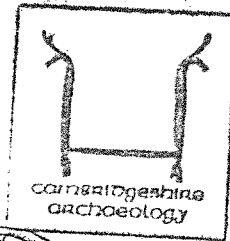
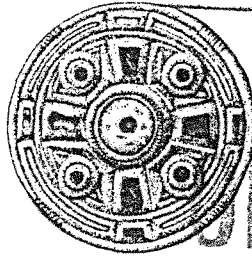


N.2 Report



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Archaeological Field Unit

An Archaeological Evaluation
at
Coslany Street, Norwich

N Oakey

1995

Cambridgeshire County Council

Commissioned By Wilcon Homes Anglia Ltd

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at
Coslany Street, Norwich**

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1995

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SUMMARY

In June 1995 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council, acting as sub-contractors for Norfolk Archaeological Unit, carried out an archaeological evaluation at Coslany Street, Norwich (TG 2278/0893). This was done on behalf of Wilcon Homes Anglia Ltd prior to a proposed residential development.

A sample trench established that intact 18th century archaeological stratigraphy survived near the west frontage of Coslany Street at a depth of less than 0.70m. Background research indicates that these floors were located within buildings of late-medieval or early post-medieval date.

A further trench nearer to the existing northern bank of the Wensum uncovered a canalised channel which had been partially culverted. This was interpreted as a northern arm of the river which flowed around an island north-west of St Miles Bridge and is depicted on maps of the early 19th century and before. Investigation revealed that the channel had probably been established and revetted in the late medieval or early post medieval period (15th-16th century).

Organic survival was good in medieval deposits and evidence of local industry was recovered.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
3.	METHODOLOGY	5
4.	RESULTS	5
4.1	Trench A	5
4.2	Trench B	9
5.	DISCUSSION	11
5.1	Trench A	11
5.2	Trench B	11
6.	CONCLUSIONS	12
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	13
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
	APPENDIX	15
A.	Context list	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Location plan	2
Figure 2	The site in the 19th and 20th centuries	4
Figure 3	Plan of Trench A	6
Figure 4	Trench A. Section of machine-cut sondage	8
Figure 5	Trench B. Plan and east-facing section	10

1. INTRODUCTION

In June 1995, the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council, acting as sub-contractors to Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU), carried out an archaeological evaluation on a large site north of the River Wensum at Coslany Street, Norwich, Norfolk (TG 2278/0893, *Figure 1*). The work was carried out on behalf of Wilcon Homes Anglia Ltd. of Newmarket and was in response to Norwich City Council planning application 4920172 0. A Brief for Archaeological Evaluation was proposed by the Landscape Archaeology Section of Norfolk Museums Service in March 1992 and the evaluation followed a method statement formulated by NAU in September 1993 (MS/Eval/34/93).

The site covers an area of c1 ha on the west side of Coslany Street, but more than half of the site was occupied by an empty brick factory dating from the 1950s. This building was set back from the street frontage and most of the intervening area, together with the rear yard, was covered with concrete. A number of trees intervened between the building and the street.

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Latest research on the history of Norwich suggests that a road north from the important Roman settlement of *Venta Icenorum* or Caistor St Edmund crossed the Wensum at or near the position of the modern St Miles Bridge (Ayers 1994, 19). The origins of Norwich as an urban settlement are seen as a group of Middle Saxon (8th-9th century) nucleated settlements, one of which may have been Coslany (*ibid*, 22-4).

The earliest references to Coslany occur as *Coselaine*, *Coselan*, *Koselannie* and *Koselane* in the early 13th century (Kirkpatrick 1889, 72) and the name is thought to refer to an island in the river Wensum. This conclusion is reinforced by a reference of 1287 to the quit-claim by Roger de Yelverton and Alice, his wife, to Adam de Walsham of rights in a messuage in the parish of St Laurence "*quod iacet inter duos pontes de Koselanye*" ("which lies between the two bridges of Koslanye") (Hudson & Tingey 1910, 5). It may be inferred that the Wensum was crossed by two bridges via an island in the channel, but later cartographic evidence suggests that two large islands existed and that the bridge crossed the more southerly of the two, now occupied by Coslany Square, Robert Gybson Way and the former Bullards brewery (*Figure 1*). The confusion that this may cause in interpretation of historical documents is apparent in a rental of 1346, "of Thomas de Cantele for a certain island near the bridge of Coselanye which formerly was Reginald de Gormecestr's 4d" (*ibid*, 364).

Cleer's map of 1696 shows that the south-western part of the evaluation site was a separate island in the river channel and shows buildings lining the north-eastern bank of the channel. This continues to be depicted as an open channel on succeeding maps until Millard and Manning in 1830 where, although the channel is evident, it appears to be bridged or culverted with a building on the culvert (*Figure 2*). By the time of the 1883 Ordnance Survey map the channel

