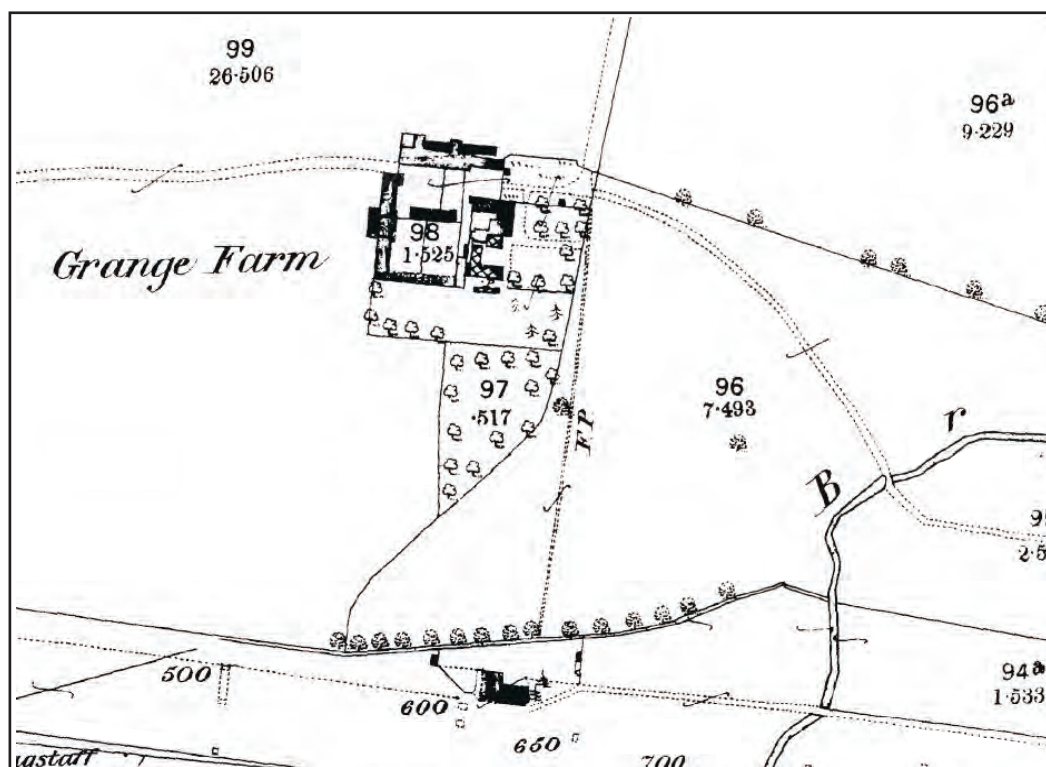


# Land at Wilberforce Road, Cambridge (Formerly Grange Farm)

## An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment



Grahame Appleby

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



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University of Cambridge

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## SUMMARY

*This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Savills on behalf of St John's College to assess the potential impact of a proposed development area (PDA) of c. 1ha at Wilberforce Road, Cambridge, on the site of the former Grange Farm, (TL 4346 5841). Located between suburban properties, University teaching facilities, the University and college sports grounds and agricultural land (to the west), the PDA is irregular in shape. No archaeological features or artefacts have been found within the PDA, although archaeological features from the wider landscape include settlement related activity dating from the Bronze Age to the Medieval period are known. Significantly, a Roman road, oriented northeast-southwest, runs along the south-eastern boundary (adjacent to No. 13 Herschel Road – Clare Hall accommodation), and bisects the proposed development area towards the southern end of the PDA.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Savills on behalf of St John's College to assess the potential impact of a proposed development of a c. 1ha site and associated access road as a tennis club (TL 4346 5841). Located on the western side of Cambridge, the proposed development area (PDA) is bordered to the east by Clare Hall accommodation and offices (Nos. 9-13 Herschel Road), to the south and southwest area by playing fields and agricultural land, to the west and northwest by the University Sports Ground, and to the north by an access road and small car park. The PDA is currently fenced off and scrub, with one small extant building located in the central part of the site.
- 1.2 The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the study area and immediate environs, and to assess the potential for archaeological remains surviving within the PDA.
- 1.3 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the primary policies affecting archaeology are the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; March 2012). The aim of the NPPF is that action required as part of the planning process is appropriate and proportionate. The relevant local policy is the Cambridge Local Plan (July 2006). These policies have played a crucial role in prompting and guiding the development of local policy; relevant sections these policies are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 1.5 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 1.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 1.7 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 1.8 The study sets the findings in the context of both the relevant legislation (national and local) as well as the broader archaeological context, and proposes a broad scheme of mitigation based on the findings.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1 The desk-based assessment has been compiled under the guidelines of the Institute for Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* 2001. The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the IFA.
- 2.2 The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:
- Desk-based assessment
  - Curatorial bodies
  - Previous fieldwork and survey results
  - Site visit
- 2.3 The methodology comprises assessing the known or potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to characterise the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the resource within a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The assessment is based on existing sources of data including Historic Environment Records (HER), published and unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modelling of the resource.
- 2.4 The impact assessment, Section 7, takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology.

### **3. BASELINE CONDITIONS**

- 3.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Savills on behalf St John's College to assess the archaeological potential of a *c.* 1ha site located at the southern end of Wilberforce Road – formerly *Grange Farm* – (TL 4346 5841; Fig. 1) ahead of proposed development of the site.

#### **Layout of Study Data**

- 3.2 This report encompasses a study area extending outwards for a 0.5km radius from the PDA's centroid. Appendix 2 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 2, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**; this assessment excludes known listed and historic buildings.

#### **Topography and Geology**

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology is Gault and Upper Greensand and outcrops of chalk, overlain by superficial deposits (sands and gravel; clay, silt and sand; BGS GeoIndex accessed April 2013). The topography of the area is characterised primarily by agricultural fields to the south and west, with a small valley oriented roughly southwest – northeast with local drainage flowing north-northeast. To the east the land gradually slopes down towards the River Cam. The small tributary, Bin Brook, rises to the south of the PDA and flows in a northeasterly; a small stream also flows in a general easterly direction along the southern boundary of the PDA before joining Bin Brook. The PDA is located on the southwestern flank of a small rise or dome at *c.* 13m AOD, with the land sloping away to the west and south towards Bin Brook (and more sharply towards the east from the dome's summit).

