

Former Cambridge  
Regional College  
Site Brunswick  
Cambridge



**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**



April 2010

**Client: CgMs**

OA East Report No: 1159

OASIS No: oxfordar3-70558

NGR: TL 4604 5894

**Evidence of medieval cultivation, post-medieval quarry pits and World War 2 remains at the former Cambridge Regional College site, off Newmarket Road, Brunswick, Cambridge**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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**HER Event No:** CHER ECB3333  
**Date of Works:** 2nd-4th December 2009 and 6th April 2010  
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## Summary

*Archaeological evaluation at the former Cambridge Regional College site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge (TL 4684 5894) found a probable medieval cultivation soil within the extreme north-western area of the site nearest the river in an area estimated to be at least 40m east to west within the north-western corner of the site (Test Pits 1 and 2). This layer contained a mixture of rubbish (pottery, roof tile, slag, animal bone and shells) which probably dated to the c.12th-13th century and possibly derived from middens associated with Barnwell Priory c.200m to the east of the site. It is likely this layer was a deliberate levelling layer. Two residual worked flint flakes probably Neolithic in date, were also recovered with this medieval material. In the extreme north-eastern part of the site within Test Pit 3 there were five 17th or 18th century quarry pits cutting into the natural chalk subsoil. Two residual medieval pottery sherds were recovered from these quarry pits. All eight test pits across the site had evidence of 18th century or later landscaping and levelling layers. This landscaping stopped when the site became a school in the early 20th century. A possible World War 2 air raid shelter, partly demolished, was found in Test Pit 2 in the far northern part of the site.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former Cambridge Regional College site, Newmarket Rd, Brunswick, Cambridge (TL 4604 5894; Fig. 1)
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (Connor 2009) and approved by Cambridgeshire County Council (Andy Thomas).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The development proposal includes the construction of 205 residential units, 256 student rooms (in lieu of affordable housing), a cafe and public open space within a c.1.85ha area.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on 1st terrace river gravels underlain by Gault Clay (BGS 1981) except within the far north-eastern part of the site where a thin tongue of chalk is located. The river Cam lies close (approximately 60m) to the northern boundary of the development area. The site sits on a terraced rise above the river Cam at approximately 9.60m OD, the rise is sharp, probably due to human modification. It has been levelled on its southern side at approximately 12.20m OD, and is landscaped throughout. Its highest point is c.13.20m OD in the south-west corner of the site.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A desktop study for a previous application on the proposed development area was undertaken by Cambridge Archaeology Unit (Appleby and Dickens 2007, 2009). A borehole survey (GEA 2007) found made ground of between 0.4m and 0.26m thick. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) lists a number of prehistoric finds in the vicinity of the proposed development area, 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 bowl of the early Bronze Age 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 (Fox 1923) although in heavily built up areas the evidence for this period is often obscured or destroyed.
- 1.3.2 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; Salzman 1948; Browne 1974, 23).

- 1.3.3 The development of Anglo-Saxon Cambridge is complex and there is still much that we do not know. It seems to have developed from a series of scattered settlements that only merged into villages later (Taylor 1999, 39). Several cemeteries are known to exist but little evidence of the houses in which the Anglo-Saxons lived. The town is first documented in AD695, although the reference suggests the (presumably Roman) town of *Grantacaestir* was ruined (*ibid*, 43). 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 (*ibid*, 43). The Late Saxon town of Cambridge was centred on Market Hill south of the river and more than a kilometre to the west of the site. 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).
- 1.3.4 Medieval remains are more common and the proposed development area lies close to the precinct of the medieval priory at Barnwell (CHER 04653). 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 (Davenport *et al* 2008). A medieval fishpond (CHER 04653b) belonging to the priory was also located in the vicinity of the proposed development area but probably lies just outside the development area and within the precinct walls of the priory to the east (Appleby and Dickens 2009). The site of the fish pond is recorded on the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1: 2500) c.50m to the east of the site.
- 1.3.5 The development of the site during the post-medieval period includes the Priory Brewery (CHER MCB17304) which was probably built during the 19th century and is documented in the 1860s and 1870s. It was taken over by the Star Brewery in 1891 but there is now no trace of the brewery buildings. In the late 1920s the Brunswick school was constructed on the site and later this became part of Cambridge Regional College.

## 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs who commissioned the evaluation and Berkeley Homes for funding the archaeological work. The project was managed by Aileen Connor who also edited this report. The WSI was written by Aileen Connor. Andy Thomas, of Cambridgeshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the planning authority.
- 1.4.2 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Carole Fletcher, Rachel Fosberry and Richard Mortimer. Taleyna Fletcher carried out the survey and the author carried out the field work.



## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Test pits were located across the site to provide a representative sample but their positioning and the size of the individual test pits were constrained by the depth of made ground, particularly in the northern half of the site, and by the presence of buildings terraced into the made ground and their associated services (Fig. 1). It had been proposed to excavate eight 3m x 3m test pits and two 5m x 5m test pits with the two larger test pits (TP1 and TP2) located in the northern area of the site where made ground was deepest and the test pits stepped in order to ensure safe investigation. Not all the 10 test pits could be excavated; two (TPs 5 and 7) were abandoned due to the presence of numerous services, and a third (TP3) was not accessible at the time of the initial evaluation in December, but after the former school buildings were demolished in early 2010, this test pit was excavated in April 2010. Seven test pits were excavated in December using a wheeled 360° type excavator and Test Pit 3 was dug in April 2010 by a JCB type mechanical excavator. Both vehicles had been fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and the excavations took place under constant archaeological supervision. The test pits were excavated to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. Where necessary, test pits were stepped in order to allow safe access.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 series GPS combined with Leica Smartnet.
- 2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.4 The single medieval deposit encountered was sampled for the recovery of charred plant remains, small animal bones, land molluscs and macro-fossils.
- 2.2.5 The evaluation took place under good dry conditions.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Between 2nd and 4th December 2009 and during 6th April 2010, Oxford Archaeology East excavated eight test pits within the former Cambridge Regional College site (Fig. 1; Appendix B). In the specification for archaeological work, it was proposed to excavate ten test pits (Connor 2009) but two test pits (nos. 5 and 7) could not be excavated due to a plethora of services. Only Test Pits 1 and 2 provided evidence for former medieval occupation/activity on the site, there was evidence for post-medieval pitting within Test Pit 3 and the remainder of the test pits showed truncation had taken place and deposits within them comprised mainly modern make-ups and soils. Test pits 1, 2 and 3 are described below but the remaining test pits are recorded in Appendix B.

### 3.2 Test pit 1

3.2.1 Test pit 1 was in the north-western part of the site (Figs. 1, 2 and 3; Plate 1). Due to the estimated depth of the overburden, the test pit was excavated to form a large sub-rectangular area (6.8m by 5.1m and 2.18m deep) that was stepped to allow safe access. A layer (15), of medieval cultivation soil, possibly including midden material was encountered at c.8.8m OD. A 2m by 1.1m sondage was hand excavated into the layer onto the natural sub-soil (terrace gravels). Layer 15 comprised a 0.60m mid grey brown sandy silt and it produced a moderate quantity of artefacts (one slag piece, two worked flint pieces (residual), one roof tile fragment, sixteen medieval pottery sherds, seven animal bone fragments, six shell (four oyster and two mussel)). A 30 litre sample from the layer produced heavily distorted charred cereal grains, possibly hearth waste (see Fosberry below).

3.2.2 Cutting layer 15 was a pipe trench (16), 0.55m wide, running roughly north to south. This is very likely to have been a pipe from the former 19th century brewery located on the southern part of the site and would have discharged into the river. Sealing the pipe trench was a 1.4m thick layer (14) of dark brown sandy silt with a little clay. Within the layer was a c. late 19th century bottle inscribed S B Wallis (Cambridge). This layer was sealed by a 0.30m to 0.40m of topsoil covered with grass.

### 3.3 Test pit 2

3.3.1 Test pit 2 was c.40m to the east of test pit 1 (Figs. 1 and 3; Plate 2). The trench measured 6.5m by 5.4m and 2.12m deep and was stepped to allow safe access. Sealing the natural sub-soil was a layer (24) which was 0.26m thick and was probably a continuation of layer 15 uncovered in test pit 1 (Fig. 2). The top of this layer was at 9.4m OD. Layer 24 was a mid grey brown sandy silt and from it a single medieval shelly ware pottery sherd was recovered.

3.3.2 Layer 24 was sealed by nearly 2m of homogeneous medium brown to dark brown sandy silt with a little clay and small lenses of mixed yellow/brown chalk and modern brick rubble (23). It was probably deposited in the 19th or 20th century during landscaping. This layer was cut by a concrete structure in the northern 2m of the test pit that continued beyond the edge of the excavation to the north. Two concrete walls and the former rubble remains of concrete steps leading to a possible entranceway were all that remain of the structure within the test pit. Loose rubble associated with the walls and sealing the building suggests that the structure had been demolished prior to landscaping. It is likely that this building had been a World War 2 air raid shelter,

although shelters of the time were usually constructed with brick walls and a concrete roof.

