

Land to Rear of 1 and 3 Cranmer Road and 39 Grange Road Cambridge



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2016

Client: Beacon Planning on behalf
of King's College, Cambridge

OA East Report No: 2018
OASIS No: oxfordar3-270867
NGR: TL 43908 58020

Land to Rear of 1 and 3 Cranmer Road and 39 Grange Road, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: December 2016

Report Number: 2018

Site Name: Land on the corner of Cranmer Road and Grange Road, Cambridge

HER Event No: ECB 4858

Date of Works: November 2016

Client Name: Beacon Planning on behalf of King's College, Cambridge

Client Ref:

Planning Ref: Pre-planning

Grid Ref: TL 43908 58020

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Summary

Between the 22nd and the 25th of November 2016 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of No's 1 and 3 Cranmer Road and 39 Grange Road, Cambridge. The evaluation was carried out to provide information concerning the potential impact of a development proposal on archaeological remains. To this end three trenches were excavated ranging from 10m to 25m in length for a total length of 50m.

Features of probable late post-medieval/early modern date were found in Trench 3 in the south-east corner of the development area. These consisted of two small pits, a shallow ditch and small gully all cut into a possible levelling deposit overlying the natural. No archaeological evidence was found in Trenches 1 and 2.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the rear of Nos 1 and 3 Cranmer Road and 39 Grange Road, Cambridge.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Pre-planning), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 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 on the western periphery of Cambridge City, within Newnham Ward. It is situated around 0.4km east of Bin Brook and c.0.7m west of the River Cam.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated at around 11m OD, on a bedrock geology of Gault Formation Mudstone, with superficial deposits of River Terrace 2, Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed 8th November 2016).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

An in-depth Desk-based Assessment of the site has previously been undertaken (Bush 2016a), therefore only a brief summary of known archaeological remains in the immediate area was included in the Specification (Bush 2016b) which is reproduced below:

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.1 Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the search area is sparse and consists of residual flint scatters found in later features during archaeological works between 0.4km and 0.5km away (CHER 11515 & MCB 18591).

Iron Age

- 1.3.2 Remains of an Iron Age date are slightly more prevalent across the surrounding area, with the most immediate evidence being found c.0.2km south of the Site during an archaeological evaluation off Selwyn Gardens where a ditch was revealed which produced Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (CB 151629). Human remains have also been discovered (in 1999) whilst digging a soak away on Corpus Christi sports ground (MCB 15811; c.0.3km west of the Site).

Romano-British

- 1.3.3 Activity relating to the Roman period is fairly abundant across the search area. The most immediate evidence was located just 70m north-east during an evaluation in Selwyn College where a field boundary ditch and extant plough soil were uncovered (CB 15371). The evaluation and excavation at Ridley Hall, c.0.4km east of the Site uncovered considerable evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement activity, including enclosure ditches, pits and pottery assemblages (MCB 18591 & 19710).
- 1.3.4 Roman burials have also been uncovered in the grounds of Newnham College, just 0.2km to the south-east (CHER 04427).

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.5 A considerable amount of remains relating to Anglo-Saxon occupation have also been revealed within the area. The closest evidence to the Site is located c.0.2km to the west at Leckhampton House, where Middle Saxon ditches and pottery (MCB 19989) were uncovered. The densest archaeological settlement remains have been uncovered during fieldwork at the Institute of Criminology, located c.0.3km east of the Site (CB 15349).

Medieval

- 1.3.6 Medieval remains are minimal in the vicinity of the site, due to it being located outside of the limits of the medieval town. However a collection of findspots (pottery and metalwork) are located between c.0.2km and 0.4km west and south of the Site (CHER 04400, 05072, 05113 and MCB 16929).

