



Land to the East of 37 and to the Rear of 27-37 Romsey Terrace, Cambridge Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land to the East of 37 and to the Rear of 27-37 Romsey Terrace, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between 26th and 27th of March 2018, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land to the east of no 37 and to the rear of 27-37 Romsey Terrace, Cambridge (centred TL 4682 5747, Fig. 1). A single evaluation trench was excavated.

The evaluation uncovered a number of modern features cut into made ground overlying the natural geology including two postholes and two ditches. A possible pit and a tree throw were revealed beneath the made ground. These features all contained finds dated to post-medieval and modern periods. The north-western half of the Trench was contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Enterprise Heritage Ltd for commissioning this project. Thank you to Gemma Stewart who monitored the work on behalf of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET) for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, and prepared the archive under the management of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Enterprise Heritage Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at land to the east of 37 and to the rear of 27-37 Romsey Terrace, Cambridge [insert type of scheme, if known, e.g. a proposed new residential development] (centred on TL 4682 5747).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 17/0732/FUL). A brief was set by Gemma Stewart outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. OR – Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with ** established the scope of work required, which was set out within a written scheme of investigation produced by OA.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located within the south-east of Cambridge, to the south of Mill Road. It is bounded to the west by Gravel End, to the south by Gravel End Lane and to the north by houses. It sits at around 6m OD.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development is currently under tarmac. Most recently it was used as parking space for nearby houses.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation sedimentary bedrock sealed by River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel (accessed 28 Mar 2018: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Thatcher 2018) and based on data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

1.3.2 An archaeological evaluation approximately 100m to the north at 191 Mill Road (ECB3960) recorded no archaeological finds or features. Nor did evaluations to the east, at 8 Montreal Road (ECB4015), and further to the south at Land rear of 163-165 Coleridge Road (ECB3515). Approximately 500m to the south-west on Tenison Road (ECB4168), a series of undated features comprising two small pits and four small ditches were recorded. Significant ground disturbance associated with the site's former use as 19th-20th century railway sidings was noted. Evaluation at St Colette's Preparatory School (ECB4200) found no archaeological finds or features.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

1.3.3 Excavation at Hill Residential site and Fosters Mill (ECB3783) revealed a dispersed cluster of small Early Neolithic pits to the south of the site. To the south-west of the site, within the CB1 development area (ECB3361), an Early to Middle Bronze Age pit containing flint and pottery was revealed.

Iron Age and Roman

1.3.4 Evaluation at Mantles Yard (ECB1824), to the south-west, revealed possible Roman or later field boundaries. Also to the south-west, evaluation and excavation within the CB1 development area (ECB2159 & ECB3361) revealed Romano-British gravel quarrying. A gravel extraction pit, with a significant assemblage of Roman pottery was found during an evaluation at the Old Cattle Market (ECB159). This may relate to extraction for the Via Devana Roman road thought to run nearby or a possible Roman camp to the north.

Medieval

1.3.5 To the north-east, at 292 Mill Road, (ECB4163) an evaluation revealed undated putative quarry pits and a small pit containing a single sherd of 16th century pottery and 18th/19th century peg tile. To the south-east, an evaluation at Coleridge Community College (ECB4091) revealed inter-cutting medieval quarry pits and drainage ditches in the northern half of the site.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.6 To the south-west, excavation at Hill Residential site and Fosters Mill (ECB3783 & ECB3171) and an evaluation at the former Marshall Garage site (ECB3171) revealed evidence for 16/17th century agricultural field systems and two large 19th century pits. Works at Great Eastern House (ECB3574), the Triangle site (ECB2106) and Red House (ECB2579), all on Station Road, revealed a 19th - 20th century sequence of activity relating to the nearby railway station.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To determine or confirm the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
- iv. To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Before trenching, the trench footprint was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.2 A single trench measuring 13.50m x 1.60m was excavated (Figs. 1 & 2). It was shorter than the proposed 20m due to the frequency of services within the area, which included sewage pipes to the north and water mains to the east of the trench. The majority of the exposed features were excavated; however, the northern half of the trench was contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons. No environmental samples were taken during the project due to the modern date of the remains and the contamination.