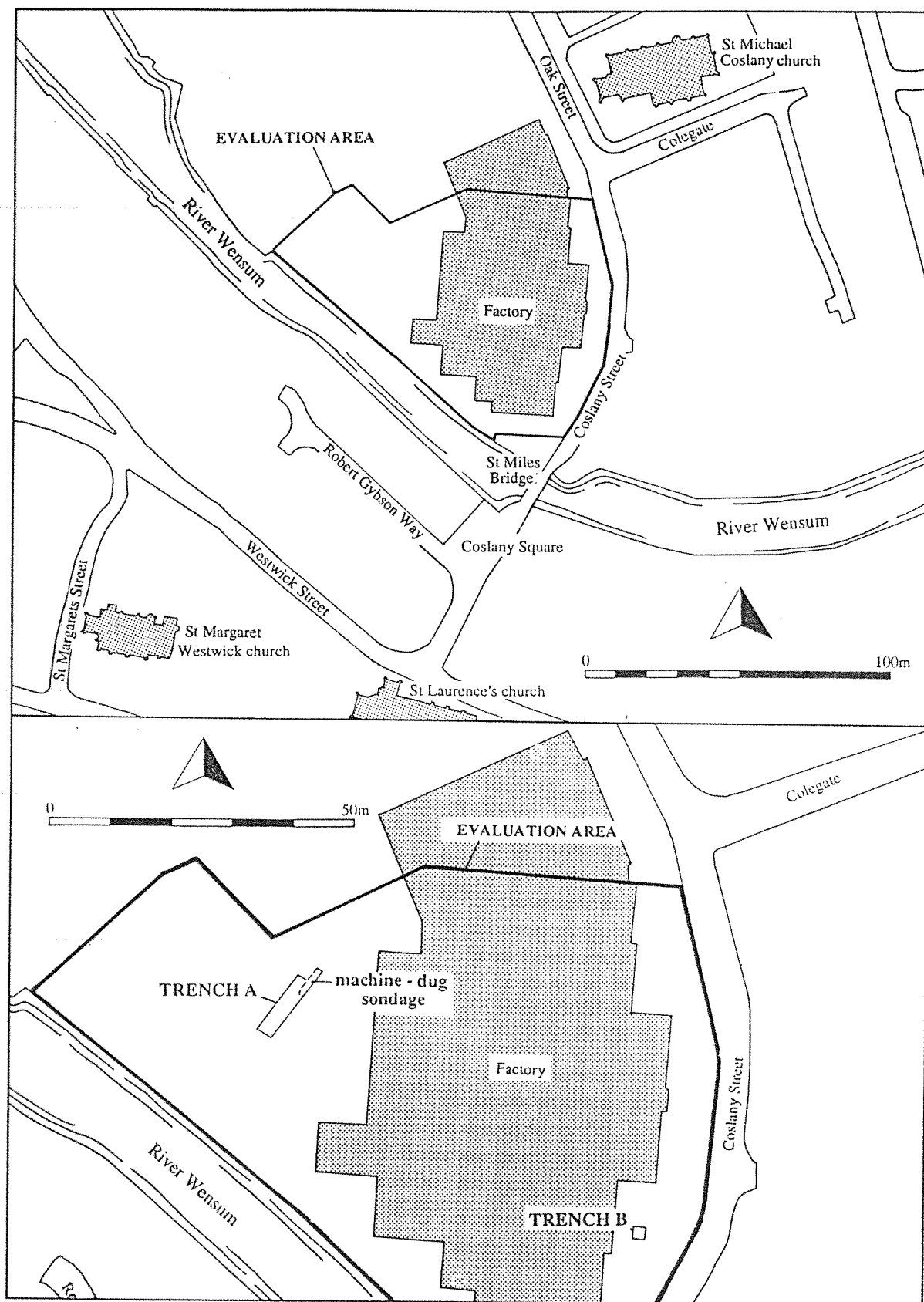


Figure 1 Coslany Street, Norwich. Location plan

had completely disappeared, but is preserved as the curving building line at the back of the properties fronting onto Coslany Street.

For the Coslany Street frontage and the north-eastern part of the evaluation site, the earliest documentary evidence consists of a topographical reconstruction of properties based on data from enrolled deeds dating from the late 13th and early 14th century (a copy is held by Brian Ayers of NAU). Most of the references for the site under evaluation (once divided into several properties) date from the first half of the 14th century and indicate that this part of the city was populated predominantly by dyers, following a trade which required a ready source of water.

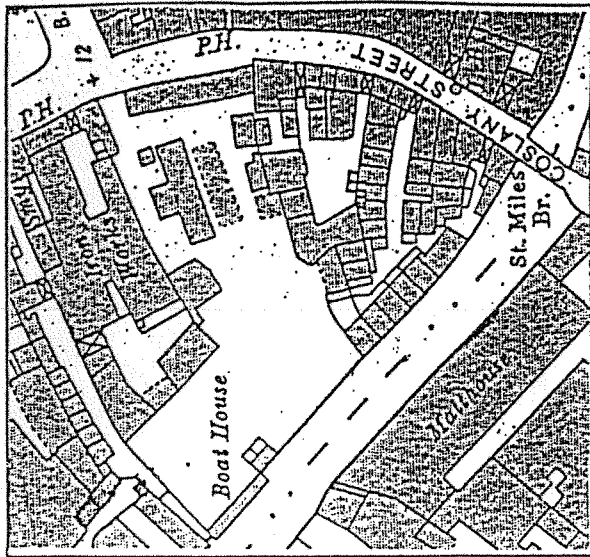
The combined evidence of maps and directories indicates that the west side of Coslany Street north of St Miles Bridge was occupied by a series of small commercial establishments from the late 18th century to the 1930s. Street directories of the late 18th century (Kent 1783 and 1785-92) refer to dyers, cloth-makers, a wool and yarn factor, and a number of boot and shoe makers. Public houses were an important component of this stretch of buildings and included "the Dove Tavern" (1783), "Red Lion" (1785-92), "Brewers Arms" (1893), and "The Wagon & Horses", known as "The Jolly Dyers" before 1844 (Plunkett 1987, 47). This concentration may reflect the proximity of Bullards Brewery at the southern end of St Miles Bridge.

Nineteenth century maps (*Figure 2*) show a series of small buildings running back from Coslany Street and built around yards such as Chequers Yard and Wagon & Horses Yard, but the directories do not reveal whether they were residential or commercial/industrial in nature. By 1883, buildings had been erected on the north-eastern bank of the Wensum on the former island and these gradually extended to cover the whole waterfront. Buildings on the site included a boat house (1883 and 1914), a Mission Room (1883, built directly above the old channel) and a travelling crane (1914 and 1928).

