began to alter the house and to develop and greatly extend the gardens. On his death in 1966 Lord Fairhaven left Anglesey Abbey and its extensive grounds to the National Trust, who have conserved his gardens and in whose hands it remains (
- 2.1.3 A watermill may have stood on the site of Lode Mill at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. The current building probably dates from the eighteenth century. In 1793 the mill was described in a sale notice as 'Anglesea Watermill with dwelling house, yard, garden, barn, stables and outhouse and 3 acres of pasture adjoining'. Old photographs show the house next to the mill. The house was taken down in the renovation of the 1930s (National Trust).
- 2.1.4 In about 1900 the mill was converted from corn grinding to cement grinding. The mill was owned by the Bottisham Lode Cement and Brick Company. It is located on Bottisham Lode/ Quay Water, a transport link to the river Cam. Bottisham Lode Cement

and Brick Company closed down by about 1920, leaving the mill to become derelict (National Trust).

- 2.1.5 In 1926 Anglesey Abbey was bought by Huttleston Broughton, later Lord Fairhaven. In 1934 he acquired the mill and restored it to its corn milling condition. This was completed in 1935-36, after removal of the mining and cement making equipment (National Trust).
- 2.1.6 In 1978 the Cambridgeshire Wind and Watermill restored the mill to working order.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The objective of this watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 3.1.2 Finds or features that might inform the date of Bottisham Lodes origins were considered to be of particular importance.
- 3.1.3 The Brief required that an experienced archaeologist was to be present during all ground penetrating work taking place during the construction of the temporary and renewal of existing channel and associated landscaping.
- 3.1.4 The area of investigation was located immediately to the west of Lode Mill, Anglesey Abbey, Cambridgeshire.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 3.1.6 Site conditions were generally dry, during the excavation of the trench for the temporary channel pipe, allowing access to record, in contrast to the wet conditions encountered during the renewal of the existing channel. This channel had to be pumped out before work could commence. Because of the depth and continual water present in the existing channel all observations were conducted from the upper sides of the channel.

4 RESULTS

Two main areas were monitored, the installation of a temporary pipe and the renewal of the existing channel, both of which are described below.

4.1 Excavation of temporary pipe trench

- 4.1.1 A Trench at 1.6m wide and 1.12-1.50m deep was excavated along the west side of the existing Lode Mill, east of the current overflow channel (Fig 2). This temporary pipe was to feed water out from the existing Lode to the mill pool situated to the north of the mill (Plate 1).
- 4.1.2 A series of sections were recorded during the excavation, each had a similar make up the deepest section 1 (Fig 2), is described below.
- 4.1.3 Section 1 (Plate 2), was 1.3m deep, comprised a natural chalk sealed by a natural yellow/orange sand, at 0.36m thick, sealed by (3) a mixed mid brown clay silt, 0.30m thick, sealed by (2) a mid grey brown silty clay, 0.18m thick, sealed by (1) a mixed stone/tile crushed spread, 0.06m thick, sealed by a mid-dark grey brown clay silt top soil at 0.40m thick.

- 4.1.4 The pipe was laid in stages once enough of the trench had been excavated, because of the restriction for machine and spoil this was achieved in lengths of 7-8m (Plate 3).

Context	Description	Thickness
1	a mixed stone/tile crushed spread	0.06m
2	a mid grey brown silty clay	0.18m
3	a mid brown clay silt	0.30m

4.2 Renewal of existing channel

- 4.2.1 The existing channel was too deep to access and was filled with water therefore all observations were conducted from the upper sides of the channel.
- 4.2.2 The renewal of the channel involved the removal of the existing damaged concrete base and sides (Plate 4), these were then replaced by a series of stone filled cages forming a 1.2m wide channel, the upper sides of the existing channel were then cut into to form a batter side sloping at 45 degree, forming an overall width of 5.5m (Plate 5). The channel was almost 3m deep from the top of the higher east bank.
- 4.2.3 A new sluice gate was erected towards the southern end of the channel (Plate 6).
- 4.2.4 The final stage of work involved the construction of a new footbridge which replaced the former one which spanned the channel north of the mill (Plate 7).