### **3.4 Test pit 3**

- 3.4.1 Test pit 3 was located in the north-eastern area of the site (Figs. 1 and 4; Plate 3). Natural chalk was encountered at 0.90m deep with five pits cutting it (**28, 30, 32, 34** and **37**). It is possible that chalk was being quarried, perhaps for lime mortar.
- 3.4.2 Pit (**30**) was almost entirely within the test pit, it was oval in shape c.2.2m by 1.1m. The other four pits were partly or mostly outside the excavated area. Four of the features were backfilled with the same single backfill deposit. Pit **37** was the only exception in that it also contained a lower fill comprising a grey clay and chalk with brick pieces. The upper fill of pit **37** and the entire fill of the other pits comprised an homogeneous mid brown grey sandy silt mixed with redeposited natural chalk patches (the latter comprising about 30% of the fill) and occasional small natural flints. Three of the pits (**30, 34** and **37**) contained occasional fragments of brick or tile, including 17th or 18th century brick and roof tile from pits **34** and **37**.
- 3.4.3 Four of the quarry pits (**28, 30, 32, and 34**) were shallow, between 0.17m and 0.25m. Pits 28, 30 and 32 had gentle or moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Pit **34** was slightly irregular with a slight deepening on its north side. Pit **37** had steep sides and was far deeper than the others at more than 0.36m, its base wasn't reached as it was beyond a safe depth. The pits appeared to have been severely truncated and were sealed by a very thick homogeneous layer of topsoil (38) that may have been imported during landscaping.

### **3.5 Finds Summary**

- 3.5.1 Two Neolithic flints represent the earliest material recovered and there is a small medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage of 23 sherds, weighing 0.154kg, including unstratified material, from seven contexts. Alongside these there were undiagnostic fragments of animal bone from medium to large sized mammals, shell, glass, slag and a fragments of ceramic building material, including some dating to the 17th or 18th century.

### **3.6 Environmental Summary**

- 3.6.1 Small quantities of cereal possibly originating from hearth waste were recovered from a possible medieval cultivation soil.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The subject site lies approximately 60m to the south of the river Cam (flowing east to west) and its floodplain, which is at approximately 4.9mOD here. The site itself lies on a gravel terrace which is encountered at approximately 7mOD, two metres higher than the river bank but possibly still liable to flooding in severe conditions. The current ground levels of the site are very variable but have clearly been raised, landscaped and terraced. The lowest heights of current ground level are along the northern boundary (river side) of the site, and a minimum height of approximately 9mOD is recorded in the north-east corner. Terracing has caused truncation across much of the site, particularly where recent buildings have been erected, but the ground levels have also been raised in places, most notably in the north-west corner where the steeper gravel terrace has been raised up and the slope reduced, if not entirely removed. The raising of the ground level here has fortuitously sealed and therefore preserved an ancient (probably medieval) ground surface – interpreted as a cultivation soil.
- 4.1.2 An attempt has been made to model the deposits across the site (Figure 2). The deposit model plans and section are based on information provided by CgMs (Gailey and Hawkins 2009; Figures 2 and 3) coupled with additional information gained during the evaluation. The section goes some way towards showing the varying levels both in current ground surface, and the ground surface in medieval times (where it survives). The plan on the right shows the depths of “made ground” as revealed by the borehole survey (GEA 2007) coupled with test pits. The “made ground” includes those deposits identified as medieval. The deepest deposits are shown in dark red tone.
- 4.1.3 The evidence from the test pits excavated shows that the site was probably given over to open fields up to modern times. A probable medieval cultivation soil found within the north-western corner of the site contained pottery and other finds, probably dating to the c.12th-13th century and possibly derived from middens associated with Barnwell Priory c.200m to the east. The cultivation soil varied in thickness (0.26m-0.60m) and was encountered at 8.6mOD in test pit 1 and at 9.3mOD in test pit 2. This medieval layer was found at the northern end of the site where the ground level falls fairly steeply to the floodplain. The differences in thickness and height may simply be caused by the naturally sloping ground, however the presence of artefacts implies the soil may have been brought in, perhaps as a deliberate attempt to raise and level the ground. Subsequent ground raising has served to seal and preserve the medieval ground surface and may lend support to the idea that the previous levelling attempts had been made. If the site had indeed been subject to levelling in the medieval period, measures must also have been put in place to prevent landslip, either by enclosure or perhaps terracing.
- 4.1.4 Abbeys/priories often disposed of their waste in fields just outside their precinct walls and this helped not only to fertilise the land but also solved the problem of where to put this material. A similar comparable deposit has been found comprising pottery mainly dating to the 13th century at Ramsey, Cambridgeshire between 300 and 500m to the north of Ramsey Abbey. This has been interpreted, using evidence from court rolls, as general waste from the abbey and not the direct result of occupation (Hall 1992 site 17, 42; fig. 25). The evaluation showed that the cultivation soil may survive within an area of at least c.40m east to west within the north-western corner of the site. The layer does not appear to extend as far as far as Test Pit 3 since it was not found here.