#### **Past and Current Land Use**

- 3.4 Past and current land use of the wider environs and study area is characterised by dry re-entrants, woodland (post-war planting), agricultural fields, sporting and recreational facilities, Clare Hall properties (Nos. 9-13 Herschel Road) and suburban villas. The area to the north of the PDA is characterised by Wilberforce Road, and which previously provided access to the former farm buildings. The early to mid 1980s OS map sequence (see Section 4 below) indicates the PDA was occupied in the northern 'square'-shaped area by Grange Farm, with the central triangular-shaped area occupied by woodland or small orchard, with the southern triangular-shaped area formed from the western corner of a previously much larger field (now occupied by Nos. 9-13 Herschel Road). Grange Farm and its associated building were demolished after the later 1980s and the PDA is currently unoccupied, scrubby and wooded, although one small building survives on the eastern side of the central triangular-shaped part of the PDA.

#### **The Archaeological Assessment**

- 3.5 The objective of this study is to collate and assess existing information relating

to the archaeology of the study area and relevant sites of interest from the wider landscape environs. This data will be used to assess both areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains.

### **Sources**

3.6 Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)
- Historic map sequence 1797 – 1900
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1880s to present
- Google Earth – historic sequence (accessed April 2013)

### **Aerial Photography**

3.7 Numerous aerial photographic surveys of the wider Cambridge area have been conducted since 1945 (excluding wartime reconnaissance sorties) and have revealed a large number of archaeological features dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-Medieval period have been identified (e.g. Evans *et al.* 2008), including field and settlement boundaries, monuments, pit and post-alignments, Roman Roads and former agricultural practices (see Palmer in Redfern 2001). Examination of the Google Earth imagery dated 1999, 2002, 2006, 2008 and 1945 (accessed April 2013) shows the presence of Grange Farm, the northeast-southwest oriented alignment of the projected Roman road, with the 1945 image revealing the presence of ridge and furrow in the southern part of the PDA (oriented roughly east-west, with headlands situated towards the western end of the field; see Fig. 9), and the Grange Farm buildings.

### **Known and Potential Archaeology**

3.8 As the gravel terraces of the Cam appear to have been favoured for settlement in the prehistoric period, there is little evidence for activity of this date in the immediate vicinity of the lower lying PDA. Ditches of possible late prehistoric date have been found in excavations opposite Robinson College, 400m to the east (Gdaniec 1992; Gibson 1996). More substantial evidence for Roman occupation occurs around the area. The nucleus of Roman Cambridge was located within the Castle Hill area, approximately 1km to the northeast (Alexander and Pullinger 2000). Recent archaeological investigations have revealed evidence for wide spread occupation in the town's western and southern hinterland, most recently at the Northwest Cambridge excavation (2km northwest of Wilberforce Road) where successive Iron Age and Roman settlements spread across the gravel ridge leading eastwards towards the Roman town. Of prime importance to the current project is the projected line of the Roman Akeman Street, lying immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the site (Walker 1910, Browne 1974). This section of Akeman Street runs from Castle Hill, southwest to Ermine Street. The relationship between Roman roads and settlement features is well attested in west Cambridge, occurring in recent excavations at the Trinity Hall Playing Fields (Wills 2004a & b), New Hall College (Evans 1996) and Northwest Cambridge (Cessford forthcoming). Within the surrounding area Roman land divisions have been

excavated 400m to the east at the Burrell's Field Site (Gdaniec 1992). Comprising of ditched boundaries, these features are speculated to continue under Robinson College (Hall 2001). Roman boundary ditches have also been uncovered at Selwyn College (Reagan 2003). Slightly further afield settlement is indicated by the Roman pottery, coins and other artefacts discovered at Newnham College in 1938/39 (Hall 2001). 800m to the northwest a substantial Roman settlement was excavated at Vicar's Farm, spanning the 3rd to early 5th century (Lucas & Whittaker 2002).

- 3.9 More recently, large-scale excavations have occurred within 5km to the southeast of the PDA, within the Addenbrooke's environs, Trumpington Meadows, Trumpington Park & Ride, Waitrose and along the route of the Guided Busway and an evaluation at Laundry Farm to the southwest of the PDA. These excavations have revealed a number of archaeological features dating from the Bronze Age to the post-Medieval period, including Beaker burials, a triple-ditch Middle Bronze Age enclosure, Iron Age pit clusters, high status Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation burials, Prehistoric and Roman field boundaries, a Roman pottery production site, and an Anglo-Saxon 'Bed' burial (Mackay 2002; Hinman 2004; Cessford & Mackay 2004; Evans *et al.* 2005; Evans *et al.* 2008; Timberlake 2010b; Collins 2010; Patten 2012).

#### **Prehistoric (up to 43AD)**

- 3.10 Within the broader landscape evidence for early prehistoric activity is limited. Two individual flint find spots are recorded on the CHER, found to the west of the study area during the laying of a gas pipeline in 1985 (CHER refs: 8691, 8693). Within the study area, *c.* 0.5 to 1km northwest of the PDA, a scatter of Mesolithic material and Neolithic flint tools were recovered during the Vicar's Farm excavations (1), with a small amount of residual late Bronze Age pottery and flint work also discovered during the High Cross evaluation nearby (2). Sporadic later prehistoric features have also been identified during various excavations at Burrell's Field (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint tools; 9) and the University Library Bookstore (11). These finds and sparsely distributed features, and the unidentified stone implement of unknown date found 0.5km southeast of the PDA (Browne 1974) at Wolfson College, provide the only known evidence of a pre-Iron Age presence within the immediate environs and study area.
- 3.11 Located to the northwest of the study area, Iron Age activity was found at High Cross during evaluation and excavation, with evidence of settlement activity identified spanning the Middle and Late Iron Age (2). The scale of the site and the distribution of features suggest this was a small rural community. The Vicar's Farm excavation also revealed two concentrations of Iron Age pits. The cluster to the north of the site suggests a very Late Iron Age date (1<sup>st</sup> century AD) with the cluster to the south suggesting a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (1). To the southeast of the study area, at Newnham Croft, an Iron Age inhumation burial was discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Fox 1923) that included fine metal objects and a number of sherds of pottery have been found around the Barton Road area. In addition, a possible late Iron Age/Romano-

British ditch was excavated to the northeast of the area, at the University Library (11).