Post-medieval to modern

- 1.3.7 The route of Grange Road is evident on maps from 1830 but was formalised as a public bridle road during Enclosure (Bush 2016), on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1886) it is named as Grange Road. Two plots are shown on the west side of Grange Road at the location of the subject site but neither is built on. The land to the rear of the properties is open and is probably agricultural.
- 1.3.8 Cranmer Road was constructed in 1891 and the unnamed lane which bounds the southern side of the Site was laid out in 1878 (Guillebaud 2007, fig. 1).
- 1.3.9 The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (revised 1901) shows a house in each of the Grange Road plots and the land to the rear has been developed along Cranmer Road. These houses continue to stand to the present day with some additions and alterations.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The project was commissioned by Beacon Planning on behalf of King's College, Cambridge. OA East would like to thank Shane Alexander of King's College. The excavation was carried out by the author with the help of Neus Esparsa Nogues. The machine excavator was supplied by Lattenbury Services. The project was managed for OA East by Aileen Conner and monitored on behalf of Cambridge County Council by Andy Thomas.

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 in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team and a WSI issued by Oxford Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.1.2 This information is required to inform a planning application for a proposed development that includes the construction of student accommodation to the rear of Nos 1 and 3 Cranmer Road and No 39 Grange Road.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A total of 50m of trenching was opened, providing a c. 4% sample of the development area. This comprised three trenches, one 25m long, one 15m long and one 10m long.
- 2.2.2 The site is located within a conservation area and as such all trees are subject to protection. To comply with this constraint ground protection was laid around tree roots to prevent compaction during machining and no trench was located within the Root Protection Zones.
- 2.2.3 The site comprised two separate properties at the time of the evaluation and access was limited. Trenches 1 and 3 were therefore excavated with a 1.6 ton mini digger fitted with a 1.2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket. Trench 2 was excavated with a 1 ton micro digger fitted with a 0.8m flat bladed ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under constant supervision of a qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.2.4 The trenches were located to Ordnance Survey using a Leica GS08 with SmartNet live correctional datafeed.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. Bucket sampling of 90-litres of topsoil and subsoil at the ends of the trenches was carried out and recovered a small amount of modern material.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East *pro-formas*. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 As all the archaeological features were of recent date and likely relating to gardens no environmental samples were taken.
- 2.2.8 The site was located in back gardens with the trenches located on a lawn. Conditions were damp and overcast.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Only Trench 3 revealed any potentially archaeological features. The trenches are described below in number order.

3.2 Trenches 1 and 2

3.2.1 Both trenches were devoid of archaeology. Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner of the development area, aligned north-west to south-east, it was 15m long, 1.5m wide and had an average depth of 0.52m. The trench contained a dark brown silty sand topsoil (11) 0.27m thick and a dark reddish brown subsoil (12) 0.25m in thickness (Plate 1).

3.2.2 Trench 2 was located in the garden of 3 Cranmer Road to the west of Trench 3. It was aligned just off north to south and was 10m long, 1m wide and had an average depth of 0.64m. The trench contained a dark brown silty sand topsoil (11) 0.27m thick and a dark reddish brown subsoil (12) 0.45m in thickness (Plate 2).

3.3 Trench 3

3.3.1 Located to the south of Trench 1 and east of Trench 2, this trench was aligned just off east to west. The trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and had an average depth of 0.66m (Fig.3, Plate 3).

3.3.2 The clay/gravel natural was overlaid by brownish red silty sand subsoil (14), 0.07m thick at the western end of the trench, deepening to 0.29m thick at the eastern end. No archaeological features were found beneath this layer.

3.3.3 Five features of certain or probable post-medieval date cut layer 14 and comprised:

3.3.4 A large irregular pit (1) 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep, containing a dark greyish brown sandy silt (2). This produced a small amount of post-medieval pottery (Fig.3 Section 1) and is probably the result of tree roots.

3.3.5 Mid way along the trench were a pair of small pits, 3 and 5. Pit 3 was partially under the southern baulk and was 0.86m wide and 0.28m in depth. Its sole fill (4) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, which contained 19th century pottery and fragments of brick (Fig.3 Section 2, Plate 4). North of this was pit 5, sub-circular in shape, 0.84m wide and 0.36m in depth. The pit was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand (6), which also contained 19th century pottery and fragments of brick (Fig.3 Section 3, Plate 5).

3.3.6 West of these pits was a shallow ditch (7) aligned north to south. This ditch was 1.08m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silty sand (8) which contained 18th to 19th century pottery, brick fragments and a clay pipe stem (Fig.3 Section 4, Plate 6).