2.2.3 A metal detector search of the excavated areas and spoil heaps was undertaken. No artefacts were recovered.

2.2.4 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trench. The full details of the trench with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trench remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

3.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east (Fig. 2, Plate 1). The natural geology of mid brownish yellow silt sand (4) was overlain by made ground (3), which was truncated by ditches 5 and 15 and post holes 7 and 11. This deposit produced metalworking debris and clinker fragments as well as fragments of 19th century pottery. Layer (3) was overlain by a levelling deposit of hard-core (2). The trench was sealed by a layer of tarmac (1).

3.2.2 Three drains were uncovered in the northern end of the trench, in close vicinity to the sewage and water mains pipes serving houses recommended for redevelopment.

3.2.3 Tree throw 9 (Fig. 3, Section 2) was uncovered in the south-east corner of the trench. It was sealed by deposit (3). This natural feature was amorphous in shape with steep sides and an irregular base. It was 0.60m long, 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by a single, light greyish brown clayey silt deposit (10). Fragments of three post-medieval bricks were found in this feature along with large fragments of tree root.

3.2.4 Pit 13 (Fig.3, Section 4) was amorphous in plan and was not excavated due to high levels of petroleum hydrocarbons contamination. It was not fully exposed within the trench but was 3.10m at its widest point. Its uppermost fill (14) consisted of light whitish grey clayey silt characterised by very frequent chalk and occasional charcoal flecks. A fragment of a rubber pipe and 19th-20th century glass was recovered from this feature. It was overlain by layer (3) and cut by ditch 15.

3.2.5 Ditch 15 (Fig.3, Section 4) was located within the northern half of the trench. It was aligned north to south with near vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.64m in width by 0.62m in depth. It was filled by a single, very dark grey clayey silt deposit (16), characterised by very frequent brick inclusions. Ditch 15 was cut into deposit 3 and also truncated pit 13.

3.2.6 Ditch 5 (Fig. 3, Section 1 & 5, Plate 2) was located south of pit 13 on a west north-west to east south-east alignment. It was 0.70m wide by 0.58m deep with steep sides and a flat base and filled by a single mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (6) containing a single shard of 18th to mid-late 19th century glass, 19th century pottery and fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material. The ditch also produced an oyster shell and a humerus fragment from a medium mammal. It was cut by post hole 7.

- 3.2.7 Post hole 7 (Fig. 3, Section 1, Plate 2) was partially exposed within the southern half of the trench, truncating ditch 5. It measured 0.64m in width and 0.46m in depth, had very steep sides and a flat base and was filled by a single deposit of very dark grey clayey silt. This post hole was filled with fragments of banded white ware collegiate service from Christ College, Cambridge. It also contained fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and a single fragment of a large mammal rib, bearing butchery marks.
- 3.2.8 Post hole 11 (Fig. 3, Section 3) was partially exposed in the southern part of the trench, to the south of ditch 5. It was 0.56m wide and 0.40m deep. It was cut through layer (3) and had steep sides and a flat base. A single deposit (12) of mid greyish brown clayey silt, containing two large fragments of 19th century brick, filled this feature.

3.3 Finds summary

- 3.3.1 The majority of the finds recovered during this evaluation date to the 19th century. Fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from most features, with the exception of pit 13, fill (14). Sherds of banded white ware collegiate service from Christ College, Cambridge were found in fill (8) of post hole 7. Pit 13, fill (14) produced a fragment of modern glass and a rubber pipe.
- 3.3.2 Very few environmental remains were recovered from the site. These included two fragments of bone and a single oyster shell. No environmental samples were taken from features at the site due to the petroleum hydrocarbons contamination and the modern nature of the features.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Archaeological features, distinguished by their mid brown and grey fills, were clearly visible within the trench. The tarmac, hard-core and made ground were easily set apart from the geology, which was characterised by its light brownish yellow colour. Both archaeological features and the natural deposits were free-draining, with no standing water hindering the archaeological work.

4.1.2 For the reasons stated above, the results of the evaluation are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aim of this investigation was to establish the character, date and state of preservations of any archaeological remains present within the proposed development area.

4.2.2 The trial trench exposed a small selection of modern features. A high degree of truncation has taken place on the site. Both topsoil and subsoil had been removed from the site and replaced by made deposits.