- 3.12 Significantly, just over 0.5km west-southwest of the PDA an archaeological evaluation was conducted by the CAU on Queens' College sports ground, adjacent to Barton Road (Mackay 2002b). Involving some 31.5ha and 40 evaluation trenches, this programme of archaeological fieldwork revealed field boundaries of probable Iron Age and or Roman date, possibly associated with the enclosure identified further south of the evaluation area during an earlier aerial survey (see Palmer in Redfern 2001). Two areas of settlement activity, or sites, were thus designated. Sharing similar traits with settlement and dating evidence found at High Cross 2km to the north (2), the more southerly site is attributed to the Early Iron Age and the more northerly site to the Late Iron Age (Mackay 2002a, figure 8).

### **Romano-British (43 – c. 450AD)**

- 3.13 A Roman road running northeast - southwest through the PDA (14) is shown by both cartographic and aerial photographic evidence (Palmer 2001a, 2001b). A section of Akeman Street, this road ran from the settlement at Castle Hill southwest to join Ermine Street. The road was first traced by Babington in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with Walker charting its route in his paper of 1910, at which time a ridge was still evident near St. John's Farm (later Grange Farm). Walker records that the labourers on the farm could identify the position of the road, "saying they always knew when they ploughed over the road by the hardness of the ground." Walker traced the road to a point "a little to the north west of Barton [later Laundry] Farm", noting, "all across the fields from St. John's Farm to the last mentioned spot I have picked up bits of Roman pots and fragments of bronze." (Walker 1910; see also 18 below). Aerial photographs confirm that the road continues on this line across the PDA (indeed it is visible in several years on Google Earth), at the southern end running parallel to the present day Barton Road. During the site visit (17<sup>th</sup> April 2013) the eastern boundary of the PDA, putatively identified as the alignment of the road, was formed by a ditch and Roman pottery finds have also been reported from immediately to the south of the PDA (14). Additionally, c. 1.5km southwest of the PDA is a series of rectilinear enclosures that are probably of Iron Age or Romano-British date (Redfern 2001, figure 3). These lie on a slightly different alignment to the suggested route of the Roman road and may extend to the north and south, but at present only coprolite extractions have been mapped in this area by the aerial photographic appraisal (Palmer in Redfern 2001); coprolite digging is also attested to in the wider landscape and was conducted on a large-scale in Trumpington during World War I (Grove 1976).
- 3.14 Within the study area itself, with the exception of the significant site at Vicar's Farm (1), little Roman material has been found and includes features possibly associated with the Vicar's Farm settlement spanning the 1<sup>st</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, with associated shrine and cremation and inhumation cemeteries (2), an undated ditch of possible Iron Age or Roman date (3), burials (5, 6) and a boundary ditch found in the vicinity of Grange Road (9), and a fieldsystem identified at Selwyn College (21). Located c. 0.5km of the PDA the discovery

of a rare-type bronze pin and Roman vessels is recorded (18). Other sites are also recorded within Newnham, such as the pits, gullies and pottery found during fieldwork in land adjacent to Spens Avenue (23) and at Newnham College and Ridley Hall (Whittaker 2000; Webb *et al.* 2006). These later sites imply a landscape of small-scale settlements, probably farmsteads, relatively evenly distributed within the western hinterland of the Roman town. The discovery of pottery finds to the east on Barton road (CHER ref: 9606), a small collection of Roman coins near Stone Bridge and a Roman pot sherd (CHER ref: 8693a) found during laying of a gas pipeline to the southwest of the study area in 1985, may indicate further such small-scale settlement within the immediate area.

### **Medieval (c. 450 - 1539)**

- 3.15 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) activity within the study area during the later 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD is indicated by a bronze pin in the shape of a crozier found near Grange Farm (18), thought to be of 'Late Celtic' workmanship (Walker 1910: 240). Though no 'sites' as such are known within the study area, it seems likely that the earlier Roman road continued as an important communications route into the town during this time, as it certainly did through the later medieval period. One poorly located find of Saxon burials may be recorded, but probably lies immediately to the east closer to Grange Road (17). Beyond and to the north and east of the PDA a series of important cemetery sites lie to the east of Grange Road and Newnham. These include the cemetery at Newnham Croft 1.2km to the east (Fox 1923), the St John's playing field site 1.5km to the northeast (*ibid.*) and the inhumation cemetery at King's Garden Hostel, 1.5km to the east (Dodwell 2001; Dodwell *et al.* 2004). Anglo-Saxon inhumations and metalwork have also been found beside Grange Road in the northwest of the study area (5, 6) and to the southeast outside the study area at Newnham Playing Field (CHER ref: 05089A). Although limited settlement evidence for the early Medieval period exists beyond the central areas of Cambridge, excavation at West Road (Mackay 2002a) and at Leckhampton House (20), also revealed several features, including a Middle Saxon enclosure, which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and lava quern, all indicative of nearby settlement activity; many of the features had been truncated by later agricultural practices. Significantly, immediately adjacent to Leckhampton House, an undated inhumation was found during construction/building works at Corpus Christi's sports ground, which may also date to this period (20) in addition to a Medieval finger-ring (22). Within the wider environs excavations at the site of the Institute of Criminology (Armour *et al.* 2003) revealed the presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement features in the form of at least one timber built house, a possible shed or byre and two *Grubenhäuser*; a number of loomweights were recovered, attesting to textile manufacturing on the site, in addition to pottery, lava querns and animal bone; an undated ditch at the King's School (15) may also be Medieval in date.
- 3.16 Evidence of later Medieval activity within the study area is more firmly attested at Vicars' Farm (1), where a trackway known as 'Willowes Ditch' was identified, with 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and extensive evidence for ridge and furrow found nearby during archaeological fieldwork ahead of the development of the Centre for Mathematical Studies (4), with features

identifiable from historical records relating to Cambridge's West Fields (Hall & Ravensdale 1976; Fig. 2). Further extensive areas of ridge and furrow have also been identified within the study area (7, 8) and immediately adjacent to the northern and western boundary of the PDA from aerial photographic surveys (10; Fig. 1), with ridge and furrow clearly visible on the aerial photograph dated 1945 located to the immediate east of the PDA (Fig. 9).