- 4.1.5 It is possible that recent landscaping and post-medieval quarry pits may have truncated earlier deposits, the lack of residual finds (only two medieval pottery sherds) suggests this is unlikely. These quarry pits were in turn apparently truncated by recent landscaping, presumably to provide a level building platform. There is no evidence that any former ground surface survives in this area of the site. The 1888 1" OS map shows tree cover in this part of the site, but there are indications that levelling and terracing has taken place. By the time the 1927 Ordnance Survey map was produced the trees have been removed and the terracing has extended in to the north-east and north-west corners. A borehole survey across the site (GEA 2007) also seems to support this conclusion and suggest that the ground was subsequently levelled up. Two boreholes (BH17 and BH18) located respectively to the north and south of the former school house (Fig. 2) show that recent made ground occurred throughout the sequence. BH17 comprised three layers of made ground below the topsoil (2m in depth), all containing brick fragments whilst in BH18, directly to the south-west of Test Pit 3, the natural was sealed by just 0.5m of made ground with brick and clinker recorded within it sealed just below the topsoil.
- 4.1.6 During the 20th century the site has been subject to much alteration, both in terms of building and landscaping. Some of this landscaping has served to protect earlier deposits, much of it will have had a truncating effect although the lack of finds belonging to earlier periods suggests the site was largely unoccupied. The only previously unknown 20th century feature found was a concrete structure, thought to be the remains of a World War 2 air raid shelter, although the concrete construction is unusual as shelters would normally have been built from brick with a concrete roof.

## 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 This evaluation coupled with previous surveys has provided a model of the deposits across the site and shown that the deepest deposits are located in the north-west corner of the site where they seal a probable medieval cultivation soil. This soil is of local interest since it includes medieval artefacts, possibly derived from middens associated with Barnwell Priory. No evidence for structures belonging to the priory precinct has been found, apparently confirming that the site lies outside and to the west of the main precinct, although it could still lie within the grounds of the priory.

## 4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1				
<b>General description</b>				
Medieval layer (context 15, 0.6m thick), post-med pipe trench (16), 19th/20th century layer (context 14)		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		2.18m
		<b>Width (m)</b>		5.1m
		<b>Length (m)</b>		6.8m
<b>Contexts</b>				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
13	Layer	Topsoil/grass		Modern
14	Layer	Levelling/landscaping	Glass bottle	18th-19th century
15	Layer	Cultivation soil	1 slag piece, 2 worked flint pieces, 1 roof tile fragment, 16 med pottery sherds, 7 animal bone fragments, 6 shell (4 oyster and 2 mussel)	Medieval
16	Cut	Drainage pipe trench		Modern
Trench 2				
<b>General description</b>				
Medieval layer (context 24, 0.26m thick), 19th century layer and WWII bunker including demolition layers.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		2.12m
		<b>Width (m)</b>		5.4m
		<b>Length (m)</b>		6.5m
<b>Contexts</b>				
context no	type	comment	finds	date
17	Layer	Topsoil/grass		Modern
18	Structure	Post WWII rubble over former Air Raid Shelter		Modern
19	Structure	Concrete rubble within former WWII Air Raid Shelter		Modern
20	Structure	Test pit top step, concrete wall of WWII Air Raid Shelter		Modern
21	Cut	Cut for WWII Air Raid Shelter		Modern
22	Structure	Concrete wall of WWII Air Raid Shelter		Modern
23	Layer	Levelling/landscaping		19th century
24	Layer	Cultivation Soil	1 medieval pottery sherd	Medieval

<b>Trench 3</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
Five 17th/18th century quarry pits cut natural chalk subsoil. Pits were between 0.17m and 0.25m deep except pit <b>37</b> more than 0.36m deep. These pits were truncated and overlaid by a 0.8m thick 18th/19th century layer.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.90m	
	<b>Width (m)</b>		2.8m	
	<b>Length (m)</b>		3m	
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>Context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>context</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
27	Fill	Quarry pit 28		
28	Cut	Quarry pit		
29	Fill	Quarry pit 30	undiagnostic CBM (0.010kg)	
30	Cut	Quarry pit		
31	Fill	Quarry pit 32		
32	Cut	Quarry pit		
33	Fill	Quarry pit 34	1 medieval pottery sherd, CBM (0.065kg), 1 oyster shell	17th/18th century
34	Cut	Quarry pit		
35	Fill	Quarry pit 37	1 medieval pottery sherd, CBM (0.280kg), 1 fuel ash slag fragment	17th/18th century
36	Fill	Quarry pit 37		
37	Cut	Quarry pit		
38	Layer	Landscaping		
<b>Trench 4</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
18th/19th century made ground layers contained modern pottery (discarded)	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		1.96m	
	<b>Width (m)</b>		3.2m	
	<b>Length (m)</b>		3.3m	
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
10	Layer	Tarmac		Modern
11	Layer	Levelling/landscaping		18th-19th century
12	Layer	Levelling/landscaping		18th-19th century
<b>Trench 5</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
Not Excavated				
<b>Trench 6</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
Modern rubble exposed but not excavated further due to services. 2 attempts made (0.6m	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.6m	
	<b>Width (m)</b>		3m	