4.3 Interpretation and significance

4.3.1 The site lies within the south-eastern part of Cambridge, adjoining Mill Road, on land previously occupied by car parking premises. The evaluation revealed two ditches (5 & 15) of modern date and a number of drains associated with the parking area. The two post holes (7 & 11) could represent a fence line running north-east to south-west, however, the limited scope of the evaluation precludes further interpretation.

4.3.2 All of the above features cut through a layer of made ground (3) that contained 19th century pottery and brick. Only two features within the evaluation trench were sealed by layer 3; tree throw 9 and pit 13. Pit 13 contained 19th -20th century glass and rubber, which would suggest that it was of modern origin, much like the features which truncated layer 3.

4.3.3 Few finds were recovered from the site, and the environmental potential is considered to be low; few animal bones were recovered and there was petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in the area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained number of modern features: two ditches, two post holes, a pit and a tree throw. Trench consists of tarmac, hard-core and made ground overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	13.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1	Layer	-	0.20	Tarmac	-	Modern
2	Layer	-	0.20	Hardcore	-	Modern
3	Layer	-	0.50	made ground	Slag, clinker, pottery, brick	Modern
4	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
5	Cut	0.70	0.58	Ditch 5	-	Modern
6	Fill	0.70	0.58	Fill of ditch 5	Glass, pottery, brick, bone, oyster shell	Modern
7	Cut	0.64	0.46	Post hole 7	-	Modern
8	Fill	0.64	0.46	Fill of post hole 7	Glass, pottery, bone	Modern
9	Cut	0.76	0.15	Tree throw 9	-	post med - modern
10	Fill	0.76	0.15	Fill of tree throw 9	Slate, brick	post med - modern
11	Cut	0.56	0.40	Post hole 11	-	Modern
12	Fill	0.56	0.40	Fill of post hole 11	Brick	Modern
13	Cut	3.1	-	Pit 13	-	Modern
14	Fill	3.1	-	Fill of pit 13	Glass, rubber pipe	Modern
15	Cut	0.64	0.62	Ditch 15	-	Modern
16	Fill	0.64	0.62	Fill of ditch 15	-	Modern

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Slag and Fuel By-Products

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

Introduction and Methodology

B.1.1 Two fragments of slag and a single fragment of clinker were collected by hand during the evaluation. The materials were weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.1.2 The slag was recovered from layer (3) in Trench 1. It consists of two irregular fragments of moderately dense, slightly glassy, undiagnostic slag, weighing 0.069kg, externally purplish-black to black, internally black, with numerous small, and occasional larger, vesicles. The surfaces are rough and irregular and, although predominantly non-metallic, a small area on one fragment exhibits weak magnetism, and it presumably contains tiny fragments of high iron content material. A single fragment of clinker (0.006kg), most likely from a domestic fire, was recovered from the same context.

Discussion

B.1.3 The slag and clinker is undiagnostic and not closely datable. It was recovered alongside 19th century ceramics and may represent material brought to the site as hard-core.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.4 The slag and clinker assemblage is fragmentary and its significance is uncertain. Should further work be undertaken, additional material may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the slag and clinker may be deselected prior to archive deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

B.2 Glass

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

Introduction and Methodology

- B.2.1 Two fragments of glass were recovered from ditch **5** fill 6, a single shard from post hole **7** fill 8 and a fourth from pit **13** fill 14. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, weight, and dated where possible. The results are recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.2.2 Ditch **5**, fill (6) produced a single, triangular fragment (0.005kg) of dark olive-green, not closely datable, bottle glass, and a fragment of flat, near-colourless window glass (0.002kg) with a straight, rounded, thickened edge, suggesting it is hand-made. It is probably cylinder-blown sheet glass, a production method common from the 18th to mid-late 19th century. A single body shard (0.010kg) from a small, clear, colourless cylindrical vessel, most likely a bottle, was recovered from post hole **7**, fill (8). A neck-rim shard (0.008kg) from a clear, colourless glass bottle or jar was recovered from pit **13**. The glass surface is slightly iridized and although the shard is not closely datable, form and colouration suggest a 19th-20th century origin. All the glass recovered is likely to be the result of rubbish deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.2.3 The glass assemblage is fragmentary and not significant. Should further work be undertaken, more glass may be recovered, although only at low levels. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