### **Post-Medieval (1540 - present)**

- 3.17 Post-Medieval activity within the study area is limited to agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, field boundaries (many extant; 1, 4), a boundary stone (19) and evidence for the west-ward expansion of Cambridge (Figs. 4-10) and evidence of gravel quarrying (21). Importantly, Baker's Map (Fig. 3) provides early cartographic evidence for Grange Farm itself, recording the PDA's original name, *St John's New Farm*. Within the wider study area environs, evidence of coprolite extraction is found southwest of the PDA and is shown on earlier survey results (Palmer 2001a, 2001b).
- 3.18 In addition to the two listed buildings (11, 12) included in the gazetteer (these buildings have additional monument numbers similar to the other gazetteer entries), the site of the former Anti-aircraft Artillery battery HQ (13) and the site of a destroyed pillbox (16) are recorded within the study area.

## 4. CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 The cartographic evidence for the study area dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century; however, these early maps provide insufficient detail of the study area and PDA and were consequently not considered any further. Although reconstructed by Hall and Ravensdale (1976), the West Fields map (Fig. 2) would suggest that the Roman road (14) may have survived into the Medieval period as Barton Way, with the PDA also located on a small green – *Lykylt Grene* – possibly a small hamlet (see Section 5 below). The earliest detailed cartographic evidence of the study area and PDA are Baker’s Map of 1830 (Fig. 3) and the Ordnance Survey (OS) historic map sequence, commencing from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figs. 4-8). Significantly, Baker’s map records the presence and building configuration of Grange Farm, then called St John’s New Farm, the orchard to the south (extant) and the track that would later become Wilberforce Road. A comparison of this map with the later OS sequence further demonstrates that the boundary of the PDA has remained largely unaltered since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the of the farm was altered to Grange Farm prior to the 1880s.

Date	Description
1610	Speed’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1650	Blaeu’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1695	Morden’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1724	Badeslade’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1744	Cowley’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1746	Simpson’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1747	Kitchen’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1787	Carey’s Map of Cambridgeshire
1805 & 1836	OS Old Series
1814	Old Series OS Map (6 Inches to 1 Mile)
1830	Baker’s Map of Cambridge
1887	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map
1890-91	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map
1902-03	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1902	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1926	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map – 2 <sup>nd</sup> revision
1927	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 2 <sup>nd</sup> revision
1938	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map – 3 <sup>rd</sup> revision
1938-1953	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 3 <sup>rd</sup> revision
1958-60	1 <sup>st</sup> Imperial Edition 1:10,560 OS scale map
1975-77	National Grid 1:2,500 OS scale map
1981-88	National Grid 1:2,500 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1985-87	OS 1:25,000 scale Pathfinder Sheet 1004 – Cambridge & Balsham
2008	OS 1:25,000 scale Explorer Sheet 209 – Cambridge

**Table 4.1:** Cartographic evidence examined during this study

4.2 The historical maps record the general lack of development in west Cambridge until the late 1920s with the OS sequence recording the increasing expansion of Cambridge, including the development of college sporting facilities along Barton Road, extending northwards towards the southern boundary of the PDA. Importantly, the 1880 and 1890’s sequence show the extant and former northern boundaries of Grange Farm (the northern buildings appear to be

located in the area of the access road and car park associated with the University Sports Ground). These maps also show a track/lane bisecting the northern part of the farmyard, oriented roughly east-west and linking with the southern end of Grange Road. This track formed a small junction with the north-south lane that subsequently became Wilberforce Road. The 1902-3 map further illustrates the expansion of Cambridge, with the replacement of Love Lane with Adam's Road and the construction of Sylvester Road and Herschel Road (Grange Road has not at this time been extended to connect Barton Road with Madingley Road). Significantly, Grange Farm appears to have remained largely extant until early 1990s when the University Sports Ground was constructed, with the farm buildings subsequently demolished.

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The assessment has shown that no currently known archaeological sites (Heritage Assets) occur directly within the PDA, with generally sparse prehistoric activity recorded within the study area, with the notable exceptions of Iron Age activity recorded at Vicar's Farm and High Cross, *c.* 1km northwest of the PDA (see below). Earlier prehistoric evidence is certainly sparse and is comprised of isolated finds and features, including the Bronze Age pottery recovered at Burrell's Field (Gdaniec 1992). The evaluation conducted by the CAU south of Barton Road and southwest the study area in 2001 (Mackay 2002b) identified several areas within this landscape with either strong positive or negative archaeological potential and this earlier fieldwork revealed very little archaeology. Those features that did exist tended to be dispersed, truncated and sterile, suggesting low intensity agrarian, and in light of the known archaeology within the study area it is likely that the PDA was situated in a similarly used and sparsely occupied landscape during the later prehistoric, Neolithic and Bronze Age, periods. Furthermore, many features identified during the 2001 excavations were of an ambiguous nature, difficult to interpret, and usually sterile. A natural or geological origin was thus suggested as the most likely explanation for these 'features' (*ibid.*). As such, similar geological features and agricultural disturbance may be encountered within the PDA.
- 5.2 Although providing more substantial evidence for Bronze Age activity within the wider Cambridge area, excavations at Clay Farm and within the Addenbrooke's environs area 4km southeast of the study area demonstrate that claylands, such as those where the PDA is located, were exploited more heavily than previously understood (Evans 2003; Evans *et al.* 2008). Nonetheless, the possible discovery of objects or undisturbed features that date to the Bronze Age (or earlier) cannot be entirely excluded, particularly in those areas where there has been little or no disturbance by later building activity or tree roots, and also where features and objects may have been preserved below later ridges. Despite these considerations, the location of the PDA and lack of archaeological remains immediately adjacent to the site, the probability of encountering similar archaeological evidence dating to the Bronze Age or earlier periods within the PDA itself is considered to be very low.
- 5.3 Of note, however, was the discovery of two areas of settlement related activity dating respectively to the Early and Late Iron Age during the excavations south of Barton Road in 2001. This settlement activity and distribution shows a high degree of similarity to the High Cross settlement, *c.* 1km northwest of the PDA, and dated to the Middle Iron Age (Whittaker 2001; Timberlake 2010b). When considered together, the evidence from investigations of Cambridge's southern and western hinterland, and the occasional find such as the rare bronze pin (**18**), these suggest a high density of Iron Age and also Roman settlement in the wider landscape than was previously thought to be

the case (Evans *et al.* 2008)<sup>1</sup>. The importance of the predominantly 1<sup>st</sup> century BC date of these sites within the study area and nearby is now emerging through the post-excavation assessment of fieldwork results in Trumpington and at Clay and Glebe Farms and should not be underestimated. Corresponding to when the Cambridge area was evidently a significant centre, few settlements of this period are known within this part of the Cambridge environs. Of importance, is the Iron Age activity witnessed at the Trumpington Meadows, Trumpington Park and Ride and Waitrose sites *c.* 3km southeast of the PDA (Hinman 2004; Patten 2012), and the Late Iron Age and Early Roman cremations and settlement related activity found during excavations within the Addenbrooke's environs (Evans *et al.* 2008), and more recently in Northwest Cambridge (Evans pers. comm).