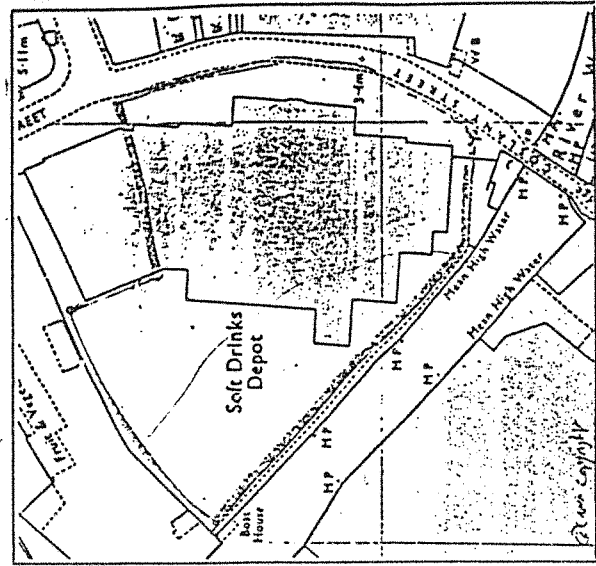
In the early 1930s the appearance of the area drastically changed, with the wholesale clearance of buildings off the street frontage of the evaluation site before 1933. A watercolour by Charles Hobbis, reproduced the following year (illustrated in Plunkett, 46), showed the west frontage of Coslany Street before clearance with the evaluation site occupied by a range of jettied buildings which appear to be late medieval or early post-medieval in date. This deduction is confirmed by the discovery of a ceiling of moulded oak dating from c1540 during demolition of "The Wagon & Horses". This was dismantled and utilised in the rebuilding of "The Flintknappers" public house in Brandon, Suffolk (*ibid*, 46-7).

The eastern half of the evaluation site is depicted as largely clear on the 1938 OS map, but by 1957 the extant brick factory had been built. At this time the south-western part of the site was still occupied by buildings along the waterfront, but these had gone by 1990.

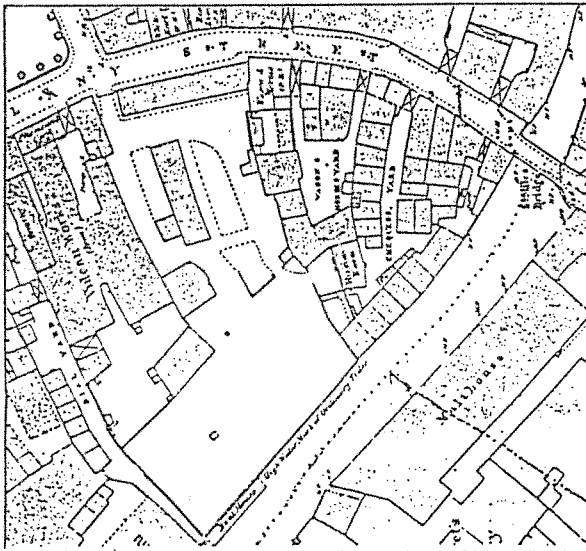
In August 1993 a site investigation employing boreholes and probes was carried out by S.I.C. (East Anglia) Limited and their report ("Site Investigation Report No 6137") was made available to AFU by Wilcon Homes Anglia Ltd. The areas outside the standing building were investigated and revealed 1.8-3.4m of made ground below the concrete. The upper levels probably comprised levelling for the concrete and rubble while the lower levels consisted of brown or black silty sand with a high organic content. The upper 1-2m of made ground was defined as fill, the lower 1-1.5m as natural alluvium or poorly consolidated fill. Natural river sand and gravel were encountered at depths of -0.4 to +1.2m AOD, but no river channel could be defined.