Introduction

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of pottery, predominantly 19th century refined white earthenwares. In total, 23 sherds weighing 0.365kg, were recovered, the bulk of which came from the backfill (8) of post hole **7**. The condition of the overall assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is moderate at approximately 16g.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric

classification has been carried out for all previously described types, using the Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified, and weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in the summary catalogue in this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

- B.3.3 An abraded refined white earthenware jar base with heavily crazed glaze was recovered from context 3, alongside two joining sherds from a 19th or perhaps early 20th century banded white ware plate rim and a small sherd of transfer-printed refined white earthenware. Ditch 5, fill 6, which produced 19th century ceramic building material, contained a single sherd from a 19th century Yellow ware vessel with external slip (mocha) decoration, and a rim sherd from a transfer-printed (willow pattern-type) refined white earthenware plate or dish.
- B.3.4 The largest group of sherds came from post hole 7, fill 8, including an English stoneware vessel rim, refined white earthenware base sherds from a plate or dish with a partial transfer-printed mark on the base, of which [PA]TENT SAFETY can be discerned, as can B&S, however, the manufacturer is uncertain. The bulk of the sherds are from dishes or plates, a mug and a serving vessel from a banded white ware service. Rim sherds are simply decorated with dark red banding, and two undecorated base sherds indicate the origin of the service. On the reverse of one sherd is the partial transfer-printed name of a Cambridge college, CHRISTS and, on the upper surface, a fragment of a motto [SOU]VENT ME [SOUVIENT]. A base sherd from a second vessel shows the lower border of Christs College coat of arms, below which is the partial word [SO]UVIENT from the end of the Christs College motto. A minimum of seven vessels from the college service are present in this context and it seems most likely that the banded white ware sherds recovered from context 3 are also part of this service.

Discussion

- B.3.5 The assemblage is fragmentary, and although representing another incidence of deposition of collegiate wares within the city, the levels of pottery are not significant, other than to indicate the presence of 19th century pottery including material from a banded white ware service from Christs College, Cambridge.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.3.6 Should further work be undertaken, sherds of pottery, more specifically, from the banded white ware collegiate service, may be recovered. This statement acts as a full record and if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Cut	Fabric and form	MNV	No. of Sherds	Weight (kg)	Pot Date
3		Refined white earthenware jar base with traces of impressed letters on the recessed underside (the letters are unclear). Externally and internally glazed, abraded to moderately abraded	1	1	0.024	C19th
		Rim sherds from a refined white earthenware dish or plate, externally and internally glazed, with internal banded decoration (dark red)	1	2	0.011	C19th +
		Abraded sherd from a transfer-printed refined white earthenware vessel, externally and internally glazed	1	1	0.002	C19th
6	5	Rim sherd from a transfer-printed refined white earthenware dish or plate, externally and internally glazed, decorated internally with a willow pattern-type border. Moderately abraded	1	1	0.006	C19th +
		Abraded Yellow ware vessel, externally and internally glazed, with external slip decoration (blue mocha)	1	1	0.003	C19th
8	7	Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), unabraded base sherd from a dish or plate, externally and internally glazed. On the reverse a partial transfer-printed (dark red) name of a Cambridge college CHRISTS, and on the upper surface a fragment of a motto [SOU]VENT ME [SOUVIENT]	1	1	0.023	C19th +
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), unabraded base sherd from a dish or plate, externally and internally glazed. On the internal surface a partial transfer-printed (dark red), the lower border of Christs College coat of arms, below which is the partial word [SOU]VIENT from the end of the Christs College moto.	1	1	0.009	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), base angle and partial profile from a dish or plate. Externally and internally glazed, and internally decorated with a simple dark red band at the edge of the marly	0	1	0.023	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), upright simple rounded rim from a mug, externally and internally glazed and externally decorated with a broad band (on rim edge) and narrow dark red band, and internally with a narrow dark red band just below the rim	1	2	0.009	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), thick body sherd most likely from a serving vessel, externally and internally glazed and internally decorated with a narrow dark red band on the edge of the marly	1	1	0.012	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), moderately abraded rim sherds (rim rounded and externally thickened). From a dish or plate, externally and internally glazed, and internally decorated with a broad band (on rim edge) and narrow dark red band below, with a second narrow dark red band on the edge of the marly	2	5	0.037	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware (banded whiteware), moderately abraded rim sherd simple rounded with flat obtuse base angle (profile) from dish or plate, externally and internally glazed and internally decorated with a decorated with a broad band (on rim edge) and narrow dark red band below, with a second narrow dark red band on the edge of the marly	1	1	0.017	C19th+
		Refined white earthenware base sherds from a plate or dish with a partial transfer printed mark (in black) on the base [PA]TENT SAFETY can be discerned, as can B&S, however, the manufacturer is uncertain	1	2	0.024	C19th+
		Unabraded English stoneware vessel rim sherd, Bristol-type glaze	1	1	0.012	C18th-19th+
		White stoneware unabraded pierced base sherd from a meat or fish strainer	1	1	0.068	L C18th-19th+
		White stoneware unabraded bowl or jar base angle and slightly obtuse wall	1	1	0.085	L C18th-19th+
Total			16	23	0.365	

