

Medieval and  
Post-Medieval  
Activity at Sun Street  
(64 Newmarket Road),  
Cambridge



**Post-Excavation Assessment**



August 2017

**Client: Unex Group**

OA East Report No: 2050

OASIS No:

NGR: TL 46038 58811

**Medieval and Post-Medieval Activity at Sun Street (64 Newmarket Road),  
Cambridge**

*Post-excavation Assessment*

*By Chris Thatcher BA*

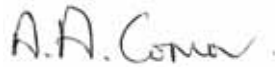
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**Report Number:** 2050  
**Site Name:** Sun Street (64 Newmarket Road), Cambridge  
**HER Event No:** ECB4819  
**Date of Works:** November 2016  
**Client Name:** Unex Group  
**Client Ref:**  
**Planning Ref:** 14/1905/FUL  
**Grid Ref:** TL 46038 58811  
**Site Code:** CAMSUN16  
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**Receiving Body:** CCC Stores  
**Accession No:** ECB4819  
**Prepared by:** Chris Thatcher  
**Position:** Project Officer  
**Date:** July 2017  
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**Position:** Senior Project Manager  
**Date:** August 2017  
**Signed:**



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## Summary

*During November 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological excavation at Sun Street (No. 64 Newmarket Road) Cambridge within an area proposed for redevelopment as mixed residential and commercial space. Although modern disturbance (including a petrol tank) and truncation was evident in places, the 160m<sup>2</sup> excavation uncovered sporadic evidence for medieval and post-medieval back plot activity spanning the 14th to late 19th centuries.*

*The activity was characterised by a series of (clay) quarries and pits of various sizes, along with 18th-19th century brick foundations and a well. The scatter of medieval pits produced small quantities of finds and appear to have been left open, given the presence of waterlogged plant remains including pond weed and algae in samples taken from their fills. Most of the brick foundations and related deposits were probably associated with a public house that once fronted onto Sun Street to the north, and its subsequent demolition. The cellar of this property presumably destroyed any evidence of earlier activity in this area. The upper part of the well located to the immediate south was infilled with pottery and other domestic rubbish including numerous glass bottles a large quantity of Collegiate Ware similar to that found at other sites investigated in this part of Cambridge. Further to the south was a possible chimney base and various robbed-out foundations that probably relate to other buildings that were once located on this plot.*

*Although the associated finds and environmental assemblages have low research value (other than site-specific issues), the potential of this small excavation perhaps lies in its contribution to other more extensive investigations into the medieval and later development of the Newmarket Road / Barnwell area of Cambridge.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was carried out in November 2016 at Sun Street/No. 64 Newmarket Road to the east of the centre of Cambridge, within the area proposed for the development of a complex of mixed dwellings and commercial space (planning application: 14/1905/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The excavation followed an evaluation, also carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East), which revealed evidence of medieval settlement activity in the immediate area, as well as mid to late 19th century quarrying activity and building remains (ECB 4717, Cox and Morgan 2016).
- 1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

### 1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the boundary of the West Marlbury Chalk Formation to the south and east and the Gault Mudstones to the north and west. This is overlain by River Terrace Gravels 3 (British Geological Survey online map viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>) (accessed 15 March 2016).
- 1.2.2 The site is flat and lies at 13m to 17m OD. It is positioned 250m south of the River Cam. To the north the land slopes down to the river. The site is bounded to the east and west by commercial properties, to the north by Sun Street itself and to the south the former bus depot, which the site formed the front yard of.

### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The background presented below is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Thatcher 2016) and is based upon the results of a Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) search undertaken during the preparation of the WSI.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 1.3.2 There are a number of prehistoric finds recorded in the vicinity, although none from the site itself. They include a Palaeolithic hand axe (CHER 05139), a Neolithic polished stone axe (CHER 05142) and a cremation of indeterminate prehistoric date (CHER 05020A). Two food vessels and a small, Early Bronze Age bowl were found in gravel diggings on Midsummer Common in about 1860 (CHER 04801). The gravel terraces of the river Cam are thought to have been particularly favoured for prehistoric settlement although in heavily built up areas the evidence for this period is often obscured or destroyed.

#### ***Iron Age and Roman***

- 1.3.3 The Roman town of Cambridge, known in the Antonine Itineraries as Duroliponte, lies to the north-west of the Cam, in the area now known as Castle Hill c.2km to the west of the site. Pottery found in the vicinity of the proposed development area includes a few sherds found during construction of a sewer across Midsummer Common in 1895 but it is uncertain how significant these artefacts are as they may relate to settlement or manure scatters (CHER 05020B).

### ***Anglo-Saxon to Late Saxon***

- 1.3.4 The development of Anglo-Saxon Cambridge is complex and not clearly understood but it seems to have developed from a series of scattered settlements that only merged into villages later. Several cemeteries are known to exist but there is little evidence of the houses in which the Anglo-Saxons lived. The town is first documented in AD695, in a reference to the presumably Roman town of Grantacaestir.
- 1.3.5 By the 8th century, Offa had control of the town and had created a defended burh on the north-western side of the river and built a bridge to cross it, in AD875 the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle refers to Cambridge as Granta Bryege, in the same year the town came under the rule of the Danelaw. The Late Saxon town of Cambridge was centred on Market Hill south of the river and more than a kilometre to the west. Few finds of this date have been found close to the subject site although a few sherds of Saxon pottery were found during excavation of a sewer across Midsummer Common in 1895 (CHER 05020B).

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.6 Medieval remains are more common and the proposed development area lies approximately 150m south-west of the precinct of the medieval priory at Barnwell (CHER 04653) and its associated lay settlement. Barnwell Priory, was founded by Augustinian Canons in 1092, at a site near Cambridge Castle, and moved to its present site in 1112. Dissolution in 1538 saw much of its stone removed for use in a new chapel at Corpus Christi College, with further demolition and robbing taking place in the early 19th century. The only surviving feature of the priory is a single vaulted chamber of mid 13th century date. A watching brief along the eastern edge of the precinct revealed only modern service features and redeposited alluvial material introduced during the revetment of the frontage in the 19th and 20th centuries. A medieval fishpond (CHER 04653b on Fig. 1?) belonging to the priory was also located within the precinct walls of the priory to the north-east. The site of the fish pond is also recorded on the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2500). Twelfth to 13th-century middens associated with Barnwell Priory were excavated at Cambridge Regional College (ECB3333) to the north of the current development site and the medieval town of Cambridge lies only a short distance to the west.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 1.3.7 Details of the period spanning the post-Dissolution to the 19th century are not well known for the immediate area, although recent work within the lay settlement of Barnwell to the north-east has revealed that settlement continued throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. To the north of the site, at the Cambridge Regional College, excavations uncovered post-medieval quarry pits.

### ***19th century***

- 1.3.8 The area around the site was heavily built up during the 19th century and comprised a mix of industrial and workers housing. Brewing was a particularly well represented industry with a number of breweries known to have been built in the area in the 19th century. These include Priory Brewery (CHER MCB17304), documented in the 1860s/70s and taken over by the Star Brewery in 1891 (MCB16525), but there is now no trace of the brewery buildings. Auckland Brewery (MCB17310) and Shakespeare Brewery (MCB17308) were also located in this area. Other industries included the Britannia Ironworks, the last surviving 19th century foundry/smithy buildings in Cambridge (MCB16546) which was located to the south of East Road. Workers houses

(terraces) were located in Britannia Place to the immediate south east, and to the north was a 19th century Brush Works.

- 1.3.9 The Enclosure Map of 1807-1812 depicts the site as an open area to the rear of buildings fronting on to Newmarket Road, as does the 1813 map of St Andrews the Less. The 1810 1st Edition OS Map is too small in scale to show the site in any detail. Barker's Map of 1830 depicts the site as an area of buildings and open ground fronting on to Sun Street, now Newmarket Road. The 1885 OS Map shows that by this time the site was occupied by terraced houses and buildings.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The project was commissioned and funded by Unex Group. The excavation phase was managed by Aileen Connor. Chris Thatcher directed and supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Neus Esparsa Nogues, Amy Revans and Kelly Sinclair.
- 1.4.2 The site survey was conducted by Dave Brown. Data entry was undertaken by Amy Revans; Rachel Fosberry processed and assessed the environmental samples. Site plans and sections were digitised by Andrew Greef. The report figures were produced by Markus Dylewski.
- 1.4.3 Thanks also to the specialists for their contributions: James Fairbairn, Rachel Fosberry, Carole Fletcher, Ted Levermore, Sarah Percival and Ian Smith.

## 2 PROJECT SCOPE

- 2.1.1 This assessment solely deals with the archaeological excavation carried out at Sun Street/No. 64 Newmarket Road. The results of the archaeological evaluation carried out previously by Oxford Archaeology East will be fully integrated into the final report.

## 3 INTERFACES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PROJECT REVIEW

- 3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Chris Thatcher and checked and Quality Assured in-house by OA East Regional Manager Paul Sperry.
- 3.1.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment a meeting will be convened to discuss and timetable any additional post-excavation analysis and reporting.

### 3.2 Regional Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

*Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

### 3.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

- 3.3.1 The primary objective of this excavation is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site; contributing to the broader aims:

***To characterise the nature of medieval occupation at the edge of the Cam floodplain.***

- 3.3.2 By using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, is it possible to model the landscape and its transformation by both the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events. Particular interest will be on the presence of blocky charcoal in soil fills, which may be suggestive of the use of charcoal in craft production, hammerscale and other metalworking by-products, waterlogged fills and buried soils.

***To attempt to understand the nature of the boundary between settlement-related remains and those of fields/gardens to the south:***

*The origins, longevity and layout of individual properties*

- 3.3.3 There is cartographic and documentary evidence that will potentially enable the identification of individual properties and distinguish them from one another. There is high potential for finding contemporary dating evidence to use as a means of establishing a chronology for the site and the individual properties. Answers to the following questions were also sought:

- What trades and crafts were being carried out on the properties?
- Is there any evidence for social organisation, health, wealth and can differences be discerned?

*Inter and intra site comparison between contemporary properties.*

- 3.3.4 There is high potential to make comparisons across a wide range of properties on this and the nearby Easterngate Hotel, Harvest Way and Coldhams Lane sites.

*The relationship of the properties to Barnwell Priory and the settlement of Barnwell.*

- 3.3.5 Artefacts and features that are likely to have associations with Barnwell Priory have been found on nearby sites, it is likely therefore that there will be similar finds here. In addition it is likely that the influence of the Priory on the fortunes of the settlement will be discernible by close analysis of the material remains:

- In what ways did the relationship between the site and Barnwell Priory change/develop after the Dissolution?
- What factors influenced the decline of Barnwell settlement and growth of the Cambridge suburb?

***To characterise the nature of post-medieval occupation in the vicinity.***

- What was the extent and character of medieval and post medieval activity in the area and how did it sit in the wider context of Barnwell Priory and the settlement identified in other archaeological work.
- How does the site develop in the post-medieval period and what is the evidence for its economy and any associated industry
- In what way does the site contribute to an understanding of post-medieval ceramics in the Cambridge area
- What is the nature of the 18th and 19th century development of the site, its economy and industry, and the impact of the encroachment of dense housing with the expansion of Cambridge. Documentary evidence for this period should be considered of particular importance

***Economy, Industry and Environmental reconstruction***

- 3.3.6 Hammerscale and other metalworking by-products indicative of on-site manufacture, should be sought and appropriately investigated and sampled.
- 3.3.7 Evidence of food preparation/consumption or kitchen waste should be sought and subject to analysis.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological investigations uncovered remains dating from the medieval period to the modern day. The results are summarised below by period. The site phasing is based on the site matrix and artefact (primarily pottery) spot-dating, which has identified two main periods of activity spanning the medieval to post medieval periods (Figs. 2 & 3). The medieval period has been sub-divided into two phases; these may be further refined and expanded during analysis:

### 4.2 Period 1: medieval, Phase 1 (13th-14th century)

#### *Pits 85 & 92*

4.2.1 These features were located on the western side of the site within 4m of each other. Pit **92** extended beneath the western baulk, with pit **85** located to the east.

4.2.2 Pit **85** was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.90m in diameter with a vertically sided profile. It contained three fills (86, 87 & 88), two of which contained pottery dating from the 13th to mid 14th century (App B.2). The samples from fill 88 contained waterlogged plant remains (App. C.2).

4.2.3 Pit **92** was also sub-circular, measuring 3m in width and 1.25m in depth (Fig. 4: Sections 20 & 21) (Plates 1-3). It had steep sides and contained five fills (93, 118, 119, 120, 157 & 158), two of which (93 & 120) contained 13th to mid 14th century pottery, a bone knife handle (SF 1) was also recovered from context 93 (App B.1). Fill 120 contained waterlogged seeds of pond weed, henbane, fat hen, corn spurry and the egg-cases of water-fleas, indicative of standing water (App. C.2).

4.2.4 The upper fill of pit **92** comprised what appeared to be deliberate backfill, fill 158 had a high clay component. This was overlain by a levelling layer (157) comprised mixed gravel, sand and soil.

4.2.5 The full extent of these features was difficult to discern. A sondage section machined into this part of the site sought to clarify the sequence but the levelling layer (157) was very similar to the natural, silty gravel ballast (Plate 3). It is even possible that the clay deposits revealed in the base of pits **85** and **92** and visible in Plate 3 represents an approximation of the true edges of these features, and that the pits were dug specifically for the extraction of this material. Unfortunately the wet ground conditions precluded further, deeper investigation.

4.2.6 This feature was truncated by pit **144**, attributed to Period 1, Phase 2.

### 4.3 Period 1: medieval, Phase 2 (Late 14th-15th century)

#### *Pit 80*

4.3.1 Pit **80** was a shallow, sub-circular feature in the south-west corner of the site. It was truncated on its western side by post-medieval feature (**83**) with the surviving portion being 1m wide. In profile it was just 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat, sloping base. It was filled by two homogeneous deposits (81 & 82), the latter of which contained late medieval pottery (App. B.2), shell, and bone fragments. This feature produced the largest assemblage of charred wheat grains, although preservation was poor and they may have been redeposited through successive re-working (App. C.2).

*Pit 89*

- 4.3.2 This feature was located 2m to the north of pit **80**. It was circular in plan with stepped sides and a flat base (Plate 4). Its fills (90 & 91) contained numerous sherds of later medieval pottery (App. B.2) and the samples taken from these both contained charred wheat and barley grains along with elderberry preserved by waterlogging and algae indicative of standing water (App. C.2).

*Pit 126*

- 4.3.3 Pit **126** was located towards the south-eastern corner of the excavation. It was also circular in plan, measuring 1.32m in width. In profile it was moderately steep sided with a concave base up to 0.86m deep. This feature contained seven fills (127 – 133); the primary fill (127) appeared to represent a clay lining that extended across the base of the pit and was between 0.08m and 0.14m thick. The primary fill overlying the lining (128) contained a small quantity of later medieval pottery sherds (App. B.2).

*Feature 136*

- 4.3.4 Feature **136** lay less than 1m to the east of pit **126**. It was not fully exposed within the excavation area, extending under the eastern baulk, and as a result it is not clear whether it represented a ditch terminus or a pit. In profile it had very steep sides, with the southern edge being stepped, and a flat base. A total of three deposits filled this feature (137, 138 & 139) with fill 139 containing two sherds of later medieval pottery (App. B.2).

*Pit 144*

- 4.3.5 This pit truncated Phase 1 pit **92** close to the western baulk. It was not fully exposed within the excavation area but was sub-circular in plan and up to 2m in diameter (Plates 1-3). In section it had vertical sides and a slightly concave base and was filled by three homogeneous deposits that contained later medieval pottery (App. B.2).

**4.4 Period 2: Post-medieval to modern (16th-19th century)**

*Former Public House*

- 4.4.1 The brick foundations and other deposits associated with the cellar and walls of this structure were exposed in the south facing baulk section (Fig. 3: Section 25) (Plate 6). The earliest surviving layers comprised hardcore (152) overlain by bedding sand (151), over which elements of external (153 & 155) and an internal (154) walls and a section of flooring (150) were visible, surviving to a depth of approximately 0.60m. Several layers of demolition material were infilling the surviving remains (101, 148 & 149). Of note from backfill deposit 148 was a decorated clay pipe fragment (App. B.1).
- 4.4.2 Approximately 5m to the south of the northern baulk was a remnant of cellar of the pub, this comprised two rows of bricks aligned parallel with the baulk.

*Well 103*

- 4.4.3 A brick-lined well, 1.5m in diameter, was located to the immediate south of the brick foundations associated with the former pub. This upper portion of this feature had been backfilled (156) with a large quantity late 19th century broken glass bottles and pottery, a notable proportion of which is Collegiate Ware (App. B.2) (Plate 5).

*Foundation cuts 83/100 & 134*

- 4.4.4 A shallow, north to south aligned feature with steep sides and a flat base extended from the southern baulk for approximately 4m (**83/100**) (Fig. 3: Section 16). It contained



three fills. Fill 84 of cut **83** contained a small quantity of post-medieval pottery (16th-18th century), while modern CBM was recovered from cut **100**. Given the square-cut character of this feature, it is possible that it represented the remnant of a robbed-out foundation.

