

## Medieval and post-medieval remains at Intercell House Coldhams Lane, Cambridge



### Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2012

**Client: Reef Estates Limited**

OA East Report No: 1424

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**Medieval and post-medieval remains at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane,  
Cambridge**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Summary.....</b>                               | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>1 Introduction.....</b>                        | <b>7</b>  |
| 1.1 Location and scope of work.....               | 7         |
| 1.2 Geology and topography.....                   | 7         |
| 1.3 Archaeological and historical background..... | 7         |
| 1.4 Acknowledgements.....                         | 12        |
| <b>2 Aims and Methodology.....</b>                | <b>13</b> |
| 2.1 Aims.....                                     | 13        |
| 2.2 Methodology.....                              | 13        |
| <b>3 Results.....</b>                             | <b>14</b> |
| 3.1 Introduction .....                            | 14        |
| 3.2 Trench 1.....                                 | 14        |
| 3.3 Trench 2.....                                 | 15        |
| 3.4 Trench 3.....                                 | 15        |
| 3.5 Trench 4.....                                 | 16        |
| 3.6 Trench 5.....                                 | 17        |
| 3.7 Trench 6.....                                 | 17        |
| 3.8 Watching brief area.....                      | 17        |
| 3.9 Finds Summary.....                            | 17        |
| 3.10 Environmental Summary.....                   | 18        |
| <b>4 Discussion and Conclusions.....</b>          | <b>19</b> |
| 4.1 Period.....                                   | 19        |
| 4.2 Significance.....                             | 21        |
| 4.3 Recommendations.....                          | 21        |
| <b>Appendix A. Context Inventory.....</b>         | <b>22</b> |
| <b>Appendix B. Finds Reports.....</b>             | <b>24</b> |
| B.1 Metalwork.....                                | 24        |
| B.2 Glass.....                                    | 25        |
| B.3 Pottery.....                                  | 25        |

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|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| B.4 CBM.....                                  | 29        |
| <b>Appendix C. Environmental Reports.....</b> | <b>31</b> |
| C.1 Animal bones.....                         | 31        |
| C.2 Environmental samples.....                | 31        |
| C.3 Molluscs.....                             | 34        |
| <b>Appendix D. Bibliography .....</b>         | <b>35</b> |
| <b>Appendix E. OASIS Report Form .....</b>    | <b>37</b> |

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site Location, surrounding CHER sites and recent excavations mentioned in text
- Fig. 2 Trench layout. Scale 1:500
- Fig. 3 Plans of Trenches 1 and 2. Sections 1 and 2. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25
- Fig. 4 Plan of Trench 3, 5 and section 3. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25
- Fig. 5 Plan of Trench 4 and sections 4-5. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25
- Fig. 6 Plan of Trench 6
- Fig. 7 Site in relation to medieval Cambridge (After Maitland 1964, facing p.54). Scale 1:50000
- Fig. 8 Enclosure Map 1812 (CRO Q/RDc16)
- Fig. 9 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886
- Fig. 10 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1904
- Fig. 11 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1924

## List of Tables

- Table 1 Height of trenches above sea level and depth of modern overburden
- Table 2 Finds and animal bone by number (n) and quantification (g)
- Table 3 Context List
- Table 4 Small finds by material
- Table 5 Metalwork summary catalogue
- Table 6 Glass summary catalogue
- Table 7 Full Pottery Summary by Context for the evaluation
- Table 8 Environmental samples

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 Pit **32** looking south
- Plate 2 Pits **35**, **37** and **39** looking east
- Plate 3 Trench 2 looking west

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## Summary

*Archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane, Cambridge (TL 4656 5891) was conducted over 19th-22nd November 2012. Six archaeological trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed new hotel. Post-medieval map and documentary evidence shows that the extreme southern part of the site was within farmland once owned by Barnwell Priory. The evaluation showed that the remainder was within the former lay settlement attached to the priory.*

*A small number of residual early medieval pottery sherds including St. Neots ware may suggest that the site was occupied in this period, but significant later truncation on the site could have removed any features dating to this time. An area of medieval quarry pits, some intercutting, were found within three trenches over a 20m distance near to Coldhams Lane and were presumably dug to recover sand and gravel for nearby construction. A small assemblage of finds including pottery dating between AD 1200-1400 were found within the pits. Bulk environmental samples from two of the pits produced a moderate to large collection of charred seeds, mostly cereals with wheat, barley and oats prevalent but also a few weed and herb seeds. These samples also recovered several small animal bones including fish as well as three mollusc shells.*

*There was no definite evidence of late medieval occupation within the site. It is possible that activity restarted from the 16th or 17th century indicated by two layers recorded within adjacent trenches. A clunch wall, probably c.AD 1700 in date, was recorded perpendicular to Coldhams Lane frontage, and may represent a boundary wall or part of a homestead documented in this area of the site in the Enclosure Awards and a map dating to 1807-1812 as belonging to the overseers of the poor of Barnwell. Two 18th century pits were found in an area that the 19th century maps suggest was a courtyard to properties fronting Newmarket Road. There was extensive evidence for buildings within the site that are likely to date from the mid 19th century.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane, Cambridge (TL 4656 5891; Fig. 1). The archaeological work took place after existing buildings had been demolished within the site.
- 1.1.2 This work comprised six evaluation trenches across the site undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2012; Fig. 2) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 11/0338/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2012). The development proposal comprises the construction of a hotel within the site with access from Henley Way to the south.
- 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 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 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 partly on drift geology comprising 3rd Terrace Gravels in the north-western side of the site (BGS 1981). This drift geology was recorded ending within the site and solid geology comprising Lower Chalk both underlying these gravels and recorded over the rest of the site. The evaluation found sands and gravels over most of the site but also some outcrops of chalk.
- 1.2.2 The River Cam flows close (approximately 200m) to the northern boundary of the development area at a height of c.4.9mOD. From the river to the site, there is a gradual rise in ground level towards Newmarket Road, where it is 12.40m OD on the western side of the site falling by a metre in the centre and gradually declining to 11.10m OD within the eastern side of the site.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.1 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 (Fig. 1). They comprise a Palaeolithic abraded hand axe recovered by a gravel digger in 1878, 250m to the west of the development area (CHER 04531). An excavation 0.5km to the north-west found the area had been exploited between the Mesolithic and Bronze Age (Atkins 2012). Here, a background scatter of Mesolithic flint was recovered as well as at least four Early Neolithic pits with evidence of flintworking. An Early Bronze Age type "A" Abercromby Beaker was found 400m to the north-west (CHER 04623). A background scatter of worked flint was recovered but no contemporary features were identified at a recent excavation 100m to the west (CAU 2012; Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*). An undated prehistoric object was recovered 150m to the west (CHER 04625). 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 There is no evidence of Mid Bronze Age to Mid Iron Age activity within the area of the site although the excavation, 0.5km to the north-west, suggested there was agricultural ploughing up to the river edge possibly from the Late Iron Age (Atkins 2012).

### **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.2.5km to the west of the site. Evidence of Roman arable farming was found 0.5km to the north-west represented by a ploughshare, a harness fitting, and a scatter of pottery and coins within a colluvium layer (Atkins 2012). The excavation 100m to the west of the current site found a scatter of Roman pottery but this is likely to have been the result of manuring (CAU 2012; Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*).

### **Saxon**

- 1.3.4 A single Early/Mid Saxon brooch was found in the CAU excavations 100m to the west but it is thought this artefact originally came from elsewhere (Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*). No other Saxon artefacts have been found within 1km of the site.

### **Medieval**

- 1.3.5 The proposed development site lies c.250m to the north-west of the centre of the former Barnwell Priory (Fig. 1). Maitland's reconstruction indicates that the site was just beyond the eastern extremity of the priory's lay settlement and that it fronted two medieval roads with fields to the east and south (Fig. 7). The road on its northern side led from Cambridge to Newmarket and was called Barnwell Cawsey from at least 1574 (Reaney 1973, 46). It was later called either George Street or Newmarket Road in 19th century maps and documents (see below). The second road was Coldhams Lane on the site's western side which led to Cherry Hinton (Fig. 7). Coldhams Lane is first recorded in 1386 when it was called Coldhamlane (Reaney 1973, 44), but was also called Cherry Hinton Road in the early 19th century Enclosure Awards documents.
- 1.3.6 Barnwell Priory, an Augustinian foundation of Canons Regular was originally sited near Cambridge Castle in 1092, but was re-founded at the current site in 1112 on land given by Henry I to Pain Peverel (CHER 04653; Salzman 1967, 235). The newly re-founded priory was described as being "a place lying in the fields of Cambridge, to wit 13 acres around the springs of Barnwell which King Henry I gave rise...extends along the high-road the full length of the Canons' courtyard, while in depth it stretches over dry land .... to the river bank" (Maitland 1964, 191). This new site was located at a holy well and a deserted wooden oratory which had been built by a hermit called Godson and dedicated to St Andrew. There is no indication that there was a nearby settlement - indeed the implication is that if there was a hermitage located here, there was no settlement around the site.
- 1.3.7 Cambridge land beyond the town was divided into two main fields, the West Fields and the East Fields, which were each sub-divided into four fields (Fig. 7). Barnwell Priory held the bulk of the lands in East Fields in the late medieval period (Underwood 1993, 169). As a consequence, the East Fields were sometimes referred to as Barnwell Fields. Barnwell Priory was seemingly about a kilometre beyond the town of Cambridge which appeared to stop at the nunnery of St Radegund (Fig. 7).

- 1.3.8 In the 1279 survey, the priory was recorded as having 391 acres and 3.5 roods of land. This survey also records the site of the priory of Barnwell itself as being 13 acres in size, with a further two acres recorded as near the gate of the priory. These two acres were presumably the site of the new lay settlement around the priory. Maitland makes the point that by 1279 the priory would have had an agricultural village which was detached from the main town, and that this group of houses would have grown up to meet the priory's demand for labour on the large quantity of arable land it had acquired (Maitland 1964, 148 and 183). Within the priory there was a parochial church built dedicated to St Andrew the Less (CHER 05043), and this was created for the settlement. St Andrew the Less parish church is not mentioned in the 1279 survey but this is probably a mistake as the present fabric in the building belongs to the early 13th century (Salzman 1967, 126). This suggests the lay settlement outside the priory was significant enough to need a church by the early 13th century.
- 1.3.9 The number of houses in this settlement is unknown at this time as the 1279 survey's recording of 97 houses in Barnwell seems to include, as well as the priory settlement in Barnwell fields, the Saxon Barnwell suburb located just outside the town next to King's Ditch more than 1km to the west, with its own church of St Andrew the Great (Taylor 1999, fig. 22). In this 1279 survey, the combined Barnwell holdings was c. one sixth of the whole of Cambridge (583 houses) with the principal owner of these Barnwell properties being the priory. The 97 houses quoted in 1279 would presumably be far more than the detached settlement around the priory. The name of the two churches in both Barnwells is significant as it presumably shows the link between the two areas. In the subsidy roll of 1314/5 Barnwell ward was one of the seven wards of Cambridge (still presumably both areas). It is after this date that the boundaries of Barnwell ward seem to have been changed with the main residential area around St Andrew the Great removed - the rentals for 1483-1524 record that Barnwell was the smallest ward and the one which paid the least subsidy, "presumably covering the outlying houses along the Newmarket Road, and the parish of St Andrew the Less" (Salzman 1967, 113).
- 1.3.10 Barnwell Priory's wealth was partly due to the large number of assets it had been given and in addition to its acquiring many other holdings including houses in Cambridge. Its economic policy was the main reason it was attacked in 1381 during the peasants revolt. The priory was singled out because, "partly to affirm rights of driftway and pasture in meadows which the priory had enclosed" (Lee 2005, 82). This may imply that the priory was acquiring more common land.
- 1.3.11 The priory's importance can be seen in that it was the main place of residence when royalty visited Cambridge and including king John, Henry III, Edward II, Richard II (and his court), as well as the bishops of Ely in the 15th and early 16th century (Salzman 1967, 244-6). The location of the priory outside but near Cambridge, and the fact that it was very wealthy with many fine buildings, was presumably the reason it often housed visitors of importance. One of the areas of revenue of the priory was St Barnwell's Fair, which was granted to the canons of Barnwell in 1211.
- 1.3.12 Recent excavations by CAU less than 100m to the west of the site found occupation began in the early medieval period (Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*). There were several long plots fronting onto Barnwell Causeway possibly originating in the early 13th century and continuing throughout the medieval period. Excavations revealed domestic and industrial activity with, for example, many wells (some made of clunch stone) and pits found in the backplots. Some of the pits were possibly linked to tanning as some were clay lined and horncores were common finds. Excavations 0.5km to the north-west found evidence for land reclamation along the edge of the river had started in the

medieval period and soil continued to be deposited here for several hundred years (Atkins 2012). A rich assemblage of artefacts was recovered from this soil including metal work and slag from smithing activities, pottery and building materials, possible originating from the priory and/or the lay settlement.