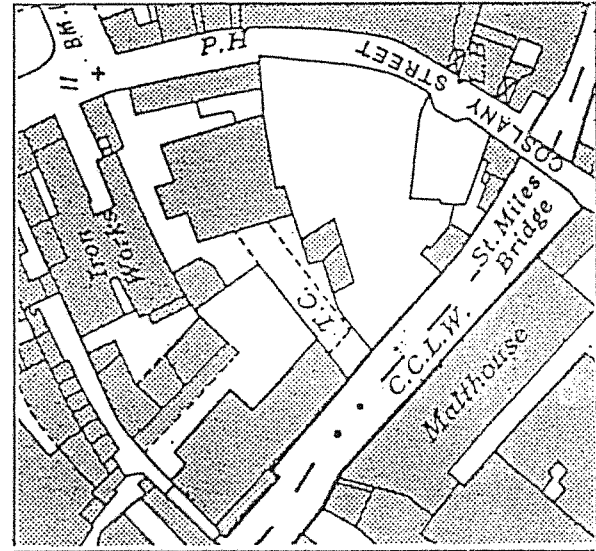
1914



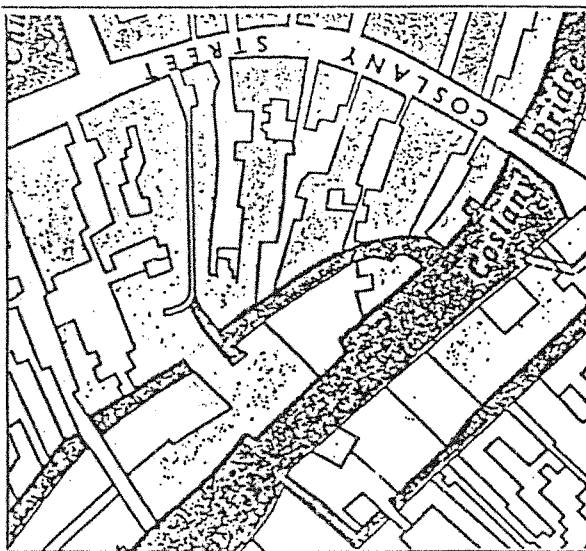
1990



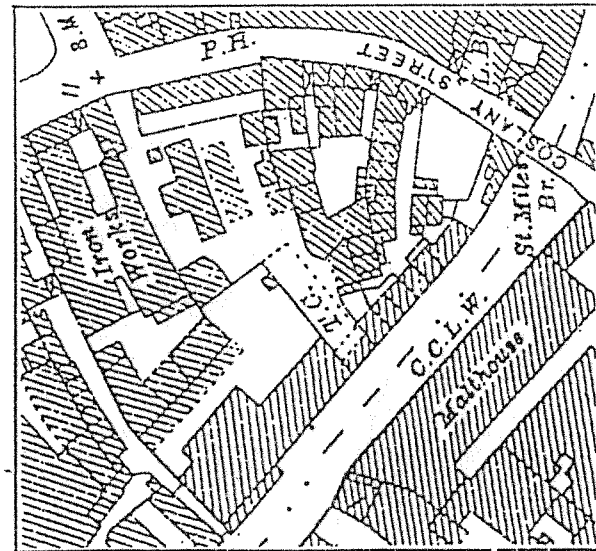
1883



1938



1789-1830s



1928

Figure 2 The site in the 19th and 20th centuries

Reference to the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record revealed that no previous archaeological work had been done on, or in the vicinity of, the evaluation site. However, recent archaeological excavations and investigations close to the Wensum, such as Whitefriars Street car park (1979), Fishergate (1985) and St George's Street (1986), have indicated the deep stratification and good organic preservation which occurs on such sites in Norwich.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was designed to explore the archaeological potential of the development site by ascertaining the state of preservation, depth, date and quality of any archaeological deposits.

The location of the trenches was determined after consideration of the results of a site investigation carried out by S.I.C. (East Anglia) Limited in August 1993 using boreholes and probes. Cartographic and documentary evidence was also taken into account.

Trench A was situated at the rear of the standing factory buildings and was designed to locate the former river course north of the island in the Wensum, while Trench B was intended to investigate the survival of archaeological deposits behind the Coslany Street frontage. Its location was dictated by the presence of services and trees. After the concrete was broken, trenching was undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator using a toothless, 1.80m wide ditching bucket. Overburden and 19th century deposits were removed to the level of intact stratigraphy. Exposed archaeological features were then cleaned, photographed, planned and recorded according to the AFU's standard single context recording system. Selective mechanical excavation to answer specific questions was then carried out with a toothed 1m wide bucket and the sections recorded. Safety considerations in deep trenches precluded detailed examination and recording of the deepest deposits, apart from what was possible from the top of the trench.

4. RESULTS

Artefact recovery was limited by the sparsity of hand excavation. Some finds were retained from surface cleaning and machine excavation in Trench A, but nothing was kept from Trench B. Excavation methodology and the status of the recorded deposits meant that environmental sampling was inappropriate, a conclusion confirmed on an assessment visit by Peter Murphy of the Centre for East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia.

4.1 Trench A

In its initial form Trench A (*Figure 3*), aligned north-east/south-west, was 12.8m long and 2.4 - 2.8m wide. At its northern extremity it was excavated to a depth of c0.75m (2.42m AOD) below modern ground surface, while the southern portion was generally excavated to a depth of 1.42m (1.62m AOD) below the surface of the concrete, with a central 1m wide machine cut sondage cut deeper to 2.35m (0.67m AOD) below ground surface. The water table was

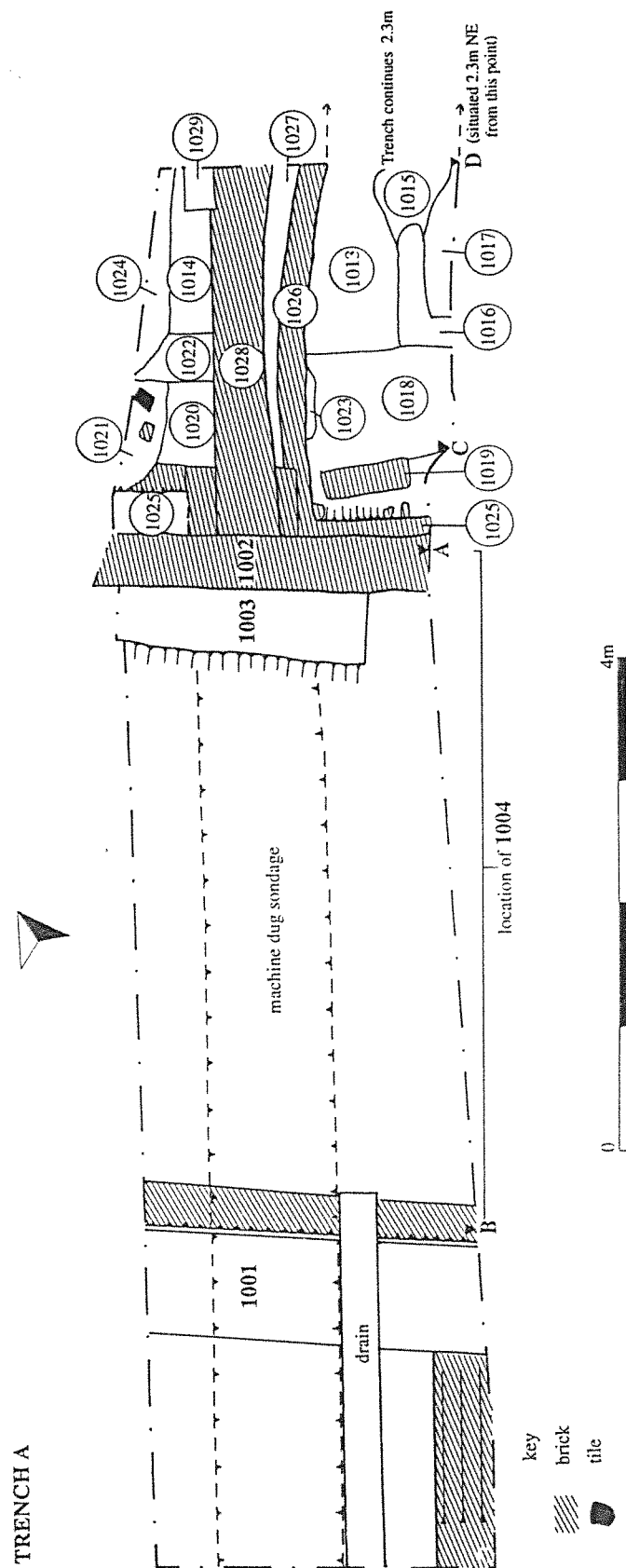


Figure 3 Plan of Trench A

encountered at this level and was noted to fluctuate according to the tides visible in the nearby river.