Table 1: Pottery catalogue by Context and Cut
(EVE= Estimated Vessel Equivalent, MNV= Minimum number of vessels)

B.4 Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 Two fragments of roofing state were recovered. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.4.2 From tree throw **9**, fill 10, a single sub-rectangular piece of blue-black Welsh roofing slate (0.005kg) was recovered, measuring 42 x 36mm (narrowing to 14mm) and approximately 2.5mm thick. The context also produced 19th century pottery. A second fragment of slate recovered from post hole **11**, fill 12 was roughly triangular, 58 x 25mm tapering to 2mm, 6mm thick, with a slight trace of mortar on one surface.

B.4.3 The slate most likely relates to re-roofing or damaged slates from surrounding housing or to demolition of housing. During demolition, any complete slates would most likely have been recovered for reuse elsewhere. The fragments do little, other than to indicate that buildings in the vicinity had slate roofs. Welsh slate became a common roofing material for buildings of all statuses in the 19th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.4 Should further work be undertaken, additional slate roofing material and possibly associated nails are likely to be recovered. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record. The slate may be deselected prior to archival deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

Introduction and Methodology

- B.5.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of brick and roof tile, was recovered from features, a tree throw and a layer. In total, 11 CBM fragments, weighing 1.531kg, were retrieved. No complete examples were recovered, and all are moderately abraded or abraded. The material recovered is post-medieval.
- B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded, where this was identifiable. Fabrics are noted and dating is necessarily broad. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Ceramic Building Material, Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication* (2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) & McComish (2015) form the basis for identification.

Assemblage

- B.5.3 The small assemblage of CBM was dispersed across a single trench. Brick fragments are the most common form and then roof tile, some of the fragments are not closely datable, however, the pottery recovered from the features is all 19th century.
- B.5.4 Layer 3 produced a fragment from a Suffolk White brick, tree throw **9** fill 10 contained fragments from three bricks and a fragment of roof tile; all are probably of 19th century date. Ditch **5** fill 6 contained a single brick fragment and roof tile fragments; the largest brick assemblage by weight was recovered from post hole **11**, fill 12.

Discussion

- B.5.5 A fragmentary and mixed assemblage of CBM was recovered, probably representing a small quantity of 19th century rubble that became incorporated into the features.