4.4.5 Feature **134** was exposed at the eastern edge of the excavation (Fig. 4: Section 30). It was cut from the same height as **83/100**. It may have represented the terminus of a linear feature running eastwards, perpendicular to **83/100**. In section, it also had a square cut profile measuring 0.80m in width by 0.85m in depth. Glass bottle sherds (19th century) and clay pipe fragments were recovered from its homogeneous grey brown fill (135).

4.4.6 These features were all cut through soil layer 102, a mid grey brown sandy silt deposit that was up to 0.20m thick.

#### ***Chimney base 115***

4.4.7 This rectangular, brick lined feature contained 19th century pottery, brick and glass. It lay in line with the northern terminus of features **83** and **134** and may have represented another element of this probable building.

#### ***Post hole 110***

4.4.8 A post hole measuring 0.15m in width and 0.04m in depth lay to the east of feature **83/100** and may have been associated. It was U-shaped in profile and contained no finds.

#### ***Pits 105, 123 & 142***

4.4.9 Pit **105/114** was not fully exposed within the excavation area, continuing beyond the western baulk. The portion revealed indicated that it was sub-circular in plan. It was 1.62m on its long axis with shallow sloping sides and a concave base, measuring up to 0.90m in depth. Finds recovered include sherds of medieval pottery that were presumably residual.

4.4.10 On the eastern side of the excavation was pit **142**, which was circular in plan, measuring 1.75m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. It had a bowl-shaped profile with shallow sloping sides, a flat base and a single homogeneous fill (143).

4.4.11 In the south-eastern corner of the site was a partially exposed pit (**123**), that contained small amounts of post-medieval clay pipe and pottery (including part of a chamber pot), along with animal bone.

#### ***Undated features***

##### ***Feature/Pit 140***

4.4.12 Feature **140** was located beneath the hardcore layer of the structure visible in the south facing baulk (Fig. 3: Section 25). It is not clear whether the construction of the modern building directly truncated it or not. This feature was irregular in plan with very steep sides in profile. The full extent was not excavated but three separate fills (141, 145 & 146) were identified.

## 5 FACTUAL DATA AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### 5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

#### *The Excavation Record*

- 5.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto an MS Access database. The approximate quantities of records are shown in the table below.

Type	Number
Context Register	4
Plan registers	2
Section registers	2
Sample Registers	4
Small Find Registers	2
Context Records	228
Plans at 1:20	4
Plans at 1:50	1
Sections at 1:20	22

Table 1: The Excavation Record

#### *Finds and Environmental Quantification*

- 5.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories per period are listed in Table 2. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.
- 5.1.3 Ten environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and locations. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

Pottery (kg)	4.48
Animal bone (kg)	2.46
Ceramic Building Material	17.66
Clay Pipe (no. frags)	18
Worked stone (kg)	1.91
Small finds (number)	1
Worked bone	2
Metal Objects	7
Glass (kg)	0.3
Bulk samples	10

Table 2: Finds and Environmental Quantification

#### *Range and Variety*

- 5.1.4 A range of features were excavated on the site, principally pits, but also a post-medieval well, layerd and structural remains. The table below summarises the total number of each type of feature.

Ditches/Robber trenches	2
Pits	12
Walls	3
Wells	1
Post holes	1

Table 3: Range and Variety of Features

### **Condition**

- 5.1.5 Preservation of features was moderate in the southern part of the excavation area. There was significant truncation in the northern part of the site, much of which was associated with the demolition and backfilling of the cellar of a public house that previously stood on site. The installation of a petrol tank in this part of the site had caused further truncation of the deposits. Despite this, combined the archaeological remains have good potential to aid the understanding of the site's use and development from the medieval to later post-medieval periods. Due to the small size of the area investigated there is limited potential to contribute to wider research issues.
- 5.1.6 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds is on an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below. These totals relate to the material currently in the archive.

## **5.2 Documentary Research**

### ***Primary and Published Sources and Cartographic Evidence***

- 5.2.1 Cartographic and documentary evidence exists, along with both grey literature (many listed in the CHER) and published reports of nearby sites. Combined with the stratigraphic remains, the cartographic and documentary evidence will aid the interpretation of the site and help put into context its development in relation to nearby Barnwell Priory and the expansion of the Cambridge suburbs. More specifically, the identification of the public house (and its inhabitants), the foundations of which were exposed at the northern end of the excavation, should enable some investigation of the social context of the site in the latter part of the 19th century. These results may, however, be more pertinent if reported on within the broader context of the nearby larger investigations at Easterngate and Coldhams Lane.

## **5.3 Artefact Summaries**

### ***Overview***

- 5.3.1 Assessment of all of the finds and environmental categories has shown that although they add to the general interpretation of site activities, they have low potential to contribute to any wider research issues. The small quantity of medieval finds (pottery, iron objects) and contemporary animal bone makes it difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions about the nature of occupation (such as craft activities), identification of boundaries/properties or associations with Barnwell Priory or its lay settlement. The assemblages are fairly typical of low-level back yard activities related to quarrying and rubbish disposal. The stone blocks may have originated from the Priory but are generally undiagnostic and not closely datable. Assessment of the environmental evidence indicates that several of the pits stood open and waterfilled for some time, although the plant and other remains are poorly preserved.
- 5.3.2 Post-medieval finds (pottery, glass, brick) are also of limited research potential although they contribute to the picture of increased development of the area in the 19th century

in particular. Finds of note are the Collegiate Wares, which add to the growing corpus of this type of ceramic in the city, and a miniature clay pipe which has no current parallels.

#### ***Metalwork***

- 5.3.3 Seven iron objects and an iron and bone object were recovered, including a bone knife handle (SF 1), two nails, an iron staple and four unidentifiable objects. These finds all date to the medieval to post-medieval periods.

#### ***Post-Roman pottery***

- 5.3.4 A total of 380 sherds of pottery, weighing 4.484kg, were recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases. These dated predominantly to the medieval period; the post-medieval and early modern periods being poorly represented. The assemblage is in relatively good condition and comprises domestic wares, mainly associated with the preparation and serving of consumables. A sample taken from a 19th century well produced a further 855 sherds, including Collegiate Wares, weighing 43.171kg.

#### ***Ceramic Building Materials (CBM)***

- 5.3.5 An assemblage totalling 55 fragments (17666g) of CBM was recovered that included several complete 18th and 19th century bricks and fragments of later post-medieval brick and tile. Much of the CBM is residual, related to the discard of building material and subsequent dispersal across the site, although the complete examples are largely from structural features associated with former brick-built buildings on the site.

#### ***Glass***

- 5.3.6 A small assemblage weighing 11.113kg was recovered, mainly comprising vessel glass, the bulk of which are black or green glass wine bottles, dating to the 18th-19th century.

#### ***Architectural Stone***

- 5.3.7 A small assemblage comprising three pieces of undated architectural stone weighing 1.909kg was collected. The dressed blocks have opposing smoothed surfaces and are made of coarse limestone or clunch.

#### ***Clay Tobacco Pipe***

- 5.3.8 A total of 18 fragments of plain, white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.112kg, were recovered. The only item of note is a miniature pipe that dates to the 19th century, which may benefit from further investigation.

### **5.4 Environmental Summaries**

#### ***Faunal Remains***

- 5.4.1 The assemblage comprises 2.46kg of hand collected bone. The material is generally in good condition with cattle, sheep/goat, pig and small quantities of bird present. Gnawed, root-etched, burnt specimens and butchery marks are evident, in particular a cattle metatarsal from context 84 which has polish and wear indicative of use as a tool.

#### ***Environmental Remains***

- 5.4.2 Ten bulk samples were taken from pit fills. Preservation is generally poor and species diversity and densities are low although there is evidence for preservation of plant remains by both carbonisation (charring) and, in some of the deeper features, waterlogging. The low quantity and poor preservation of the cereal grains suggest that they are likely to have originated from midden waste disposed of in the pits and not necessarily produced on site.

## 6 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1.1 Completion of the post-excavation assessment has shown that the original aims and objectives of the excavation were wider in scope than can be met by the archaeological remains preserved within the excavation area.
- 6.1.2 A significant level of disturbance was evident within the site; this includes the post-medieval and modern activities in the northern part but also the possible medieval quarrying identified to the south. Combined, this is likely to have had a detrimental effect on any earlier archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 It is therefore suggested that the final archive report will focus on a more targeted set of aims and objectives, drawn from those set out in Section 3.3. These are as follows:

*Inter and intra site comparison between contemporary properties.*

- There is some potential to make comparisons across a wide range of sites in the locality, for instance Easterngate Hotel, Harvest Way and Coldhams Lane. However, given the small size of the Sun Street site, it may be more appropriate for the results to be made available for incorporation into these larger studies.

*To characterise the nature of medieval and post-medieval occupation within the site.*

- What was the extent and character of medieval and post-medieval activity within the excavation area.
- Using a combination of cartographic and documentary sources, combined with the material evidence, establish how the site developed in the later post-medieval period, in particular in relation to the public house and its inhabitants.
- By making the report on the Collegiate Wares, and the assemblage itself, available for wider study, the site can make a valuable contribution to the study of this particular pottery group, and a wider understanding of post-medieval ceramics in the Cambridge area.

## 7 METHODS STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

### 7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

- 7.1.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site.

### 7.2 Illustration

- 7.2.1 All site plans and selected sections have been digitised using AutoCAD or QGIS. Final report figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand, or photographed as appropriate.

### 7.3 Documentary Research

#### *Primary and Published Sources*

- 7.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, CRO? aerial photographs, along with relevant 'grey literature' reports. Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity will be collated where appropriate and referenced in the archive report.

### ***Cartographic Evidence***

- 7.3.2 A full map regression of the development site will be conducted during the analysis phase, with selected maps included in the archive report.

## **7.4 Artefactual Analysis**

- 7.4.1 Based on their low research potential, few of the assemblages (which have all been catalogued) require further analysis or reporting, although some recommendations for illustration and other tasks are outlined below.

### ***Metalwork***

- 7.4.2 The small group of ironwork will be x-rayed and the catalogue amended after analysis by the appropriate specialist. This will provide more accurate dating and interpretation of the artefacts. Based upon the above works, a number of artefacts may require illustration.

### ***Worked Bone***

- 7.4.3 The two bone objects (SF1; bone handled knife and the worked bone fragment identified in the faunal assemblage) should be reported on by an appropriate specialist.

### ***Medieval Pottery***

- 7.4.4 The ceramic phase dates will need to be fully integrated with the stratigraphic record. The collegiate element should be made available to the relevant specialist in order to allow this material to be incorporated into ongoing studies of the wider Cambridge collegiate ceramic assemblage.

### ***Ceramic Building Materials***

- 7.4.5 The complete bricks should be photographed for the site archive.

### ***Clay Tobacco Pipe***

- 7.4.6 The miniature pipe should be photographed and/or illustrated and retained.

## **7.5 Ecofactual Analysis**

- 7.5.1 Based on their low research potential, none of the ecofactual assemblages have been recommended for further analysis.

## **8 REPORT WRITING, ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION**

### **8.1 Report Writing**

- 8.1.1 Tasks associated with report writing are included in Table 5. An archive report will be produced and a short note included in the 'fieldwork round-up' published in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (PCAS). Given the small size of the investigation and low research potential it is recommended that this site is not suitable for detailed publication, although the results will be made available for incorporation into wider studies of the Newmarket Road/Barnwell Priory and lay settlement projects that have been undertaken in the vicinity.

### **8.2 Retention, Dispersal, Storage and Curation**

- 8.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code CAMSUN16 and the county HER code ECB 4819. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 10). During

analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

- 8.2.2 Based upon the specialist recommendations, the metalwork, worked bone and miniature clay pipe will be retained for further investigation, the collegiate ware should be made available for further study. The remaining assemblages have been recommended for de-selection.
- 8.2.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

## 9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 9.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Chris Thatcher	CT	Project Officer	OA East
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager	OA East
Rachel Clarke	RC	Editor	OA East
Ian Riddler	IR	Worked bone specialist	Freelance
James Fairbairn	JF	Metal finds	OA East
Karen Barker	KB	Conservator	Freelance
Illustrator	ILL	Illustrator	OA East
Kat Hamilton	KH	Archives supervisor	OA East

Table 4: Project Team

### 9.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task	Task	Staff	Days
<b>Project Management</b>			
1	Project management	AC	0.5
2	Team meetings / admin	AC/CT	0.25
3	Liaise with relevant staff/specialists	CT	0.25
<b>Stratigraphic analysis and archive report writing</b>			
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix and database	CT	0.25
5	Finalise site phasing and add to database	CT	0.25
6	Update digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	ILL	0.25
7	Write historical and archaeological background text incorporating cartographic and documentary research	CT	1
8	Compile full Site Narrative & Discussion incorporating evaluation data	CT	2
9	Review, collate & standardise results of final specialist reports & integrate with stratigraphic text/project results	CT	0.5
10	Compile captions and bibliography and update OASIS	CT	0.25
11	Internal edit	RC/AC/ CT	1
<b>Illustration</b>			
12	Prepare draft phase plans, map regression, finds photographs and other report figures, and list of illustrations	CT	0.5
13	Prepare report figures including selected historic maps	ILL	1.5
14	Illustration edits, report pdfs and printing	ILL	1
15	Distribute report	CT	0.1
<b>Documentary research</b>			
16	Research into local context, focusing on the public house. Cartographic research	CT	2
<b>Artefact studies and conservation</b>			
17	X-ray ironwork (1 plate)	KB	0.25
18	Update ironwork catalogue if appropriate	JF	0.25

Task	Task	Staff	Days
19	Identification and report on worked bone objects x 2	IR	0.25
20	Finds photography (clay pipe, bricks, worked bone)	ILL	0.25
<b>Publication</b>			
21	Compile short summary to include in PCAS round-up	CT/RC	0.25
<b>Archiving</b>			
22	Collate paper archive	CT/KH	0.25
23	Archive/delete digital photographs	CT/KH	0.25
24	Compile/check material archive following recommendations for retention/dispersal	KH	1
	Archiving materials and deposition costs		

**Table 5: Task list**

\* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

## 10 OWNERSHIP

- 10.1.1 All recovered artefacts will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority, once transfer of ownership has been obtained from the Landowner, to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.



## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT SUMMARY WITH PROVISIONAL PHASING

### *Evaluation*

Context	Trench	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	date
1	1	Layer	-	0.15	Concrete	Modern
2		Layer	-	0.25	Concrete	Modern
3		Layer	-	0.40	Make-up	Post-medieval
4		Layer	-	0.05	Surface	Post-medieval
5		Fill	-	0.50	Pit	Medieval
6		Cut	0.46	0.50	Pit	Medieval
7		Fill	-	-	Post hole	-
8		Fill	-	-	Post hole	-
9		Cut	0.26	0.35	Post hole	-
10		Fill	-	-	Ditch	-
11		Cut	>0.3	0.5	Ditch	-
12		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
13		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
45		Cut			Truncation	
14	2	Layer	-	0.15	Concrete	Modern
15		Layer	-	0.15	Make-up	Modern
16		Fill	-	-	Drainage trench	-
17		Fill	-	-	Drainage trench	-
18		Cut	>0.4	0.7	Drainage trench	-
19		Layer	-	0.2	Layer	Post-medieval
20		Layer	-	-	Layer	-
21		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
22		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
23		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
24		Cut	>2.5	>2	Truncation	-
25	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	
26	3	Layer	-	0.15	Concrete	Modern
27		Layer	-	0.15	Make-up	Modern
28		Fill	-	-	Drainage Trench	Modern
29		Fill	-	-	Drainage Trench	Modern
30		Cut	0.75	1.00	Drainage Trench	Modern
31		Layer	-	0.20	Layer	Post-medieval
32		Layer	-	0.25	Layer	Post-medieval
33		Layer	-	0.20	Sub-soil	-
34		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
35	4	Layer		0.20	Concrete	Modern
36		Layer		0.40	Make-up	Modern
37		Masonry		0.12	Structure	Modern

38		Layer		0.10	Make-up	Modern
39		Layer		0.07	Concrete	Modern
40		Layer		-	Surface	-
41		Layer		0.10	Layer	Post-medieval
42		Layer		0.10	Layer	-
43		Layer		0.50	Layer	-
44		Layer		-	Natural	Post-medieval
49	5	Layer	-	0.27	Concrete	Modern
50		Layer	-	0.36	Make-up	Modern
51		Layer	-	0.47	Make-up	Modern
52		Fill	-	0.50	Pit	Post-medieval
53		Fill	-	0.48	Pit	-
54		Cut	-	0.18	Post hole	-
55		Fill	-	0.18	Post hole	-
56		Cut	-	0.07	Cat Burial	Post-medieval
57		Fill	-	0.07	Cat Burial	Post-medieval
58		Cut	-	0.15	Beam slot	Post-medieval
59		Fill	-	0.15	Beam slot	Post-medieval
72		Fill	-	>0.34	Pit	Modern
73		Cut	-	0.66	Pit	Modern
74		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
60	6	Layer	-	0.20	Concrete	Modern
61		Layer	-	0.25	Concrete	Modern
62		Layer	-	0.36	Make-up	Modern
63		Layer	-	0.59	Make-up	Modern
64		Fill	-	0.16	Pit fill	Medieval
65		Fill	-	0.22	Pit fill	-
66		Fill	-	>0.13	Pit fill	-
67		Cut	>0.5	>0.35	Pit cut	Medieval
68		Layer	-	-	Natural	-
69		Layer	-	1.02	Make-up	Modern
70		Fill	-	0.7	Pit fill	Post-medieval
71		Cut	-	0.7	Pit cut	Post-medieval