and 0.5m deep respectively)		<b>Length (m)</b>	3m	
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
25	Layer	Tarmac/make up layer		Modern
26	Layer	Modern rubble layer		Modern
<b>Trench 7</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
Not Excavated				
<b>Trench 8</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
Extended due to services. 18th/19th century made ground layers		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.55m	
		<b>Width (m)</b>	4m	
		<b>Length (m)</b>	5.5m	
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
5	Layer	Hardcore		Modern
6	Layer	Concrete		Modern
7	Layer	Levelling/landscaping		18th-19th century
8	Layer	Levelling/landscaping	1 salt glaze pottery sherd, 1 glass sherd	18th-19th century
9	Layer	Levelling/landscaping	1 Refined white earthenware sherd	18th-19th century
<b>Trench 9</b>				
<b>General description</b>				
18th/19th century made ground layers		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.44m	
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2.9m	
		<b>Length (m)</b>	3.1m	
<b>Contexts</b>				
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
1	Layer	Tarmac		
3	Layer	Levelling/landscaping	1 salt glaze pottery sherd ?18th century	18th-19th century
4	Layer	Gravel chippings		Modern

<b>Trench 10</b>			
<b>General description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	
18th/19th century made ground layers		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.82m
		<b>Width (m)</b>	3.15m
		<b>Length (m)</b>	3.3m
<b>Contexts</b>			



context no	type	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	Tarmac		Modern
2	Layer	Gravel		Modern
3	Layer	Levelling/landscaping	1 salt glaze pottery sherd ?18th century	18th-19th century

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 POTTERY BY CAROLE FLETCHER

#### B.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of 23 sherds, weighing 0.154kg, including unstratified material, from seven contexts.

The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd from individual contexts is small at approximately 7g.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

Medieval Ely ware	MEL
Mill Green	MGF
Post-medieval red earthenware	PMR
Refined white earthenware	RFWE
Sandy ware	SW
Shelly ware	SHW
Sible Hedingham	HEDI
Staffordshire white salt glazed ware	SWSG

#### B.1.2 Methodology

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983), A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

Dating 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. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis.

The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

#### B.1.3 Assemblage

Contexts 3 and 8 each contain a single unabraded sherd of SWSG and context 9 produced a moderately abraded sherd of RFWE. Context 15 produced the largest group of sherds, a mixture of medieval fine and coarse wares including sherds from several jugs in HEDI and MGF fabrics alongside abraded sherds of MEL. Context 24 produced an abraded SHW sherd of indeterminate date. A single abraded sherd from a glazed MEL jug from context 33 and an externally sooted sherd (0.015kg) from a SW jar came from context 35.

The assemblage indicates activity in the area of the site from the 12th century to the later part of the 18th century. The assemblage is likely to be domestic in origin and represents background noise or low levels of occupation or rubbish disposal on the site.

## **B.2 METALWORKING WASTE**

Context 15 produced an undiagnostic fragment of iron slag from a medieval context, weighing 0.065kg. In addition a single fragment of fuel ash slag (0.021kg) was recovered from context 35.

## **B.3 GLASS**

Context 8 produced a single fragment of vessel glass, weighing 0.031kg. From context 14 a near complete beer bottle was recovered. Embossed onto the bottle is S.B. WALLIS CAMBRIDGE around the initials of the company and trade mark. This type of embossing dates the bottle to the late 19th century. Kelly's 1896 Directory of Cambridgeshire lists a Wallis, Samuel Banks, grocer with properties at both number 80 and number 224 Mill Road, Cambridge.

## **B.4 LITHIC: FLINT**

Two heavily patinated flints were recovered from context 15 are likely to be Neolithic in date.

## **B.5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

A small amount of ceramic building material was recovered from four contexts Context 15 produced a single undiagnostic fragment from a roof tile of indeterminate date from a medieval context, weighing 0.095kg. Context 29 also produced undiagnostic fragments of brick or tile weighing 0.010kg. From contexts 33 (0.065kg) and 35 (0.280kg) fragments of roof tile and brick were recovered which have been dated to the 17th or 18th century.