3.3.7 At the western end of the trench was a small gully (9) on a north-east to south-west alignment. The gully was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, filled by a dark brown silty sand (10), which contained 19th century pottery, brick and oyster shell (Fig.3 Section 5).

3.3.8 Sealing all of these features was a dark reddish brown subsoil (12) 0.29m in thickness, overlaid by dark brown silty sand topsoil (11) 0.21m thick.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 Artefactual evidence consisted of 6 sherds of pottery (0.101kg), 1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe (0.001kg), 0.14kg of ceramic building material (CBM) and two fragments of building stone (0.052kg).

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 The only environmental remains recovered from the site was 0.029kg of oyster shell. As no features of archaeological significance were found, environmental sampling was not undertaken.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 All the of the features identified were cut into subsoil (14) and their finds assemblages suggest they are all 18th or 19th century in date. They were all most probably garden features, the finds from them are primarily of a domestic nature but the assemblage is very small and likely to have derived from domestic middens or manuring. Ditch 7 was on the same alignment as the modern property boundary and it is possible that it represents the property boundary depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.1.2 No features of earlier date were identified anywhere on site and Trenches 1 and 2 contained no archaeology at all.
- 4.1.3 The development area appears to have been devoid of activity prior to the construction of the current housing plots and their associated gardens in the very late 19th century.

4.2 Recommendations

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

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52
				Width (m)		1.50
				Length (m)		15.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
11	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
12	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contains topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)		0.64
				Width (m)		1.00
				Length (m)		10.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
11	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
12	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Various post-medieval features probably relating to the gardens cutting through subsoil and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.66
				Width (m)		1.50
				Length (m)		25.00
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Cut	1.20	0.70	Tree Bowl	-	Post-medieval
2	Fill	-	0.70	Tree Bowl	-	Post-medieval
3	Cut	0.86	0.28	Pit	-	19th century
4	Fill	-	0.28	Pit	Pottery, brick	19th century
5	Cut	0.84	0.36	Pit	-	19th century
6	Fill	-	0.36	Pit	Pottery, brick	19th century
7	Cut	1.08	0.14	Ditch	-	18 th -19th century
8	Fill	-	0.14	Ditch	Pottery, clay	18 th -19th century

					pipe, brick	
9	Cut	0.40	0.08	Gully	-	19th century
10	Fill	-	0.08	Gully	Pottery, brick, oyster shell	19th century
11	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	modern	-
12	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	modern	-
13	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a small pottery assemblage of six sherds, weighing 0.101kg, recovered from four features in Trench 3. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low to moderate at approximately 17g.

Methodology

- B.1.2 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.

Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified, weighed, and the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) determined. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis and the summary catalogue is recorded in Table 1 with the full catalogue recorded in the archive. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.1.3 Pit **3** produced a single small sherd from a 19th century Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware ware vessel, while pit **5** produced an unabraded rim sherd from a 19th or 20th century plant pot. Ditch **7** produced post-medieval sherds, including an abraded sherd of Broad Street, Ely Bichrome ware, and Post-Medieval Redware, sherds of which were also recovered from gully **9**. The pottery from both context dates to the mid 16th-end of the 18th century.

Discussion

- B.1.4 Likely to be domestic in origin, the post-medieval sherds relate to the storage and possibly serving of food. There are no specialist vessels present and the low levels of pottery recovered alongside the plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form-description	MNV	No of sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
4	3	Coloured-glazed refined White Earthenware	Small sherd of a green-glazed vessel, possibly a plate	1	1	0.001	1800-1900
6	5	Horticultural Redware	Plant pot rim	1	1	0.006	1800-1900+
8	7	Post-Medieval Redware	Jar body sherd,	1	1	0.048	1550-1800

Context	Cut	Fabric	Basic Form-description	MNV	No of sherds	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date
			internally and externally glazed				
		Broad Street, Ely Bichrome ware	Jar splayed base sherd, internal clear glaze, external green glaze spots	1	1	0.017	1550-1600+
10	9	Post-Medieval Redware	Jar body sherd, internal and external honey coloured glaze with sparse iron mottles	1	1	0.007	1550-1800
		Post-Medieval Redware	Bowl body sherd, internal treacle coloured glaze	1	1	0.022	
Total				6	6	0.101	

Table 1: Post-Roman Pottery Dating Catalogue

B.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 During the evaluation a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.005kg, was recovered from ditch 7, Trench 3. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>). Stem bore hole diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size. The assemblage is catalogued in Table 1.