### Excavation

Ctxt	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Phase
80	80	cut	pit		1	0.26	sub-circular	steep	1.2
81		fill			1	0.14			
82		fill		disuse	0.99	0.12			
83	83	cut	pit		1	0.3	rectangular	steep	2
84		fill		disuse	1	0.3			
85	85	cut	pit		1.1	1.16	sub-circular	Steep/ undulating	1.1

Ctxt	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Phase
86		fill			0.5	0.16			
87		fill		backfill	0.9	0.2			
88		fill			0.9	1.1			
89	89	cut	pit		1.55	0.84	circular	steep/stepped	1.2
90		fill		disuse	1.55	0.53			
91		fill		disuse	1.55	0.36			
92	92	cut	pit		1.4	1.02	sub-circular	vertical	1.1
93		fill		disuse	1.44				
94	144	fill	pit	backfill	1.28	0.36			1.2
95		fill		backfill	1.1	0.32			
96		fill		disuse	1.3	0.18			
97	100	fill	foundation	disuse	1	0.2			2
98		fill		disuse	1	0.3			
99		fill		disuse	1.2	0.66			
100		cut		construction	1.2	0.66	linear	steep	
101		layer	subsoil						0
102		layer	subsoil						
103	103	cut	well	construction	0.63		sub-circular	vertical	2
104		fill		disuse	0.63				
105	105	cut	pit		1.62	0.9	sub-circular	vertical/steep	2
106		fill		disuse	1.4	0.04			
107		fill		disuse	0.3	0.58			
108		fill		disuse	0.36	0.52			
109		fill		disuse	1.5	0.18			
110	110	cut	post hole	structural	0.15	0.04			2
111		fill		disuse	0.15	0.04			
112	105	fill	pit	disuse	1.62	0.3			2
113		layer	natural						2
114	114	cut	pit		0.94	0.54	not visible	steep	1.2
115	115	cut	structure	chimney	1.35	0.4	rectangular	vertical	2
116		fill		chimney	1.35	0.4			
117	114	fill	pit		0.94	0.54			1.2
118	92	fill	pit	backfill	1.1	0.06			1.1
119		fill		disuse	1.18	0.34			
120		fill		backfill	0.54	0.22			
121	85	fill	pit		0.6	0.3			1.1
122		cut			2.5	0.1			
123	123	fill	pit	waste	0.7	0.48	sub-circular	moderate	2
124		fill		backfill	0.9	0.04			
125		fill		disuse	0.88	0.44			
126	126	cut	pit		0.32	0.86	circular	steep	1.2

Ctxt	Cut	Category	Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Side	Phase
127		fill		lining	0.8	0.14			
128		fill		disuse	1.24	0.48			
129		fill		disuse	0.76	0.16			
130		fill		disuse	0.5	0.15			
131		fill			0.9	0.16			
132		fill		disuse	0.32	0.08			
133		fill		disuse	0.58	0.12			
134	134	cut	pit		0.8	0.85	square	vertical	2
135		fill		disuse	0.8	0.85			
136	136	cut	ditch		2.5	1.2	linear	vertical/steep	1.2
137		fill			0.52	1.2			
138		fill			0.98	0.9			
139		fill			0.15	0.3			
140	140	cut	pit		0.6	0.5	sub-circular	very steep	1.2
141		fill		disuse	0.6	0.22			
142	142	cut	pit	modern	1.75	0.38	circular	shallow/moderate	1.2
143		fill		disuse	1.75	0.38			
144	144	cut	pit						1.2
145	140	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.04			1.2
146		fill		disuse	0.6	0.26			
147	85	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.2			1.1
148		layer	demolition	levelling		0.6			2
149		layer	demolition	levelling	2.52	0.08			2
150		masonry	floor	surface	1.88	0.05			2
151		layer	sand	bedding					2
152		layer	hardcore	structural					2
153		masonry	wall	exterior	0.26	0.6			2
154		masonry	wall	interior	0.24	0.52			2
155		masonry	wall	exterior	0.23	0.48			2
156	103	fill	well	disuse					
157	92	fill	pit	backfill					1.1
158		fill	pit	backfill					1.1

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metal Finds

*by James Fairbairn*

#### **Summary**

- B.1.1 A total of seven iron objects and one iron and bone object were recovered, all from pits **92** and **144**. The finds consist of a bone knife handle (SF 1), two nails and one unidentifiable iron object from pit fill 94, an Iron staple from pit fill 93 and three unidentifiable objects from pit fill 96. All are thought to be medieval to post-medieval in date.

#### **Further work**

- B.1.2 All ironwork should be x-rayed and the archive catalogue updated with any new information.

#### **Catalogue**

Pit **92**, fill 93, Phase 1.1

- B.1.3 SF1: Bone knife handle

Period: Medieval to post-medieval

A medieval or post-medieval bone knife handle. The handle survives as two pieces of polished bone sandwiching the corroded remains of an iron tang. Each undecorated bone handle section has a line of three small iron rivets securing the blade evenly spread along the length. The terminal of the handle widens and tapers to a point not unlike a snakes head, although the zoomorphic shape is likely to be coincidental. The face of the handle is slightly raised while the reverse is flat. The tang is broken where it exits the handle and is highly corroded. Length: 96mm, Width: 19.5mm tapering to 11mm at the tang, Thickness: 9mm.

#### **Staple**

Period: Medieval to post-medieval

A heavily corroded large hand forged iron staple. The staple is unevenly bent, thicker at the top and each shaft tapers to a point. The tip of one of these points is missing. Length: 65mm, Width: 38mm, Thickness: 13mm.

Pit **144**, fill 94, Phase 1.2

- B.1.4 Two nails and one unidentifiable iron object

Period: Medieval to post-medieval

Two small heavily corroded hand forged iron nails were found within the context. One has lost both head and shaft. The object is 31mm in length and weighs 6.46g. The second has lost the tip. It is bent at a right angle at approximately half way down the shaft. The head is sub circular and flat. Length: 46mm, Weight: 6.01g. A small piece of unidentifiable heavily corroded iron was also found within pit fill 94. The object is roughly spherical in shape. Diameter 15mm.

Context 96, (Phase 1.2)

- B.1.5 Object type: Three small unidentifiable iron objects

Broad period: Medieval to post medieval

Pit fill 96 contained two small spherical iron objects. Both are heavily corroded and are roughly spherical in shape. Although both unidentifiable concretion and corrosion can form around nail heads in a spherical fashion. The objects have a combined weight of 11.38g. A small piece of unidentifiable thin iron was also found within pit fill 96. This has an elongated shape tapering into rough points at either end. This shape is most likely due to corrosion and fragmentation rather than design Length: 39mm, Width: 14mm, Thickness: 5mm.

## B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

### **Introduction**

- B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate hand excavated pottery assemblage of 380 sherds, weighing 4.484kg, including material from the evaluation Test Pits 1 and 6 originally examined by Sue Anderson (Anderson 2016). A small number of sherds were recovered from samples, however these are mainly small, abraded sherds, many of which are undiagnostic and therefore have not been included in this assessment, except where no other dating material was available. This assemblage is broadly medieval with the post-medieval and early modern periods poorly represented. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 12g.
- B.2.2 In addition to the main excavation assemblage, a 'grab sample' from a 19th century well was recovered, which produced a further 855 sherds, weighing 43.171kg, with a high average sherd weight of 50g. This material has been recorded alongside the main assemblage but is reported on separately due to the amount of pottery recovered, which would otherwise skew the results of the excavation and the method of recovery (see methodology). The material recovered includes 18th and 19th century ceramics with the likely *terminus post quem* (TPQ) of c.1861, if all of the material was deposited as a single event. This date relates to Collegiate pottery recovered from the well and discussed elsewhere in this report, although this date may be readjusted to 1863 or later if the glass assemblage is taken into account.

### **Methodology**

- B.2.3 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.
- B.2.4 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016) and the Museum of London fabric series <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes> acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified, minimum number of vessels (MNV) established, weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in an Access database. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue, with the full catalogue available in the archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

### **Sampling Bias**

- B.2.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Well **103** was sampled with the aid of a machine bucket. A single toothless machine bucket scoop was taken from the well and the diagnostic rim and base sherds were recovered by hand. Although not an entirely satisfactory method of sampling, approximately 75% of the material from the bucket scoop was recovered, equating to 855 sherds (MNV 635) weighing 43.171kg, suggesting the total weight of pottery that the bucket scoop produced was approximately 58kg. The sherds recovered

from the well have all been counted and classified to a basic level and have been recorded alongside the main assemblage.

### ***The Hand Excavated Assemblage***

B.2.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue and the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 6, this table excludes the material recovered from well **103**, which is listed elsewhere in this report.

Full Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. Sherds	Wgt (kg)	% by Wgt (kg)
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRILL	4	4	0.066	1.5
Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware	COLG	1	1	0.054	1.2
Creamware	CREA	1	2	0.015	0.3
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	2	2	0.014	0.4
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	36	65	0.542	12.1
East Anglian Redwares (Late)	EAR (L)	5	35	0.393	8.8
East Anglian Redwares/Mill Green Fineware	EAR/MGF	4	6	0.232	5.2
English Porcelain with overglaze transfer-printed decoration	ENPO OTR	1	1	0.003	0.1
English Stoneware	ENGS	1	1	0.007	0.2
English Tin-Glazed ware	TGW	1	1	0.004	0.1
Grimston ware	GRIM	2	2	0.042	0.9
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	1	1	0.002	<0.1
Horticultural Ceramics	HORT	1	1	0.080	1.8
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	2	2	0.007	0.2
Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware	HERTG	1	1	0.007	0.2
London Stoneware	LONS	1	1	0.006	0.1
Lyveden A-type ware	LYVA	1	1	0.003	0.1
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	4	4	0.087	1.9
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fab. 20)	MEMS	34	154	1.675	37.4
Medieval Sandy Coarseware	MSW	13	18	0.143	3.2
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	16	27	0.180	4.0
Mill Green Coarseware	MGCOAR	6	12	0.092	2.1
Mill Green Fineware	MGF	3	3	0.021	0.5
Modern Redware	MODR	1	1	0.006	0.1
Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire Stoneware	NOTTS	1	3	0.033	0.7
Pearlware with slip decoration	PEARL SLIP	1	1	0.005	0.1
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEARL TR	3	4	0.016	0.4
Post-Medieval Redware	PMR	9	11	0.609	13.6
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE	3	5	0.043	1.0
Shelly wares	SHW	1	1	0.003	0.1
South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	4	4	0.034	0.8
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STSL	3	3	0.054	1.2
Surrey Whiteware 'Tudor Green'	TUDG	1	1	0.004	0.1
Unidentified	UNID	1	1	0.002	<0.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>169</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4.484</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6: Fabrics present in the assemblage excluding well 103.**

### ***Pottery by period***

B.2.7 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200) forms c.0.5% of the total assemblage by weight and comprises two sherds of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and two of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware. Their presence is not significant.

- B.2.8 Medieval fabrics (AD 1200-1400) form c.70% of the total assemblage (by weight), suggesting moderate levels of medieval activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen and serving of liquids. These vessels were recovered from a number of pits and a single ditch. Some are the result of reworking of medieval features at a later point. This group of fabrics include Mill Green Coarseware and South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware. Shelly fabrics are notable by their low numbers. A common fabric in the hand excavated assemblage is Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20), at approximately 38% of the assemblage by weight, mainly jar and jug sherds. Vessels present are most commonly jugs, followed by jars, with few medieval bowls.
- B.2.9 Glazed wares are relatively common in the medieval assemblage (c.12% by weight of the total hand excavated assemblage) and include Mill Green Fineware, Hedingham Fineware, Medieval Ely ware, Brill/Boarstall ware and Grimston ware. Also present are a number of redware sherds. These sherds, unless a specific fabric identification can be made such as Mill Green ware, have been grouped together as East Anglian Redwares. These redwares form part of a medieval tradition across East Anglia that continues into the late medieval and post-medieval period.
- B.2.10 Definitively late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics form c.9% of the total hand excavated assemblage by weight and include a single sherd of Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware, the remainder are late East Anglian Redwares. Post-medieval fabrics are moderately represented, forming approximately 14% of the total assemblage by weight and comprise mainly 16th-18th century Glazed Red Earthenwares, alongside sherds of Staffordshire Slipware and a single sherd of Tin-Glazed Earthenware.
- B.2.11 The mid 18th-19th century material is poorly represented (with the exception of machine sampled well **103**), at approximately 7% of the assemblage, including Creamware, Pearlwares and Refined White Earthenware from the industrial Midlands and other pottery producing areas.
- B.2.12 There is little residuality or intrusiveness evident within the assemblage due to the majority of the medieval pottery being in production over a relatively long period of time and therefore, even where the context is deemed to be late medieval, the overall medieval material is still contemporary. In period 3, three contexts contained only residual material, however, this is not significant, as the material is most likely the result of reworking of medieval deposits in the post-medieval period.

### ***Provenance***

- B.2.13 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage from a relatively moderate range of sources, some represented by only small numbers of sherds and there are no imported vessels in the hand excavated assemblage, German stonewares are commonly found on occupation sites of this date suggesting the site was not extensively used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century.
- B.2.14 Approximately 43% of the hand excavated assemblage consists of identifiable fabrics from the Essex region, including Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) which form the largest group of medieval ceramics (c.37%), but excluding the East Anglian Redwares where the production centre has not been identified. Also present are Hedingham finewares and Mill Green finewares. Fabrics from Cambridgeshire form approximately 3% of the assemblage and include Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, and Ely ware. Also present are small numbers of sherds from Norfolk and



Buckinghamshire, and late medieval glazed ware from Hertfordshire alongside a single sherd from Surrey Whiteware 'Tudor Green' dish or bowl.

- B.2.15 Fabrics from the industrial Midlands are present in restricted numbers in the hand excavated assemblage, Creamwares, Pearlwares and Refined White Earthenwares, alongside English Stoneware, London Stoneware, Nottinghamshire Stonewares and fragments of plant pot were all recovered.

#### ***Form***

- B.2.16 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature, comprising jugs and jars, with a number of sherds that might be jugs or jars (jugs c.36%, jars c.23%, jug/jar is 21% of the total hand excavated assemblage by weight), while bowls are poorly represented, comprising only c.6% of the assemblage. No vessels for managing domestic hearths or other specialist vessels were identified in the assemblage.

#### ***Period 1 medieval phase 1***

- B.2.17 Pit **85** produced 135 sherds, weighing 1.629kg, representing a MNV of 24, from three contexts. The pottery is medieval in date and includes a single sherd from a Brill/Boarstall ware jug, one of only three such vessels recovered from the site. Also present are a number of East Anglian redware jugs and jars, alongside a small number of late medieval East Anglian redware vessels which may be intrusive. Also present are large numbers of Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20), representing a minimum of four jugs, one jar and two vessels where it was undetermined whether they were from a jar or jug. Two of the small number of South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware sherds identified in the site were recovered from this feature. One sherd is from a jug, the other from a jar. Overall the feature most likely dates to the 14th century.
- B.2.18 Pit **92** has its origins in Period 1, the pottery recovered from this feature are medieval, producing a total of 108 sherds weighing 0.875kg, comprising a MNV of 65. Much of the material recovered from this feature is of Essex origin and is similar to that of pit **85** and includes both East Anglian Redware jugs, Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) jars, and a Hedingham fineware jug. Alongside these, sherds from Brill/Boarstall ware jugs were found, and one of only two sherds of Grimston ware recovered from the excavation. Overall the context dates from the mid 13th to mid-end 14th century.

#### ***Period 1 medieval phase 2***

- B.2.19 A single fill from pit **80** produced 57 sherds of pottery weighing 0.638kg (MNV 13). Of this, some 27 sherds weighing 0.311kg, came from two late medieval East Anglian redware jugs alongside Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20), jar/jug sherds. Overall the context dates from the mid 14th to mid-end of the 15th century. Late medieval pottery recovered from pit **89** consists of a sherd from a Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware jug, alongside East Anglian redware jug sherds and Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) jar sherds. Overall the date for both contexts is mid 14th to mid-end of the 15th century.
- B.2.20 Pit **126** contained two contexts, which produced in total nine sherds of pottery weighing 0.066kg, MNV 9. These include a moderately-sized sherd from a Grimston ware jug, only the second such sherd recovered during the excavation, and sherds from Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware (Essex Fabric 20) jars and a jug. Ditch **136** contained only two sherds of pottery, one from a Mill Green Fine ware jug, the other

from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware (Essex Fabric 20) jar. Medieval pottery contained within this feature dates to the mid 13th-end 14th century.