### **Post-medieval**

- 1.3.13 After the priory's dissolution in 1538, Maitland (1964, 192) has suggested, most of the lots were bought by John Lacy, a farmer, who leased the former priory lands and tithes for some years, although various lots were purchased by Dr Legh (Danckwerts 1980, 211). The Lacy acquisitions can probably be traced: in 1550 the priory and its lands were granted to Sir Antony Browne and resold twice in three years, the last time to Dr Thomas Wendy of Haslingfield in 1553 (*ibid*, 211-12). It was considered too far out of town to become a college and Thomas's heir removed much of its stone for use in a new chapel at Corpus Christi College (Salzman 1967, 256). The farmland probably became Barnwell Abbey Farm which was owned by Thomas Panton II at the time of the 1807 Act of Enclosure. It was auctioned off in 1809 when the area of the farm roughly corresponded with the 391 acres the Prior of Barnwell is said to have held in 1279, leading to the suggestion that the abbey farm was probably the core of the former Barnwell Priory estate (Danckwerts 1980, 212 and fig. 1).
- 1.3.14 Excavations by CAU directly to the west of the current site found that there may have been a decrease in use on the site in the mid 16th to 18th centuries (Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*). There were a few clunch buildings at the southern end of the plots suggesting there may have been a back lane here in this period. In the excavations 0.5km to the north-west two minor areas of late 16th/early 17th century quarrying were recorded, presumably relating to local use in building construction but for the most part the area was used for agriculture including sheep grazing (Atkins 2012).
- 1.3.15 The settlement around the former priory and its church of St Andrew the Less continued after the dissolution and there may have been a decline as a result of the removal of its former main employer (see above). There was a large fire in 1731 which destroyed 50 dwellings in the village (Bowtell MSS, Downing College IV/821), presumably the majority of houses. In 1749 there were 48 houses recorded in the parish of St Andrew the Less, suggesting that there may have been a slight decline after the fire. In contrast by 1801 there were 79 houses recorded showing population was increasing steadily.

### **Modern**

- 1.3.16 The details of the post-medieval use within site can be partly traced from early 19th century records. It was partly within Barnwell Abbey Farm land (extreme southern side) but the majority (northern area) was outside it. This southern side, presently access into the site from Henley Way, is likely to have been used in the medieval period as part of the abbey fields. In 1809 this southern area was sold as part of lot 38 of former Thomas Panton II's land which was described in the sale document as part of Coldhams Close and that the field was used for arable farming and measured 3a 3p 28r (Danckwerts 1980, fig. 1). In the sale, lot 38 was sold to Thomas Hovell but by 1812 the field had been split into smaller units (Fig. 8) with the site within the northern field measuring 1a 1r 33p which Thomas Hovell had exchanged with the Rev. Joseph Staines Banks.
- 1.3.17 The vast majority of the site was in an area fronting Newmarket Road (called Newmarket Turnpike Road in the Enclosure Awards) and Cherry Hinton Road (usually

called Coldhams Lane) (Fig. 8). The 1812 Enclosure Awards Map show there were two plots (44 and 45) fronting Cherry Hinton Road, and two sets of houses fronting Newmarket Road with a shared access into a courtyard (plot 46). The plots are recorded on the map and/or in the enrolled copy of the award (CRO Q/RD/z6). The Cherry Hinton Road was described in the copy of the award as having a breadth of 40 feet and commencing at the north-west corner of Coldhams Closes (CRO Q/RD/z6, 180).

- 1.3.18 Plot 44 on the south-western corner of the site is recorded on the map as belonging to the overseers of the poor of Barnwell. They were labelled as town houses and premises in an area 0a 0r and 11p. In the Award the plot is described when it discusses the field directly to the south and it records plot 44 as homesteads belonging to the overseers of the poor of Barnwell with the overseers named as being Thomas Carter, John Purchas, Richard Foster and Rebecca Holmes (CRO Q/RD/z6, 187). This might suggest that the houses in plot 44 were almshouses. Plot 45 was described on the map as belonging to Simon Farrant and comprising cottages and premises in an area measuring 0a 0r and 11p. Plot 46 was recorded as belonging to Thomas Carter and containing cottages and premises in an area 0a 2r and 8p.
- 1.3.19 Between 1801 and 1841 the population of the parish of St Andrew The Less grew dramatically from 252 to 9,486 (Salzman 1967, 111). This expansion mainly comprised the 'joining' of Cambridge to the former Barnwell village, 1km to the west of the site and this comprised buildings of mixed industrial and residential character (RCHME 1988, 366). To help build this expansion, further demolition and robbing of the remaining Barnwell Priory structure took place in the early 19th century.
- 1.3.20 The 1830 Cooper map of Cambridge (University Library Maps BB 53.83.1; not illustrated) shows the site was near the eastern extent of Barnwell with the settlement in this area comprising a ribbon-development arrangement around Sun Street/George Street (earlier called Barnwell Causeway and sometimes Newmarket Road). The current site was at the junction of George Street and Coldhams Lane (sometimes called Cherry Hinton Road). Within the site itself the Cooper map shows there are houses along the George Street frontage but the rest of the site was empty. This map is likely to be fairly accurate as Creighton's 1835 map and Dewhurst and Nichols 1840 map records a similar arrangement (none illustrated). This would mean that the buildings recorded fronting onto Coldhams Lane on the 1812 map had been demolished by this time.
- 1.3.21 The 1841 census records that this was a working class neighbourhood with a large number of people on George Street and the area around being brickmakers - presumably from brickworks recorded directly c.200m to the south-east of the site on later 19th century maps. A pub, King William IV, lay directly to the north of the site along George Street.
- 1.3.22 The 1888 1: 2500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows that the site was by then heavily occupied (Fig. 9). There was a row of houses fronting Newmarket Street on its northern side. At Coldhams Lane, directly to the south of the building fronting Newmarket Street, there was a row of six terrace houses fronting this lane and these were called Coldham Terrace on the 1:500 version of the 1st Edition OS map. To the east of the terrace and within the eastern part of the site there was a courtyard with structures on the northern, western and southern parts and this courtyard may have been part of malthouses shown partly in the southern part of the site. To the north of the site the former Barnwell Priory precinct area was started to be built on for the first time.

- 1.3.23 The 1904 1:2500 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows that many of the former buildings within the site had been rebuilt (Fig. 10). The courtyard buildings and Coldham Terrace seem to have been replaced although the malshouses on the far southern side remain unaltered. In this period virtually all of Barnwell Priory former precinct area has been built over with the only surviving feature of the priory being a single vaulted chamber of mid 13th century date (CHER 04653b). The 1924 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map is largely the same as the 2nd edition although a few structures next to Coldhams Lane have been removed (Fig. 11). The majority of the site is recorded as a brush works on this map. Just over 20 years ago all structures on the site were demolished and a new office structure built containing large amounts of concrete and glass. These offices were demolished just before the present evaluation.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Reef Estates Limited who commissioned and funded the archaeological work and 777 demolition for their help in clearing the site. The project was managed by Aileen Connor. Andy Thomas Senior Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the planning authority. Cambridgeshire Record Office are thanked for their help in the documentary research. This report was edited by Rachel Clarke.
- 1.4.2 I am grateful for specialist analysis from Chris Faine, Carole Fletcher and Rachel Fosberry. Louise Bush carried out the survey. Report illustrations by Gillian Greer and David Brown. The site work was carried out by Rob Atkins, Peter Boardman and Nick Cox.



## 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.
- 2.1.2 If appropriate the evaluation was to consider relevant known research questions, in particular the relationship of Barnwell Priory to the settlement and the medieval and post-medieval development of the site.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that the evaluation should include a programme of linear trenching and/or test pitting (Thomas 2012). It was later decided that five 10m long and 2m wide trenches should be excavated out with four trenches on a grid array within the footprint of the proposed new building on the western part of the site and one within the proposed car park in the eastern area. Their locations were approved by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire County Council. In the evaluation, the location of services, remaining concrete foundations and spoil heaps meant that one trench was split into two and the other trenches were moved slightly (Fig. 2). Four trenches (1-4) were stepped and/or widened in size due to the depth of modern overburden.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by using a Leica 1200 series GPS combined with Leica Smartnet.
- 2.2.4 All hand-collected finds were retained, other than those from an early 19th century pit where a representative sample of the pottery was kept.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Two medieval pits and a later 17th century layer were sampled for the recovery of charred plant remains, small animal bones, land molluscs and macro-fossils.
- 2.2.7 The evaluation took place under overcast often wet conditions.
- 2.2.8 A monitoring meeting occurred on site on the 22nd November 2012 and Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire County Council, stipulated that he was going to call the site for excavation. As the outer concrete footings and piles of the former building were still within the ground, and there was a large rubble mound covering a significant part of the site, any further archaeological work could only take place once both were removed. Half the concrete footings and piles were partly exposed within the south-western corner next to Coldhams Lane whilst the remainder was under the large rubble mound. Any demolition/removal work on these footings was liable to expose or remove archaeological remains and as a consequence, Andy Thomas imposed a condition that the removal of the footings and piles had to take place under archaeological supervision.
- 2.2.9 Work on the partly exposed footings and piles in the south-western corner of the site was monitored on the 4th December and the remaining area on the 10th and 11th December after the mound was removed.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The depth and height of the six trenches have been calculated across the site; these measurements are summarised in Table 1. The trenches are described below, supplemented by a context inventory in Appendix A.

| Trench   | Height of ground level | Depth of modern overburden sealing archaeological remains |
|----------|------------------------|---|
| Trench 1 | 12.4m-12.6m OD         | 1.1m-1.2m   |
| Trench 2 | 12.6m OD               | 0.9m  |
| Trench 3 | 11.8m OD               | 1.3m  |
| Trench 4 | 12.5m OD               | 1.2m  |
| Trench 5 | 11.6m OD               | 0.5m  |
| Trench 6 | 11.1m OD               | 0.6m  |

Table 1: *Height of trenches above sea level and depth of modern overburden*

#### 3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east within the north-western corner of the site and was 5.3m long and up to 2.8m wide (Fig. 3). The trench had been widened due to the depth of modern overburden. Machining stopped at between 0.8m (northern side) and 1m (southern side) below ground level, at what was thought to be the archaeological horizon.
- 3.2.2 Two test pits were later excavated through the exposed deposits. In the southern part the test pit found natural 0.5m below the excavated level. This comprised orange sands/gravels and patches of white chalk. This was overlaid by a 0.35m thick layer (50) which consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt which contained two pottery sherds dating to early 15th to mid 17th century, a roof tile and a fragment of brick which dates from the mid 17th to 18th centuries. This layer possibly equates to layer 20 in Trench 2, 5m to the south. It was overlain by a mid grey brown layer (49) dating to the early to mid 19th century which continued 1.5m to the north into the top of pit/ditch **48**. Pit/ditch **48**, was at least 1.15m long with near vertical sides and was more than 1.1m deep. It was not excavated to natural due to its depth. It was infilled with a number of lenses all containing pottery dating up to c.AD 1800. A representative sample of the pottery was kept (See Fletcher Section B.3) but none of the large quantity of CBM, glass and animal bone.
- 3.2.3 Sealing layer 50 and pit/ditch **48** was a yellow brick wall (**53**) aligned north-west to south-east. It was cement-mortared and was removed during machining. Two further brick walls (**51** and **52**), both cement mortared, were partly seen at two corners of Trench 1. The former was aligned north-west to south-east and may have continued into Trench 2 (wall **24**) and these walls could have been the back wall of Coldham Terrace shown on the 1888 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 9). Wall **52** was aligned north-east to south-west and is likely to have been one of the dividing walls of houses in Coldham Terrace whilst wall **53** may have been an internal wall.

### 3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was directly to the south of Trench 1, and was aligned north-east to south-west perpendicular to Coldhams Lane (Fig. 3; Plate 3). It was 5m long and 2.2m wide and contained 0.9m of modern hardcore which directly sealed the archaeology in the trench.
- 3.3.2 The earliest feature was a possible medieval pit (**18**) located within the north-eastern corner of the trench. It was more than 1.1m long and 0.22m deep and contained a dark brown grey sandy silt (19; Fig. 3, S. 2). A single medieval pottery sherd loosely dated as between mid 12th and mid 15th century and a roof tile fragment were recovered from the pit. A fragment of clunch block (33) cut pit **18** but it is uncertain if this is a single 'stone' or part of a wall. Sealing the clunch block (33) was a layer (20), 0.4m thick, which was seen across the trench and comprised a mid brownish grey sandy silt (Fig. 3, S. 1 and 2). Ten pottery sherds dating to the 16th century, four roof tile fragments and animal bone from a sheep 58cm high were recovered from the layer. It was environmentally sampled and produced a small quantity of charred cereal grain (see Fosberry Section C.2, Sample 3).
- 3.3.3 Cutting layer 20 was construction trench (**21**) for wall **23**. The clunch wall was aligned perpendicular to Coldhams Lane, and ran from the trench baulk for 3.4m before being removed by a later wall (**24**). The cut for the construction trench was 0.82m wide with near vertical sides and 0.28m deep. Infilling the construction cut was a mid greyish brown sandy silt (22), only 0.05m thick on the northern side where the clunch wall **23** overlaid it, but 0.28m deep on the southern side. Within the fill was part of a copper-alloy object which may have been a pipe tamper, two iron objects, a glass bottle dated late 17th to 18th century and two pottery sherds dating between 16th-late 18th centuries. The clunch wall was 0.47m wide and 0.23m deep (Plate 3). Brick wall **24** was aligned north-west to south-east and may have been a continuation of wall **51** in Trench 1. Sealing layer 20 was a series of 19th and 20th century deposits (layers 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30) and wall **28**.