After recording the northern end of the trench, a trench 1m wide was cut mechanically to a depth of 3.75m below the surface of the concrete and extending for 2.50m beyond the north-western edge of the trench. At the base of this machine cut sondage natural sands and gravels were encountered at a depth of -0.60m AOD (*Figure 4*), overlain by a 1.43m deep layer (1005) of black silty sandy clay including lenses of light brownish-grey silty sand. Survival of vegetable matter and wood was good within this layer and artefacts were recovered from a number of discrete machine bucket loads (1006-8). Context 1006 included late medieval transitional pottery (15th-16th century) and Thetford-type ware (11th -12th century) was found in 1007. Contexts 1006 and 1008 produced horn cores, while all three contexts contained animal bone. Cutting 1005 was foundation **1009** which comprised pieces of chalk rubble and flint nodules set in a loose mortar. Sealing **1009**, and with horizontal upper and lower boundaries, was 1010, a dark brown slightly clayey, very sandy silt which contained some preserved vegetable matter, but was otherwise very clean. Above it was a mixed deposit (1011) which represented the contexts seen in plan at a higher level.

The earliest deposits seen in plan (*Figure 3*) were dumps of fairly loose brick and tile fragments (1013 and 1014). Cutting 1013 in the north-eastern corner of the trench was a possible pit containing fills 1015 (dark greyish-brown sandy silt), 1016 (brown sandy silt) and 1017 (very pale brown silty clay), which were seen to contain animal bones and fragments of tile and brick.

Two parallel brick walls [**1001** and **1002**] 5.09m apart (the foundations were 4.23m apart) were uncovered running north-west/south-east. Wall **1002** was revealed immediately below the concrete, was 0.43m wide and 0.65m high, and was laid in nine courses of headers and footers. The wall was of laid brick for its entire width (*i.e.* no rubble core) and the south-east face was well-finished and showed signs of weathering. It was set on top of foundation **1003**, which was offset 0.40m south-west of the face of **1002**. This foundation comprised brick rubble set in hard mortar and was capped with a layer of mortar. It gradually sloped outwards with increasing depth.

Wall **1001** was damaged by mechanical excavation and a later ceramic drain, but differed in construction from **1002/1003**. It was faced on the north-west with one layer of bricks which fronted a 0.35m wide core of fragments of brick, chalk and flint set in cement. This, in turn, fronted a 0.15m wide earlier core of flints and chalk fragments set in looser white mortar. The west-facing section of the trench showed that, overall, the wall had been similar to **1002**, in that the upper part of it was formed of bricks only and had survived to the base of the concrete prior to excavation. Stepped out from **1001** at the deepest exposed point (0.11m AOD) were bricks laid at right-angles to its north-eastern face.

In the area north-east of wall **1002** (*i.e.* north of the river channel) a number of contexts were identified as being associated with the support and construction of the wall. These included, immediately north-east of **1002**, an alignment or wall [**1025**] of brick fragments set in cement which was packed with loose, very dark grey sandy silt including many fragments of brick and tile (1020) and a yellowish-brown sandy, silty clay (1018). The latter contained **1019**, a redeposited block of brick masonry. 1021 (very dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent pieces of brick, tile and flint) and 1022 (very dark grey sandy silt including frequent pieces of brick and tile) may also be fills of the construction cut of wall **1002**. Cut into these layers were brick wall **1026** set -