### ***Period 2 post-medieval***

- B.2.21 A number of layers and several pits from the evaluation were located within the current area of excavation. Context 3, from the evaluation phase, produced three sherds of pottery, a single residual sherd from an East Anglian redware vessel, a Post-medieval Redware bowl sherd, and the base from a Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware vessel, suggesting the layer is 19th century. Layer 62 produced post-medieval redware and transfer-decorated Pearlware sherds, while layer 63 contained a mix of residual medieval and post-medieval material. Pit **71** from the evaluation produced a single sherd from a transfer-decorated English porcelain vessel with a single line of lustre glaze on the internal surface, dating to the late 18th century.
- B.2.22 Foundation cut **83** produced Post-medieval Redware sherds from a minimum of one bowl and four jars suggesting a date of mid-16th to end of the 18th century for the context. Pit **105** produced only medieval pottery including East Anglian redware jug sherds alongside an Ely jug sherd and sherds from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware (Essex Fabric 20) jar. Pit **123** produce a small assemblage of post-medieval and early modern pottery including a sherd from a London Stoneware drinking vessel and fragments of a Staffordshire-type Slipware bowl and chamber pot.
- B.2.23 A small assemblage of 18 sherds 0.219kg (MNV 13) was recovered from chimney base 115. The material present includes a single residual sherd of East Anglian Redware, alongside plant pot fragments, a Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire stoneware bowl, a transfer-printed Pearlware tea bowl or cup and three Refined White Earthenware plates. Overall the context dates to the 19th century.

### ***Machine Sampled Assemblage from Period 2 well 103***

- B.2.24 Well **103** produced the single largest group of ceramics from the excavation and as a 'grab' sample it does not truly reflect the levels of pottery deposited elsewhere on the relatively small site. Table 7 details the ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue and the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics present in well **103**. See methodology section B.2.3 for details of the sampling strategy employed.

### ***Well 103 Machine Sampled Assemblage Period 2***

Full Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. Sherds	Wgt (kg)	% by Wgt (kg)
Glazed Black Basalt ware	BASS(G)	1	4	0.158	0.4
Bone China	BCHIN	25	30	0.944	2.2
Bone China overglaze painted decoration	BCHIN OPNTD	20	28	0.507	1.2
Bone China overglaze painted gilding	BCHIN OPNTD(G)	16	24	0.526	1.2
Bone China overglaze painted decoration and gilded	BCHIN OPNTDG	4	5	0.076	0.2
Bone China with underglaze transfer-printed and overglaze painted decoration	BCHIN TR6	3	5	0.068	0.2
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	CHPO STON	1	6	0.311	0.7
Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware	COLG	3	3	0.048	0.1
Creamware	CREA	11	14	0.346	0.8
Drab-coloured Stoneware	DRAB	1	1	0.026	0.1
Dry-bodied Stoneware	DRYST	1	2	0.063	0.1
Dyed-bodied Refined Earthenware	DYE	3	3	0.059	0.1
English Stoneware	ENGS	8	8	0.916	2.1
English Stoneware (Bristol Glaze)	ENGS (BRIST)	31	34	4.522	10.6

English Porcelain with over- or underglaze polychrome-painted decoration	ENPO PNTD	1	1	0.079	0.2
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	FLOW	1	1	0.056	0.1
Unsourced German Stoneware	GERST	1	2	0.272	0.6
Horticultural Ceramics	HORT	20	42	2.211	5.2
Ironstone China	IRONSTON	1	1	0.038	0.1
London Stoneware	LONS	1	1	0.050	0.1
Late Slipped Kitchen wares	LSKW	12	15	1.084	2.5
Modern Redware	MODR	13	14	1.582	3.7
Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire Stoneware	NOTTS	17	30	3.030	7.1
Pearlware	PEARL	69	81	3.452	8.1
Pearlware with underglaze painted decoration	PEARL PNTD	2	2	0.103	0.2
Pearlware with slip decoration	PEARL SLIP	1	1	0.065	0.2
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEARL TR	46	71	3.054	7.1
Pearlware with underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	PEARL TR3	8	10	0.695	1.6
Pearlware with underglaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc.)	PEARL TR4	2	2	0.019	<0.1
Pearlware with underglaze transfer-printed and overglaze painted decoration	PEARL TR6	1	1	0.023	0.1
Post-medieval Black-Glazed Ware	PMBL	10	12	2.431	5.7
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE	63	75	4.036	9.4
Refined White Earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	RFWE CUT SPON	15	26	0.574	1.3
Refined White Earthenware with overglaze painted decoration	RFWE OPNTD	1	1	0.009	<0.1
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze painted decoration	RFWE PNTD	1	1	0.012	<0.1
Refined White Earthenware with slip decoration	RFWE SLIP	1	1	0.001	<0.1
Refined White Earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	RFWE SPON1	1	1	0.127	0.3
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	RFWE TR	101	129	4.142	9.7
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration and underglaze underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	RFWE TR & TR3	1	1	0.046	0.1
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	RFWE TR3	62	81	3.855	9.0
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey)	RFWE TR4	27	33	1.380	3.2
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze transfer-printed and overglaze painted decoration	RFWE TR6	7	12	0.449	1.1
Dipped White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	SWSL	1	1	0.133	0.3
Yellow ware	YELL	9	11	0.417	1.0
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	9	23	0.731	1.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>633</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>42.726</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7: Fabrics present in well 103 assemblage.**

B.2.25 The well contained no residual medieval material, the earliest pottery present being sherds from (MNV) 10, Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware vessels (c.1580-1700), alongside 18th century Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire Stoneware jugs jars and bowls. 19th-century ceramics were the most commonly recovered, including a number of collegiate related ceramics. This mixing of material with similar levels of abrasion from distinctly different centuries suggests, perhaps, a certain degree of curation of the assemblage, or that the material has been brought from several different sources simply to be dumped and used to fill the redundant well. Cessford indicates that contexts which

most frequently produced significant [collegiate] assemblages are redundant features such as backfilled cellars, wells, cesspits and soakaways (Cessford 2014, 375).

- B.2.26 The well assemblage contained a full range of vessels involved in the consumption of food and drink including plates, saucers, cups, teapots and jugs in a wide range of fabrics including Creamwares, Pearlwares, Refined White Earthenwares, Dyed-Bodied wares, Flow Blue and Yellow wares. These were found alongside serving vessels including a sherd from a transfer-printed Pearlware drainer, undecorated Refined White Earthenware and transfer-printed serving dishes and bowls, sauce boats, a tureen and a Yellow ware colander. Also present were the ceramics used in everyday life by household or college staff in the kitchen. These include Bristol glaze flagons, Refined White Earthenware cylindrical jars including 2lb Keiller marmalade jars and blacking bottles for treating the range or the hearth. Other items of household ephemera include, ink bottles for the study, for the bedroom, an English stoneware hot water bottle, or for those who could afford indoor plumbing, a fragment of bathroom sanitary ware. A description of all the vessels recovered can be found in the archive and includes identifiable transfer printed patterns such as Eton College (<http://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?p=Eton+College>), Asiatic Pheasants, the pattern present on a number of different plates, also sherds from several wild Rose border pattern plates with a portion of the foreground image of Nuneham Courtney, Oxfordshire. ([https://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?m=Unattributed+Maker&p= Wild+Rose](https://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?m=Unattributed+Maker&p=Wild+Rose)). Very few sherds apart from some of the marmalade jars, can be identified to any particular manufacturer, although there is at least one example of a Copeland vessel and a sherd of creamware with the impressed name Turner (Godden 1991, 626, ref.3896), which was a relatively common mark on creamware recovered from the Harvest Way assemblage (Fletcher 2015a).
- B.2.27 These vessels represent a wide range of activities undertaken by a wide range of people some of them possibly college servants. The presence of a relatively large number of Collegiate ceramics indicates that some of this material originated from at least three, and possibly four, different colleges. The collegiate pottery is recorded in Table 7. Ceramics from a number of distinct services were identified and most are similar to services recorded by Cessford from numerous excavations around Cambridge, including excavations on Newmarket Road, both the Eastern Gate hotel site (Cessford, Hall and Newman 2013) and the OAE excavations at Harvest Way (Cessford, 2016; Fletcher 2015a and 2016) and 132-36 Newmarket Rd (Cessford 2015; Fletcher 2015b). Cessford discusses in detail the some of the college cooks associated with these assemblages in *An Assemblage of Collegiate Ceramics: Mid-Nineteenth Century Dining at Trinity Hall* (Cessford 2014).
- B.2.28 Among the collegiate ceramics identified are two vessels possibly from St John's. Although this identification is tentative, the vessels, including one with an internal transfer-print of a long-tailed bird, bear similarities to sherds recovered from Newmarket Road. A total of 29 sherds weighing 1.063kg and representing a minimum of 17 vessels including lids, are from Clare College. All except two vessels bear either a blue transfer-printed Union-type border, a blue transfer-printed view of Old Court of Clare Hall/College or both (pattern identified and described by Cessford, the lids internally are also marked MOORE CLARE COLLEGE (Cessford 2014, 369). The quality of the transfer-printing varies considerably from one vessel to another, suggesting perhaps not all were purchased at the same time or, as Cessford suggests with regards to similar issues with the Trinity College Egg and Dart pattern, may have been seconds (Cessford 2014, 360). Two vessels are decorated with flowers and stylised foliate and floral motifs with polychrome overpainting; both have very similar designs but only one is marked

with a partial MOORE CLARE COLLEGE.

- B.2.29 Of the remaining collegiate material, 47 sherds are from Gonville and Caius College, weighing 1.857kg and representing a MNV of 17. Of these, two are Willow pattern plates, marked on the reverse, within a double circle, J Fuller, one complete mark and one partial. In addition, 45 sherds came from a black transfer-printed service decorated with a Union-type border near identical to that of the Clare College material, bar the colour used. In the centre of the plates, surrounded by a black border, sometimes with two lines, others with three black lines surrounding the picture, a scene of Gonville and Caius College. On the sauce boat that carries the image of the College, the black lined border is absent. Various vessels have either partial images of the college or fragments of the union border or both and some are marked J Fuller within the double circle mark, or bear a portion of the mark or the circle. Like the Clare College vessels, the quality and colour of the transfer-printing varies considerably.
- B.2.30 A further, 20 sherds weighing 1.087kg, representing a minimum of 12 vessels, were identified as belonging to various services from Trinity College, Cambridge. Of these, eight vessels, including a Pedestal Bowl and oval dish (both serving vessels), are from a service decorated with a moulded gadroon rim and a blue transfer-printed pattern, known as the Byron Groups design. This consists of the floral centre from the Warwick Groups pattern and a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016). The transfer-print incorporates the text H & P HUDSON TRINITY [COLLEGE] (Cessford 2013, 73; Cessford 2015, 52-53) One vessel in this assemblage does incorporate the text P HUDSON TRINITY and is marked on the reverse with [C]opeland; it is likely to be of a similar date (c.1847-72) to that recovered from Harvest Way.
- B.2.31 One sherd, on its rim lip-marley, has AUL [TRIN] an abbreviated form of *Aulam Trintatis* (the Latin name for Trinity Hall (Cessford 2014, 361), while another bears a geometric border and partial Trinity crest, also seen on vessels at CAMNMR14. This pattern is known to have been in use by c.1833–40 and continued in use until at least the late 19th century, with some vessels probably manufactured after 1888 (Cessford 2015, 134).
- B.2.32 Finally, a single sherd from a blue transfer-printed Egg and Dart Pattern plate was recovered. As this pattern is present only around the rim of the vessel, other sherds of the plates may have been present but not been recognised or have been recovered but there is no cross fit with the single surviving rim sherd. No other Egg and Dart patterned sherds were observed in the hand processing of the grab sample. In the Trinity Hall assemblage recovered from Newmarket Rd, Cambridge and discussed by Cessford (Cessford 2014), Egg and Dart was the most common service present in the assemblage. No Egg and Dart was recovered from the Harvest Way excavation, making this the first sherd to be recovered on an OAE site.
- B.2.33 Using the work undertaken by Cessford on the Newmarket Road assemblages (Cessford 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016), it would appear that the Sun Street assemblage has a TPQ of c.1861, as indicated by the presence of the Clare College material related to William Robert Moore who was Cook at the college from c.1861 until his death in 1873. This TPQ may be altered to 1863 or later if the presence of a glass bottle from the Cooperative Wholesale Society (established in 1863) and other late 19th century glass bottles are taken into account (App. B.4).

### ***Discussion and Further Work***

- B.2.34 Domestic in nature, the hand excavated assemblage suggests medieval occupation deposits within the area of excavation, involving both the preparation and serving of

food and drink. The medieval period (AD 1200-1500) is well represented in the assemblage, although some of the material recovered from later medieval features is residual and much has been reworked. Post-medieval fabrics (AD 1550-1720+) are poorly represented within the assemblage, suggesting that the focus of occupation may have been elsewhere, with a change of usage for the site at the beginning of the 16th century. This would have been followed by disturbance of the site by later cellars. The assemblage is broadly similar, although smaller, to those recovered from Harvest Way (Fletcher 2015a) and Newmarket Road (Fletcher 2015b) and as such, although the assemblage feeds into the understanding of pottery consumption within this area of the city, the assemblage has little potential to aid regional or national research priorities. However, the archival record should be reconsidered if a synthesis of sites along Newmarket Road is undertaken.

B.2.35 The assemblage from well **103** also included a similar range of pottery to that recovered from similar redundant features on both the Harvest Way (Cessford 2016; Fletcher 2015a, 2016) and Eastern Gate Hotel sites (Cessford 2013) and has similar dates. The collegiate element from the well **103**, should be made available for study (by Craig Cessford of the Cambridge Archaeology Unit), to allow this material to be incorporated into his ongoing study of collegiate ceramics recovered from excavations within the city. However, this does not impact upon the current report as all basic recording has been undertaken and otherwise no further work is recommended. The remaining pottery may be deselected before archive deposition.

**Summary Pottery Catalogue for excavated assemblage (excluding well 103).**

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
3		PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.049	1800-1900	2
		EAR	Jug	1	1	0.016		
		COLG		1	1	0.054		
5	6	MSGW			1	0.001	1200-1400	1.2
62		PMR		1	1	0.019	1770-1840	1.2
		PEARL TR	Plate	1	2	0.011		
63		PMR		1	1	0.007	1700-1900	1.2
		MODR		1	1	0.006		
		EAR (L)	Jar	1	1	0.007		
		EAR		1	1	0.024		
64	67	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1250-1400	1.2
		EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.007		
		MGF	Jug	1	1	0.002		
		MEMS		1	1	0.005		
		TUDG	Dish/Bowl	1	1	0.004		
70	71	ENPO OTR		1	1	0.003	1775-1800	2
82	80	EAR		3	3	0.018	1350-1500	1.2
		EAR	Jug	3	8	0.103		
		EAR (L)	Jug	2	27	0.311		
		EAR/MGF	Jug	1	1	0.013		
		MEMS		1	1	0.009		
		MEMS	Jar/jug	1	15	0.174		
		MSGW		2	2	0.010		
84	83	PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.052	1550-1800	2
		PMR	Jar	4	6	0.396		
86	85	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.010	1250-1400	1.1

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
		EAR		1	5	0.058		
		EAR	Jug	2	6	0.087		
		MEMS	Jar/jug	1	2	0.010		
		MEMS	Jug	2	18	0.185		
		MEMS	Jar	1	2	0.020		
		MGF	Jug	1	1	0.010		
		MSGW		1	3	0.025		
		SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.002		
88	85	EAR		1	5	0.058	1300/1350-1400	1.1
		EAR	Jug	1	1	0.006		
		EAR (L)		1	5	0.054		
		EAR (L)	Jar	1	2	0.021		
		EMEMS		1	1	0.007		
		LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.003		
		MEL	Jug	1	1	0.056		
		MEMS	Jar/jug	1	54	0.707		
		MEMS	Jug	1	19	0.264		
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.003		
		MSW	Jar	1	1	0.012		
		SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.018		
90	89	HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.007	1350-1450	1.2
		HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.007		
		MEMS	Jar	2	3	0.018		
		MSGW		1	3	0.033		
		MSW	Jar	1	1	0.027		
		MSW	Jug	1	1	0.021		
		SHW	Jar	1	1	0.003		
91	89	EAR		1	1	0.009	1250-1400	1.2
		EAR/MGF	Jug	1	1	0.012		
93	92	EAR	Jug	3	6	0.021	1200-1400	1.1
		GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006		
		MEL	Jug	1	1	0.006		
		MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.009		
		MEMS	Jar/jug	3	5	0.017		
		MSGW			2	0.003		
		MSGW	Jar/jug	1	2	0.017		
		MSW	Jar	2	4	0.010		
94	144	EAR			2	0.004	1200-1400	1.2
		EAR	Jug	3	9	0.046		
		MEMS		5	7	0.039		
		MSGW		4	7	0.036		
		MSW		2	3	0.012		
		MSW	Jar/jug	2	4	0.016		
		SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.011		
95	144	BRILL		1	1	0.003	1250-1400	1.2
		EAR		1	1	0.002		
		EAR	Jar	1	1	0.003		
		EAR	Jug	4	4	0.026		