- 5.4 Of particular significance for this assessment is the putative alignment of Akeman Street, the projection of which bisects the study area and PDA (and forming part of its central south/east boundary). The location of Akeman Street and known Roman archaeological features and artefacts, especially from the Newnham area, attests to the use and exploitation of the area during this period, although recent excavations in Sylvester Road on the line of Akeman Street failed to find any trace of the road (Brudenell 2005). The general lack of features and artefacts recorded within the study area and immediate environs of the PDA indicate that the PDA was most likely agricultural in nature during this period. Nonetheless, recent work at Longstanton and North West Cambridge and the Addenbrooke's environs (Evans *et al.* 2008; Evans & Newman 2010) have further demonstrated that Romano-British activity and occupation was much higher within the southern Cambridgeshire-Essex area than previously thought to be the case, with settlements located approximately every 300m to 0.5km distance; the PDA and study area are thus located in an area where occupation or settlement activity may be encountered. The burials recorded from the grounds of Newnham College, possibly dating from the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods (Fox 1923; Browne 1974; Taylor 1999), also attests to the use of this part of the Cambridge landscape during these periods. There thus exists a low probability that further archaeological features dating from this period may survive within the PDA, especially those areas that have not been severely disturbed by agricultural and building activity.
- 5.5 The aerial photographic surveys and limited excavation data from the study area and immediately adjacent to the PDA reveals that the area was most cultivated during the Medieval period with midden material spread as part of the manuring process (Redfern 2001), with possible settlement related evidence recovered from the grounds of Newnham College and Grange Road, with boundary ditches and features found at Burrell's Field (Gdaniec 1992). At Leckhampton House, a Saxon enclosure (farmstead?) has tentatively been identified (Timberlake 2011). The development of Cambridge during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood due to the paucity of settlement data, but knowledge of this period is increasing. The evidence appears to be

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<sup>1</sup> On-going excavations as part of the University's North West Cambridge development have revealed a landscape with Bronze Age enclosure elements and dense Late Iron Age and Roman settlement activity, the latter with numerous boundaries, enclosures, track/route-ways and cemeteries.

concentrated in the area of Castle Hill and Magdalene Bridge (Taylor 1999). Importantly, the settlement evidence and structures found during archaeological investigations at the Institute of Criminology, the small to medium 7<sup>th</sup> century cemetery at King's Garden Hostel (Dodwell *et al.* 2004; Armour *et al.* 2003; Dodwell 2001) and the burials found in the grounds of Newnham College and at Newnham Croft further attest to a significant Anglo-Saxon presence during this period east and northeast of the PDA. Additionally, the recovery of Anglo-Saxon spears beside the Barton Road (Salzman 1938) and Early to Middle Saxon pottery at West Road (Mackay 2002a) and Leckhampton House (20; Timberlake 2011) would indicate that there is a higher probability of encountering archaeological features dating to the early Medieval period within the PDA; the possible recovery of further human remains, albeit considered to be very low, also cannot be entirely excluded.

- 5.6 In terms of the Medieval and later landscape Late Medieval and post-Medieval agricultural activity is attested in the study area and PDA, with field boundaries reconstructed from documentary and cartographic sources (Hall & Ravensdale 1976). The reconstruction of the West Fields by Hall and Ravensdale is significant as a map regression exercise strongly hints at Grange Farm and the PDA being located along the Medieval 'Barton Way' between Little and Middle Field (Fig. 2). This route is on the same alignment as the projected Akeman Street, and it is possible that this route either represents as survival into the post-Medieval period (see Section 3.13 above) of the Roman road or, alternatively, this was a post-Roman track connecting smaller settlements and locales with Medieval Cambridge and its castle (this may explain the lack of evidence for a Roman road in Sylvester Road). Examination of Hall and Ravensdale's map also reveals that Grange Farm appears to be located on the road between Coly Close and Hunnells Cross, with Edwin's Ditch forming part of the southern boundary of the PDA and the farm buildings actually on 'Lykylt Grene', most probably Little Green, indicating the area was pasture (*ibid.*: 43).
- 5.7 The presence of extensive ridge and furrow across the landscape and immediately bordering the PDA (Fig. 9) is of relevance as ridge and furrow can protect earlier archaeological features below ridges; it can also truncate features along the furrows. Consequently, in areas where remnant ridge and furrow is found this may result in the discovery of differentially preserved *in situ* archaeological features and, possibly, scatters of disturbed artefacts. The identification of ridge and furrow within the neighbouring fields either side of the PDA indicates that there is a reasonable probability of encountering similar evidence within the southern and central parts of the PDA.
- 5.8 Finally, the April 2013 site visit revealed the northern part of the PDA has been affected by the demolition of the former farmhouse and associated farm buildings, with earth bunds present on the northern and northwestern boundaries; no trace of the pump recorded on the OS sequence could be found. These bunds would indicate there has been some horizontal truncation of the ground surface, possibly disturbing below ground archaeological features, such as revealed during excavations at Addenbrooke's Hospital (Evans *et al.* 2008). Baker's map of 1830 also records the presence of an orchard in the

central part of the PDA, and which remains largely extant. As such, root disturbance may have severely disturbed any *in situ* archaeology (including ridge and furrow); mature garden trees in the southern part of the PDA may also have caused similar below ground disturbance. As such, the initial construction, any alterations and demolition of the farm buildings, the excavation of a well/pump and the planting of the orchard will have had a significant to severe impact upon the heritage assets that may survive within the PDA.