Retention, dispersal or display

- B.5.6 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little interest. However, it does indicate that, if further work is undertaken, CBM is likely to be produced, although only at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Cut	CBM or Fired/Burnt clay description and form	No. frags	Weight (kg)	Date
3		Corner fragment of brick. Portions of four surfaces at right angles survive. Fine silty cream fabric, moderate voids, often elongated. Surfaces are relatively smooth. Almost conchoidal fracture. Appears to be a fragment of a 'Suffolk white' brick	1	0.249	C19th
6	5	Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile with portions of surviving upper and lower surfaces and a single edge. Pale pink silty fabric with mid-grey core. Moderate small irregular voids. Lower surface sanded. 15mm thick	1	0.059	NCD
		Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile with portions of surviving upper and lower surfaces and a single edge. Pale pink silty fabric with moderate grog pellets. Moderate small irregular voids. Lower surface sanded. 14mm thick	1	0.058	NCD
		Sub-rectangular fragment of roof tile with portions of surviving upper and lower surfaces and a single edge. Dull red sandy fabric with moderate tiny voids and rare calcareous flecks. Lower surface sanded. 17mm thick	1	0.044	NCD
		Irregular small fragment of brick with a single surviving surface, possibly mortared	1	0.025	C19th
10	9	Fragment of brick. Portions of two surfaces at right angles survive. Fine silty sandy mixed pink and buff fabric, moderate voids. Surfaces are relatively rough, traces of mortar	1	0.102	C19th
		Irregular fragment of roof tile with surviving upper and lower surfaces and portions of two edges. Very mixed yellow and dull red swirled and layered fabric with frequent tiny voids. Surfaces dull pale yellow, possibly sooted. 13mm thick	1	0.107	NCD
		Fragment of brick. Dark red sandy fabric, occasional quartz grains and specks of off-white calcareous material	1	0.013	C19th
		Fragment of brick. Portion of one surface survives. Fine silty cream fabric, moderate voids, often elongated. Surface is relatively smooth. Almost conchoidal fracture. Appears to be a fragment of a 'Suffolk white' brick	1	0.013	C19th
12	11	Large fragment of brick, complete header face present. Fine silty cream fabric, moderate voids, occasional grog. Surfaces are sanded except for one. Almost conchoidal fracture. 102mm wide and 64mm thick	1	0.718	C19th
		Fragment of brick. Portions of two surfaces at right angles survive. Dark red gritty fabric, outer 7mm browner, core purplish. Occasional quartz grains, calcareous material, and flints up to 10mm. Surfaces are rough and sanded, all mortared except one. 64mm thick	1	0.143	19th
Totals:			11	1.531	

Table 2: CBM catalogue by Context and Cut

B.6 Miscellaneous

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA

B.6.1 During the evaluation a cylindrical piece of black rubber weighing 1g, 38mm long by 6mm in diameter, was recovered from pit **13** fill 14, its purpose is unknown and it is likely to be late 19th or 20th century, having been found with glass of a probable similar date.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.2 The material may be deselected prior to archival deposition.], subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD pers. comm.

C.1.1 A fragmentary assemblage of two pieces of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation: from ditch 5 fill 6, a humerus fragment from a medium mammal, and from post hole 7 fill 8, a fragment of rib, with butchery marks, from a large mammal. Both fragments of bone were recovered alongside 19th century ceramics, and both may be discarded prior to archive deposition.

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

C.2.1 A single bivalve shell was collected by hand during the evaluation from ditch 5, fill 6. The shell is well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shell was weighed (0.017kg) and recorded by species, a complete left valve (Winder 2011) from an edible oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell shows no evidence of the small 'V' or 'U' -shaped hole on the outer edge of the shell caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster prior to its consumption in a raw state.

Discussion

C.2.2 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The shells represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, they may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features, in this case 19th or 20th century glass.

C.2.3 Oysters remained a common food for poor and rich alike, prior to the middle of the 19th century, when the natural oyster beds became exhausted in England. As the oyster beds declined, what had previously been the food of the poor became a delicacy for the upper classes (missfoodwise.com 2013).

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.4 The assemblage indicates that, should further work take place, shell would be found, with the likelihood of recovery of further complete shells, however, the evaluation suggests there will be only moderate to low levels of shell deposition. This statement acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed or deselected prior to archive deposition, subject to agreement with CCC archive team, who treat each archive discard proposal on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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consulted 10/12/2017

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Winder, J.M 2011 Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-313679		
Project Name	Land to the East of 37 and to the Rear of 27-37 Romsey Terrace, Cambridge		
Start of Fieldwork	26/03/2018	End of Fieldwork	27/03/2018
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMROM18	Planning App. No.	17/0732/FUL
HER Number	ECB5354	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning Condition
Development Type	Residential Development
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <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 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	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Post hole	Modern (1901 to present)	Bricks	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Glass	Modern (1901 to present)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) 27-37 Romsey Terrace Cambridge CB1 3NH
District	Cambridge City	
Parish	Cambridge City	
HER office	CCC	
Size of Study Area	740sqm	
National Grid Ref	TL 4682 5747	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Chris Thatcher
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB5354
Digital Archive	OA East	CAMROM18
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB5354