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
		EAR/MGF	Jug	1	1	0.018		
		HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.002		
		MEMS		2	6	0.014		
		MEMS	Jar	2	4	0.025		
		MGCOAR	Jar	2	8	0.029		
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.003		
		MSW		1	1	0.005		
		SEFEN		1	1	0.003		
96	144	EAR		2	2	0.006	1200-1400 or 1350+	1.2
		EAR	Jug	3	4	0.022		
		MEMS	Jar	3	3	0.007		
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006		
		MSW		1	1	0.002		
		MSW	Jar	1	1	0.024		
107	105	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1400	2
		MEL	Jug	1	1	0.014		
108	105	EAR		1	1	0.005	1200-1400	2
		MGCOAR	Jar	2	2	0.019		
109	105	MEMS	Jar	1	2	0.017	1200-1400	2
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.013		
		MSW		1	1	0.014		
116	115	CREA		1	2	0.015	c.1805-1840+	2
		EAR	Jug	1	1	0.020		
		ENGS		1	1	0.007		
		HORT	Jar	1	1	0.080		
		NOTTS	Bowl	1	3	0.033		
		PEARL SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.005		
		PEARL TR	Dish	1	1	0.002		
		PEARL TR	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.003		
		RFWE	Dish	3	5	0.043		
		STSL	Bowl	1	1	0.007		
		TGW	Bowl	1	1	0.004		
120	92	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.048	1250-1350	1.1
		EAR/MGF	Jug	1	3	0.189		
		MEL	Jug	1	1	0.011		
		MEMS	Jar	2	4	0.132		
		MGCOAR	Jar	1	1	0.035		
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.007		
121	85	MEMS	Jug	1	4	0.013	1200-1400	1.1
125	123	LONS	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.006	1670-1800	2
		PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.086		
		STSL	Bowl	1	1	0.028		
		STSL	Jar	1	1	0.019		
128	126	EAR	Jar	1	1	0.001	1200-1400	1.2
		EAR	Jug	1	1	0.002		
		GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.036		
		MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.003		
		MEMS	Jug	1	1	0.004		



Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range	Phase
		UNID		1	1	0.002		
131	131	MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.003	1200-1400	1.2
		MGCOAR	Jar	1	1	0.009		
		MSGW		1	1	0.006		
139	136	MGF	Jug	1	1	0.009	1250-1400	1.2
		MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.017		
<b>Total</b>				<b>169</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4.484</b>		

**Table 8: Summary catalogue excluding well 103**

***Pottery Catalogue for well 103, Period 2, including collegiate ceramics***

Context	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
156	BASS(G)	Teapot	1	4	0.158	TPQ = C19th Collegiate ware post-c.1861
	BCHIN	Bowl	6	7	0.302	
	BCHIN	Drinking vessel (cup)	8	9	0.198	
	BCHIN	Jug	1	1	0.020	
	BCHIN	Lids	1	1	0.019	
	BCHIN	Plate	7	10	0.379	
	BCHIN	Saucer	2	2	0.026	
	BCHIN OPNTD	Bowl	5	6	0.060	
	BCHIN OPNTD	Dish	1	1	0.008	
	BCHIN OPNTD	Drinking vessel (cup)	6	8	0.089	
	BCHIN OPNTD	Plate	5	8	0.301	
	BCHIN OPNTD	Saucer	3	5	0.049	
	BCHIN OPNTD(G)	Bowl	2	3	0.035	
	BCHIN OPNTD(G)	Drinking vessel (cup)	6	6	0.119	
	BCHIN OPNTD(G)	Plate	4	8	0.252	
	BCHIN OPNTD(G)	Saucer	4	7	0.120	
	BCHIN OPNTDG	Drinking vessel (cup)	2	2	0.008	
	BCHIN OPNTDG	Plate	1	1	0.035	
	BCHIN OPNTDG	Saucer	1	2	0.033	
	BCHIN TR6	Drinking vessel (cup)	3	5	0.068	
	CHPO STON	Jar	1	6	0.311	
	COLG	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	1	0.017	
	COLG	Jug	1	1	0.016	
	COLG	Plate	1	1	0.015	
	CREA	Bowl	2	3	0.066	
	CREA	Cylindrical jar	4	5	0.084	
	CREA	Dish (serving vessel)	3	4	0.165	
	CREA	Plate	2	2	0.031	
	DRAB	Jug	1	1	0.026	
	DRYST	Jar	1	2	0.063	
	DYE	?Teapot	1	1	0.011	
	DYE	Jug	2	2	0.048	
	ENGS	Blacking bottle	1	1	0.073	
ENGS	Bottle	5	5	0.401		
ENGS	Hot water bottle	1	1	0.351		
ENGS	Ink bottle	1	1	0.091		
ENGS (BRIST)	Bottle	11	11	1.366		
ENGS (BRIST)	Cylindrical jar	13	15	1.711		

Context	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
156	ENGS (BRIST)	Cylindrical jar lid	1	1	0.076	
	ENGS (BRIST)	Flagon	2	3	0.495	
	ENGS (BRIST)	Ink bottle	3	3	0.715	
	ENGS (BRIST)	sanitary ware	1	1	0.159	
	ENPO PNTD	Saucer	1	1	0.079	
	FLOW	Bowl	1	1	0.056	
	GERST	Bottle	1	2	0.272	
	HORT	Dish	3	5	0.336	
	HORT	Jar	17	37	1.875	
	IRONSTON	Serving dish	1	1	0.038	
	LONS	Jar	1	1	0.050	
	LSKW	Bowl	6	6	0.386	
	LSKW	Handled jar	2	4	0.315	
	LSKW	Jar	4	5	0.383	
	MODR	Bowl	4	5	0.104	
	MODR	Handled bowl	1	1	0.169	
	MODR	Lids	1	1	0.313	
	MODR	Pancheon	7	7	0.996	
	NOTTS	Bowl	10	18	2.497	
	NOTTS	Jar	5	9	0.318	
	NOTTS	Jug	1	2	0.043	
	NOTTS	Lids	1	1	0.172	
	PEARL	Bowl	8	9	0.239	
	PEARL	Bowl (serving vessel)	11	13	0.678	
	PEARL	Chamberpot	1	1	0.029	
	PEARL	Cylindrical jar	21	28	1.067	
	PEARL	Dish (serving vessel)	1	1	0.021	
	PEARL	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	1	0.011	
	PEARL	Jar	14	16	1.103	
	PEARL	Jug	3	3	0.090	
	PEARL	Lids	2	2	0.079	
	PEARL	Pedestal bowl	1	1	0.011	
	PEARL	Plate	6	6	0.124	
	PEARL PNTD	Chamberpot	1	1	0.057	
	PEARL PNTD	Jug	1	1	0.046	
	PEARL SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.065	
	PEARL TR	Bowl	4	8	0.348	
	PEARL TR	Dish (serving vessel)	22	26	1.662	
	PEARL TR	Drainer	1	1	0.067	
	PEARL TR	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	2	0.001	
	PEARL TR	Jug	3	12	0.235	
	PEARL TR	Lids	2	2	0.188	
	PEARL TR	Pedestal bowl	1	4	0.169	
	PEARL TR	Pedestal bowl (serving vessel)	2	5	0.455	
	PEARL TR	Plate	12	14	0.335	
	PEARL TR	Sauce boat	1	2	0.049	
	PEARL TR3	Cylindrical jar	6	7	0.453	
PEARL TR3	Jar	1	1	0.174		
PEARL TR3	Lids	1	2	0.068		

Context	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
156	PEARL TR4	Drinking vessel (cup)	2	2	0.019	
	PEARL TR6	Bowl (serving vessel)	1	1	0.023	
	PMBL	Bowl	6	7	1.768	
	PMBL	Jar	4	5	0.663	
	RFWE	Bottle	1	1	0.031	
	RFWE	Bowl	11	12	0.553	
	RFWE	Bowl (serving vessel)	3	4	0.434	
	RFWE	Cylindrical jar	15	21	1.190	
	RFWE	Dish	1	1	0.004	
	RFWE	Dish (serving vessel)	3	3	0.377	
	RFWE	Drinking vessel (cup)	8	9	0.132	
	RFWE	Jar	12	15	0.828	
	RFWE	Jug	3	3	0.109	
	RFWE	Lids	3	3	0.268	
	RFWE	Plate	3	3	0.110	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Bowl	3	3	0.078	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Chamberpot	3	8	0.200	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Dish	1	1	0.005	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	2	0.021	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Jug	2	3	0.108	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Plate	4	8	0.140	
	RFWE CUT SPON	Saucer	1	1	0.022	
	RFWE OPNTD	Lids	1	1	0.009	
	RFWE PNTD	Plate	1	1	0.012	
	RFWE SLIP	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	1	0.001	
	RFWE SPON1	Bowl	1	1	0.127	
	RFWE TR	Bowl	8	8	0.203	
	RFWE TR	Bowl (serving vessel)	4	4	0.115	
	RFWE TR	Dish	1	1	0.041	
	RFWE TR	Dish (oval serving vessel)	4	8	0.540	
	RFWE TR	Dish (serving vessel)	16	18	0.778	
	RFWE TR	Drinking vessel (cup)	3	3	0.028	
	RFWE TR	Jug	2	2	0.089	
	RFWE TR	Lids	1	2	0.064	
	RFWE TR	Lids (serving vessel)	1	1	0.020	
	RFWE TR	Plate	60	80	2.233	
	RFWE TR	Sauce boat	1	2	0.031	
	RFWE TR & TR3	Pedestal bowl (serving vessel)	1	1	0.046	
	RFWE TR3	Bowl	2	5	0.129	
	RFWE TR3	Bowl (serving vessel)	2	2	0.153	
	RFWE TR3	Chamberpot	1	1	0.065	
	RFWE TR3	Cylindrical jar	14	20	1.268	
	RFWE TR3	Dish (oval serving vessel)	2	2	0.135	
	RFWE TR3	Dish (serving vessel)	1	1	0.185	
	RFWE TR3	Jar	2	2	0.082	
	RFWE TR3	Lids	1	1	0.013	
	RFWE TR3	Pedestal dish (serving vessel)	1	1	0.074	
	RFWE TR3	Plate	35	42	1.657	
	RFWE TR3	Sauce boat	1	4	0.094	

Context	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Date range
156	RFWE TR4		1	1	0.024	
	RFWE TR4	Bowl	3	4	0.105	
	RFWE TR4	Chamberpot	1	1	0.066	
	RFWE TR4	Dish	1	1	0.027	
	RFWE TR4	Dish (serving vessel)	1	2	0.186	
	RFWE TR4	Jar	1	1	0.037	
	RFWE TR4	Jug	1	3	0.044	
	RFWE TR4	Plate	16	18	0.785	
	RFWE TR4	Sauce boat	1	1	0.037	
	RFWE TR4	Teapot	1	1	0.069	
	RFWE TR6	Bowl	1	1	0.007	
	RFWE TR6	Jar	1	1	0.109	
	RFWE TR6	Lids	1	1	0.015	
	RFWE TR6	Plate	3	7	0.284	
	RFWE TR6	Sauce boat	1	2	0.034	
	SWSL	Ink bottle	1	1	0.133	
	YELL	Bowl	4	4	0.191	
	YELL	Colander	2	4	0.172	
	YELL	Plate	3	3	0.054	
	YELL SLIP	Bowl	6	15	0.552	
	YELL SLIP	Jar	1	4	0.100	
	YELL SLIP	Jug	2	4	0.079	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>635</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>43.171</b>

**Pottery Catalogue, well 103, collegiate ceramics only.**

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Sherd Wgt (kg)	Decoration	College	Date range
156	RFWE TR & TR3	Pedestal bowl (serving vessel)	1	1	0.046	Internal/external floral transfer-print	?St Johns	19th century
	RFWE TR3	Bowl (serving vessel)	1	1	0.087	Internal black transfer-printed long-tailed bird		
	PEARL TR	Lids	1	1	0.169	Blue transfer-printed Union-type border and Old Court of Clare Hall/College facing the river, with Kings College in the background. Internally stencilled in blue MOORE: [C]LARE COLLEGE:	Clare	c.1861-1873
	RFWE TR	Bowl	1	1	0.059	Internal blue transfer-printed Union-type border		
	RFWE TR	Dish (oval serving vessel)	1	3	0.101	Internal and external blue transfer-printed Union-type border, partial depiction of the Old Court of Clare Hall/College etc.		
	RFWE TR	Drinking vessel (cup)	1	1	0.009	External blue transfer-printed Union-type border.		
	RFWE TR	Lids	1	2	0.064	External blue transfer-printed Union-type border, partial depiction of the Old Court of Clare Hall/College etc.		
	RFWE TR	Plate	5	8	0.236	Internal blue transfer-printed Union-type border.		
	RFWE TR	Plate	2	4	0.173	Internal blue transfer-printed Union-type border, partial depiction of the Old Court of Clare Hall/College etc.		
	RFWE TR	Plate	3	3	0.078	Internal blue transfer-printed, partial depiction of the Old Court of Clare Hall/College etc. On base of each sherd partial 'MOORE CLARE COLLEGE'.		
			1	5	0.142	Design, including flowers and stylised foliate and floral motifs. Overglaze painted in blue-black, red and yellow (gilt?). Partial 'MOORE CLARE COLLEGE' on base. Partial painter's mark -278.		
	RFWE TR6	Plate	1	1	0.032	Design, including flowers and stylised foliate and floral motifs. Overglaze painted in blue-black, red and yellow (?gilt).	?Clare	
	RFWE TR	Plate	2	2	0.049	Internal blue transfer-printed willow pattern. On underside of base complete script 'J Fuller' in a double circle border. Second sherd partial double circle border, typical of J Fuller signature.	Gonville & Caius	c.1839-1871
	RFWE TR3	Bowl (round bottomed)	1	4	0.115	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border. Partial depiction of the College, approx 75%, missing top right. Picture is trimmed to fit inside the bowl.		

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Sherd Wgt (kg)	Decoration	College	Date range
156	RFWE TR3	Dish (oval serving vessel)	2	2	0.135	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border.		
	RFWE TR3	Pedestal dish (serving vessel)	1	1	0.074	External black transfer-printed Union-type border. Internal black transfer-printed partial depiction of the College, bottom of image.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	1	1	0.134	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border, partial depiction of the College, top right of image. Picture has triple line border surrounded by double line border, in imitation of a wooden frame. On underside of base script 'J Fuller' in a double circle border.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	2	2	0.233	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border. Partial depiction of the College, top right of image. On underside of base, partial double circle border, typical of J Fuller signature.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	1	1	0.058	Internal black transfer-printed, Partial depiction of the College, bottom left of image. On underside of base script '-ler' in a double circle border.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	1	1	0.030	Internal black transfer-printed. Partial depiction of the College, left of image. On underside of base script 'J Fu-' in a double circle border.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	1	2	0.094	Internal black transfer-printed, Partial depiction of the College, bottom left of image. On underside of base script 'J Full-' in a double circle border.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	12	15	0.498	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border, some sherds have traces of inner border from around central image missing from these sherds. This internal border varies in the number of lines present.		
	RFWE TR3	Plate	11	12	0.343	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border. Partial depiction of College.		
	RFWE TR3	Sauce boat	1	4	0.094	Internal black transfer-printed Union-type border, external black transfer-printed partial depiction of the College. Because of the uneven rim height, the transfer is awkwardly positioned on either side of the vessel.		
PEAR TR	Lids	1	1	0.019	External floral transfer-printed acanthus leaves (same external design as for the Trinity vessel pedestalled bowl) a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).	Trinity	c.1847-1872	
PEAR TR	Pedestal bowl (serving vessel)	2	5	0.445	Moulded gadroon rim and internal and external blue transfer-printed pattern, known as the Byron Groups design; this consists of the floral centre from the Warwick Groups pattern and a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).	Trinity		
PEAR TR	Plate	2	4	0.105	Moulded gadroon rim and internal blue transfer-printed pattern, a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).			

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Sherd Wgt (kg)	Decoration	College	Date range
156	RFWE TR	Dish (oval serving vessel)	2	3	0.269	Moulded rim edge, internal foliate print, acanthus leaves. The transfer-print incorporates the text H & P HUDSON TRINITY on one sherd but the quality of the transfer print indicates two vessels. One base sherd impressed [C]OPELAND curved over a crown. Same pattern as recovered from CAMEAG14 Pit <b>2735</b> fill 2736, dating based on that collegiate material c.1847–72. Moulded gadroon rim and a blue transfer-printed pattern, known as the Byron Groups design; this consists of the floral centre from the Warwick Groups pattern and a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).		
	RFWE TR	Lids (serving vessel)	1	1	0.020	Blue transfer-printed pattern, known as the Byron Groups design; this consists of the floral centre from the Warwick Groups pattern and a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).		
	RFWE TR	Sauce boat	1	2	0.031	External foliate print, acanthus leaves. Same pattern as recovered from CAMEAG14 pit <b>2735</b> fill 2736, dating based on collegiate material c.1847–72. A blue transfer-printed pattern, known as the Byron Groups design; this consists of the floral centre from the Warwick Groups pattern and a botanical border of acanthus leaves used for the Byron Groups (Sussman 1979, no. 68 in Cessford 2016).		
	RFWE TR	Bowl	1	1	0.018	Likely an oval vessel. Plain Aul Trin blue on rim lip-marley AUL [TRIN], an abbreviated form of <i>Aulam Trintatis</i> (the Latin name for Trinity Hall (Cessford 2014, 361).		
	RFWE TR	Dish (oval serving vessel)	1	2	0.170	Internal geometric border transfer-print, partial Trinity College crest on serving plate similar vessel in cellar <b>360</b> recovered from 132-36 Newmarket Road (Cessford 2015, 137).		
	RFWE TR	Plate	1	1	0.010	Internal blue transfer-printed 'egg and dart' decoration around rim and below rim-body angle.		19th century
<b>Total</b>			<b>67</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4.140</b>			

## B.3 Ceramic Building Materials

by Ted Levermore

### Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced 55 fragments (17666g) of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). The assemblage contains several complete bricks of the type common in the 18th and 19th centuries. The rest of the assemblage exhibit the hallmarks and colouration of later post-medieval brick and tile. Where CBM was collected from structural features they were deemed a representative sample by the excavators.