### 3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was directly to the east of Trench 2. It was 10m long and 3.5m wide and was stepped down in the middle due to the depth of modern overburden (Fig. 4). The earliest feature in the trench was an undated pit (**14**) located partly within the western side, which may have been medieval in date. Pit **14** was more than 1.7m long and 0.68m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 4, S. 3). It was backfilled with three deposits (11-13) with the primary fill (13) comprising a mid to dark grey silty clay with some charcoal flecks which contained some animal bone fragments (86g). The latter comprised part of a pig c.3 months in age, sheep and cattle bones (See Faine, Section C.1). The upper two deposits were sterile. The shape of pit (**14**) and nature of its lower backfill deposit was very similar to medieval pits uncovered in Trench 4 to the south.
- 3.4.2 Cutting pit **14** was an undated post hole (**10**) and a mid 18th to early 19th century pit (**5**). The former was 0.46m long and 0.27m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was backfilled with four deposits (6-10; Fig. 5, S. 3). Pit **5** was more than 2m long and 0.9m deep and within its lower fill were five mid 18th to early 19th century bricks which were lime mortared together. A roof tile fragment and animal bone from a sheep 61cm high were also recovered from the pit. No other archaeological features were present within the trench and the three features found were all sealed by modern hardcore up to 1m thick.



### 3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was directly to the south of Trenches 2 and 3 and was roughly perpendicular to Coldhams Lane (Fig. 5). It was 10m long and 3.9m wide and stepped down within the middle due to the depth of modern overburden (Fig. 5). In the stepped area there was an amorphous deposit. Two separate slots were excavated through it which revealed four medieval pits (**32**, **35**, **37** and **39**), three were well dated to AD 1200-1400 and the fourth is also likely to be from this period.
- 3.5.2 Pit **32** proved to be a single isolated pit on the western side of the trench cut into natural sands and gravels which was uncovered directly below the top of the excavated slot. It was more than 1.14m long, 1.05m+ wide and 1m deep, with sides that varied from undercutting to near vertical and there was a slightly concave base (Fig. 5, S.4; Plate 1). The natural exposed at the base of the feature comprised chalky outcrops - it is likely the pit was quarried for sands and gravels for local use. The pit was filled with a single fill (31) which could not be differentiated and was predominantly a very dark grey brown clayey sandy silt but included orange and black patches, the latter contained frequent charcoal. There were 35 small abraded medieval pottery sherds (237g) and several small bone fragments (156g) recovered from the deposit. The pottery included 12th and 13th century sherds but also sherds which may date to AD 1400. The hand collected bone largely comprised butchered upper and lower limb elements of sheep whilst small bones from the sieved environmental sample (1) comprised a small amount of medium mammal remains, frog and fish (beam vertebra; See Faine, Section C.1). This soil sample (1) from the lowest part of the deposit also produced a large collection of charred seeds with more than 100 wheat specimens, between 11 and 50 oat and small quantities of barley and rye as well as some herbs and a few wetland aquatic seeds (See Fosberry, Section C.2) as well as a mussel and an oyster shell.
- 3.5.3 A series of three intercutting pits (**35**, **37** and **39**), was recorded near the eastern end of the trench in the second excavated slot (Fig. 5, S.5; Plate 2). The earliest pit (**39**) was more than 1.35m long and was 0.94m deep with a flatish base. It was filled with a single mottled dark grey and orange clayey silty sand (38) with occasional small stones. A single pottery sherd dated to the early medieval period, some bone including frog and fish from the sieved soil sample (2) and roof tile were recovered from it. This soil sample (2) from the lowest part of this deposit produced a moderate to large collection of charred seeds with more than 50 wheat, between 11 and 50 barley and small quantities of oats as well as some peas and herbs and a few wetland aquatic seeds (See Fosberry, Section C.2) as well as a mussel shell. Pit **39** was cut by pit **37** on its northern side; this pit was more than 1.38m long and 0.78m deep with slightly undercut sides and a slightly concave base. It was backfilled with a single deposit (36) comprising a mottled dark grey and orange clayey silty sand deposit containing a residual Early Neolithic core. The latest pit (**35**) was 1.6m wide and 0.52m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was backfilled with a very dark grey to black clayey silty sand (34) which contained a small to moderate pottery assemblage (15 sherds weighing 156g) dating AD 1200-1400, a fragment of daub with a withie impression and some cattle bones (Table 2).
- 3.5.4 Two modern drains were present, one ran roughly east to west across the trench and one along the northern side; a hardcore deposit up to 1.3m thick which the pits and drains. A further deeper deposit of modern hardcore was also located at the eastern side of the trench and was left *in situ*. A small sondage into this deposit showed that the hardcore here was more than 0.15m thick.

### 3.6 Trench 5

- 3.6.1 Trench 5 was directly to the east of Trenches 3 and 4 and was aligned roughly north to south (Fig. 4). It was 9.7m long, 1.6m wide and was between 0.5m (northern side) and 0.7m deep (southern side). The earliest feature was a single modern (19th/20th century) brick wall (**16**) located within the south baulk and aligned roughly east to west. Two areas of modern (20th century) intrusions were seen cutting the natural orange sands and gravels.

### 3.7 Trench 6

- 3.7.1 Trench 6 aligned roughly east to west was at the extreme eastern part of the site (Fig. 6). It was 8m long, 1.85m wide and 0.6m-0.7m deep. The earliest feature was a 18th century pit (**40**) within the north-western part of the trench. The pit was 2.3m long and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Pottery from its infill (**41**) included a sherd of industrial slipware in addition to a roof tile fragment (pottery spot dated but not fully reported on). Pit **40** was cut by a clunch wall (**42**), 0.7m wide which survived to only 0.1m deep. Within the wall there was a fragment of brick. The wall was cut by a post hole (**44**), 0.55m in diameter and 0.23m deep. The post hole contained some white plaster from a building and two sherds of residual 16th century pottery. Other disturbances within the trench were 20th century and were recorded cutting the natural sands and gravels. Modern hardcore sealed all deposits.

### 3.8 Watching brief area

- 3.8.1 On 4th December concrete footings and related piles as well as a concrete retaining were removed from the south-western area of the site by a large 360° excavator under archaeological control. The watching brief within this area showed that when the former building had been constructed, an area c.1m around the footings/piles had removed any archaeological remains. In the area fronting Newmarket Road between the buildings footings, the work exposed disturbed 19th century deposits. Maps from 1812 have showed that successive buildings in this location.

### 3.9 Finds Summary

- 3.9.1 A small quantity of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the site and these have been quantified and weighed (Table 2). The CBM comprises roof tile (RT), brick (BR), daub (DA) and plaster (PL). Three metal objects have not been included in the table.

| Context | Pot (g) | Bone (g) | CBM (n/g) | Glass (n/g) | Flint (n/g) | Total      |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1       |         | 33       | 1/27 RT   |             |             | <b>60</b>  |
| 13      |         | 86       |           |             |             | <b>86</b>  |
| 19      | 1/8     |          | 1/64 RT   |             |             | <b>72</b>  |
| 20      | 10/57   | 54       | 4/44 RT   |             |             | <b>155</b> |
| 22      | 2/7     |          |           | 1/51        |             | <b>58</b>  |
| 31      | 35/237  | 156      |           |             |             | <b>393</b> |
| 34      | 15/156  | 24       |           |             |             | <b>180</b> |
| 36      |         |          |           |             | 1/36        | <b>36</b>  |
| 38      | 1/5     | 18       | 1/51 DA   |             |             | <b>74</b>  |
| 41      |         |          | 1/34 RT   |             |             | <b>34</b>  |
| 43      |         |          | 1/18 BR   |             |             | <b>18</b>  |
| 46      | 2/6     |          | 3/38 PL   |             |             | <b>44</b>  |
| 47      | 18/379  |          |           |             |             | <b>379</b> |
| 50      | 2/44    |          | 1/82 RT   |             |             | <b>231</b> |

|              |               |            |               |             |             |             |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              |               |            | 1/105 BR      |             |             |             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>86/899</b> | <b>371</b> | <b>14/463</b> | <b>1/51</b> | <b>1/36</b> | <b>1820</b> |

Table 2: *Finds and animal bone by number (n) and quantification (g)*

- 3.9.2 The metal finds comprise one post-medieval copper-alloy object and two iron finds. A total of 86 pottery sherds (0.899kg) was recovered with over half the assemblage dating to the medieval period (12th or 13th century to the 15th centuries). A single post-medieval glass fragment (51g) was also found. A single residual Early Neolithic flint core for blade reduction was recovered from medieval pit **37**. The CBM comprises eight roof tile fragments (0.251kg), one from a medieval context and the remainder post-medieval. Two brick fragments (0.123kg) came from post-medieval and modern contexts, a single daub fragment (51g) was medieval in date and three plaster fragments came from a modern feature. Hammerscale from the environmental samples suggest that medieval metalworking was taking place in the vicinity of the trenches.

### 3.10 Environmental Summary

- 3.10.1 A small collection of 26 animal bones (0.371kg) was recovered of which 13 were identified to species. The bone appears to represent initial processing waste rather than meal remains. There were several small bones including fish recovered from the environmental samples.
- 3.10.2 Three 20L bulk environment samples were taken from two medieval pits and a later 17th century layer (20). This produced a moderate to large collection of cereal grains as well as a few other seeds from the pits. A small collection of charred grains was found in the layer. Three molluscs (two mussel and an oyster shell) were recovered from the medieval pits.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Period

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 4.1.1 A single residual Early Neolithic flint core was found. There were no features dating to this period, results that are comparable to the background scatter of prehistoric flintwork uncovered in the CAU excavation to the west. An excavation 0.5km to the north-west also found Early Neolithic pits and flintworking along the river's edge (Atkins 2012). Features of this period are often located adjacent to rivers and therefore the lack of artefacts at the site, located 200m from the river's edge, is not surprising.

#### ***Medieval***

- 4.1.2 No evidence of pre-Conquest material has been recovered in the vicinity of three excavations carried out at Barnwell (0.5km to the north-west (Atkins 2012), 100m to the west (Craig Cessford, *pers. comm.*) and this current site). The lack of Saxon material supports the medieval documents suggesting that Barnwell Priory was founded in AD 1112 in a largely green field area, where there had previously been just a hermitage.
- 4.1.3 A small quantity (10 sherds) of residual early medieval pottery was recovered from the medieval quarry pits on site. This may suggest earlier medieval activity occurred within or near to the present evaluation but features dating to this period may have been removed by the large amount of post-medieval and modern activity within the site. In the CAU excavations, c.100m to the west, extensive occupation occurred from the early 13th century (Craig Cessford *pers comm.*) and it is therefore uncertain whether this earlier medieval settlement continued into the current site.
- 4.1.4 It is uncertain whether the medieval activity was domestic or 'industrial'. All the features dating to this period were pits, possibly all from quarrying and some were relatively deep (up to 1m deep). All the pits had been truncated by later activity and this may suggest that any shallow features from this period such as post hole buildings may not have survived. The quarry pits were found over a distance of 20m near to the Coldhams Lane frontage within the south-western part of the site and the area of pits probably continued further to the south of this. The pits were especially numerous in Trench 4 where four (three intercutting) were uncovered in two excavation slots. One of the pits was located within six metres of the present Coldhams Lane frontage and this may suggest that no contemporary buildings had fronted this medieval road at this location.
- 4.1.5 Further probable pits were found within the extreme western sides of Trench 3 and the eastern side of Trench 2. People had evidently been quarrying sands and gravels, presumably to be used for construction such as resurfacing roads. A small to moderate quantity of artefacts (more than 50 pottery sherds) and ecofacts were recovered from these pits. The small amount of bone found appears to represent initial processing waste. There was good survival of small bone including several fish (from the environmental samples). These samples from two of these pits produced moderate to large quantities of charred cereals especially barley, oats and wheat as well as other crops such as peas. These were culinary waste and suggests some domestic activity on or near to the site. Evidence from the seeds were that the earlier stages of processing had taken place elsewhere and the crops were therefore already cleaned. Weed seeds recovered from the pits may suggest that the site was at the edge of

settlement. There was hammerscale found within the soil samples suggesting that blacksmithing activities were taking place nearby. The type of medieval features recovered from the site were very different to those within the CAU area 100m to the west where there were plots fronting onto Newmarket Road with possible tannery activity within the back plots of some (Craig Cessford *pers. comm.*).

- 4.1.6 There was no evidence of very late medieval remains within the site but the significance of this is uncertain. The evidence from post-medieval maps and documentation shows that the extreme southern part of the site lay within the medieval fields belonging to Barnwell Priory. The archaeological evidence suggests that the majority of the site was within the medieval settlement area. This evaluation has therefore shown that Barnwell village continued beyond the Coldhams Lane junction in this period (which is far further to the east than Maitland thought (Fig. 7)).