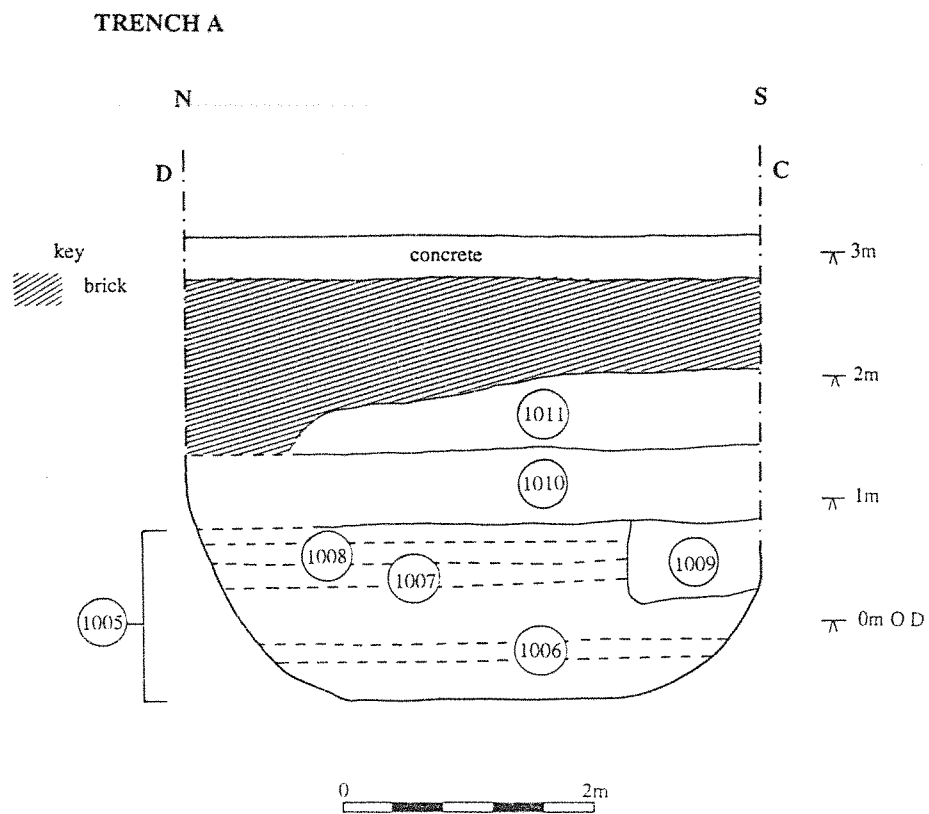


Figure 4 Trench A: Section of machine-dug sondage

in a construction cut filled with very dark grey sandy silt (1023), and a circular brick drain 1028. The gap between 1026 and 1028 was filled with loose rubble 1027, while very dark grey sandy silt 1024 may represent the fill of a later pit. A brick wall [1029] had largely been removed by the machine and ran parallel to a similar wall which formed the eastern section of the trench.

South-west of 1002 the eastern face of the trench was formed by 1004, a brick wall of alternate courses of headers and stretchers which incorporated a truncated and partially collapsed brick arch. The apex of the arch had been truncated when the concrete surface had been laid and the brick skinning of the arch had partially collapsed downwards. In section, 1004 could be seen to butt against 1001 and it seemed to be cut into 1002, indicating that it post-dated these walls. A schematic elevation was drawn of 1004 (available in archive) and its location is marked on *Figure 3*.

The area bounded on three sides by 1001, 1002/1003 and 1004 had been backfilled with dumped rubble and other material. This was removed by machine and was seen to include (at c0m AOD) iron slag and coal. A ceramic drain had been laid south-west/north-east, had truncated wall 1001 and appeared to veer below the collapsed brick arch in 1004. It was not live.

4.2 Trench B

Trench B (*Figure 5*) measured c1.80m by c1.80m and was excavated mechanically to a maximum depth of 0.69m (2.75m AOD). A number of 19th century brick walls and 20th century concrete foundations were found within the trench and had to be removed by mechanical excavator or breaker.

The earliest context recorded was an east/west foundation or sill wall [1047] of tile, brick, chalk and flint fragments set in mortar. Butting its northern face was a floor comprising fragmented square tiles (1045) set in white mortar 1046 and patched with large bricks 1044. Material cleaned off the surface of this floor included pieces of clay-pipe and 19th century pottery, but the appearance of the floor, wall foundation and their constituent parts suggested an 18th century date. Cutting the floor was deposit 1041, a dark greyish-brown sandy silty clay including charcoal. This was identified in section as 1037 and may be material from a former sill-beam.

Cutting foundation 1047 was a north/south brick wall [1039] which had largely been removed by machine. This was bonded with east/west wall 1036 which had been built on top of 1047 and partially overlying floor 1044/1045. The bricks used in these walls appeared early 19th century in date. Context 1040, seen in plan, seemed identical to 1035, a greyish-brown silty sand including medium or large fragments of brick and tile seen in section, and together they may be the fill of a pit. A strong brown, friable, sandy silt (1034) seen in section probably represents levelling up for a floor contemporary with walls 1039 and 1036, while light brownish-grey silty sand 1033 is the fill of either a pit or a sill-beam.

Seen in the south-east corner of the trench, east of 1039 was a loose, very dark greyish-brown sandy silt (1038), which contained frequent flecks of charcoal and small fragments of painted plaster. It is possible that this material is filling a cellar excavated below the building range on the frontage of Coslany Street and represents material derived from the demolition of the buildings on the site in the early 1930s. Context 1043, seen only in section may also be