### Methodology

B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric, form and counted/weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.

B.3.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 9.

### Fabric

B.3.4 The assemblage consists of ten fabrics, for both brick and tile. Whilst recorded as distinct from each other, there are some variations on a theme. Where a whole brick was examined the fabric was an estimation, nevertheless there are some clear fabric types apparent. Namely, yellow and fine sandy fabrics or darker reddish-orange sandy fabrics which are common in the later post-medieval period. The similar fabric types of the brick and tile would suggest they are of the same origin or at least the same style.

Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Brick	Wgt (g)	Tile	Wgt (g)	Undiag.	Wgt (g)	Count	Total (g)
84	83	Pit	2			32	2351			32	2351
93	92	Pit	2			1	46			1	46
107	105	Pit	2			1	12			1	12
115	115	Structure	2	2	4154					2	4154
116	115	Structure	2	3	283	8	144			11	427
128	126	Pit	1.2					1	11	1	11
150	masonry number	Floor	2	2	3069					2	3069
153	masonry number	Wall	2	3	2752					3	2752
154	masonry number	Wall	2	1	2202					1	2202
155	masonry number	Wall	2	1	2643					1	2643
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>12</b>	<b>15102</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>35333</b>

**Table 9: Summary of CBM catalogue**

### Assemblage

B.3.5 This assemblage is made up of post-medieval brick and tile, with a set of complete bricks collected from the structural features on site. All of this assemblage comes from Period 2 features, except a small undated fragment from pit **126** (Phase 1.2).

#### Period 1 Phase 2

B.3.6 Pit **126** produced a single fragment (11g) of undiagnostic undatable CBM.

#### Period 2

B.3.7 Pit **83** produced 32 fragments (2351g) of tile in three fabrics. Peg holes were recorded, including a hole for a square peg, indicating that this dates to the latter part of the post-



medieval period. Pits **92** and **105** produced a fragment of flat tile each (46g & 12g respectively), in fabrics similar to those in pit **83**. Therefore these too are likely to be post-medieval.

- B.3.8 Chimney base **115** produced 13 fragments of CBM (4581g), including two complete bricks in yellow fabrics (2387g & 1767g). One is a complete wall brick with gravelly lime mortar on both beds and end headers. One stretcher is darker and more worn than the other suggesting use wear. The other is a near complete brick. Its upper bed is scorched and the lower bed is sheered away. It has a large concentration of gravelly lime mortar attached to the lower bed and is patchy on the scorched bed. It is most likely a broken hearth brick subsequently reused in a wall. The brick and tile fragments are broadly post-medieval, the complete bricks can be more closely dated to the 18th or 19th centuries; the earliest period is more likely, based upon their form and production style.
- B.3.9 Two complete bricks (3069g) were collected from floor **150**. These bricks share similar dimensions and the same production quality as the 18th century bricks found elsewhere on site. They are about half the thickness of these others and each have one worn bed face which suggests that these bricks were made as floor bricks.
- B.3.10 Walls **153**, **154** and **155** produced a set of complete or near complete bricks. The CBM collected from Wall **153** is an amalgam of three fragments of brick cemented together by a gravelly lime mortar (2752g). Two in a yellow sandy fabric and the third in a reddish sandy fabric. The two yellow fragments abut perpendicularly, one header against one end of the other's stretcher face. The third fragment of brick is cemented in the course below the second brick. Every face of these bricks has evidence of lime mortar. The two yellow bricks are 18th-19th century in date but the third brick is too fragmentary to assign a closer date than post-medieval.
- B.3.11 Walls **154** and **155** each produced a single complete 19th century brick (2202g and 2643g respectively), both made in fine yellow clays. The brick from **154** appears to have had a pinkish-red slip/layer applied to its surfaces to disguise the yellow core, however this has worn and faded on what was likely the exposed stretcher face. The opposite face has a deep v-shaped groove impressed into it most likely from another brick having lent against it during their drying phase. The other brick, from wall **155**, is well formed with squared edges and traces of grey cement on a bed face which suggests a later use than those used in conjunction with lime mortar.

### **Discussion**

- B.3.12 The CBM recovered not *in situ* is related to the discard of building material and subsequent dispersal across the site. It represents little more than background noise within the modern landscape. Those fragments recovered from structural features offer more detail about the later use of this site, notably the former public house. This assemblage is dominated by post-medieval brick and tile and it is no surprise that the brick from the site's structural remains relate to the 18th and 19th centuries, the latter part of this period. The disuse of these structures and the appearance of tile and brick fragments elsewhere suggests the disuse, demolition and rebuilding common in urban centres.

### **Recommendations**

- B.3.13 All CBM fragments are recommended for de-selection. The complete bricks should be recorded photographically for the site archive and then deselected.

## B.4 Glass

*by Carole Fletcher*

- B.4.1 Archaeological hand excavation produced a small assemblage of glass weighing 0.302kg, recovered from a single feature, chimney base **115**. A further 72 shards, weighing 10.811kg and representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 51, were recovered from the machine bucket 'grab sample' taken from well **103**.

### **Methodology**

- B.4.2 The glass was scanned, catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. The assemblage is a sample of the glass present within the 'grab' sample, where the decision was taken to recover base and rim-neck shards from this assemblage and not to recover undiagnostic body shards. Although this has reduced the minimum number of vessels (MNV) recovered by a small percentage, due to the fragmentary and sharp nature of glass bottle body sherds and the health and safety requirements with cleaning and storage, the decision was taken not to recover these sherds from the sample. Window glass was also not collected for similar reasons. MNV for the 'grab' sample from well **103** was for the most part based on rim counts however for the Hamilton type bottles, where the embossed body sherds from individual bottles far out numbered the rim sherds present and for pharmaceutical, food or wine bottles of different coloured glass, bases have been counted.

### **Assemblage**

- B.4.3 The bulk of the hand excavated assemblage is vessel glass, the majority of which are utility bottles, mostly natural black or green glass wine bottles, with a single shard of not closely datable window glass. The shards are in varying conditions and where these could be dated are late 18th-19th century. The glass indicates the consumption of wine and the disposal of bottles however due to its small size is not significant in itself (although these items may relate to the former public house). The glass is recorded in Table 10.
- B.4.4 The glass recovered from well **103** provides a wider range of vessels, including Hamilton-type bottles, pharmaceutical bottles and a bottle embossed CWS on the base. This bottle dates to sometime after 1863 when the The Co-operative Wholesale Society was established. The date of the bottles varies, with some late 18th-early 19th century and late 19th century vessels suggesting either curation of the material or material disposed of as rubbish at an earlier point, then redeposited with more recent material to fill the redundant well. Although window glass was not collected during the sampling, shards were observed that had fragments of gilt on one surface suggesting they came from the window or door of a company, shop or pub. The glass has been recorded in Table 11.
- B.4.5 The following catalogue acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition. No further work is required.

Ctxt	Cut	Count	Wgt (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
116	115	1	0.182	1	Utility vessel-Wine bottle	Partial base shard from a cylindrical, natural black glass, bottle with well formed kick, rounded cone type 19mm deep. ?Sand pontil mark, rounded, slightly splayed, basal edge. Base diam. uncertain but around 100mm.	C18th-mid 19th
		1	0.083	1	Utility vessel-Wine bottle	Partial base shard from a natural black glass bottle, with lightly iridised surfaces, and well formed kick, rounded cone type 28mm deep. ?Sand pontil mark.	C18th-mid 19th
		1	0.005	1	Utility vessel-Wine bottle	Shard from a natural black glass bottle, heavily iridised and flaking.	NCD
		1	0.005	1	Utility vessel	Cylindrical shard from a clear colourless glass vessel with slightly clouded, slightly iridescent surfaces.	NCD
		1	0.002		Window glass	Rectangular shard of clear glass with a blue-green cast. 28mm long, 14mm wide, 2mm thick.	NCD
		1	0.025	1	Utility vessel-Wine bottle	Neck shard from a clear, dark olive green glass bottle.	C18th-late 19th
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>0.302</b>	<b>5</b>			

**Table 10: Glass from hand excavated features**

**Glass catalogue from sample of well 103**

Ctxt	Cut	Count	Wgt (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
156	103	1	0.157	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Pointed end of Hamilton-type bottle. Blue-green glass clear but slightly patinated and iridescent [...]DGE [...] S & Co [...]ORKS. Likely to be a Cambridge bottle.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.187	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Pointed end of Hamilton-type bottle. Blue-green glass clear but slightly patinated and iridescent [...]E [...]TERS & Co [...]S STREET. STREET Should read J Schwappe's. Schwappe & Co. 51 Berners Street Oxford Street Genuine Superior Aerated Waters.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.428	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Hamilton-type bottle missing neck and rim, Blue-green glass clear but slightly patinated and iridescent bears the embossed legend along the length of the body. J SCHWEPPE & Co [51] BERNERS STREET OXFORD STREET GENUINE SUPERIOR [.A]ERATED WATERS.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.183	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Pointed end of Hamilton-type bottle. Blue-green glass clear but slightly patinated and iridescent [SUP]ERIOR WATERS Co [...]EET [...]TREET Should read J Schwappe's bottle Legend should read. Schwappe & Co. 51 Berners Street Oxford Street Genuine Superior Aerated Waters.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.222	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Pointed end of Hamilton-type bottle. Blue-green glass clear but slightly patinated and iridescent [SU]PERIOR [WA]TERS [...]E & Co [...]RS STREET [...]TREET Should read J Schwappe's bottle Legend should read .Schwappe & Co. 51 Berners Street Oxford Street Genuine Superior Aerated Waters.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.447	1	Hamilton-type	Hamilton-type bottle missing neck and rim. Blue-green glass clear, but slightly patinated and iridescent bears	Mid-late

Ctxt	Cut	Count	Wgt (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
					bottle	the embossed legend along the length of the body. FLEETS LEMONADE DOUBLE SODA & MINERAL WATERS WALWORTH, in elegant script 'to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales'. Blue-green glass, clear but slightly patinated and iridescent. Fleets' bottles manufactured after 1884 were embossed with the Prince of Wales feathers. <a href="http://www.stcroixarchaeology.org/files/Bottles_Found_in_St_Thomas-Hannon.pdf">http://www.stcroixarchaeology.org/files/Bottles_Found_in_St_Thomas-Hannon.pdf</a> p30 consulted 02/02/2107	C19th
		1	0.240	1	Hamilton-type bottle	Pointed end of Hamilton-type bottle. Blue-green glass, clear but slightly patinated and iridescent.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.002	0	Hamilton-type bottle	Partial neck and applied rim from Hamilton-type bottle.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.002	0	Hamilton-type bottle	Partial neck and applied rim from Hamilton-type bottle.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.067	0	Hamilton-type bottle	Neck and applied rim from Hamilton-type bottle, iridescent.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.048	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Base from pharmaceutical bottle rectangular with flat chamfered corners in pale blue small area of embossing [..]Y'S.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.189	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Near complete pharmaceutical bottle rectangular with flat chamfered corners in aqua. Missing neck & rim & one corner. One side of bottle has embossed lines horizontally across the front (dosage indicators).	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.028	0	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Neck and shoulders from pharmaceutical bottle rectangular with flat chamfered corners in pale to mid blue.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.056	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Near complete base of hexagonal bottle in a pale-mid blue highly iridescent glass. Possible registration mark on the base.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.061	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Complete base of hexagonal bottle in a pale-mid blue.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.107	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Base of blue-green ten-sided bottle iridescent.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.139	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Partial base from pharmaceutical bottle rectangular with flat chamfered corners in blue-green impressed on the base and the indent, K and the base of the bottle letters C & B. Iridescent surfaces.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.022	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Partial base from pharmaceutical bottle rectangular with flat chamfered corners in pale blue smaller of embossing but cannot read. Iridescent surfaces.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.043	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Partial base from pharmaceutical bottle, rectangular with flat chamfered corners in pale to mid blue.	Mid-late C19th

Ctxt	Cut	Count	Wgt (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
		1	0.052	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Complete base of ovoid bottle in a pale blue. Iridescent surfaces. Marks on the front of the bottle, indicate the doses, traces of two letters that cannot actually be read.	Mid-late C19th
		2	0.049	2	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Near complete base of octagonal bottle in a pale blue, slightly iridescent. Slightly differently sized bottles.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.033	1	Pharmaceutical-type bottle	Near complete base of hexagonal bottle in a mid blue. Highly iridescent surfaces. Possible registration mark on the base. The bottle has vertical ribs on two sides these act as a reminder the contents are dangerous.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.161	1	Utility bottle	Base of a square natural black glass bottle, flaring slightly from base upwards.	Mid-late C19th
		2	0.087	2	Utility bottle-food	Neck and beginning of shoulders with the slides lip from a blue-green bottle of the type that would have held camp coffee or club source, similar bottle, but just the neck present.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.377	0	Utility vessel-? Liquor bottle	Base from a natural black glass, moulded bottle with a small mamelon on the base from production methods. Internally the base is uneven which Jones and Sullivan describe as a slugged bottom where the internal glass distribution in the base of the container is extremely uneven. This is apparently very common on mid 19th-century dark green glass liqueur bottles and appears to be related to the working processes. (Jones & Sullivan et al 1989, 87)	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.309	0	Utility vessel-? Liquor bottle	Base from a natural black glass, moulded bottle with a small mamelon on the base from production methods, also embossed ring and the letter P. Internally the base is uneven, which Jones and Sullivan describes as a slugged bottom where the internal glass distribution in the base of the container is extremely uneven. This is apparently very common on mid 19th-century dark green glass liqueur bottles and appears to be related to the working properties. (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989, 87)	Mid 19th century
		1	0.437	0	Utility vessel-bottle	Sub-rectangular or sub-rounded base it is uncertain natural black glass bottle mould produced with a small mamelon on the base which is also embossed with the letters CWS indicating the bottles produced for the Co-op; CWS stands for the The Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was established in 1863.	Post 1863
		1	0.270	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Base from a blue-green square jar or bottle. Iridised surface which is flaking off.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.105	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Blue-green cylindrical embossed bottle on the base letters A C B Co and the letters LE[...] on the body. Iridescent surfaces.	Mid-late C19th
		3	0.330	1	Utility vessel-food	Base and neck from blue-green, moulded large diameter food bottle/jar, heavily iridescent, hand applied lip.	Mid-late C19th
		1	0.175	1	Utility vessel-ink bottle	Complete bell-shaped, moulded glass bottle blue-green glass arm with cracked off neck which may have contained ink, glue or gum.	Late 19th century
		8	2.142	0	Utility vessel-	Bases from 8 natural black glass bottles, all with well formed kicks; the glass is in good condition. The bottles	Late 19th

Ctxt	Cut	Count	Wgt (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
					Wine bottle	are all cylindrical and do not have flaring or bulging faces, indicating that they are probably late 19th century.	century
		4	1.403	0	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Four bases from different bottles, three of which are slightly iridised and patinated, the fourth is clear. All of this material could be described as natural black black glass, cylindrical bottles with pushed up bases of the type Jones and Sullivan describe as a large mamelon, having a high kick within the centre of which is a thick blob of glass, which is related to mould blown vessels. Peligot suggests these mamelon are large and protuberant on champagne bottles and that the lump itself is a type of vent mark. It describes them as a small circular protrusion found in the basal service usually on the tip of the push-up. (Peligot 1877, 304-5 in Jones and Sullivan et al 1989, 87).	Late 19th century
		3	0.207	3	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Neck and string rim from three separate bottles of varying sizes, all of which have rather poorly applied. Flattened string rim is of the champagne finished-type. Something about the bottles suggest these are slightly earlier examples, but still 19th-century.	19th century
		1	0.124	1	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Neck rim and lip of a natural black glass bottle with part of the shoulder. The finish to the lip is V-shaped with a down tooled string rim. c.1782-1821.	c.1782-1821.
		1	0.062	1	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Dark green to natural black glass wine bottle neck with a champagne finish (flattened string rim). However, the lip flares outward slightly and is heavily twisted, suggesting it might be slightly earlier than the majority of the bottles with similar champagne finish, possibly early 19th-century or late 18th century.	Early C19 <sup>th</sup> /late C18th
		7	0.483	7	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	A mix of bottlenecks with applied champagne-type finish (flattened string rim). Various natural black glass bottles with high levels of iridescence, possibly early 19th-century through to pale green and olive green bottles with no evidence of iridescence. The likelihood is they are all 19th century in date, although the two highly iridescent vessels may be slightly earlier.	Early-late 19th century
		11	0.616	11	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	A mix of necks with applied rim/lip from 11 different vessels all could be described as natural black glass, though the actual colour varies from very dark olive green to mid green. All have the rim/lip forms of 19th-century bottles, post-1810 likely c.1840-1870.. The majority of the glass is in good condition with little iridescence.	c.1840-70
		1	0.672	1	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Near complete missing upper part of neck and rim/lip of a dark amber moulded bottle with an indented base upon which is in embossed letters A W. The bottle is the tall, narrow cylindrical shape of the type that contains a Hock-type wine.	c.1840-70
		1	0.089	1	Utility vessel- Wine bottle	Neck and rim/lip of a dark amber bottle. The rim has an applied champagne-type finish (flattened string rim) with a sloped top and indicates there was a second dark amber bottle in the well.	c.1840-70
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>10.811</b>	<b>51</b>			

**Table 11: Glass from well 103**

## B.5 Architectural Stone

*by Sarah Percival*

### ***Introduction and methodology***

- B.5.1 A small assemblage of three pieces of undated architectural stone weighing 1.909kg was collected from fill (98) of cut 100. The dressed blocks have opposing smoothed surfaces and are made of coarse limestone or clunch. They may have originated from nearby Barnwell Priory but are too undiagnostic for further comparison – they may be deselected from the site archive.