5 FINDS

By Carole Fletcher

5.1 Glass

- 5.1.1 The works produced a small assemblage of vessel glass from the topsoil. The glass recovered is domestic in nature.
- 5.1.2 The earliest material comprises three basal fragments from two 18th century bottles that most likely contained wine.
- 5.1.3 The remaining bottles are press-moulded and date from the 19th-20th century as follows:
- 5.1.4 A small press-moulded bottle with a burst off rim embossed on one side of the body BELLS and on the other LIVERPOOL.
- 5.1.5 A tall cylindrical bottle with long neck looks like a modern Tabasco sauce bottle and may have contained a similar sauce.
- 5.1.6 A rectangular bottle with indented front and side panels and flanged rim may have had a medicinal content.
- 5.1.7 The largest bottle is embossed on the front COX & MALIN LTD DERBY, has a base marked with the letter K and number 87. The K most likely stands for Kilner, who would have made the bottle for the wine merchants Cox and Malin based in the Corn Market, Derby and who also had premises in Burton-on-Trent.
- 5.1.8 A small rectangular bottle (Plate 8) which is embossed with EIFFEL TOWER FRUIT JUICES on one side and FOSTER CLARK & CO on the other would have held

lemonade crystals that could be made up with water to drink, its stopper would have been made from cork, and the bottle would have been packaged in a box when it was sold. The Foster and Clark Company were in operation between 1891 and 1965 and made a number of food products including custard powder, blancmange powder, jellies, soups and lemonade products.. This bottle is likely to date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 A mixed assemblage of pottery was recovered, dating from the 16th/17th to the 20th century. There are sherds from several post-medieval redware vessels, including a rim sherd and base sherd from a large bowl and rim and body sherds from a large jar with a horizontal side handle. Two of the sherds of post-medieval redware have mortar across several surfaces suggesting they have been reused, perhaps in a wall or to patch a floor. Post-medieval redware is a generic category for post-medieval red earthenwares (c.1550-1800) not ascribed to a specific producer. Also present are two sherds of Staffordshire-type Slipware (c.1600-1800), the base sherd from what was probably a handled bowl and may have been a chamber pot, and a body sherd from a press-moulded bowl with slip-tailed decoration.
- 5.2.2 Later pottery consists of the base sherd from a Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (c.1720-1770) bowl and the base from a Yellow ware bowl (c.1800+) both of which may have been chamber pots. Several English stoneware jar bases were recovered alongside a partial stoneware bottle impressed DOULTON LAMBETH (late 19th-early 20th century). Bottles like this one may have contained ginger beer. A number of Refined White Earthenware vessels sherds were recovered including a large sherd with a blue painted line and a cut sponge printed pattern in deep red above; this vessel may also have been a chamber pot.
- 5.2.3 A number of transfer-printed wares were also recovered including the corner of a lid for a serving vessel decorated with a blue and white design of the type commonly called Willow Pattern. Also present are two similarly decorated base sherds, possibly from the serving dish to which the lid belongs. Half of a blue and white transfer-printed pearl ware bowl survives with a willow pattern design inside the bowl and further transfer prints on the internal and external walls, while the rim is decorated with moulded dots. There is a maker's mark on the base and a lion and unicorn from a coat of arms can be seen but the name above the arms is difficult to make out. There are also three sherds from a flow blue-type decorated plate, the name derives from the way the ink used in the transfer-printed pattern flowed and dates from the 1830s onwards. Two sherds from a green transfer-printed and moulded bowl or serving dish were also recovered, the date of which is possibly later 19th or 20th century, while the three sherds of a small long tom-type plant pot cannot be closely dated.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 A single near-complete shallow half-round capping brick was recovered. The fabric is that of a local yellow brick and it would have been used to cap a wall. It is most likely 18th or perhaps 19th century.

5.4 Location of Finds

- 5.4.1 The finds have been returned to the care of Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 Other than the sluice channel itself no archaeological features were observed during the works. Finds recovered during the excavation work comprised pottery, glass and brick/tile dating from the late 17th to 20th centuries which coincides with date of the main periods of domestic occupation of Anglesey Abbey with the earlier finds slightly predating the current mill building.
- 6.1.2 It has not been possible to determine a date for the origin of the Lode during this work, other than it was clearly in existence in the 17th century.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1.1 The author would like to thank The National Trust who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The WSI was produced by Aileen Connor, who also managed the project.
- 7.1.2 P & R plant carried out the ground works and were very helpful during the watching brief.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Haigh, David 1988 The Religious Houses of Cambridgeshire pp47-8 Cambridgeshire County Council

English Heritage <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1000611> accessed 12th June 2014

National Trust <http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/article-1356395410180/> accessed 12th June 2014

APPENDIX A. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-179697			
Project Name	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill, Cambridgeshire			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	06-03-2014	Finish	17-04-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	LOD AAM 14	Planning App. No.	0Y1456/R/304343/PBor
HER No.	ECB4129	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Mill Building	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
Mill Lode	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District		Anglesey Abbey Lode Mill
Parish		Quy Road
HER	Cambridgeshire	Lode
Study Area	500sqm	National Grid Reference
		TL 5300 6252