## **B.6 ANIMAL BONE REMAINS**

A small amount of animal bone, 0.149kg, was recovered from the archaeological work. All bones were collected by hand. The recovered remains were undiagnostic fragments, not identifiable to species other than as medium to large sized ungulates.

## **B.7 SHELL**

Two types of shell were recovered from medieval context 15, these are European flat oysters *Ostrea edulis* (0.051kg) and mussel shell tentatively identified as blue mussel, *Mytilus edulis* (0.002kg).

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES BY RACHEL FOSBERRY

The sample from context 15 (test pit 1) contains charred plant remains in the form of cereal grains as well as charcoal. Preservation is generally poor with most of the plant remains appearing puffed and distorted suggesting high temperature and/or repeated burning. Wheat (*Triticum sp.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) grains were tentatively identified. Other ecofacts include a single amphibian bone and a fragment of mussel (*Mytilus sp.*) shell. The assemblage can be interpreted as a collection of domestic, culinary refuse that has probably originated from hearth waste.

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-70558			
Project Name	Medieval layer at the former Cambridge Regional College site, off Newmarket Road, Brunswick, Cambridgee.q. Evaluation at land off A road. Sometown			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	02-12-2009	Finish	04-12-2009
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Yes

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMBRU09	Planning App. No.	09/0179/FUL
HER No.	ECB3333	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Housing Estate

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### 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
layer	Medieval 1066 to 1540	artefacts	Medieval 1066 to 1540
air raid shelter	Modern 1901 to Present	artefacts	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
quarry pits	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Flint artefacts	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge City	Former Cambridge Regional College site Newmarket Road Brunswick Cambridge	
Parish	Cambridge		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	1.85ha	National Grid Reference	TL 4604 5894

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	-
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor, Manager OA East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Rob Atkins

### Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores, Landbeach	OA East	CCC Stores, Landbeach
CAMBRU09..	CAMBRU09	CAMBRU09