## B.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

*by Carole Fletcher*

- B.6.1 A total of 18 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.112kg, were recovered from evaluation and excavation features, the evaluation material was originally described by Sue Anderson (Anderson 2016).
- B.6.2 The material was recovered from features and a layer. The majority of the pipe bowls, both complete and partially complete, appear to be Oswald type 10 (Oswald 1975, p37 fig 3) with a date range of c.1700-40. A single miniature pipe bowl was also recovered and no parallels could be found, although it has similarities with both English and Dutch pipes of c.1830-60, or perhaps French floral pipes of the late 19th century ([www.dawnmist.org/gallery.htm](http://www.dawnmist.org/gallery.htm), see tulip pipe). Terminology used is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>). Stem bore diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size.

### ***Discussion and Further Work***

- B.6.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most likely casually discarded pipe stems and bowls, that have subsequently been reworked. The majority of the pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, by one or more individuals, in the early to mid 18th century.
- B.6.4 The miniature pipe recovered from layer 148 is a 19th century example and may relate to the 19th century material recovered from the redundant well **103**. This pipe may benefit from further investigation. The plain and fragmentary nature of the remainder of the assemblage means it is of little significance.
- B.6.5 The following catalogue acts as a full record. The miniature pipe should be photographed and/or illustrated and retained, otherwise the clay tobacco pipe assemblage may be deselected prior to archive deposition. No other further work is required.

### Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Ctxt	Cut	Form	Weight (kg)	stem frags	complete /partial bowls	Description	Date	Phase
3		stem	0.009	2		Two white ball clay tapering stem fragments.	?C17th	
70		stem	0.002	1		A white ball clay tapering stem fragment.	C18th	
116	115	stem	0.008	3		Three white ball clay tapering stem fragments from three different pipes, one stem fragment is slightly greyed due to cleaning or use.	NCD, pot dates from C19th	2
125	123	stem	0.014		1	White ball clay complete pipe bowl, heel and short length of stem, no mould lines visible on sub-circular heel, along stem or back of bowl, although traces of a neatly trimmed mould line are visible on the upper part of the bowl front wall, being slightly burnished along mould line. There are no initials on the sides of the heel. Oswald type 10 pipe (Oswald 1975 p37 fig 3).	c.1700-40	2
125	123	bowl and heel	0.011		1	White ball clay complete pipe bowl and heel, stem broken just behind heel, no mould lines visible on sub-rectangular heel or bowl. There are no initials on the sides of the heel. Oswald type 10 pipe (Oswald 1975 p37 fig 3).	c.1700-40	2
125	123	bowl	0.005		1	White ball clay, partial bowl fragment, the angle of the bowl suggest it may be from an Oswald type 10 pipe (Oswald 1975 p37 fig 3).	?c.1700-40	2
125	123	bowl and heel	0.006		1	White ball clay, partial heel and bowl fragment the angle of the surviving bowl fragment and stem suggest may be from an Oswald type 10 pipe (Oswald 1975 p37 fig 3).	?c.1700-40	2
125	123	stem	0.030	6		Six white ball clay tapering stem fragments from a minimum of five different pipes. One stem fragment is slightly greyed due to cleaning or use, another is somewhat cream coloured, again due to heat discolouration.	NCD Pot dates late C17th – end 18th	2
125	123	Frag. bowl and stem	0.013		1	White ball clay complete pipe bowl, heel and short length of stem, mould line visible on sub-circular heel and along stem and front of bowl, neatly trimmed on wall and slightly burnished along mould line. No clearly visible remains of mould line on back of slightly sub-rounded bowl although it can be felt on the stem. Little discolouration internally, although the whole bowl appears slightly cream due to ?heat. There are no initials on the sides of the heel. Oswald type 10 pipe (Oswald 1975 p37 fig 3).	c.1700-40	2
148		bowl and stem	0.014		1	Complete bowl and partial stem from a highly decorated (?miniature) clay pipe. There is no heel, the area in from of the bowl on the stem is a wooden branch an ?oak leaf bends back from the back of the bowl to lay along the stem and the bowl lies within four leaves or petals, each with a raised central vein. May be Dutch, English or French.	c.1830-60	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>			



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Ian Smith*

- C.1.1 The assemblage consists of one 11 litre box of hand collected bone weighing 2.48kg. The material is clean and bagged by context. All is temporarily curated by OA North.

#### **Methods**

- C.1.2 The assemblage was quantified with regard to countable, ageable and measurable specimens following Baker and Worley (2014). Countable specimens here include all elements zoned by Serjeantson (1996) or Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Vertebrae, ribs and other fragments where there is limited surface survival are generally classed as “large mammal” (cattle or horse sized) and “medium mammal” (sheep size).
- C.1.3 Mandibular rows were counted as such if they included at least one in situ deciduous fourth premolar or permanent fourth premolar or any molar in addition to at least one other in situ tooth (to correspond with the teeth assessed for tooth wear by Grant 1982 & Payne 1973, 1987). Maxillary rows were counted where at least two teeth were present. Loose mandibular teeth (and corresponding maxillary teeth to reflect the presence of cranial parts) were also counted. Fusion state totals are of numbers of specimens (not numbers of “ends”) from amongst the scapulae, pelves, major long bones, calcanei, metapodia and phalanges 1 & 2 that will produce at least one record (ie proximal or distal) of epiphyseal fusion. Specimens were counted as measurable if they included measurement points illustrated and defined in von den Driesch (1976) or Davis (1992, 1996). Counts were made of any complete, butchered, gnawed, root etched and burnt specimens. Bone surface preservation was assessed as 1 “excellent”, 2 “good”, 3 “fair” & 4 “poor” to reflect states of preservation corresponding approximately with Harland *et al* (2003) and average preservation states are presented by context.

#### **Results**

- C.1.4 Surface preservation is generally good on average being approximately at “2” (Table 12) or corresponding to “good” Harland *et al* (2003). Although there are gnawed, root etched and burnt specimens, some states of butchery can be recognised amongst the cattle, sheep/goat and pig.

#### *Period 1 Phase 1*

- C.1.5 There are no mandibular rows and no fusion states that can be assessed and thus there is no potential to reconstruct any kill off patterns. Neither is there any potential biometric data. Cattle and pig were certainly present, but given the size of the group from this phase, there is no real further potential.

#### *Period 1 Phase 2*

- C.1.6 This phase produced the largest group of fragments (Tables 13 & 14) and cattle, sheep/goat, pig and a probable chicken carpometacarpus (the latter referred to as “Galliforme” in the tables) are present. One bird bone from (94) is a partial first phalanx (wing) from a large bird. The totals are not large enough to be taken seriously with regard to species ratios. There are only four elements here considered robust identifications to species and zoned under either Serjeantson (1996) or Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Context (94) produced one partial cattle mandible (first and second

molar at Grant (1982) wear stages “g” and “f” respectively). The totals for all data categories are small and there is no real further potential in isolation.

*Period 2*

- C.1.7 The presence of cattle, pig and sheep/goat is demonstrated in period 2 but again the totals are too small to provide age structures or other numerically significant kill off or provisioning information. Sawn bones are present including a cattle radius from (84), a sawn pig rib and a sawn sheep/goat pelvis, both from (116). All are indicative of post-medieval or recent butchery and do not represent bone working.
- C.1.8 Also from Period 2, there is a cattle metatarsal from context (84) which is of some interest since it has polish and wear indicative of its use as a tool. It may possibly have been used as a handle to secure a rope, (however this is speculation and no search for analogous specimens has been undertaken during this assessment).

**Recommendation**

- C.1.9 No further work is required with the exception that the cattle metatarsal from context (84) should be given further consideration in tandem with any other worked bone artefacts.

Context	Period/Phase	Taxa	Total frags	Complete	Butchered	Gnawed	Root etched	Burnt	Average of Preservation
82	1.2		17			4	2		2.3
		cattle	1			1			2.0
		large mammal	10			2	1		2.3
		pig	2			1			2.5
		medium mammal	2				1	1	2.5
		Galliforme	1						2.0
		bird	1						2.0
84	2		1			2	1		2.0
		cattle	1			2	1		2.0
88	1.1		2						1.5
		large mammal	1						2.0
		medium mammal	1						1.0
90	1.2		3						2.0
		large mammal	1						2.0
		medium mammal	1						2.0
		bird	1						2.0
93	1.1		6			1			2.8
		cattle	3						2.5
		large mammal	2			1			3.0
		med/large mammal	1						3.0
94	1.2		17				1	1	2.1
		cattle	12						2.0
		large mammal	3					1	3.0
		sheep/goat	1				1		1.0
		bird	1						1.0
95	1.2		17				2	1	2.6
		cattle	1				1		3.0

		large mammal	3				1	3.0
		med/large mammal	2					2.0
		sheep/goat	9					2.7
		pig	1		1			2.0
		medium mammal	1					2.0
96	1.2		14	3				1.9
		large mammal	8					2.0
		sheep/goat	1					3.0
		sheep/g/roe/fallow	1	2				2.0
		medium mammal	1	1				1.0
		cf Galliforme	1					2.0
		fish	1					1.0
		unidentified	1					2.0
98	2		1					1.0
		large mammal	1					1.0
107	2		1					3.0
		large mammal	1					3.0
108	2		1					1.0
		cattle	1					1.0
109	2		1					2.0
		cattle	1					2.0
116	2		16	7	2			2.2
		cattle	2	1				2.5
		large mammal	3	1	1			2.3
		pig	7	3				2.0
		sheep/goat	2	1	1			2.5
		medium mammal	2	1				2.0
121	1.1		1					3.0
		pig	1					3.0
125	1.2		7		1	2		2.4
		large mammal	1					3.0
		sheep	2			1		2.5
		sheep/goat	1					2.0
		medium mammal	3		1	1		2.3
128	1.2		1					2.0
		medium mammal	1					2.0
131	1.2		3			1		3.0
		large mammal	1			1		3.0
		medium mammal	1					4.0
		cf Galliforme	1					2.0
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>109</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Table 12: Numbers of total fragments by context including butchered, gnawed, root etched and burnt specimens and average states of preservation**

Taxa by Period/Phase	Total frags	Mand rows	Loose mand teeth	Max rows	Loose max teeth	Countable	Fusion	Meas specimens
<b>Period 1 Phase 1</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>			
cattle	3		1					
large mammal	3				1			
med/large mammal	1							
pig	1		1					
medium mammal	1							
<b>Period 1 Phase 2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
cattle	14	1			2	2		1
large mammal	26				1	5	1	
med/large mammal	2							
sheep/goat	11		2		2		1	
sheep/goat roe/fallow	1							
pig	3					1		
medium mammal	7					1		
Galliforme	1					1		
cf Galliforme	2					1		
bird	3							
fish	1							
unidentified	1							
<b>Period 2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
cattle	5		1			4		
large mammal	6					4	1	
sheep	2					2	2	2
sheep/goat	3					3		
pig	7	1	1			4	2	
medium mammal	5					2		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 13: Numbers of total fragments by phase**

Includes mandibular and maxillary rows, loose teeth, countable specimens [which are based on zones of Serjeantson 1996 (mammals) or Cohen and Serjeantson 1996 (birds)], and numbers of specimens where fusion states and measurements could be recorded

Phase/Context/Taxa	Total frags	Mand rows	Loose mand teeth	Max rows	Loose max teeth	Countable	Fusion	Measure specimens
<b>Period 1 Phase 1</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>			
88	2							
large mammal	1							
medium mammal	1							
93	6		1		1			
cattle	3		1					
large mammal	2				1			
med/lge mammal	1							
121	1		1					
pig	1		1					
<b>Period 1 Phase 2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
82	17					7	1	
cattle	1					1		
large mammal	10					4	1	
medium mammal	2							
pig	2					1		
Galliforme	1					1		
bird	1							
90	3							
large mammal	1							
medium mammal	1							
bird	1							
94	17	1			2		1	1
cattle	12	1			2			1
large mammal	3							
sheep/g	1						1	
bird	1							
95	17		2		3	1		

Phase/Context/Taxa	Total frags	Mand rows	Loose mand teeth	Max rows	Loose max teeth	Countable	Fusion	Measure specimens
cattle	1					1		
large mammal	3					1		
med/lge mammal	2							
sheep/g	9		2			2		
pig	1							
medium mammal	1							
96	14							
large mammal	8							
sheep/g	1							
sheep/g/roe/falloff	1							
medium mammal	1							
cf Galliforme	1							
fish	1							
unidentified	1							
128	1						1	
medium mammal	1						1	
131	3						2	
large mammal	1						1	
medium mammal	1							
cf Galliforme	1						1	
<b>Period 2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
84	1						3	
cattle	1						3	
98	1						1	1
large mammal	1						1	1
107	1							
large mammal	1							
108	1			1				
cattle	1			1				
109	1							
cattle	1							
116	16	1		1			11	2
cattle	2						1	
large mammal	3						3	
sheep/g	2						2	
pig	7	1		1			4	2
medium mammal	2						1	
125	7						4	2
large mammal	1							
sheep	2						2	2
sheep/g	1						1	
medium mammal	3						1	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 14: Numbers of total fragments by context**

Includes mandibular and maxillary rows, loose teeth, countable specimens [based on zones of Serjeantson 1996 (mammals) or Cohen and Serjeantson 1996 (birds)], and numbers of specimens where fusion states and measurements could be recorded

## C.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

### **Introduction**

- C.2.1 Ten bulk samples were taken during excavations at 64 Newmarket Road, Cambridge from pit fills from three phases of activity. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

### **Methodology**

- C.2.2 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present.
- C.2.3 The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.
- C.2.4 The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Waterlogged deposits typically contain organic remains that have been preserved through anoxic conditions in which oxygen is absent and there is no or little bacterial decay. Preservation can be variable dependent on many factors including the plant species present and environmental conditions such as acidity. The types of remains preserved can include plants, molluscs and insects all of which can provide information on the local environment whereas pollen can be useful for wider paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Plant parts, in particular seeds, are often well preserved with the outer testa and cell-structure visible.

### **Quantification**

- C.2.5 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and magnetic residues have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## Results

C.2.6 Preservation of by plant remains is by both carbonisation (charring) and, in some of the deeper features, waterlogged plant remains are preserved. Preservation is generally poor and species diversity and densities are low.

C.2.7 The results are discussed by phase:

### *Period 1: medieval phase 1*

C.2.8 Fill 88 of pit **85** contains plant remains that have been preserved by waterlogging and includes seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), corn spurry (*Spergula arvensis*), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscamus niger*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). Preservation is poor and it is possible that the water-table has fluctuated over time.

C.2.9 Lower fill 120 of pit **92** also contains waterlogged seeds of henbane, fat hen, corn spurry in addition to egg-cases of water-fleas (cf. *Daphnia* sp.) and seeds of pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) which provide evidence of standing water. This anoxic preservation indicates that the deposit has been consistently below the water table but the basal fill of this feature (93) contains occasional charred free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) grains and a single charred seed of rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.) with no evidence of waterlogging.

C.2.10 It is possible that the basal fill was drained whilst the upper layer has stayed wet as this peculiarity of preservation was encountered in a cess pit at the nearby site of Harvest Way. There was no conclusive evidence of cess in this deposit (such as mineralised plant and insect remains) although there are occasional fragments of avian egg shell, fish and small mammal bones.

### *Period 1: medieval 2*

C.2.11 Samples were taken from two fills of pit **144**; fills 94 and 95 both contain occasional charred grains of wheat, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) and each sample contains a charred dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed.