B.2.2 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what is most likely a casually discarded pipe stem. The pipe fragment does little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, most likely in the 17th or 18th century, when considered in relation to the post-medieval pottery also recovered. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	Weight (kg)	No of pipe stem fragments	Description	Date
3	8	7	Fragment of pipe stem	0.005	1	Length of stem 48mm, slightly oval with slightly prominent, but trimmed mould lines. The stem tapers from 9.5mm to 8.8mm in diameter	Not closely datable

Table 2: Clay Tobacco Pipe

B.3 Building Stone

by Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 During the evaluation two fragments of stone were recovered. The first, from pit **3**, is an irregular fragment of blue-grey Welsh roofing slate with slight traces of mortar on one surface, likely dating to the 19th century. The second, an irregular undiagnostic fragment of limestone, was recovered from pit **5**.
- B.3.2 Both stone types were used in Victorian buildings and the material most likely came from a refurbished dwelling and represent a background spread of material which does little other than to indicate that 19th century buildings were present in the vicinity of the site. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the stone may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Form	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
4	3	Blue-grey roofing slate	0.027	Irregular fragment of Welsh slate with traces of mortar on one surface	19th century
6	5	Undiagnostic building stone	0.025	Irregular fragment of pale oolitic limestone	Not closely datable
Total			0.052		

Table 3: Stone

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

by Carole Fletcher

- B.4.1 The archaeological works produced a fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), consisting of nine abraded sherds, weighing 0.140kg, recovered from four features in Trench 3. The material, although mostly highly abraded, is likely to be post-medieval CBM; only the fragments from pit **5** can be dated with any certainty and these are 18th/19th and 19th century. The low levels of CBM recovered do little other than to indicate buildings were present in the vicinity of the site. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Form	Description	Date
2	1	0.019	Roof tile	Pale orange-pink and cream surfaces, poorly mixed pink and dull red clay. 12mm thick	Post-medieval
		0.005	Brick or tile, heavily abraded	Dull orange-red fabric, hard fired and with sanded base	Not closely datable
4	3	0.019	Undiagnostic, heavily abraded irregular fragments	Moderately hard fired, red, fine sandy fabric with clay pellets or grog. Most likely a brick fragment	Not closely datable
		0.011		Hard fired dull red sandy fabric with occasional calcareous inclusions. Most likely a brick fragment	

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Form	Description	Date
		0.009		Orange-red relatively hard fired sandy-silty clay	
6	5	0.037	Brick fragment	Fine sandy brick red fabric with occasional flint inclusion	18th/19th century or later
		0.028	Pantile or ridge tile	Hard fired slightly curved brick, red fabric with few inclusions	19th century or later
8	7	0.012	Roof tile	Orange-red hard fired fabric, slightly laminated structure, few inclusions and numerous voids on the surface and some in matrix, drag marks on upper surface. 10mm thick	Post-medieval
Total		0.140			

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material

B.5 Mortar

by Carole Fletcher

- B.5.1 A single fragment of mortar was recovered from ditch 7, well mixed, with, among other inclusions, chalk, quartz and the occasional large flint. The fragment has a flat surface suggesting it may have lain between or below bricks or tiles. The fragment is not closely datable and does little other than to indicate buildings were present in the vicinity of the site. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the stone may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
8	7	0.013	Off-white ?lime mortar with a single flat surface.	18th century or later

Table 5: Mortar

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Mollusca

by Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

- C.1.1 A total of 0.029kg of oyster shells were collected by hand during the evaluation, from gully 9. The shells recovered are all edible examples from estuarine, shallow coastal waters and intertidal zones. The shell is relatively well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed. The shells were weighed and recorded by species, the minimum number of individuals was not recorded. One of the oyster shells may show evidence of damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the outer left valved shell. This damage is likely to have been caused during the opening or shucking of the oyster prior to its consumption. The oyster shells recovered are general discarded food waste, most likely incorporated into the gully a relatively

short time after they were eaten and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with post-medieval pottery also recovered from the gully fill.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Electronic sources