## 6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The proposed development area lies within a study area apparently virtually devoid of any significant archaeology or artefacts. Extending the study area to include the wider landscape and southern fringe of Cambridge's hinterland, nonetheless, reveals a landscape exploited from prehistory into the modern period, with important Iron Age and Roman settlement and agricultural activity recorded approximately every 0.5km. The distribution of this evidence, topography and geology of the study area and its environs would indicate there was a reasonable chance of encountering archaeological features within the PDA.
- 6.2 This statement, however, requires qualification. With respect to the PDA, as outlined above, the site appears to be largely located in an area that was pasture, possibly from as early as the Medieval period, with only the southern part of the PDA used for ridge and furrow agriculture and significant truncation of archaeological features has been observed elsewhere in this landscape and is likely to have occurred within the PDA. The past and current land use within the remainder of the PDA would also suggest that severe or locally severe truncation or disturbance of any *in situ* archaeology may have occurred. On balance therefore, the potential for revealing any significant archaeology and heritage assets within the PDA is deemed low, but cannot be entirely discounted (notably the potential to determine the nature of the Roman road/Barton Way).

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

7.1 The impact assessment takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon that archaeology. The following criteria will be used to determine the significance of the impact.

Importance of feature	Description of feature
<i>National</i>	Scheduled ancient monuments; Grade I listed buildings.
<i>Regional</i>	Sites listed in HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the Lincolnshire Wolds and North Lincolnshire; Grade II* listed buildings.
<i>District</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the North Lincolnshire; Grade II listed buildings.
<i>Local</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the site and its immediate surroundings; locally listed buildings, hedgerows of defined archaeological or historic importance.

**Table 7.1:** Establishing importance of feature

Magnitude of impact	Description of impact
<i>Severe</i>	Site or feature entirely or largely removed / destroyed (over 75%).
<i>Major</i>	Site or feature substantially removed / destroyed (50–75%) or undergoing a fundamental alteration to its setting.
<i>Moderate</i>	Site or feature partially removed (15-50%) or with considerable alteration to its setting.
<i>Minor</i>	Site or feature suffering some disturbance / removal (<15%) or with a discernible alteration to its setting.

**Table 7.2:** Establishing significance of impact

Magnitude of impact	Importance of receptor			
	<i>National</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Local</i>
<i>Severe</i>	major	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor
<i>Major</i>	major / moderate	moderate	minor	minor
<i>Moderate</i>	moderate	moderate / minor	minor	minor
<i>Minor</i>	moderate / minor	moderate / minor	minor	Minor / insignificant

**Table 7.3:** Establishing magnitude of impact

### Effects during construction

7.2 The main impact upon heritage assets during construction will be caused by vehicle movements (including possible compaction), installation of services, the type, methodology and depth of foundation construction, any substantial ground levelling/lowering and ground reinstatement. If and where archaeological features are encountered these impacts may be severe. In the broader landscape the archaeological impact of the proposed development will be minimal and potentially moderate to severe in respect of the projected Roman road if encountered within the PDA

Importance	Magnitude	Impact
National	Negligible	Negligible
Regional	Minor	Minor
District	Minor	Minor
Local	Moderate	Moderate

**Table 7.4:** Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude during construction.

### Effects post-construction

- 7.3 Once construction work has been completed, any lingering impact upon the archaeological resource will be minimal. The only possible continuing impact will be any further unscheduled works. Such works, where necessary, will require a separate schedule of mitigation

Importance	Magnitude	Impact
National	Negligible	Negligible
Regional	Negligible	Negligible
District	Negligible	Negligible
Local	Minor	Minor

**Table 7.5:** Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude post-construction.

### Mitigation

- 7.4 Mitigation for the archaeology will adhere to the principles outlined in national, local and industry guidelines, which favour the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological remains where they have been identified and, where preservation is not practicable, an appropriate level of recording of the archaeology will be completed prior to further work.
- 7.5 All required archaeological fieldwork should be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, drawn up in consultation with and approved by the relevant planning authority. Prior to any works the PDA should be subject to an appropriate Field Evaluation tailored to the final proposed plan. Any “sites” or features subsequently discovered will be either preserved *in situ* or ‘preserved by record’ (i.e. excavated).

### Acknowledgements

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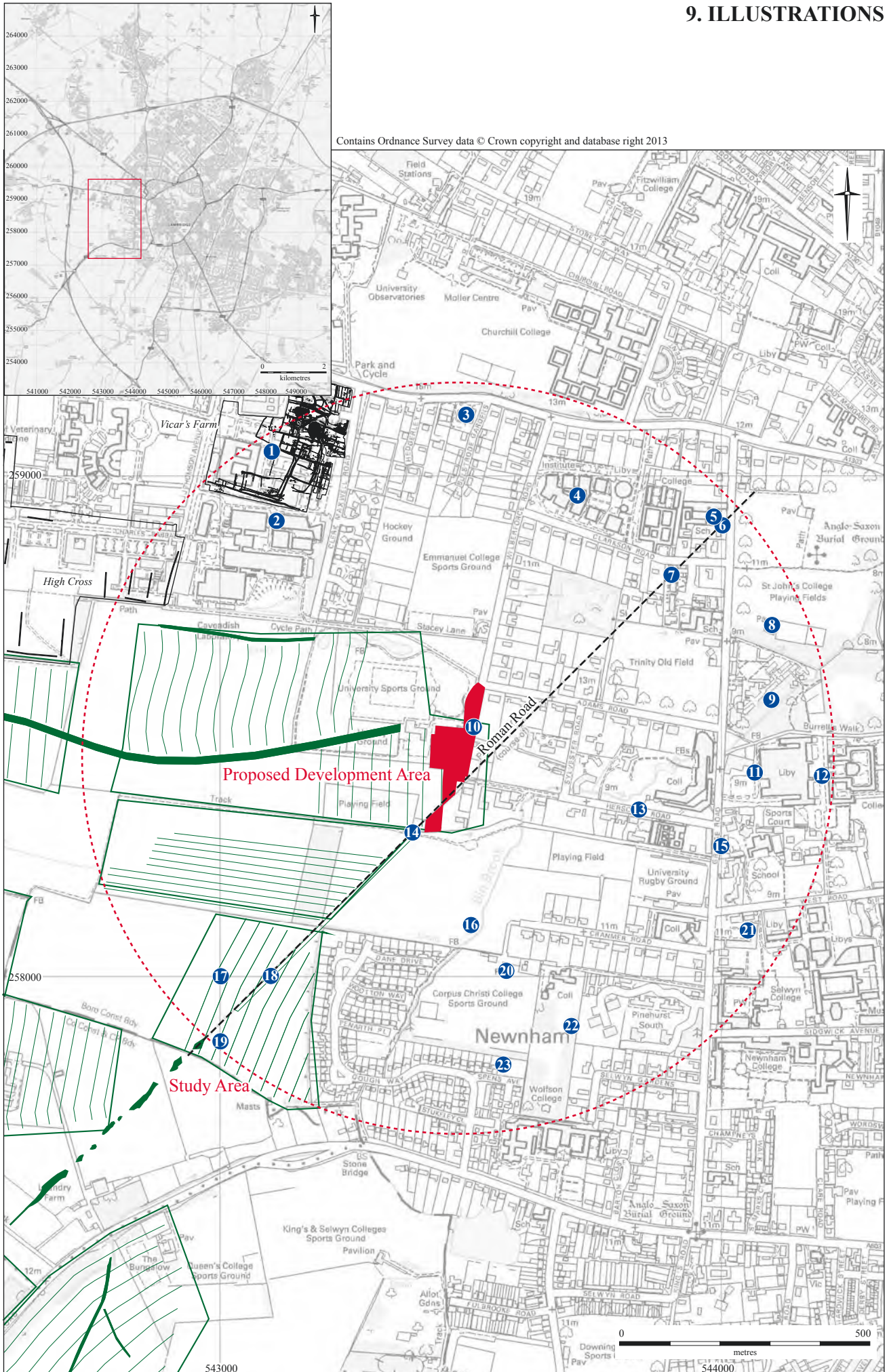