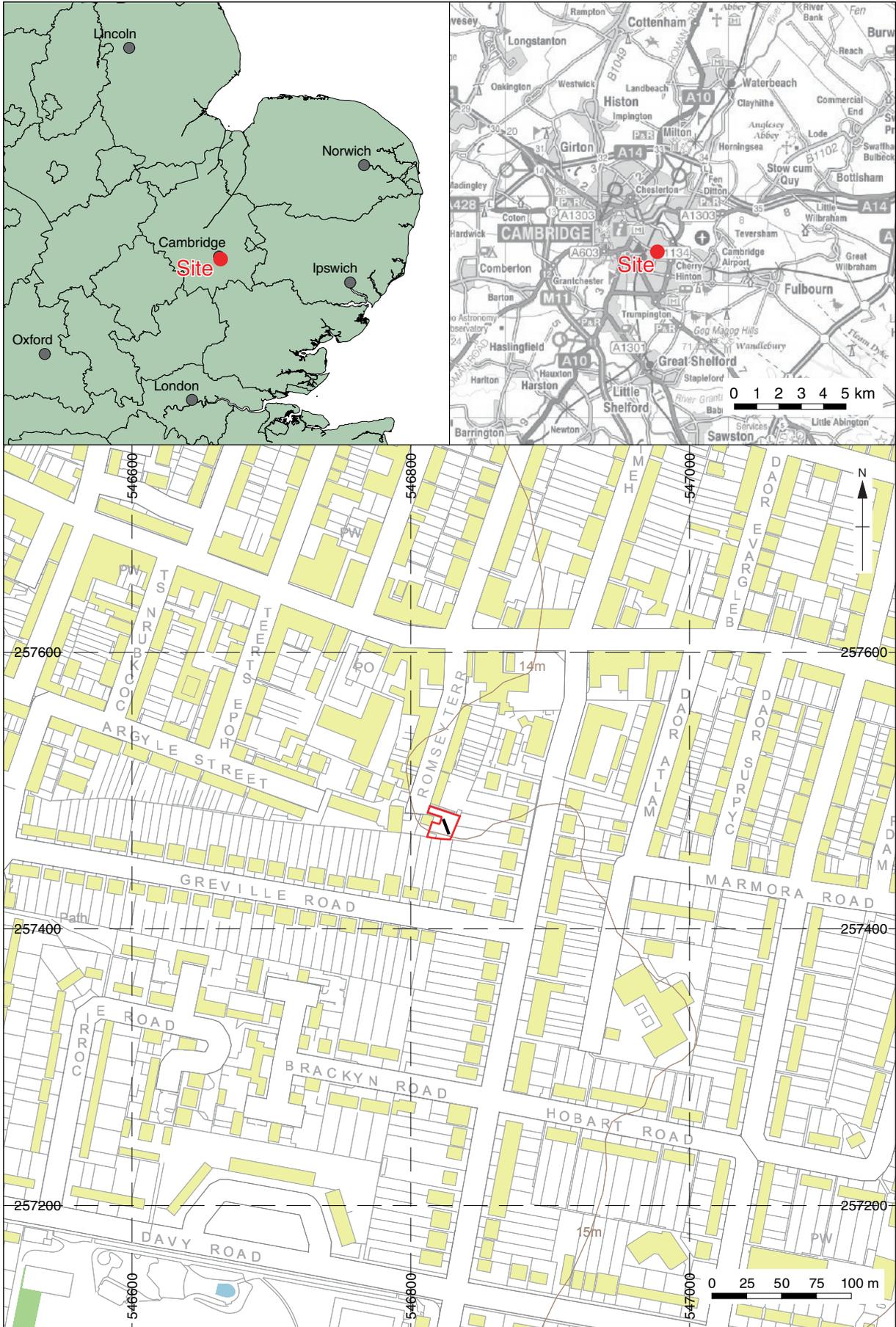
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media

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Paper Media

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Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trench (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Trench plan