<http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf>
(consulted 29/11/2016)

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-270867			
Project Name	Evaluation at land on corner of Cranmer Road and Grange Road, Cambridge			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	29-11-2016	Finish	25-11-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMCNR16	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ECB 4858	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Development Type	Urban Residential

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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
Ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Clay Pipe	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
Gully	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge City	3 Cranmer Road Cambridge CB3 9BL	
Parish	Cambridge		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	75 sq.m	National Grid Reference	TL 43908 58020

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Louise Bush
Project Manager	Aileen Conner
Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

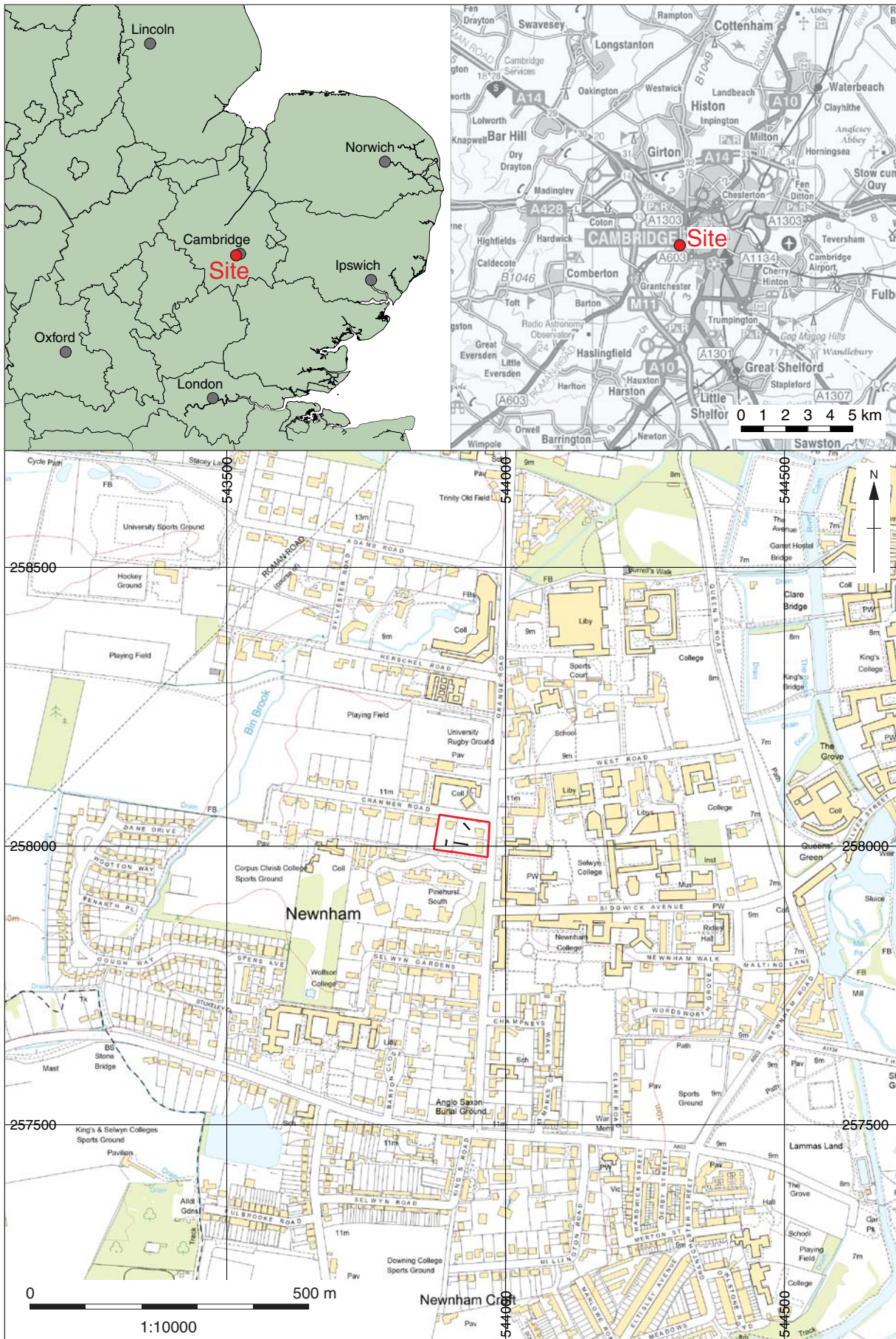
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ECB4858	ECB4858	ECB4858