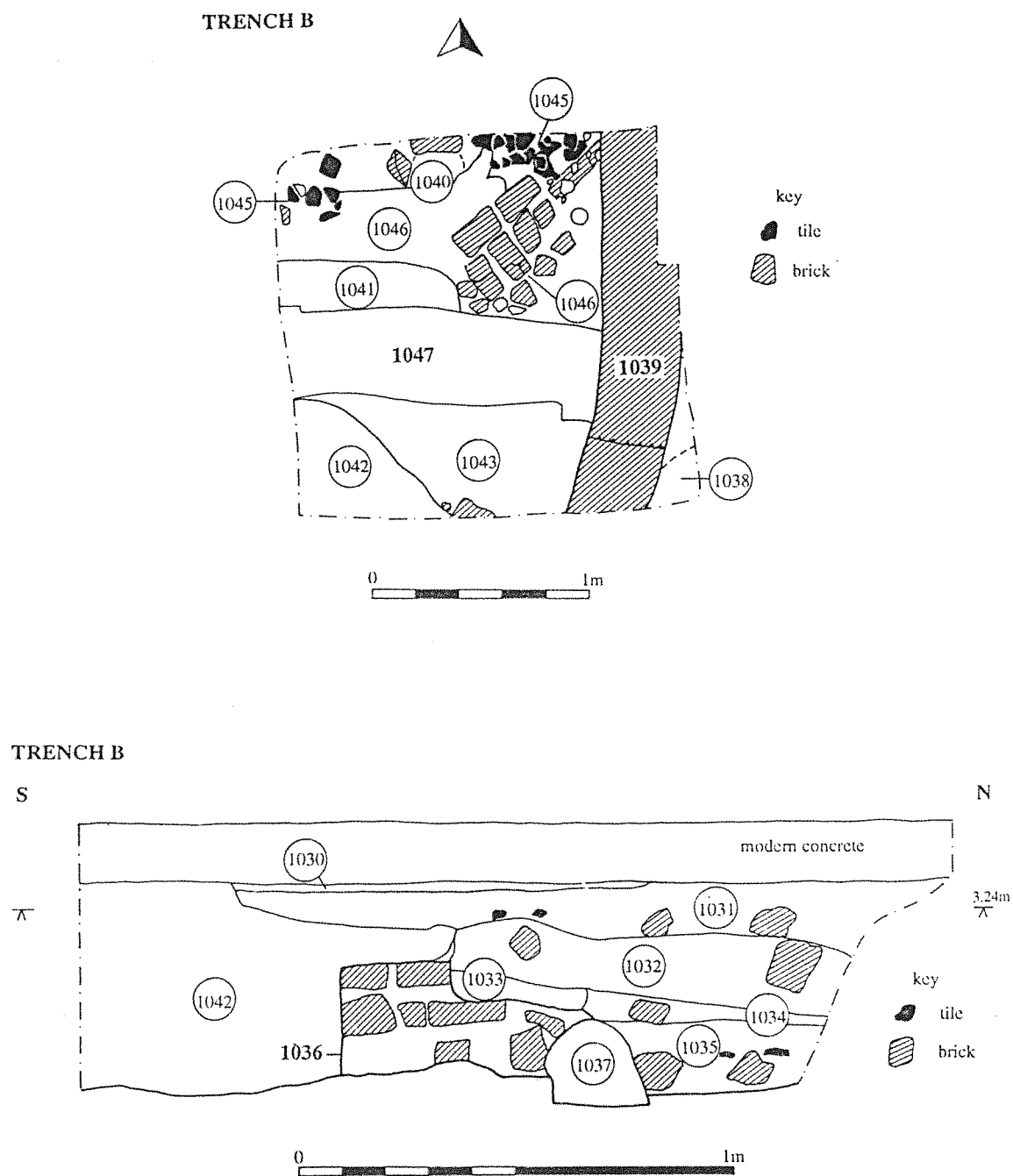


Figure 5 Trench B: Plan and east-facing section

derived from demolition as all the deposits above it are levelling up below the existing concrete surface.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Trench A

Walls **1001** and **1002/1003** represent a canalisation of the northern arm of the Wensum and, from the evidence available from the excavation, were constructed in the later 18th century. However, the construction of **1001** was of successive "skins" on an existing core and the existence of brick masonry **1019** within the backfill of the construction cut of wall **1002** suggest that the arrangement seen in the evaluation was merely the last manifestation of a long-established canalised channel.

The sondage cut to natural gravels and sands showed that this reinforced northern bank had been established in the late medieval or early post-medieval period as **1009** is interpreted as a wall foundation, cutting **1005**. The latter contained pottery of late 15th or 16th century date, but the excavation was unable to establish whether **1005** represented a deliberate episode of reclamation or casual dumping and accumulation. Also it proved impossible to establish when occupation or activity began on this bank, but the good preservation of stratified archaeology of the late 18th or early 19th centuries suggests that such evidence may be preserved at a greater depth. Pottery recovered from cleaning the exposed archaeology (**1012**) included late 16th or 17th century wares, but the recovery of an 11th -12th century sherd from **1007** may indicate that activity in this area started at a much earlier date.

Animal bone waste recovered from deposits in the machine-cut sondage indicated industrial activity adjacent to the waterfront, consistent with observed phenomena in similar locations elsewhere in the city (e.g. Ayers 1993).

The construction of the wall and arch **1004** across the channel represents the last modification to the channel during its active life and seems to correspond to the situation depicted in early 19th century maps where a building is shown across part of the channel, leaving two open channels running from the south-east and north-west (*Figure 2*). The height of arch **1004** above the base of the channel could not be established, so it is impossible to say whether the arch was navigable to shipping at low tide.

Excavation further confirmed cartographic evidence by showing that the channel was backfilled in the mid-19th century. Large voids amongst the collapsed skinning of the brick arch indicate that little effort was made to backfill this area.

5.2 Trench B

This trench was located within the range of buildings shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map (*Figure 2*) running back from Coslany Street between Chequers Yard and Wagon & Horses Yard.

Foundation or sill wall **1047** probably supported the sill-beam of a timber-framed structure or wall which, by the 18th century, was partially floored with

tiles and bricks (1044-6). In the early 19th century there was modification or rebuilding of this range with the construction of brick walls 1036 and 1039. The nature of the activity which took place in the room examined in Trench B was not deducible from the small area exposed, but it seems that following demolition of the buildings on Coslany Street in the 1930s, much of the resultant debris was either pushed into cellars or used as levelling material on the site.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Excavations in Trench A have established the position of the northern arm of the Wensum where it flowed past an island north-west of Coslany/St Miles Bridge. They have also confirmed its layout in the early 19th century immediately prior to backfilling. It is probable (on the basis of cartographic and excavated evidence) that the channel had been established within these bounds in the early post-medieval period (16th or 17th century) at the latest. It can be anticipated that evidence survives below relatively undisturbed 18th century deposits of the structures and activities that would have exploited this reclaimed land and deeper river channel. The site is only c150m downstream of the New Mills which were established in the early 15th century (Ayers, 79) and effectively marked the limit of navigation up the Wensum.

The single sherd of Thetford-type represents tenuous evidence of activity on or near the site at a much earlier period and the recovery of horn cores and recording of organic deposits in 1006-8 indicate that artefacts discarded by nearby medieval industries (such as horn-working) will be present and well-preserved within these anaerobic deposits. Documentary evidence indicates that the west side of Coslany Street was occupied by dyers in the early 14th century and it is probable that their workshops were located near the Wensum in order to obtain water and provide a means of disposing of liquid waste from the dying process.

Excavation of Trench B showed that intact significant archaeological stratigraphy is preserved less than 0.70m below the modern ground surface near to the current frontage of Coslany Street. Although the earliest floors recorded were probably of 18th century date, the evidence of maps and topographical artists indicates that the buildings which contained them were of earlier origin (16th century or earlier). The good preservation of 18th century deposits so close to the modern ground surface also suggests that earlier deposits will be well-preserved. Although it is possible that cellars existed on the street frontage, these may have served to preserve archaeological and architectural evidence by providing a convenient receptacle for material derived from the demolition of the buildings on Coslany Street in the early 1930s.