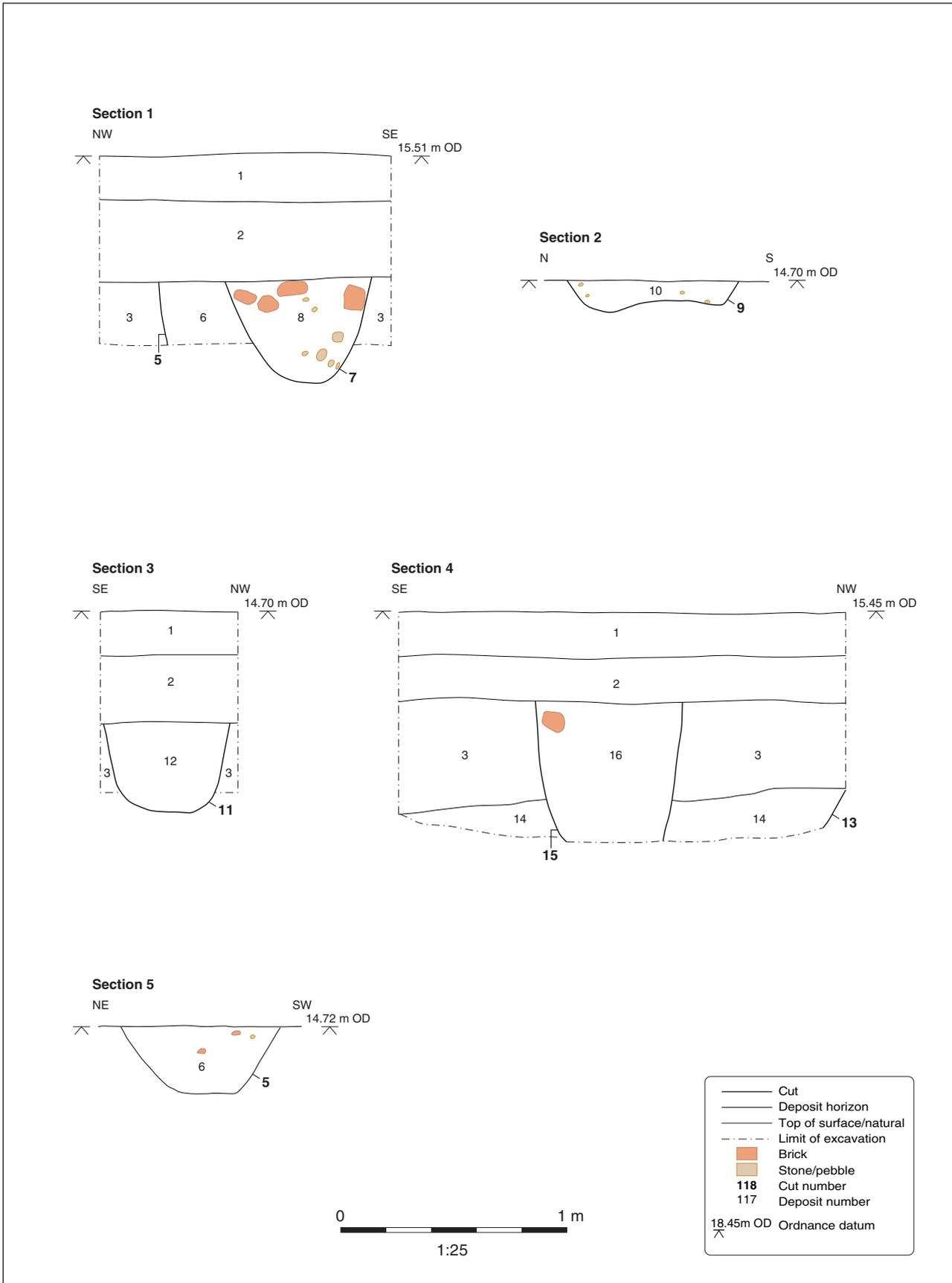


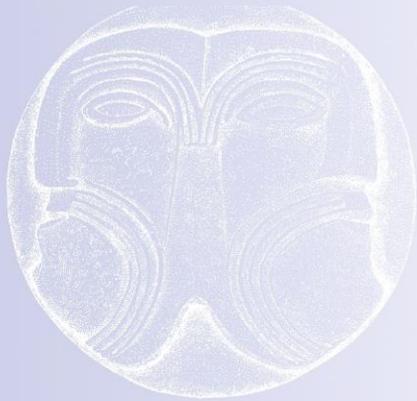
Figure 3: Selected sections. Scale 1:25



Plate 1: View of Trench from north-west



Plate 2: View of post hole 7 and ditch 5 from west



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