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	National Trust
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Michael Webster

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
National Trust	National Trust.	National Trust
LOD AAM 14	LOD AAM 14	LOD AAM 14

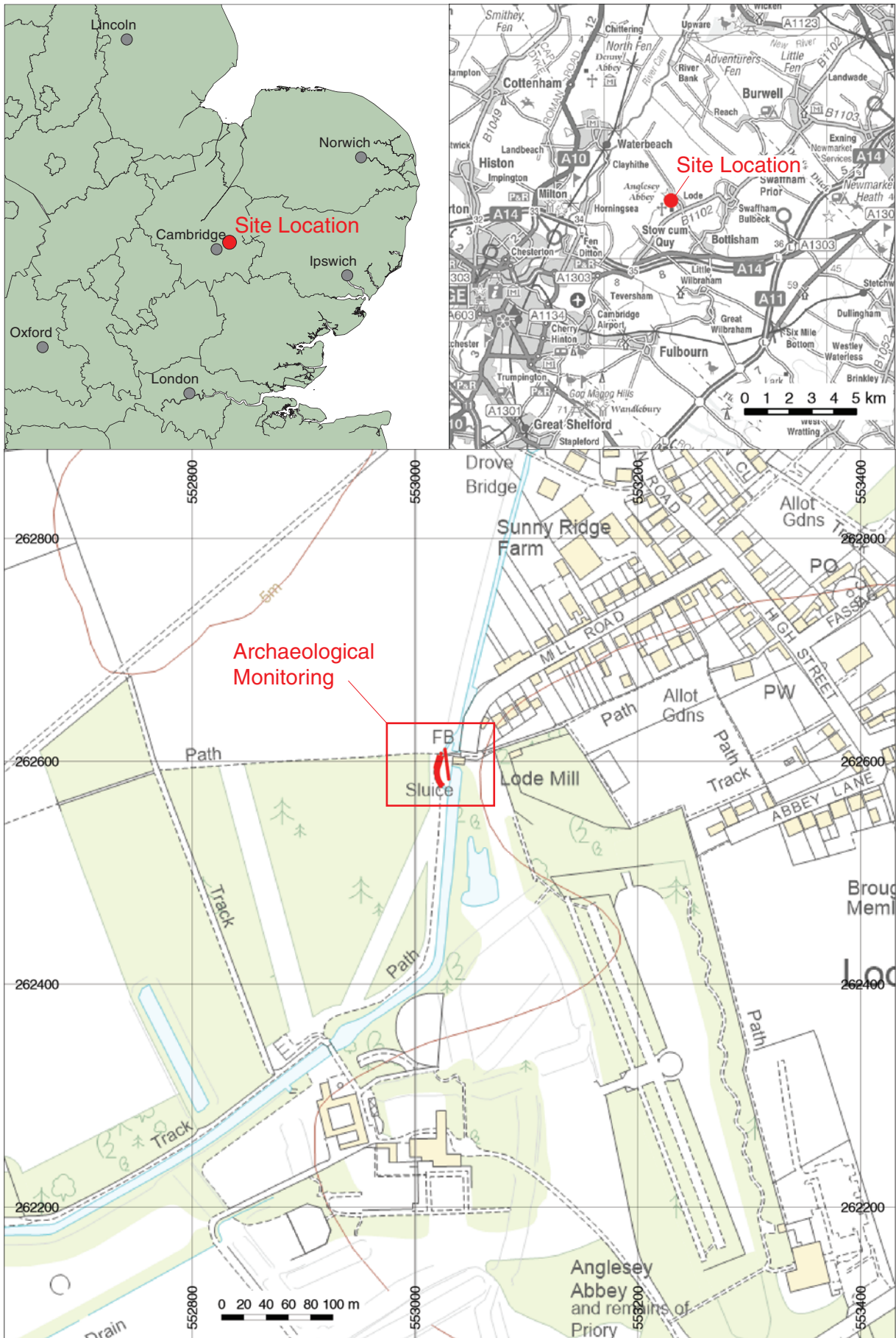
Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Finds deposited with Mill manager for general display.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Centremaps Reference Number 1-3F46DFD5

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological monitoring (red)



Figure 2: Plan of works showing location of plates and section 1

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved. Mastermap Reference Number 251309_354223



Plate 1: Temporary pipe and Mill



Plate 2: Section 1 of pipe trench



Plate 3: Pipe trench and Pipe



Plate 4: Digging out for new channel



Plate 5: Stone cages for sides of new channel



Plate 6: Sluice Gate in new channel



Plate 7: Mill and works, without bridge



Plate 8: Foster Clark & Co Bottle



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*