Archive Contents/Media

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

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches.

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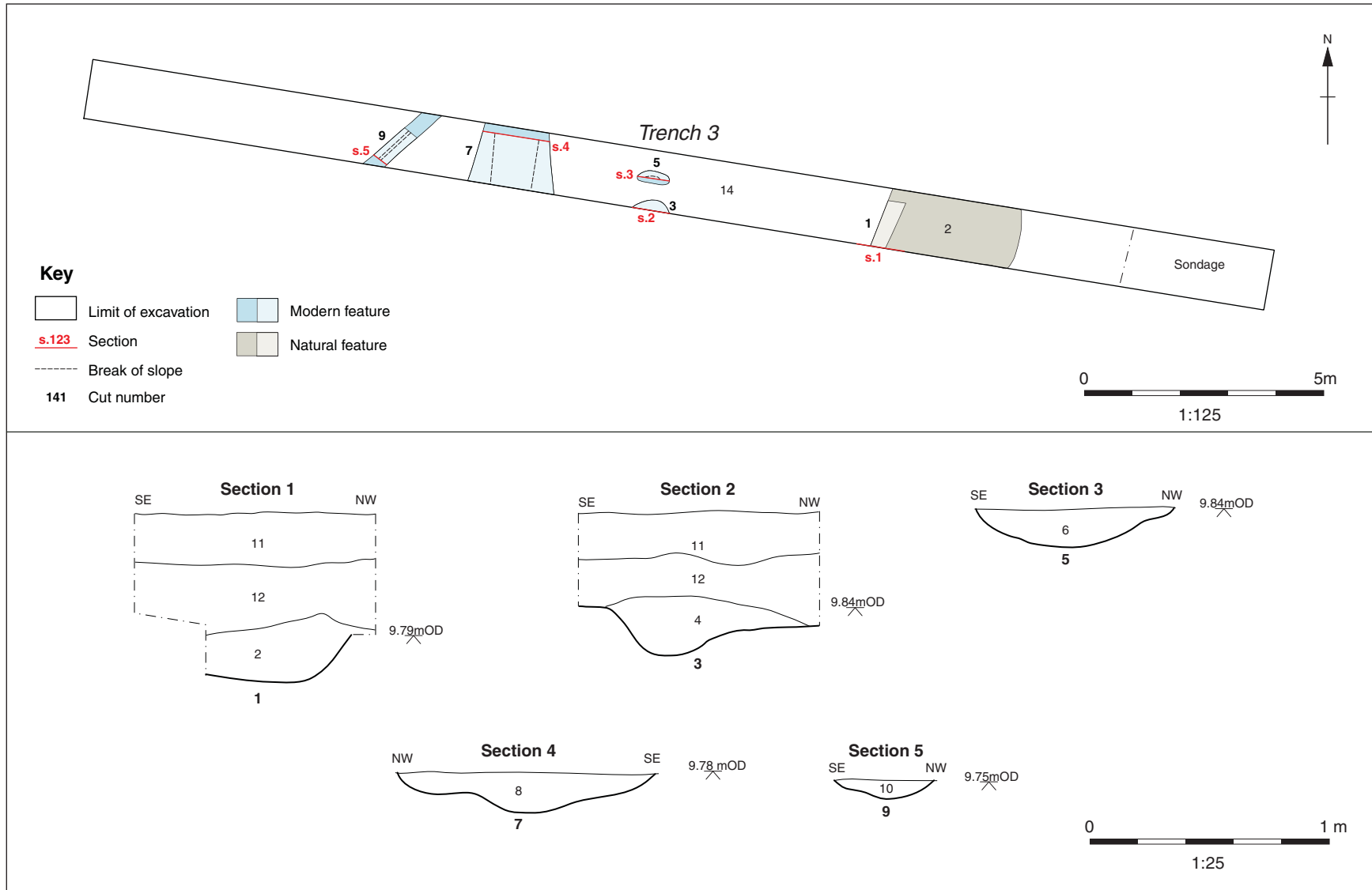