Figure 1. Location map and gazetteer with ridge and furrow marked in green

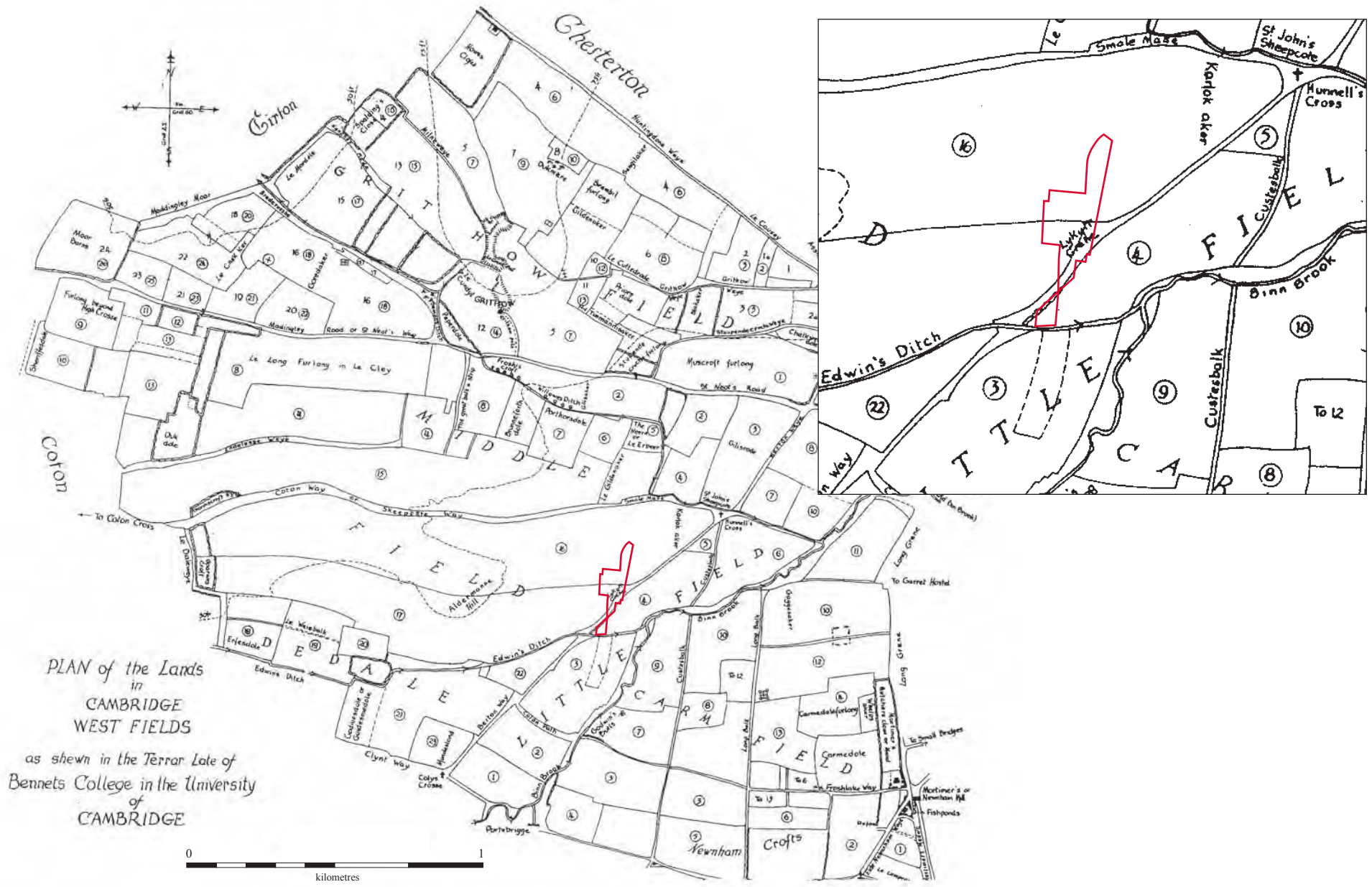


Figure 2. The West Fields of Cambridge.