### ***Post-medieval and modern***

- 4.1.7 There is evidence for activity and probably occupation from the 16th century. A layer with ten sherds of 16th century pottery within Trench 2 and another layer dating to the 17th century (in Trench 1) but they did not contain a large quantity of artefacts or ecofacts which may suggest they had not been deposited as part of a rubbish dump. It is possible that these layers may have been an old ground surface or former topsoil.
- 4.1.8 A clunch wall dating to c. AD 1700 was found running perpendicular from Coldhams Lane within Trench 2 for more than 3.4m, and it may have been either a boundary wall or part of a structure. It is possible that it was one of the homesteads documented in plot 44 of the 1812 Enclosure Award Map and labelled as belonging to the overseers to the poor who were recorded as being Thomas Carter, John Purchas, Richard Foster and Rebecca Holmes (Fig. 8). The term homesteads is likely to be a euphemism that these properties were almshouses? A quick search on these four people seems to show at least two of these overseers were wealthy people. John Purchas was presumably the five times mayor of Cambridge (1817, 1819, 1825, 1827 and 1831), his father (John Purchas), grandfather (John Purchas) and son (William Purchas) were also mayors of Cambridge in 1771, 1760 and 1828/1832 respectively. William was a councillor in 1843 for the East Barnwell ward. Thomas Carter owned property and land including plot 46 partly within the site (See Section 1.3.17-18).
- 4.1.9 This probable building was at least partly built of chalk. This material is recorded as the solid natural with/near the site but only patches of chalk was seen in the trenches. It is possible that there were chalk pits nearby but none have been recorded. Lee writing about Cambridge from AD 1450-1560, has found records that this material was being brought in from the quarries at Burwell, Saffham and Reach and were linked to the Cam by lodes (2005, 190). If the clunch on site had come from these quarries, its use at Barnwell may reflect the wealth of the overseers/parish at this time as it would have been an expensive commodity. A third alternative, is that the clunch may have been taken from the remains of Barnwell Priory directly to the north-west of the site.
- 4.1.10 If the clunch was being imported in this period, the 1812 map suggests a wharf lay c.200m directly to the north of the site (Fig. 8). A brickworks was located just to the south-east of the site and bricks would have been taken up Brick Kiln road directly north of the site to be exported along the Cam. Bricks were recovered from features or layers dating from the later 17th century and these possibly derived from the nearby brickworks.
- 4.1.11 Only two further 18th century features were found within the evaluation and these were single pits recorded in Trenches 3 and 6, more than 30m apart. The 1812 map shows

both trenches were within a courtyard (plot 46) to houses fronting the back plot and it is likely this area was also back plots in the 18th century.

- 4.1.12 An early to mid 19th century pit or ditch within Trench 1 seems to confirm the evidence from the maps by Baker (1830), Creighton (1835) and Dewhurst and Nichols (1840) that earlier buildings within this area had been removed and that this north-western corner of the site was empty by this period.
- 4.1.13 There was an increase in buildings recorded within the site on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1886), including Coldham Terrace, and map evidence suggests these were built sometime between 1840 and 1886. The 19th and 20th century maps show that there was regular rebuilding of structures within the site including a 20th century brush works.

## **4.2 Significance**

- 4.2.1 The significance of the results from the site are enhanced by their comparison with a major excavation less than 100m to the west by CAU and both will help understand the eastern extent of medieval and post-medieval Barnwell. Artefacts, ecofacts (especially the good environmental results), will provide important information on the site and surrounding area.
- 4.2.2 This significance is perhaps tempered by the severe truncation across the site and this means that many former features, especially the earlier and more shallow remains will not have survived. That being said enough remains have survived to give some clear indications of use over some parts of the site through the different phases of occupation.
- 4.2.3 There is potential for further documentary research. The 1807 Enclosure Awards and subsequent map in 1812 have shown the buildings, courtyards and owners names and it may be possible to augment the study and information about the area both prior and definitely later than this date.

## **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. CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Context | Cut | Trench | Category | Type              | Function   | Length | Breadth | Depth | Date              |
|---------|-----|--------|----------|-------------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------|
| 1       | 5   | 3      | fill     | pit               |            |        |         |       | 18th century      |
| 2       | 5   | 3      | fill     | pit               |            |        |         |       | 18th century      |
| 3       | 5   | 3      | fill     | pit               |            |        |         |       | 18th century      |
| 4       | 5   | 3      | fill     | pit               |            |        |         |       | 18th century      |
| 5       | 5   | 3      | cut      | pit               |            | 2+     | 0.45+   | 0.9   | 18th century      |
| 6       | 10  | 3      | fill     | pit or ph         |            |        |         |       | ?19th century     |
| 7       | 10  | 3      | fill     | pit or ph         |            |        |         |       | ?19th century     |
| 8       | 10  | 3      | fill     | pit or ph         |            |        |         |       | ?19th century     |
| 9       | 10  | 3      | fill     | pit or ph         |            |        |         |       | ?19th century     |
| 10      | 10  | 3      | cut      | pit or ph         |            | 0.46   | 0.35+   | 0.27  | ?19th century     |
| 11      | 14  | 3      | fill     | pit               | ?quarry    |        |         |       | ?c.1200-1400      |
| 12      | 14  | 3      | fill     | pit               | ?quarry    |        |         |       | ?c.1200-1400      |
| 13      | 14  | 3      | fill     | pit               | ?quarry    |        |         |       | ?c.1200-1400      |
| 14      | 14  | 3      | cut      | pit               | ?quarry    | 1.7+   | 0.8+    | 0.68  | ?c.1200-1400      |
| 15      | 0   | 5      | layer    |                   |            |        |         | 0.4   | 20th century      |
| 16      | 0   | 5      |          | wall              |            |        |         |       | 19th/20th century |
| 17      | 0   | 5      | fill/cut | service?          |            |        | 1.7     | 0.7+  | 20th century      |
| 18      | 18  | 2      | cut      | ?pit              |            | 1.1+   | 0.6+    | 0.22  | Mid12th-mid 15th  |
| 19      | 18  | 2      | fill     | ?pit              |            |        |         |       | Mid12th-mid 15th  |
| 20      | 0   | 2      | layer    |                   |            |        |         | 0.32  | 16th century      |
| 21      | 21  | 2      | cut      | foundation trench | ?structure |        | 0.82    | 0.28  | c.1700            |
| 22      | 21  | 2      | fill     | foundation trench | ?structure |        |         |       | c.1700            |
| 23      | 21  | 2      | fill     | wall              | ?structure | 3.4+   | 0.47    | 0.23  | c.1700            |
| 24      | 0   | 2      |          | wall              | ?structure |        | 0.2+    | 0.07  | mid/late19th      |
| 25      | 0   | 2      | layer    |                   |            |        |         | 0.16  | 20th century      |
| 26      | 0   | 2      | layer    |                   |            |        |         | 0.23  | 20th century      |
| 27      | 0   | 2      | layer    |                   |            |        |         | 0.2   | 20th century      |
| 28      | 0   | 2      | fill     | wall              | ?structure | 0.75+  |         | 0.12  | 20th century      |
| 29      | 0   | 2      | fill     | ?wall             | ?structure | 0      |         | 0.05  | 20th century      |
| 30      | 0   | 2      | layer    |                   |            |        |         |       | 20th century      |
| 31      | 32  | 4      | fill     | pit               | quarry     |        |         |       | c.1200-1400       |
| 32      | 32  | 4      | cut      | pit               | quarry     | 1.14+  | 1.05+   | 1     | c.1200-1400       |
| 33      | 0   | 2      | fill     | ?wall             | ?structure |        | 0.26    | 0.12  | ?17th century     |
| 34      | 35  | 4      | fill     | pit               | quarry     |        |         |       | c.1200-1400       |
| 35      | 35  | 4      | cut      | pit               | quarry     | 1.4+   | 1.6     | 0.52  | c.1200-1400       |
| 36      | 37  | 4      | fill     | pit               | quarry     |        |         |       | c.1200-1400       |
| 37      | 37  | 4      | cut      | pit               | quarry     | 1.2+   | 1.38+   | 0.78  | c.1200-1400       |
| 38      | 39  | 4      | fill     | pit               | quarry     |        |         |       | c.1200-1400       |
| 39      | 39  | 4      | cut      | pit               | quarry     | 1.32+  | 0.65+   | 0.94  | c.1200-1400       |
| 40      | 40  | 6      | cut      | pit               |            | 2.3    | 0.95+   | 0.6   | 18th century      |

| Context | Cut | Trench | Category | Type          | Function   | Length | Breadth | Depth | Date             |
|---------|-----|--------|----------|---------------|------------|--------|---------|-------|------------------|
| 41      | 40  | 6      | fill     | pit           |            |        |         |       | 18th century     |
| 42      | 42  | 6      | cut      | wall          | ?structure |        | 0.7     | 0.1   | 19th century     |
| 43      | 42  | 6      | fill     | wall          | ?structure |        |         |       | 19th century     |
| 44      | 44  | 6      | cut      | ?posthole     |            | 0.55   | 0.55    | 0.23  | 19th century     |
| 45      | 44  | 6      | fill     | ?posthole     |            |        |         |       | 19th century     |
| 46      | 44  | 6      | fill     | ?posthole     |            |        |         |       | 19th century     |
| 47      | 48  | 1      | fill     | ?pit or ditch |            |        |         |       | c. AD 1800       |
| 48      | 48  | 1      | cut      |               |            | 1.1    | 1       | 1.1   | c. AD 1800       |
| 49      | 0   | 1      | layer    |               |            |        |         | 0.2   | c. AD 1800       |
| 50      | 0   | 1      | layer    |               |            |        |         | 0.35  | c.1650-1700      |
| 51      | 0   | 1      |          | wall          | structure  |        |         |       | Mid19th century+ |
| 52      | 0   | 1      |          | wall          | structure  |        |         |       | Mid19th century+ |
| 53      | 0   | 1      |          | wall          | structure  |        |         |       | Mid19th century+ |
| 54      | 0   | 1      | layer    |               |            |        |         | 1     | 20th century     |

Table 3: *Context List*



## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Carole Fletcher*

#### **Summary**

- B.1.1 The assemblage is small and consists of three artefacts recovered from two contexts. None of the objects can be closely dated, except by association with the pottery recovered alongside them.
- B.1.2 The objects are in a relatively stable condition with some corrosion on the copper alloy object and the ironwork being heavily encrusted.

#### **Assemblage**

- B.1.3 The minimum number of objects by material is shown in the table below.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Copper-alloy objects | 1 |
| Iron objects         | 2 |

Table 4: *Small finds by material*

#### **Functional Category**

- B.1.4 The categories represented, as identified by Crummy (Crummy 1988), are category 5, objects used for recreational purposes, category 11, fastenings and fittings, and category 18, miscellaneous.
- B.1.5 Recreational items are represented by SF3, an incomplete cast copper alloy object tentatively identified as a pipe tamper; the wide diameter of the tamper suggests the item is 18th century or later.
- B.1.6 A heavily encrusted and corroded iron nail (SF1) forms the single example of fastenings and fittings and is not closely datable. Category 18, miscellaneous items, consists of a single iron object. The artefact, although not closely datable, was recovered with 18th century pottery, although the item may be earlier.

| SF | Context | Material    | Identification/Description   | Date                   |
|----|---------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 1  | 22      | Fe          | ?Nail  | Uncertain              |
| 2  | 22      | Fe          | Incomplete, elongated tear drop shaped piece of iron, slightly bent as if to form a handle or catch.   | Uncertain              |
| 3  | 22      | Cu Alloy-Fe | Part of a cast item, possibly a pipe tamper. A tapering stem with a moulded band below which the stem flares out to a flat circular base, 17mm in diameter. The base has a patch of iron | 18th century or later. |

|  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  | concretion on the underside, it is unclear if this is where an iron element may have been attached. |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

Table 5: *Metalwork summary catalogue*

## B.2 Glass

*By Carole Fletcher*

### **Assemblage**

- B.2.1 The assemblage consists of an iridescent fragment from a wide-based, shallow-kicked bottle, most likely late 17th-early 18th century in date.

| Context | Material | Object Name | Weight in kg | Description  | Date                   |
|---------|----------|-------------|--------------|--|------------------------|
| 22      | Glass    | Vessel      | 0.049        | Body shard from an olive-green wine bottle with a gold iridescent (flaking) surface. | Late 17th-18th century |

Table 6: *Glass summary Catalogue*

## B.3 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

### **Introduction**

- B.3.1 Archaeological evaluation produced a pottery assemblage of 86 sherds, weighing 0.899kg (Table 7).
- B.3.2 A single late Saxon-early medieval sherd of St Neots Ware was the earliest material recovered. The bulk of the assemblage spans the mid 12th to the late 18th-early 19th century, although the largest group within this broad date range is medieval, mid 12th to the end of the 14th century.
- B.3.3 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is moderate at approximately 11g.

### **Methodology**

- B.3.4 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *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.
- B.3.5 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. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

### ***Sampling Bias***

- B.3.6 Excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery, these sherds have been included in this report.