The evaluation has confirmed that the development site lies within an area that has been of commercial importance since at least the late medieval period. Its proximity to the river and an important crossing point reinforced its importance and commercial potential and has led to intense exploitation of the site which has included major modifications to the river regime. Although no evidence of the Roman and Middle Saxon activity suggested for this area was recovered, the evaluation has shown that archaeological deposits survive in good condition with organic preservation in the earliest deposits and that the site has great archaeological potential.

The site archive will be submitted to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by Wilcon Homes Anglia Ltd who provided funding and organised the provision of all necessary plant. The project was handled on their behalf by Simon C W Bryan who provided much encouragement and practical assistance (including access to an engineers desk study including photocopies of 18th century maps and to the site investigation report by S.I.C. (East Anglia) Limited).

The AFU acted as sub-contractors to Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Brian S Ayers (Principal Field Archaeologist) gave assistance with documentary research on the site as well as providing advice on the site during the excavation. The archaeological evaluation endeavoured to follow his method statement (MS/Eval/34/93) as closely as possible.

Andrew Rogerson, Senior Landscape Archaeologist with the Landscape Archaeology Section of Norfolk Museums Service, formulated the original Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and also visited the site to inspect the open trenches and offer advice. Peter Murphy of the Centre for East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia also visited the site to advise on the potential of the site for environmental sampling.

Edwin Rose of the Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record provided information on previous records relevant to the evaluation site.

For the AFU, Niall Oakey (Project Officer) supervised the evaluation with the assistance of Bob Hatton (Archaeological Assistant). The project was under the overall management of Tim Malim (Archaeological Field Unit Manager) and the pottery dating was provided by Paul Spoerry. Illustrations were prepared by Melodie Paice (Assistant Illustrator), under the supervision of Caroline Gait-Utime (Senior Archaeological Illustrator).

Editorial control was exercised by Brian Ayers.

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Appendix A - Context List - Norwich, Coslany Street

Trench A

<u>Cntxt</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Above</u>	<u>Below</u>
1001	Brick wall of river channel	Mortared brick skin on cores of mortared rubble		1004
1002	Brick wall of river channel	9 courses of mortared brick	1003	1004, 1028
1003	Foundation for 1002	Mortared rubble		1002
1004	Brick wall and arch	Coursed bricks, arch partially collapsed	1001, 1002	
1005	Medieval build-up or dump in river channel	Black (10YR 2/1) silty sandy clay with lenses of light-brownish grey (10YR 6/2) silty sand	Natural	1009
1006	Sub-division of 1005	See 1005		1007
1007	Sub-division of 1005	See 1005		1008
1008	Sub-division of 1005	See 1005		
1009	?Foundation for early river wall	Medium frags of chalk and flint nodules in sandy mortar	1005	1010
1010	?River-borne deposit	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) slightly clayey, very sandy silt	1009	1011
1011	Dump/occupation	Mixed	1010	1013, 1014
1012	Hand cleaning	Mixed	1017, 1024, 1027, 1029	
1013	?Dump	Brick and tile rubble	1011	1015
1014	?Dump	Brick and tile rubble	1011	1022
1015	?Pit fill	Dark greyish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt	1013	1016
1016	?Pit fill	Brown (10 YR 4/3) sandy silt	1015	1017
1017	?Pit fill	Very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) silty clay	1016	1012
1018	? Backfill of construction trench	Yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silty clay		1023
1019	Redeposited brick masonry	5 bricks bonded with mortar		
1020	? Backfill of construction trench	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt	1025	1021
1021	?Pit fill	Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt	1020	1022
1022	? Backfill of construction trench	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt	1014, 1021	1024, 1028

1023	? Backfill of construction trench for wall 1026	Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) sandy silt	1018	1026
1024	?Pit fill	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt	1022	1012
1025	Wall core/backing	Brick rubble in cement	1002	1020, 1026, 1028
1026	N/S brick wall	Courses of bricks in mortar	1023, 1025	1027
1027	Infill	Brick and tile rubble	1026, 1028	1012
1028	Drain	Circular, brick	1022	1027, 1029
1029	Brick wall	Courses of brick in cement	1028	1012

Trench B

<u>Cntxt</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Above</u>	<u>Below</u>
1030	Bedding for concrete	Reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/8)	1031	Concrete
1031	Make-up	Mixed black (10YR 2/1) ash and sand, and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silty clay	1042	1030
1032	Make-up/Demolition	Dark greyish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty clay	1033	1042
1033	?Backfill of sill foundation cut	Light brownish-grey (10YR 6/2) silty sand	1034	1032
1034	?Levelling for floor	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt	1035, 1036	1033
1035	?Pit fill	Greyish-brown (10YR 5/2) silty sand	1037	1034
1036	E/W brick wall	Brick courses in cement	1037, 1044	1034
1037	?Backfill of sill beam cut	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt		1035, 1036
1038	?Cellar backfill. Demolition	Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy silt	1039	
1039	N/S brick wall	Coursed bricks	1045	1038, 1043
1040	?Pit fill	Dark greyish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty sandy clay	1045	
1041	?Backfill of sill beam cut	Dark greyish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty clay	1044	
1042	Concrete	Concrete	1032	1031
1043	Demolition/dump	Dark greyish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silty clay	1039	1042
1044	Brick patching of floor	Horizontally-laid bricks	1045	1041

1045	Tile floor	Square red (2.5YR 5/6) tiles	1046	1040, 1044
1046	Bedding for tile floor	White (5YR 8/1) mortar	1047	1045
1047	Foundation/sleeper wall	Frag of brick, tile, chalk and flint set in very pale brown (10YR 8/3) mortar		1046



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Archaeology

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