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 3 and associated sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north-east



Plate 4: Pit 3, Trench 3, looking south



Plate 5: Pit 5, Trench 3, looking south

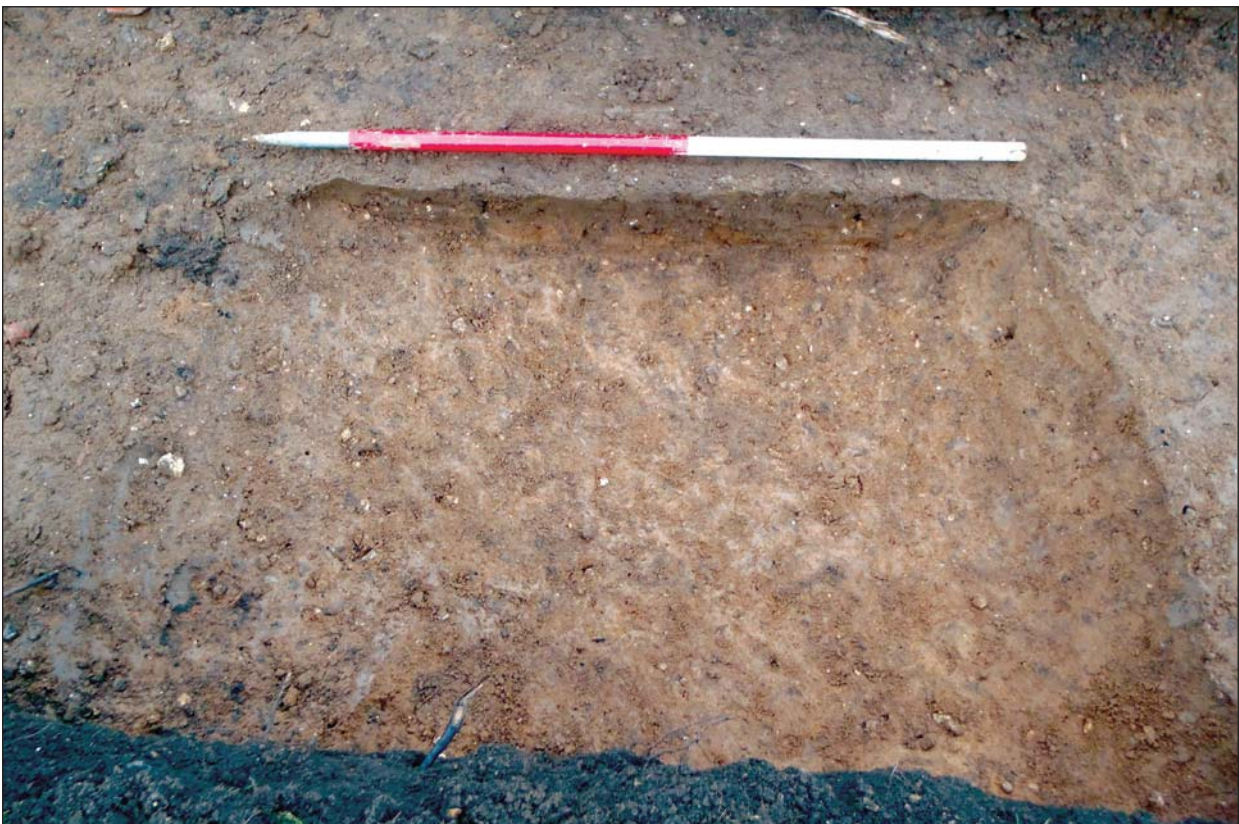


Plate 6: Ditch 7, Trench 3, looking north



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