C.2.12 Shallow pit **80** produced the largest assemblage of charred wheat grains. Preservation was poor in that all of the grains were abraded and/or fragmented suggesting that they had degraded prior to deposition (possibly in a midden) or they may have been redeposited through successive pit-digging. Two samples were taken from pit **89**; both fills (91 and 90) contain charred wheat and barley grains. Lower fill 91 also contains elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds that appear to have been preserved by waterlogging and there is also evidence of charophytes (algae) which may indicate that the pit once contained water. Upper fill 90 contains a single charred seed of corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) which is likely to have been growing amongst the cereal crop. Fill 128 of clay-lined pit **126** produced a single charred wheat grain which is not likely to relate to the pit function.

### *Period 2: post medieval*

C.2.13 A sample taken from fill 84 of pit/structural feature **85**, contains plant remains that have been preserved by both carbonisation and waterlogging. The carbonised component is comprised of occasional wheat grains, seeds of nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and a single nutlet of Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). The waterlogged seeds include dead-nettle, henbane and elderberry.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Period/Phase	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Charred weed Seeds	Waterlogged seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
22	88	85	1.1	>5	6	5	#	0	0	0	##	0	0	+	0
25	93	92		10	9	2	##	0	0	#	0	+	0	++	+
28	120			10	8	10	0	0	#	0	##	0	0	++	0
26	94	144	1.2	10	9	5	##	0	0	#	0	+	++	++	0
27	95			10	9	15	#	0	#	#	0	++	++	+	0
20	82	80		10	8	15	###	#	0	#	0	++	++	+	+
23	90	89		5	8	5	##	#	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
24	91			5	9	5	###	#	0	#	##	+	0	+	0
30	128	126		<10	4	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
21	84	83		2	5	8	2	#	0	0	#	#	+	0	+

**Table 15: Samples from CAMSUN16**

### ***Discussion and Further Work***

- C.2.14 The environmental samples from 64 Newmarket Road have produced plant assemblages that are comparable to other excavated medieval and post-medieval sites in the Newmarket Road area. Charred cereal grains are the only evidence of domestic, culinary activity and these are mostly found in the Period 2 deposits which appears to be the main phase of activity on this site. The low quantity and poor preservation of the cereal grains suggest that they are likely to have originated from midden waste that has been disposed of in the pits and may not necessarily have been produced on site. This contrasts to most of the other sites that had more conclusive evidence of rubbish disposal.
- C.2.15 The waterlogged samples have the potential to provide information on the types of plants that were growing near the deep features. They are mainly plants that are typically found on disturbed, probably wet, muddy ground that would be expected to form around features such as deep pits in an area where the water-table was quite high (probably fluctuating). The seeds that have been preserved are those that have a tough outer coat (testa) that are fairly resistant to decay which results in differential preservation and an incomplete picture of the local flora.
- C.2.16 Sub-samples of 1 bucket were processed for this initial assessment. Additional processing of the remaining soil would increase the density of the plant assemblages but the diversity is not expected to increase significantly enough to enhance interpretation of the deposits. Further work on these samples is therefore not recommended.



## APPENDIX D. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

**Product number:** 1

**Product title:** Full Report (Analysis and Archive Report)

**Purpose of the Product:** To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to make available as an online resource

**Composition:** Grey literature report

**Derived from:** Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research

**Format and Presentation:** Grey literature report using OA excavation report template and made available via ADS

**Allocated to:** CT

**Quality criteria and method:** Checked and edited by EP

**Person responsible for quality assurance:** EP

**Person responsible for approval:** EP

## APPENDIX E. RISK LOG

**Risk Number:** 1

**Description:** Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems

**Probability:** Medium

**Impact:** Variable

**Countermeasures:** OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.

**Estimated time/cost:** Variable

**Owner:**

**Date entry last updated:**

**Risk Number:** 2

**Description:** non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors

**Probability:** Medium

**Impact:** Medium – High

**Countermeasures:** Liaise with OA Management team

**Estimated time/cost:** Variable

**Owner:**

**Date entry last updated:**

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### **Electronic Sources**

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| <a href="http://www.dawnmist.org/gallery.htm">www.dawnmist.org/gallery.htm</a>  | consulted 02/02/2107 |
| <a href="http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf">http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf</a>   | consulted 29/11/2016 |
| <a href="http://www.stcroixarchaeology.org/files/Bottles_Found_in_St_Thomas_-_Hannon.pdf">http://www.stcroixarchaeology.org/files/Bottles_Found_in_St_Thomas_-_Hannon.pdf</a> p30 | consulted 02/02/2107 |
| <a href="https://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?m=Unattributed+Maker&amp;p=Wild+Rose">https://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?m=Unattributed+Maker&amp;p=Wild+Rose</a>           | consulted 01/02/2016 |
| <a href="http://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?p=Eton+College">http://www.blueandwhite.com/museum.asp?p=Eton+College</a>   | consulted 01/02/2016 |

## APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	Medieval and Post-Medieval Activity at Sun Street (64 Newmarket Road), Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="02-11-2016"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="30-11-2016"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="No"/>

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="CAMSUN16"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="14/1905/FUL"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="ECB4819"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input 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
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

### Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Cambridge"/>	<input type="text" value="64 Newmarket Road&lt;br/&gt;Cambridge&lt;br/&gt;CB5 8DZ"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Cambridge"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="160sqm"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TL 46038 58811"/>

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CHET
Project Design Originator	OA EAST
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

## Project Archives

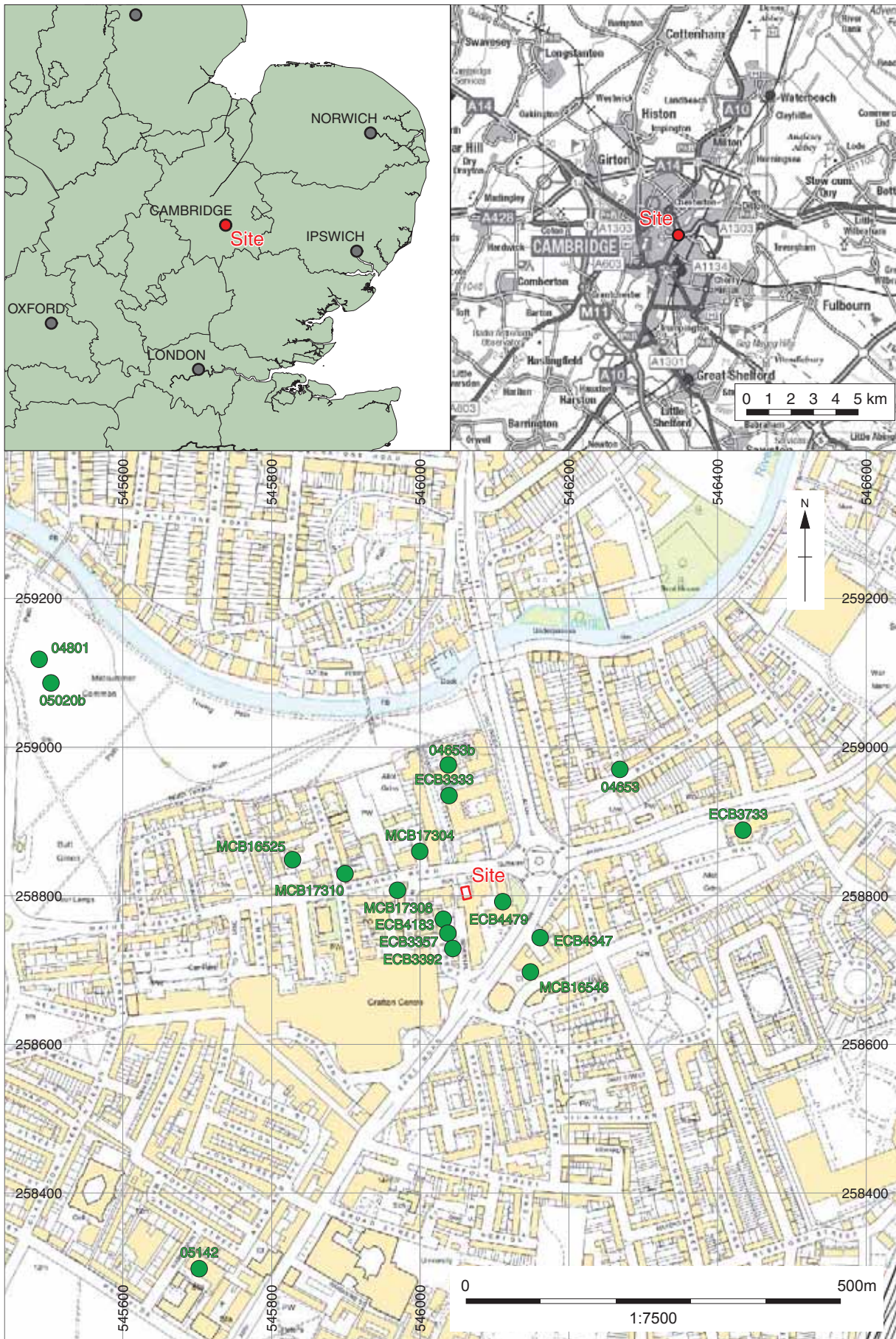
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East.	OA East
CAMSUN16	CAMSUN16	CAMSUN16

## Archive Contents/Media

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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" 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"/>
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None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)



Figure 2: All features plan in relation to surrounding buildings

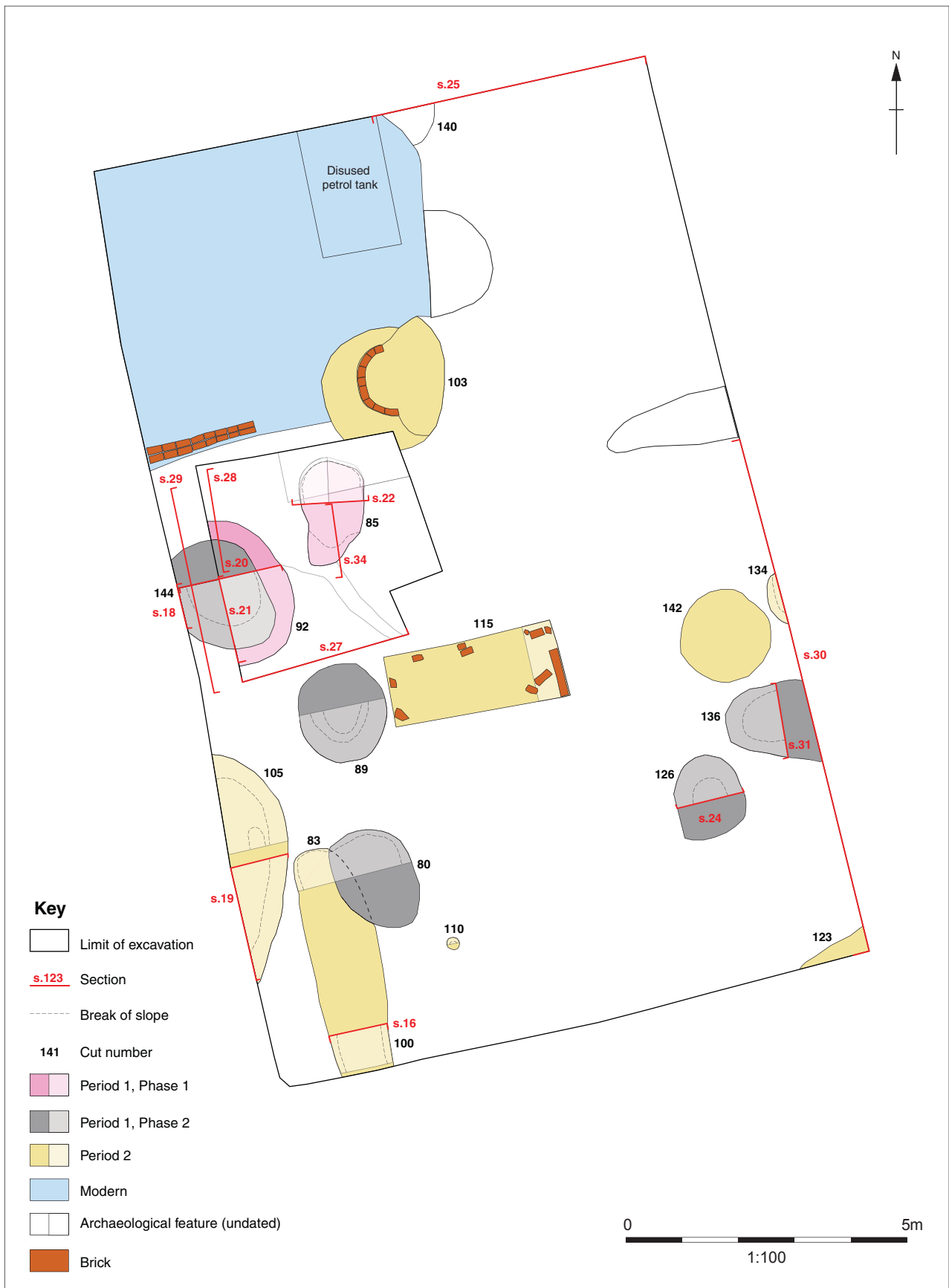


Figure 3: Phase Plan



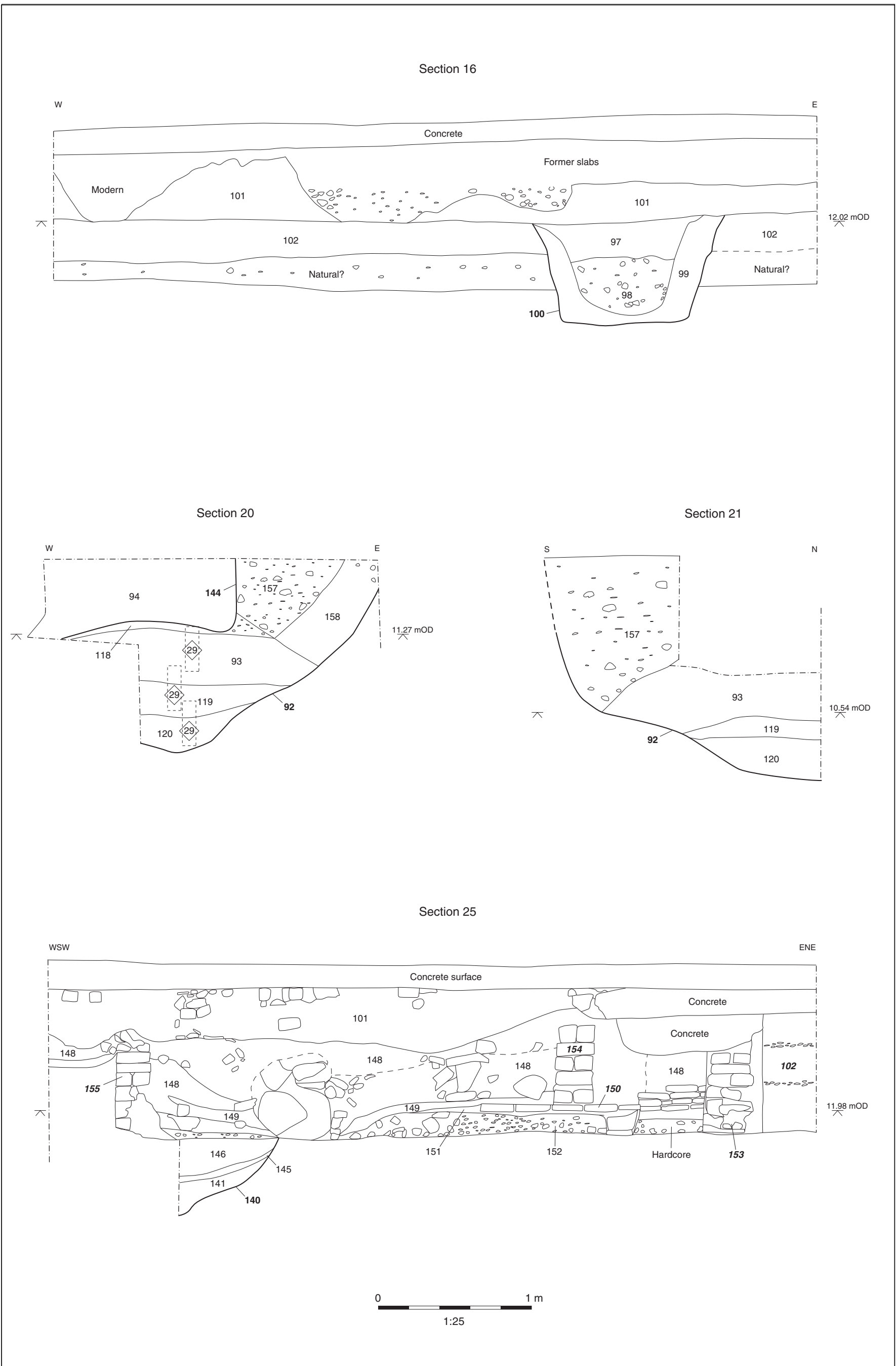


Figure 4: Selected Sections



Plate 1: Pits **92** (Period 1, Phase 1) and **144** (Period 1, Phase 2) from the south



Plate 2: Pits **92** (Period 1, Phase 1) and **144** (Period 1, Phase 2) from the south-east showing overlying deposits



Plate 3: Sondage of Pits **92** and **144** from the east



Plate 4: Pit **89** from the south



Plate 5: Shot of well showing backfill composed of domestic waste and Collegiate ware



Plate 6: Section showing surviving remnants of former public house



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