### ***The Assemblage***

- B.3.7 The Late Saxon-early medieval assemblage is represented by a single sherd of St Neots, this lack of early material suggests the domestic activity represented by the excavated assemblage is all post conquest.
- B.3.8 Early medieval fabrics are present in the assemblage although only in small numbers. In total 10 sherds weighing 0.086kg were identified, some of which are early medieval sandy wares of Essex type as described by Cotter as hard and sandy with a weakly oxidised dull brown or grey-brown surfaces and grey core (Cotter 2000, p39), others are recorded as South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy ware, commonly found on sites in the south of the county and identified by Dr Paul Spoerry (Spoerry forthcoming)
- B.3.9 The medieval assemblage (mid 12th-end of the 14th century) contains both glazed and unglazed wares. The medieval coarsewares present are similar to those described by Cessford and Hall in the assessment of the Grand Arcade assemblage (Cessford and Hall, 2007 p301-302) and seen in the assemblage from Cambridge Regional College Site, Brunswick, Cambridge (Atkins 2012).
- B.3.10 Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) have been recorded alongside glazed sherds from Brill-Boarstal, Ely, Grimston Ware and Sible Hedingham jugs, all of which indicate a mid 12th century or later date for those contexts. In addition to the sandy coarsewares there are a small number of Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware (7 sherds, weighing 0.133kg).
- B.3.11 The redwares present in the assemblage have, unless a specific fabric identification can be made, been grouped together as East Anglian Redwares. This includes the various redwares produced over much of Essex and Cambridgeshire. These redwares form part of a medieval tradition across East Anglia that continues into the late medieval and post-medieval period.
- B.3.12 Another similarity with the Brunswick assemblage is the lack of Lyveden-Stanion glazed ware This fabric is relatively common in the Cambridge Grand Arcade assemblage in comparison to the other finewares (Cessford and Hall, 2007 p307 Table 19), however it is unclear why the ware is uncommon in the Brunswick assemblage and lacking in the Coldhams Lane assemblage. Later sherds include a single sherd of Late Medieval Reduced ware. Continental imports appear in the assemblage with Dutch Glazed Red Earthenware.
- B.3.13 The East Anglian Redwares tradition continues and some of the redwares identified as post-medieval redwares are likely to be the 15th-16th century products of the kilns in Ely, described by Cessford and Hall as Broad Street Glazed Red Earthenware (Cessford, Alexander, and Dickens, 2006 p51-58).
- B.3.14 The 17th century assemblage sees the introduction of Staffordshire slipware, Staffordshire mottled ware and later Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware. Late 18th/19th century fabrics include sherds of Refined White Earthenware.

### ***Trench Assemblage***

- B.3.15 Trench 1: two contexts in this trench produced a total of 20 sherds of pottery, weighing 0.486kg. The majority of these sherds were recovered from the fill of pit/ditch **48**, this feature produced the bulk of the 18th century material from the assemblage including Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware, late Staffordshire Type Slipware and sherds from an industrial slipware coffee can. Context 50 produced a single sherd of West Cambridgeshire Sandy Ware and the base sherd from a 15th-mid 17 century Bourne 'D' Ware bowl.
- B.3.16 Trench 2: Pit 18 contained a single base sherd of a mid 12th-mid 15th century Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware vessel. Layer 20 produced 10 sherds of pottery (0.057kg) including a residual sherds of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware, South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy Ware and Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware alongside Dutch Redware bowl sherds, and Post-medieval Redware and Cistercian type drinking vessels. The context dates to the 16th century.
- B.3.17 The fill of foundation trench **22** produced only two sherds, one from a medieval Sible Hedingham Fineware jug, the second from a Post-medieval Redware jug of 16th-late 18th century date.
- B.3.18 Three features in Trench 4 produced pottery; the largest group of sherds by count, were recovered from pit **32** (35 sherds, 0.237kg). A small number of residual Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware sherds were recovered alongside an abraded sherd of St Neots Ware. The bulk of the pottery is medieval and includes Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware alongside Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy Ware and medieval Ely Ware jars, and glazed jugs in a number of fabrics including Brill-Boarstall, Grimston and Sible Hedingham Fine ware. The pottery recovered dates the context to the 13th-end of 14th century.
- B.3.19 Pit **35** produced 15 sherds of pottery of types similar to those recovered from **32**. The pottery recovered also dates the context to the 13th-end of 14th century and includes a handle from a Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware jug alongside glazed Grimston and Sible Hedingham Fine ware jug sherds.
- B.3.20 Pit **39** contained a single early medieval sherd from a South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy Ware jar.
- B.3.21 Trench 6 contained a post hole **44** which produced a small sherd from a Post-medieval Redware jar and a sooted sherd from a Dutch Redware vessel. The context is dated to the 16th century.

### ***Discussion***

- B.3.22 The unabraded to moderately abraded nature of the majority of the assemblage is not uncommon where there is a significant post-medieval element within the assemblage, since the sherds of 18th century pottery have suffered little reworking. The medieval sherds originated from occupation close to the area of excavation have undergone reworking and represents rubbish disposal on the site.
- B.3.23 A broad date range can be assigned to the whole assemblage with all material being domestic in nature. The medieval sherds originated from occupation close to the area of excavation and suggest an early post-conquest date for the earliest phase of occupation.

| <i><b>Cntxt</b></i> | <i><b>Fabric Name</b></i>  | <i><b>Form</b></i> | <i><b>Sherd Count</b></i> | <i><b>Sherd Weight</b></i> | <i><b>Context Date Range</b></i> |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 19                  | Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware                  |                    | 1                         | 0.008                      | Mid 12th-Mid 15th century        |
| 20                  | Cistercian type  | Drinking Vessel    | 1                         | 0.006                      | 16th century                     |
|                     | Dutch Redware  | Bowl               | 2                         | 0.014                      |                                  |
|                     | Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware                        |                    | 1                         | 0.005                      |                                  |
|                     | East Anglian Redware   | Jar                | 1                         | 0.011                      |                                  |
|                     | Late Medieval Reduced Ware                                       |                    | 1                         | 0.006                      |                                  |
|                     | Post-medieval Redware  | Drinking Vessel    | 2                         | 0.007                      |                                  |
|                     | South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy Ware                           |                    | 1                         | 0.002                      |                                  |
|                     | Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware                  |                    | 1                         | 0.006                      | 16th century                     |
| 22                  | Post-medieval Redware  | Jug                | 1                         | 0.002                      | 16th-late 18th century           |
|                     | Sible Hedingham Fine ware  | Jug                | 1                         | 0.005                      |                                  |
| 31                  | Brill-Boarstall ware   | Jug                | 0                         | 0                          | 13th-end of 14th century         |
|                     | Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware                        | Jar                | 4                         | 0.036                      |                                  |
|                     | Grimston Type Ware   | Jug                | 3                         | 0.009                      |                                  |
|                     | Grimston Ware  | Jug                | 1                         | 0.005                      |                                  |
|                     | Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware                                       |                    | 4                         | 0.042                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Ely Ware  |                    | 2                         | 0.007                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Ely Ware  | Jar                | 1                         | 0.008                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) |                    | 5                         | 0.021                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy Wares (Essex Fabric 20) | Jar                | 7                         | 0.066                      |                                  |
|                     | Sandy Ware (unsourced)   |                    | 2                         | 0.018                      |                                  |
|                     | Sible Hedingham Fine ware  | Jug                | 3                         | 0.017                      |                                  |
|                     | Southeast Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware                  |                    | 2                         | 0.007                      |                                  |
|                     | St Neots   |                    | 1                         | 0.001                      |                                  |
|                     |  |                    |                           |                            |                                  |
| 34                  | Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware                        |                    | 1                         | 0.002                      | 13th-end of 14th century         |
|                     | Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Ware                        | Jar                | 1                         | 0.006                      |                                  |
|                     | Grimston Ware  | Jug                | 1                         | 0.004                      |                                  |
|                     | Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware                                       |                    | 1                         | 0.022                      |                                  |
|                     | Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware                                       | Jar                | 1                         | 0.012                      |                                  |
|                     | Lyveden A Type Shelly Ware                                       | Jug                | 1                         | 0.057                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Ely Ware  |                    | 1                         | 0.006                      |                                  |
|                     | Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares (Essex Fabric 20) |                    | 3                         | 0.018                      |                                  |
|                     | Sandy Ware (unsourced)   |                    | 1                         | 0.005                      |                                  |

| <b>Cntxt</b> | <b>Fabric Name</b>                               | <b>Form</b>     | <b>Sherd Count</b> | <b>Sherd Weight</b> | <b>Context Date Range</b>   |
|--------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
|              | Sandy Ware (unsourced)                           | Jar             | 1                  | 0.005               |                             |
|              | Sible Hedingham Fine Ware                        |                 | 1                  | 0.007               |                             |
|              | Sible Hedingham Fine Ware                        | Jug             | 1                  | 0.009               |                             |
|              | South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy Ware           |                 | 1                  | 0.03                |                             |
| 38           | South Cambridgeshire Smooth Sandy Ware           | Jar             | 1                  | 0.005               | Mid 11th-early 13th century |
| 46           | Dutch Redware                                    | Bowl            | 1                  | 0.01                | 16th century                |
|              | Post-medieval Redware                            | Jar             | 1                  | 0.005               |                             |
| 47           | Industrial Slip ware (Annular)                   | Bowl            | 1                  | 0.006               | c.1800                      |
|              | Modern Red Earthenware                           | Plant Pot       | 2                  | 0.135               |                             |
|              | Post-medieval Redware                            | Bowl            | 1                  | 0.037               |                             |
|              | Post-medieval Redware (Slip Ware)                | Bowl            | 1                  | 0.016               |                             |
|              | Refined Red Earthenware (Colour Glazed ware)     | Bowl            | 2                  | 0.06                |                             |
|              | Refined White Earthenware (Industrial Slip Ware) | Drinking Vessel | 4                  | 0.044               |                             |
|              | Staffordshire Mottled Ware                       | Drinking Vessel | 1                  | 0.019               |                             |
|              | Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware             | Jar             | 2                  | 0.021               |                             |
|              | Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Ware             | Bowl            | 1                  | 0.01                |                             |
|              | Staffordshire Type Slipware                      | Drinking Vessel | 3                  | 0.094               |                             |
| 50           | Bourne 'D' Ware                                  |                 | 1                  | 0.032               | early 15th-mid 17th century |
|              | West Cambridgeshire Sandy ware                   | Jug             | 1                  | 0.012               |                             |

Table 7: *Full Pottery Summary by Context for the evaluation*

## B.4 CBM

*By Rob Atkins*

### **Introduction**

- B.4.1 A small group of CBM which comprises roof tile (RT), brick (BR), daub (DA) and plaster (PL) collectively numbers 14 fragments weighing 0.463kg.

### **Roof tile**

- B.4.2 Eight roof tile fragments (0.251kg) were recovered from five contexts (1, 19, 20, 41 and 50) all dating broadly from the medieval period to the 18th century. A single roof tile was found within probable medieval pit **18**, all the rest were from post-medieval contexts.
- B.4.3 Context 1 (pit **5**) contained a fragment (27g) in a hard orange oxidised fabric with internal grey core. Context 19 (pit **18**) had a single fragment (64g) in an oxidised buff sandy fabric with rare small flint inclusions up to 20mm in size; a small quantity of mortar was attached. Layer 20 produced four small fragments (44g). One was in a hard orange oxidised fabric (17g) whilst three (27g) were in a hard orange sandy fabric with internal grey core. Mortar was attached to one fragment. Context 41 (pit **40**) contained a single fragment (34g) in a hard orange sandy oxidised fabric with a reduced grey core with lime mortar attached. Layer 50 had a single fragment (82g) in a hard red sandy

fabric with a reduced grey core. A sub-rounded peg hole was 72mm from the side of the tile and it is possible this was a one peg hole type tile. Lime mortar was also attached to this fragment.

### ***Brick***

- B.4.4 Brick was recovered from two contexts which are likely to be later 17th and 18th century in date. Bricks from modern walls (19th century +) and an 18th century pit (**5**) were not retained. Context 43 (wall **42**) produced a small orange sandy (18g) undiagnostic fragment. Layer 50 contained a fragment (105g) of predominantly yellow brick with red clay mixed. It was 50mm (2") thick and dates to the 17th-18th centuries.

### ***Daub***

- B.4.5 A single daub fragment (51g) was recovered from medieval pit **39**. It was in a buff fabric. On its external side there was a withie impression, 5mm in diameter, and straw impressions were on the inside of the fragment.

### ***Plaster***

- B.4.6 Three plaster fragments (38g) were found in an early to mid 19th century pit (**48**). It was up to 10mm thick with an internal white lime-wash slip.



## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Animal bones

*By Chris Faine*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 Animal bone recovered from the evaluation comprised twenty six fragments (371 grams) hand collected and some small bone fragment from soil samples.
- C.1.2 Thirteen hand collected fragments were identifiable to species in accordance to methodologies laid down in Davis 1992 and Dobney & Reilly 1988. Sheep are the most prevalent taxon in the assemblage along with smaller numbers of cattle remains. A single pig mandible from an animal around 3 months of age was recovered from context 13. Sheep remains were recovered from contexts 1, 13, 20 & 31 and consisted largely of butchered upper and lower limb elements along with three partial scapulae from context 31. Measurable elements were recovered from contexts 1 & 20 from animals with withers heights of 61 & 58cm respectively. Cattle remains are limited to fragmentary lower limb elements from contexts 13, 20 & 38. The assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis but it appears to represent initial processing waste rather than meal remains.
- C.1.3 In addition a small amount of animal bone was recovered from environmental samples. The majority of the identifiable material consisted of sheep/goat fragments along with a small amount of burnt medium mammal remains from sample 1 (fill of pit **32**). This sample also contained portions of frog pelvis, tibia and vertebrae along with fish vertebrae identified as bream (*Abramis brama*). Unidentified small mammal, fish remains and frog long bones were recovered from pit **39** (sample **2**). Frog long bones were also recovered from layer 20 (sample **3**).

### C.2 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### **Introduction**

- C.2.1 Three bulk samples were taken from two medieval pits (samples 1 and 2) and a c.16th century layer (sample 3) 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 The total volume (up to eighteen litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using a modified Siraff-system for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 8. 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.

### Quantification

C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

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

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

### Results

| Sample No.  |                            | 1     | 2   | 3  |
|---|----------------------------|-------|-----|----|
| Context No.   |                            | 31    | 38  | 20 |
| <b>Cereals</b>  |                            |       |     |    |
| Avena sp. caryopsis   | Oats [wild or cultivated]  | ##    | #   | #  |
| Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis  | domesticated Barley grain  | #     | ##  |    |
| Hordeum vulgare L. rachis internode                                     | domesticated Barley chaff  |       | #   |    |
| Secale cereale caryopsis  | Rye grain                  | #     |     | #  |
| Secale cereale chaff  | Rye chaff                  |       |     | #  |
| free-threshing Triticum sp. caryopsis                                   | free-threshing Wheat grain | ##### | ### | ## |
| free-threshing Triticum sp. rachis internode                            | free-threshing Wheat chaff |       |     | #  |
| cereal indet. caryopsis   |                            | ##    | ##  |    |
| <b>Other food plants</b>  |                            |       |     |    |
| Pisum sativum L. seed   | Garden Pea                 |       | #   |    |
| Fabaceae  | Bean                       |       |     | #  |
| <b>Dry land herbs</b>   |                            |       |     |    |
| Bromus spp. caryopsis   | Bromes                     | #     |     |    |
| medium Poaceae indet. [3-4mm]   | medium-seeded Grass Family | #     |     |    |
| Polygonaceae indet. achene  | Dock Family                |       | #   |    |
| Rumex sp. achene  | small-seeded Docks         | #     |     |    |
| small Trifolium spp. [<1mm] seed  | small-seeded Clovers       | #     | #   |    |
| Urtica dioica L. seed   | Common Nettle              | #     |     | #  |
| Vicia/Lathyrus sp. seed   | Vetches/Peas               | #     |     |    |
| <b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>   |                            |       |     |    |
| Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult./ uniglumis (Link) Schult. nut | Spike rushes               | #     |     |    |
| Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl nut  | Great Fen-sedge            | #     |     | #  |
| Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl leaf   | Great Fen-sedge            |       | #   |    |
| <b>Other plant macrofossils</b>   |                            |       |     |    |
| Charcoal <2mm   |                            | +++   | +++ | ++ |
| Charcoal >2mm   |                            | ++    | ++  | ++ |

|                                |  |     |     |    |
|--------------------------------|--|-----|-----|----|
| Charcoal >10mm                 |  | +   |     | +  |
| Indet.culm nodes               |  | +   |     |    |
| <b>Other remains</b>           |  |     |     |    |
| molluscs                       |  | ##b | #b  |    |
| <b>Volume of flot (litres)</b> |  | 160 | 100 | 60 |

Table 8: *Environmental samples*

### **Preservation**

- C.2.4 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization. The carbonized material is comprised of significant quantities of cereal grains with occasional weed seeds, legumes and charcoal fragments. All three samples are similar in content.

### **Food plants**

- C.2.5 All four of the main cereal types are present. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is the most abundant; the grains being of a compact, rounded morphology suggesting bread wheat (*T. aestivum sensu-lato*). Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) is also common along with oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) which occur less frequently. Rachis fragments of barley, wheat and rye occur rarely. Peas (*Pisum sativum*) and beans (Fabaceae) were recovered as cotyledon fragments.

### **Weed seeds**

- C.2.6 Charred weed seeds include seeds of plants that are found growing in a wide range of habitats such as grasses (Poaceae), stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). Wetland species are represented by nutlets and leaves of Great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and a single nut of spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*).
- C.2.7 The residues of all three samples were finds rich and include animal bone (some burnt), pottery, tile, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shell and iron nails.

### **Hammerscale**

- C.2.8 Flake hammerscale was recovered from the samples indicating blacksmithing activities were near to the site.

### **Discussion**

- C.2.9 The plant assemblage from Coldhams lane consists primarily of mixed cereal grains with wheat as the predominant species. Wheat grains are difficult to identify on the basis of morphology alone and their compact, rounded morphology suggest that they are of the bread wheat variety and would most likely have been accidentally burnt whilst drying the grains prior to milling.
- C.2.10 Barley grains are enclosed in an outer sheath that would have to be removed by parching to make it palatable for human consumption in the form of bread, stews and soup but it is suitable in its hulled form for use as animal fodder. Barley was also used for the brewing of beer although no germinated grains were recovered from these samples to suggest brewing activities. Oats were used for both human and animal consumption. It is not possible to distinguish between wild and cultivated oats without the diagnostic chaff elements and the oats in this assemblage could be either form. Rye is an important medieval crop and had several uses. It is possible that the cereals could have been grown as a maslin in which two types of cereal are grown together. The

mixture of cereals and legumes suggest that the assemblage is derived from several deposition events. The poor representation of crop processing waste in the form of chaff along with a general lack of crop weed seeds suggests that the earlier stages of processing had taken place elsewhere and the crops have been brought into the site already cleaned.

- C.2.11 The weed seeds are of plants that may have been growing around the site such as nettles and docks. The presence of Great fen-sedge suggests exploitation of fen-land resources as this particular sedge was commonly used for fuel in the medieval period (Rowell1986).

### **Conclusions**

- C.2.12 The environmental samples from Coldhams Lane, Cambridge have produced significant quantities of cereal grains in an assemblage that can be interpreted as domestic, culinary waste. If further excavation is planned, sampling should be undertaken as investigation on the nature of cereal waste and possible weed assemblages is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from the medieval period.

## **C.3 Molluscs**

*By Rob Atkins*

### **Results**

- C.3.1 Two mussel shells (quarry pits **32** and **39**) and an oyster shell (quarry pit **32**) was recovered from the two environmental samples.

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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

|                            |   |             |                   |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| OASIS Number               | oxfordar3-138401  |             |                   |
| Project Name               | Medieval and post-medieval remains at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane, Cambridge |             |                   |
| Project Dates (fieldwork)  | Start   | 19-11-2012  | Finish 22-11-2012 |
| Previous Work (by OA East) | No  | Future Work | Yes               |

### Project Reference Codes

|           |              |                       |             |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Site Code | CAMCOL12     | Planning App. No.     | 11/0338/FUL |
| HER No.   | CHER ECB3873 | Related HER/OASIS No. | -           |

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Prompt           | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5 |
| Development Type | Other   |

### 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search       | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey       | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input 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                     |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| pits               | Medieval 1066 to 1540      | pottery, bone, daub, | Medieval 1066 to 1540      |
| settlement remains | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 | domestic             | Post Medieval 1540 to 1901 |
| settlement remains | Modern 1901 to Present     | domestic             | Modern 1901 to Present     |

### Project Location

|            |                |  |              |
|------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| County     | Cambridgeshire | Site Address (including postcode if possible)      |              |
| District   | Cambridge city | Intercell House,<br>Coldhams Lane<br>Cambridge CB1 |              |
| Parish     | Cambridge      |  |              |
| HER        | Cambridgeshire |  |              |
| Study Area | 400sq.m        | National Grid Reference                            | TL 4656 5891 |

## Project Originators

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

## Project Archives

| Physical Archive | Digital Archive | Paper Archive |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| OA East          | OA East         | OA East       |
| CAMCOL12         | CAMCOL12        | CAMCOL12      |

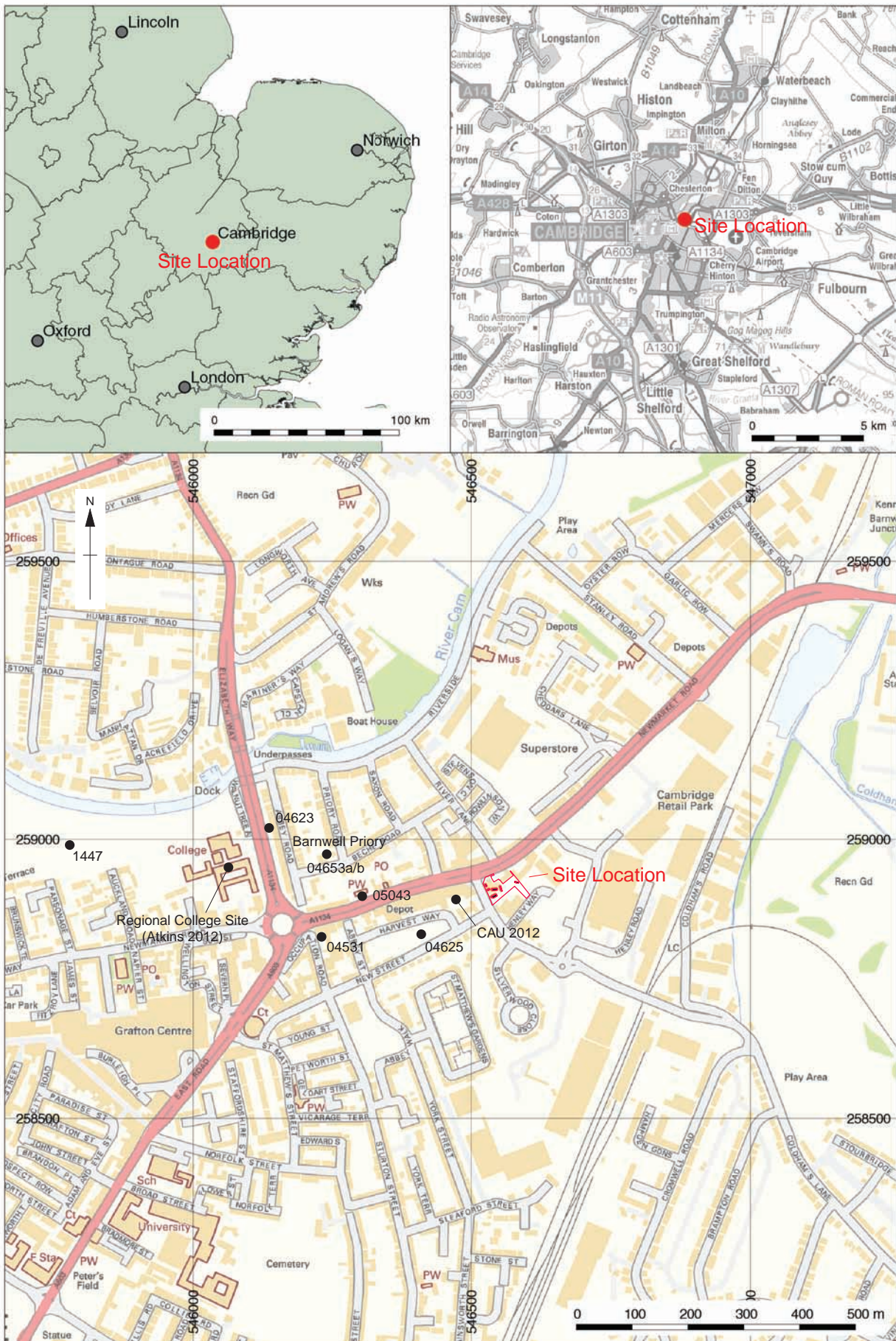
## Archive Contents/Media

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

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

### Notes:





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Figure 1: Site Location, surrounding CHER sites and recent excavations mentioned in text