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

**Notes:**





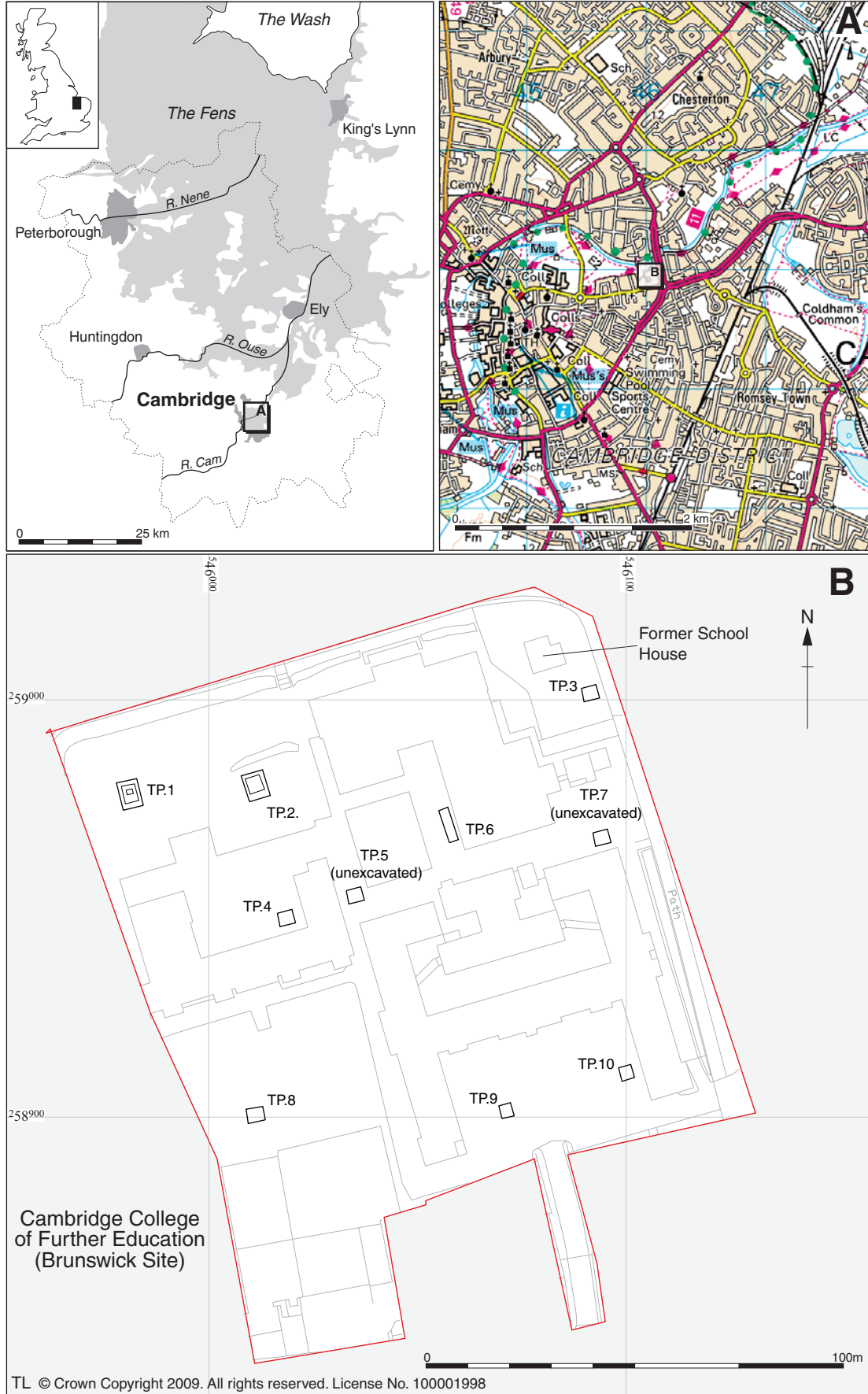


Figure 1: Location of test pits with the development area outlined (red)