Fig 2: Trench layout. Scale 1:500

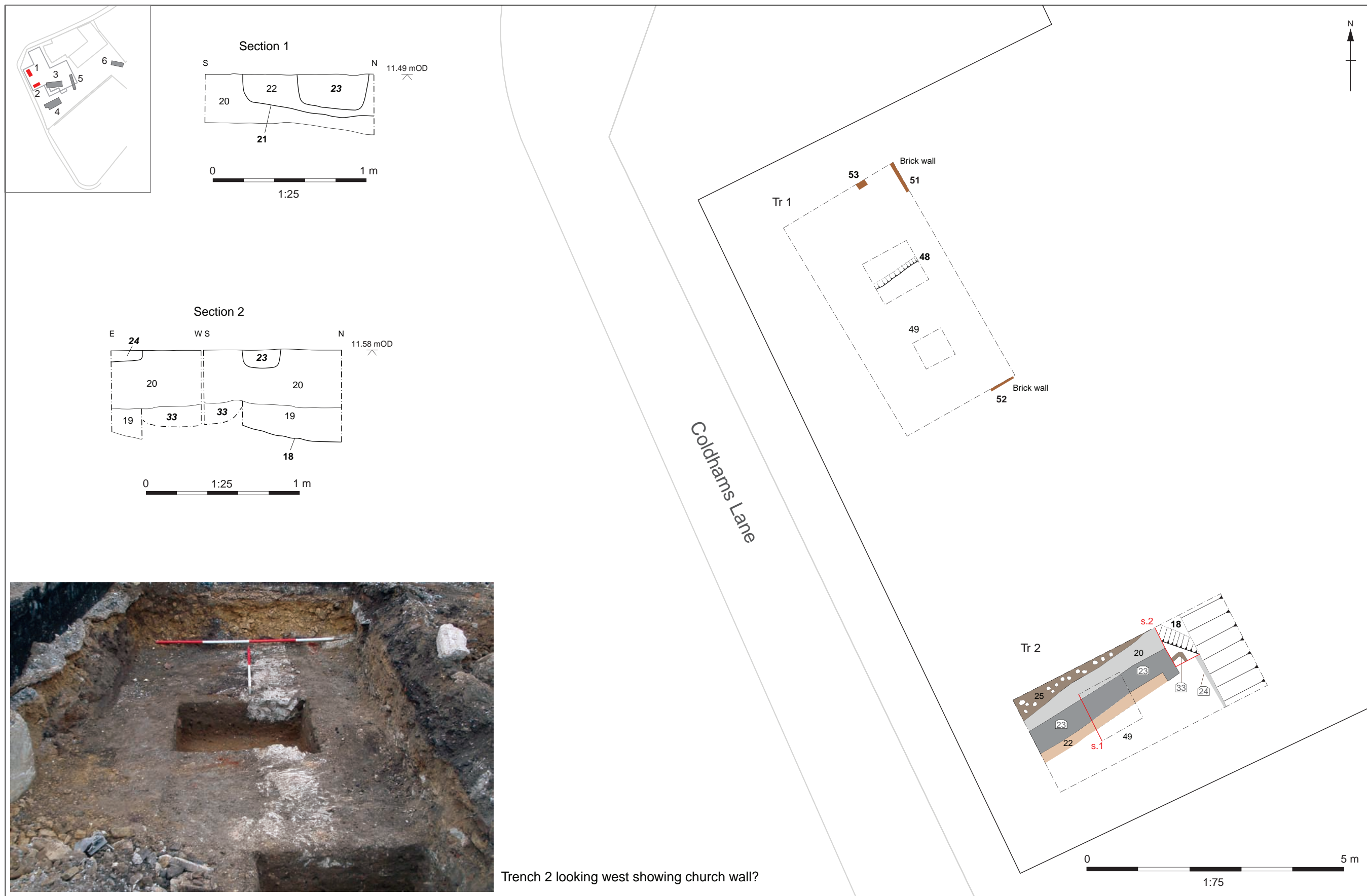


Fig 3: Plan of Trenches 1-2, Sections 1-2. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25

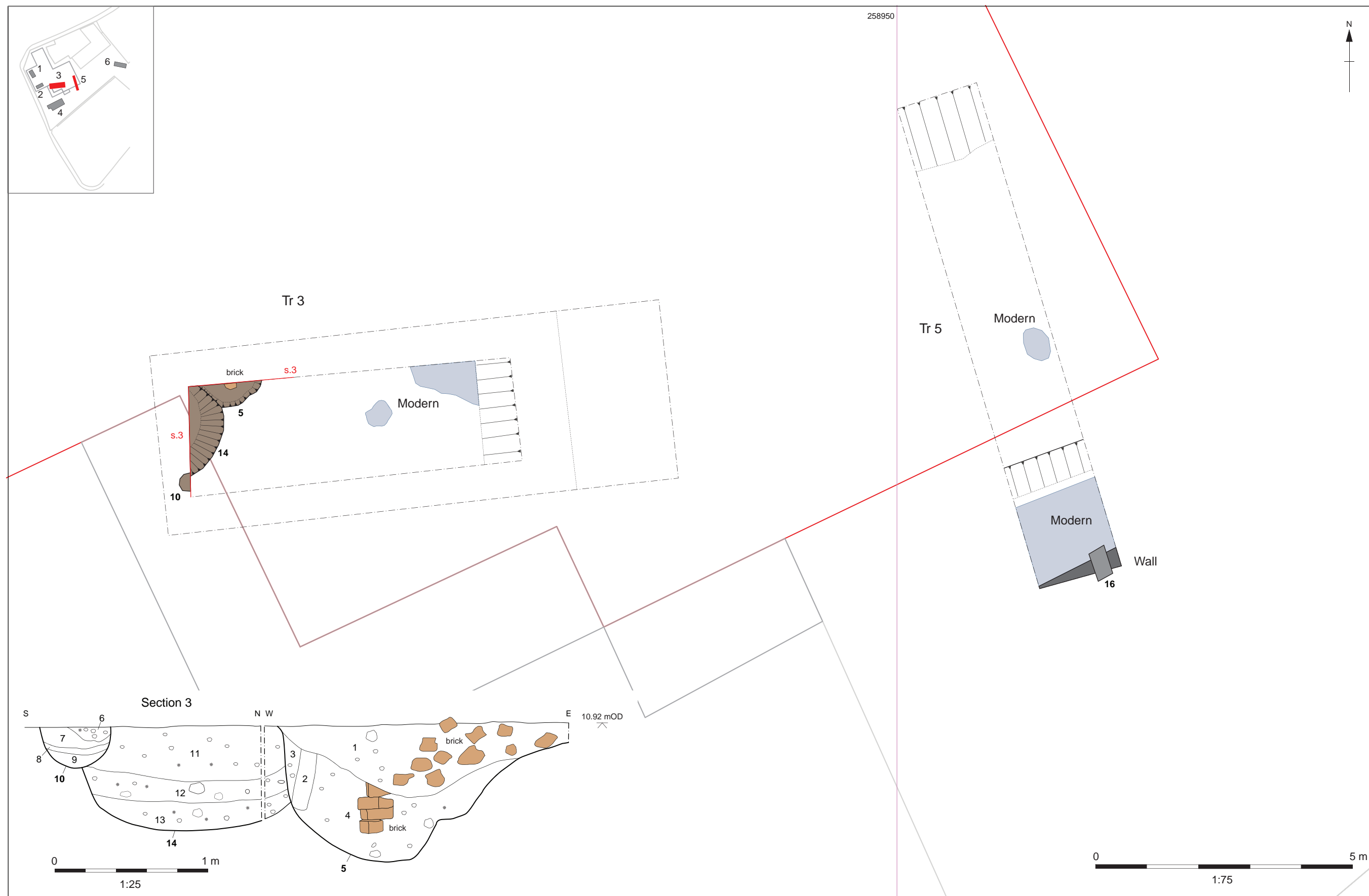


Fig 4: Plan of Trenches 3, 5 and section 3. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25