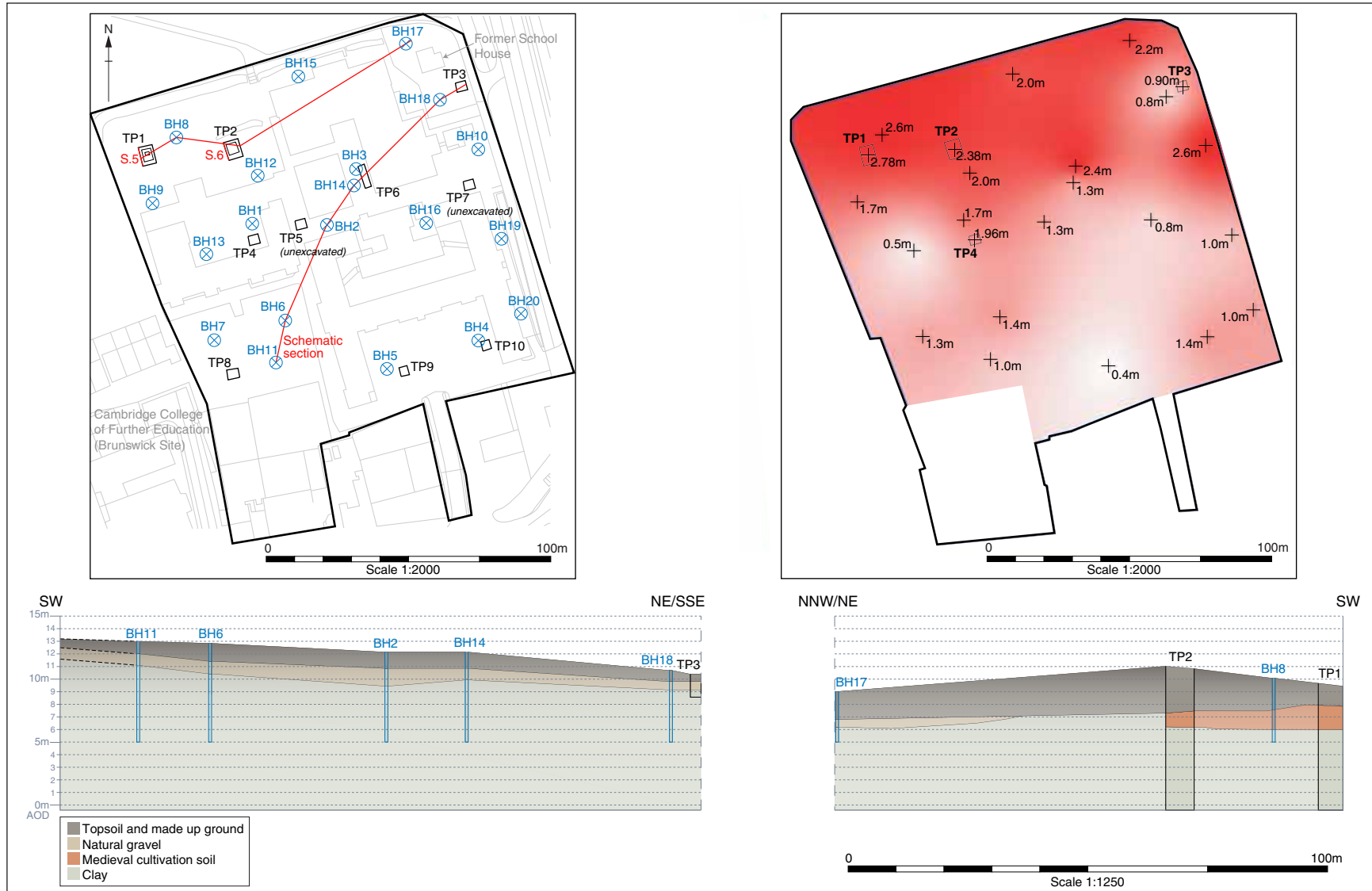


Figure 2: Location plan of test pits and boreholes. Deposit model

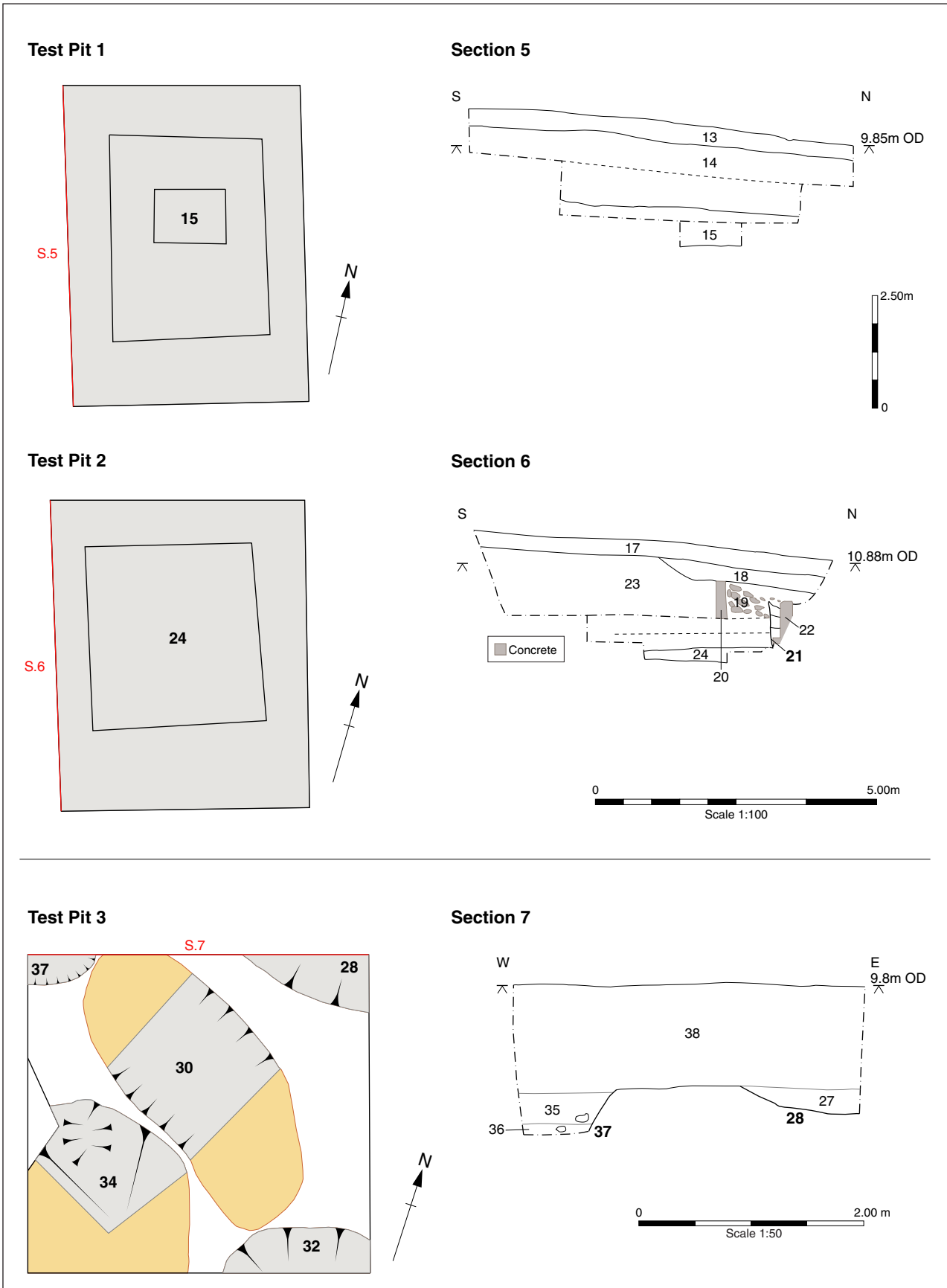


Figure 3: Plans and sections of Test Pits 1, 2 and 3



*Plate 1: Test pit 1 looking North*



*Plate 2: Test pit 2 looking West*





*Plate 3: Test pit 3 looking East*



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