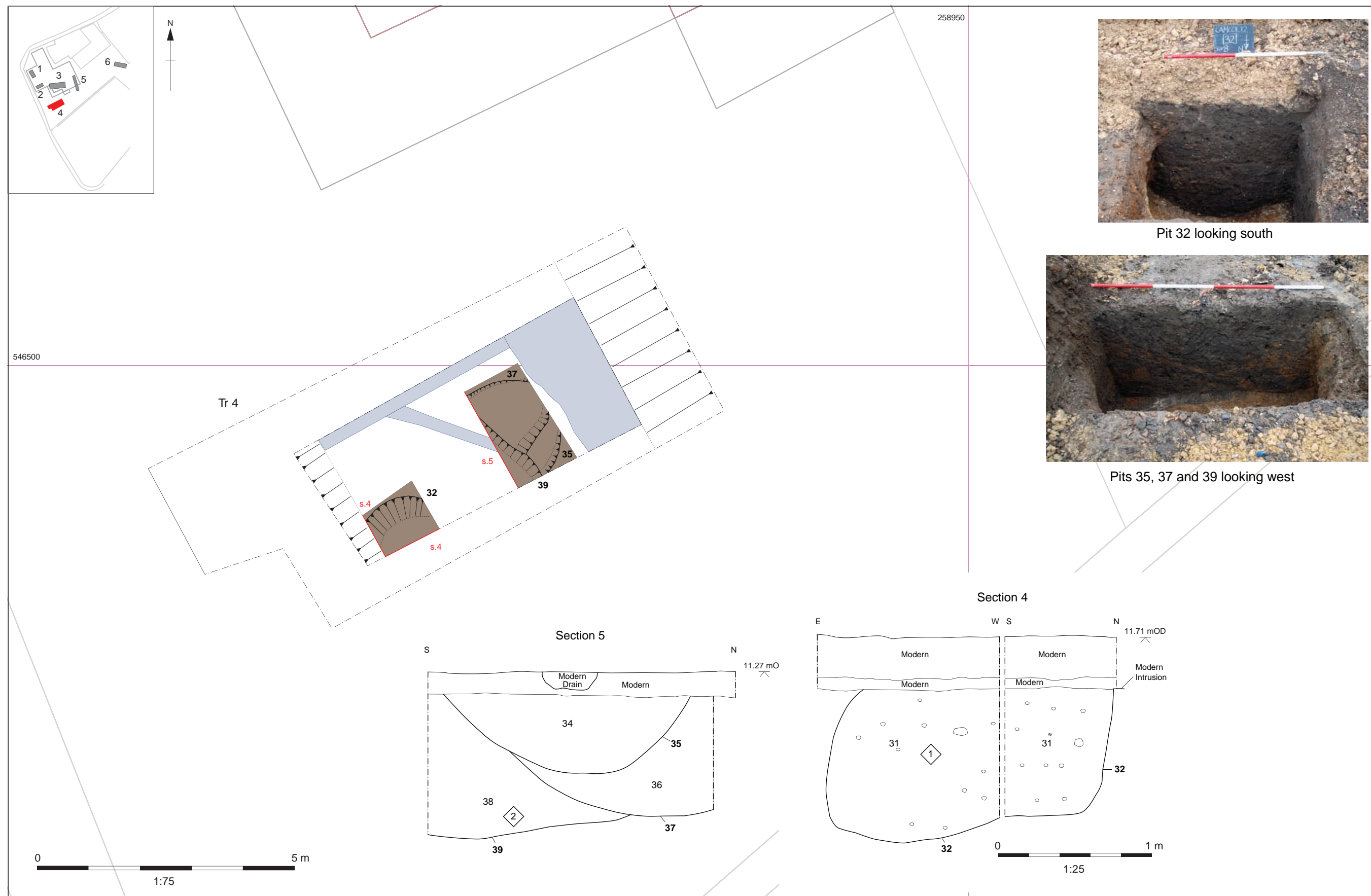


Fig 5: Plan of Trench 4 and sections 4 -5. Plan scale 1:75, section scale 1:25

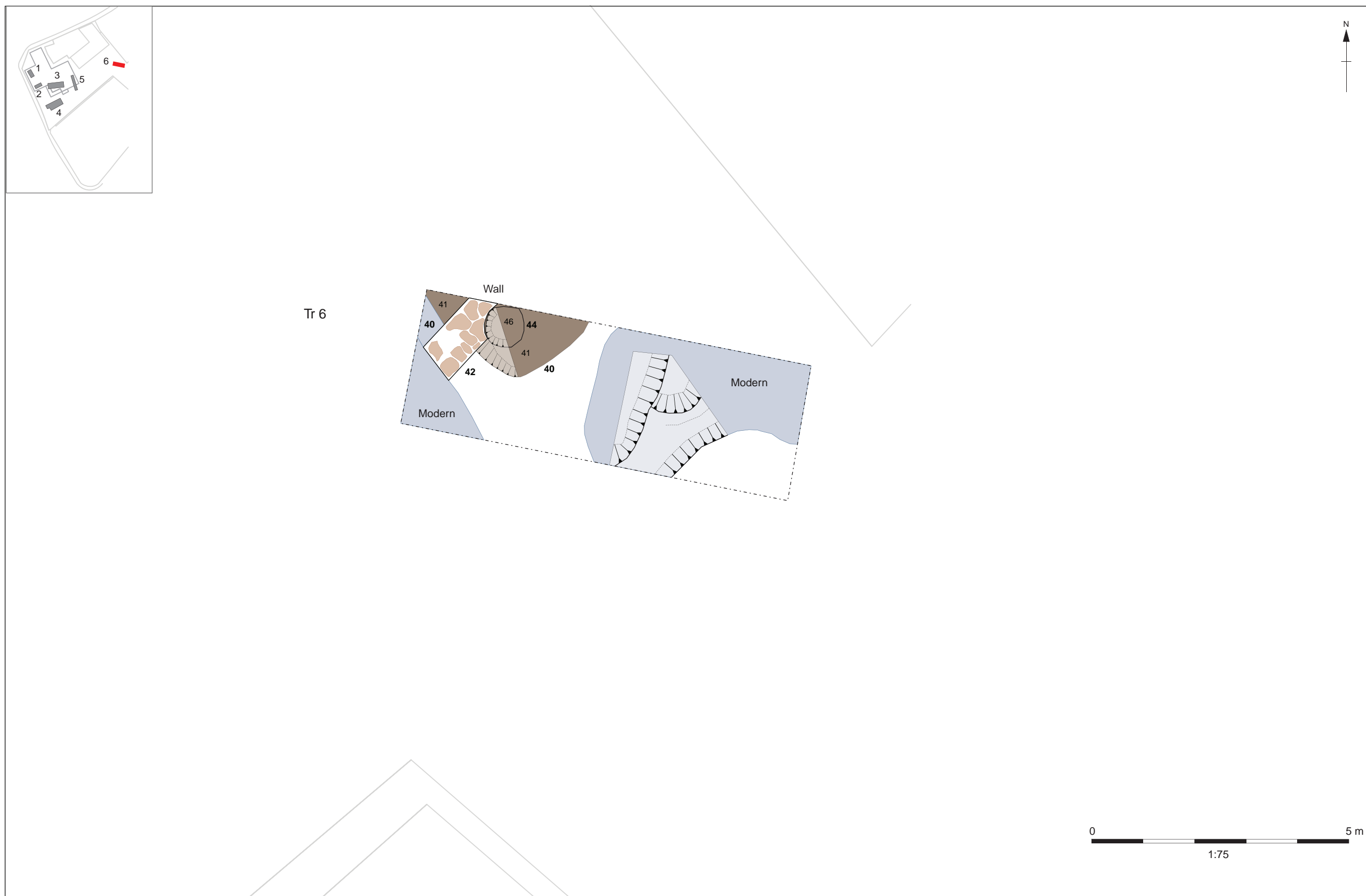


Fig 6: Plan of Trench 6. Plan scale 1:75

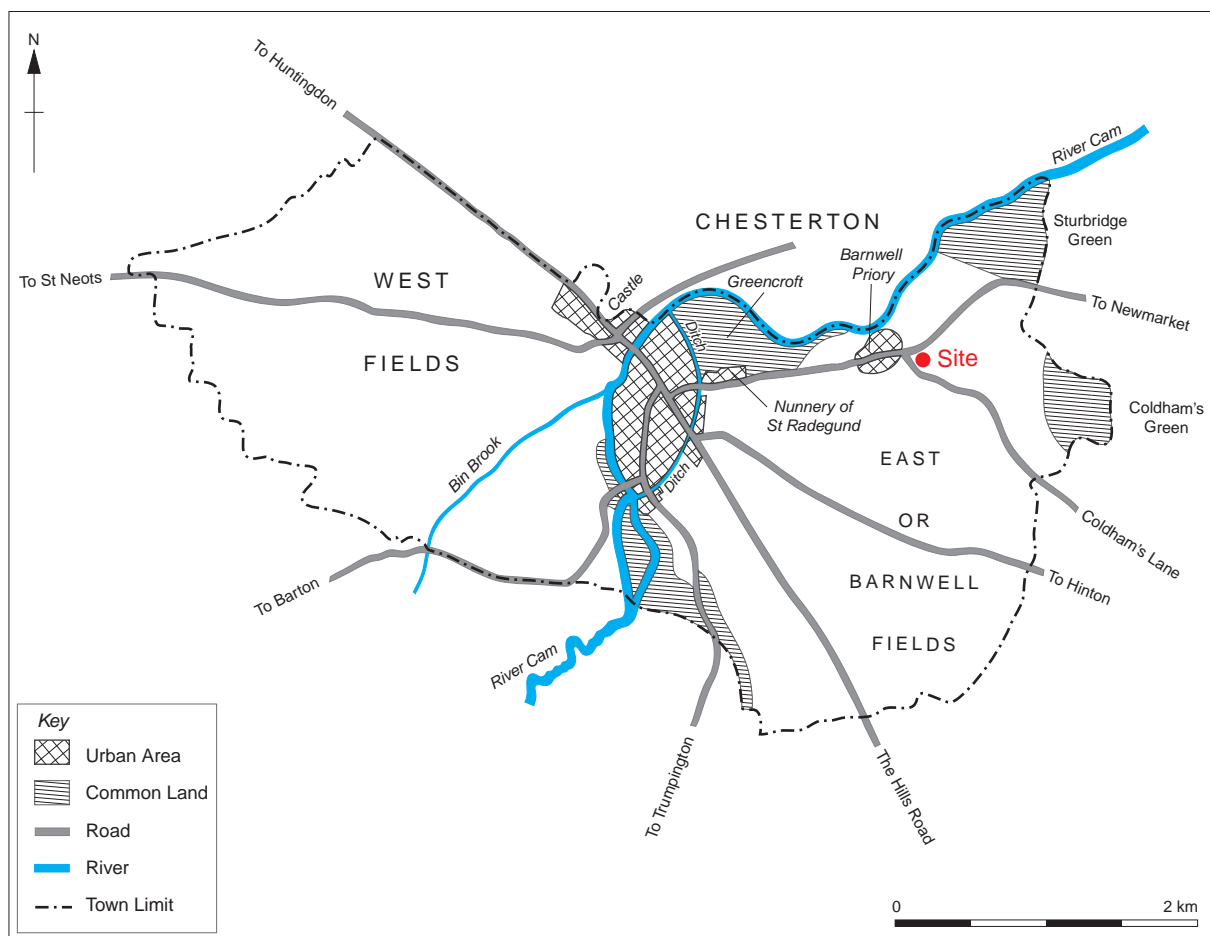


Figure 7. Site in relation to medieval Cambridge (after Maitland 1964 facing p.54). Scale 1:50000



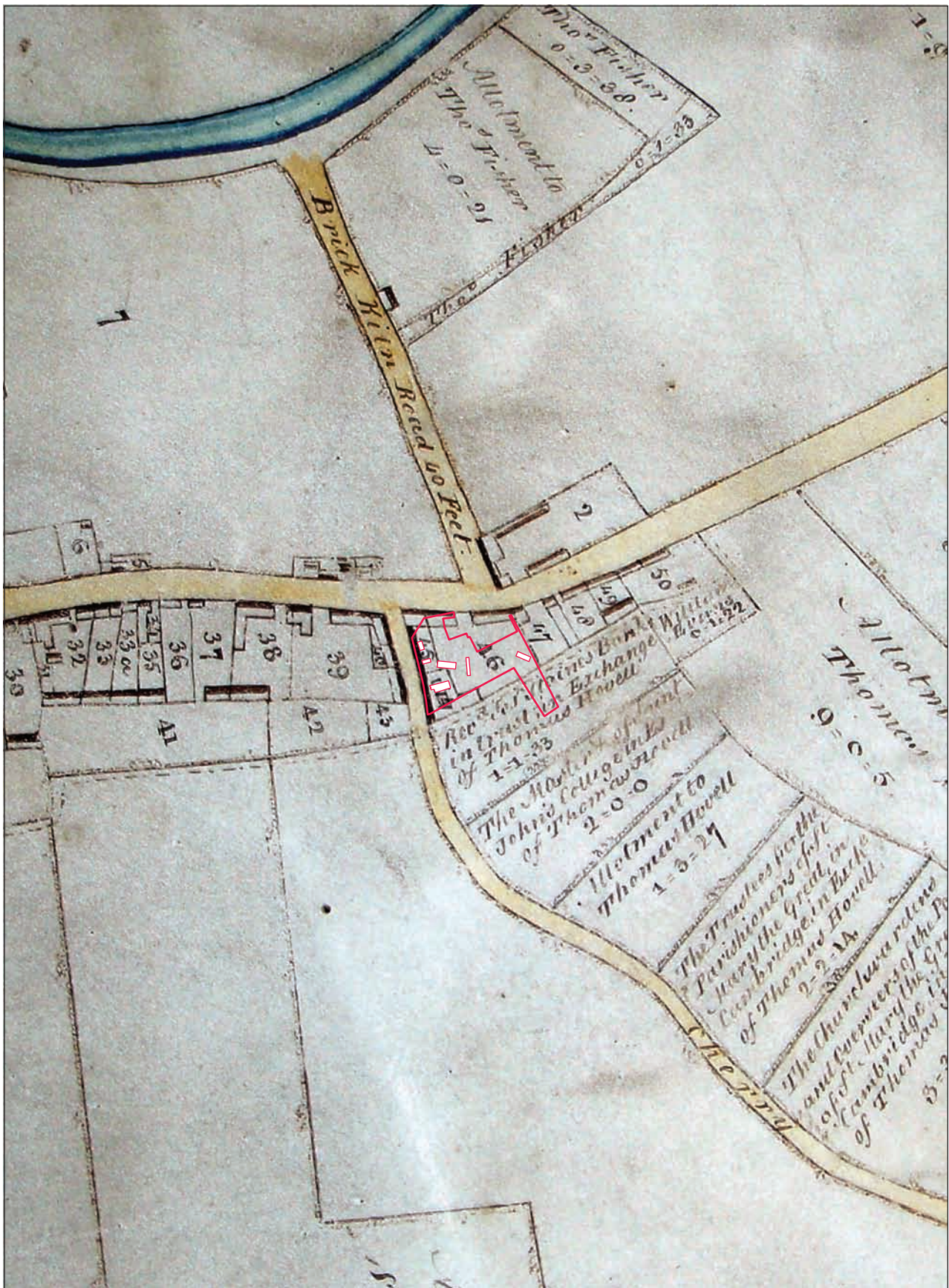


Figure 8: Enclosure Map 1812 (CRO Q/RDc16)



[illegible]

Report Number 1424



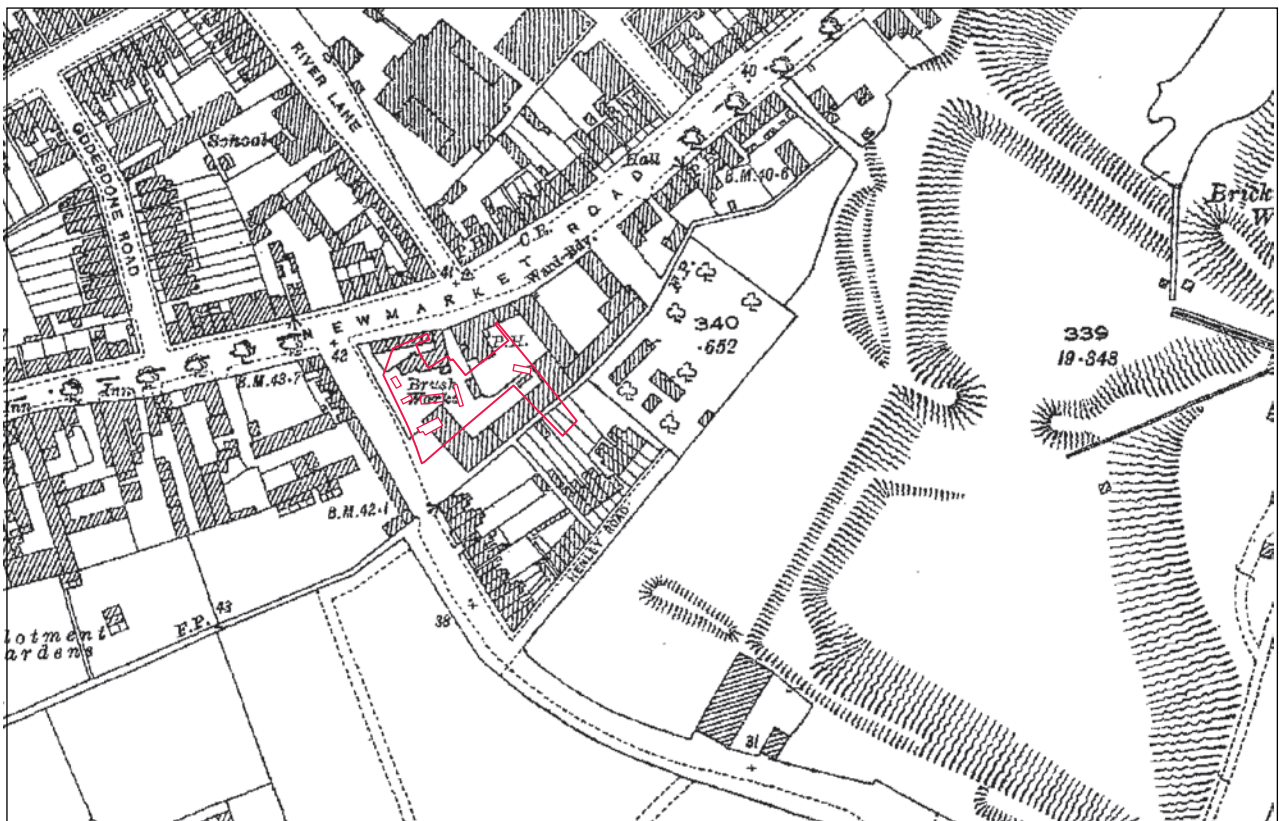


Fig 11: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1924



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