Figure 3. Baker 1830

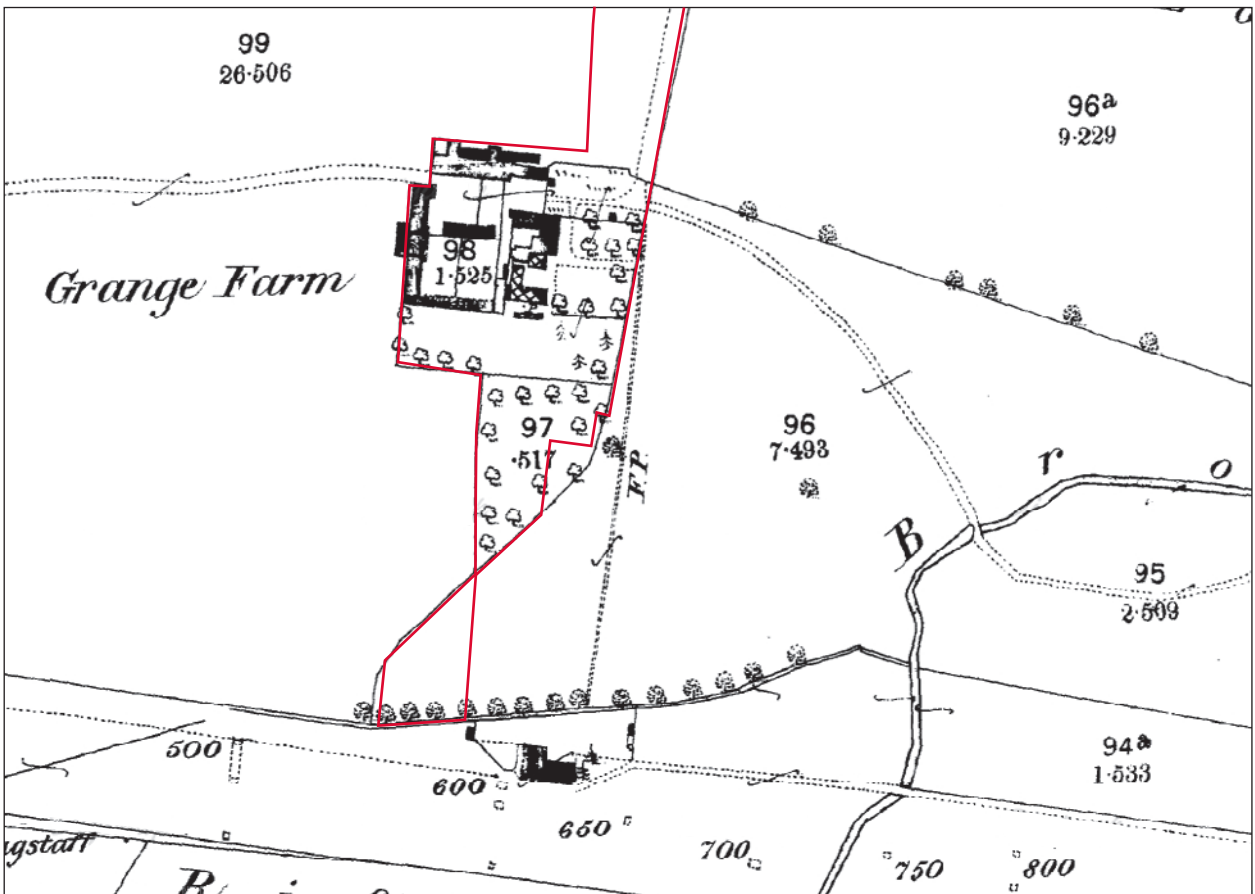


Figure 4. 1880s Ordnance Survey

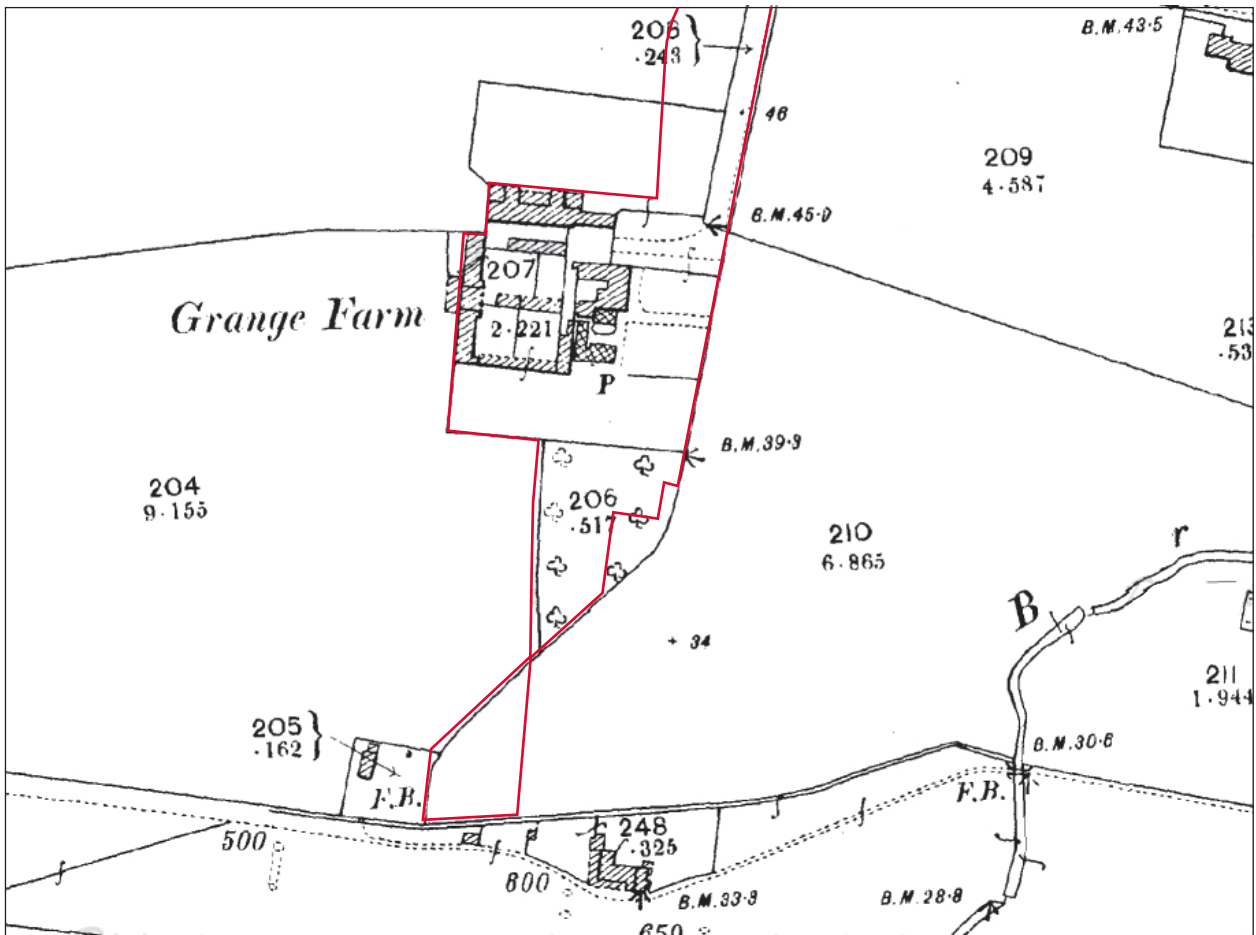


Figure 5. 1900s Ordnance Survey

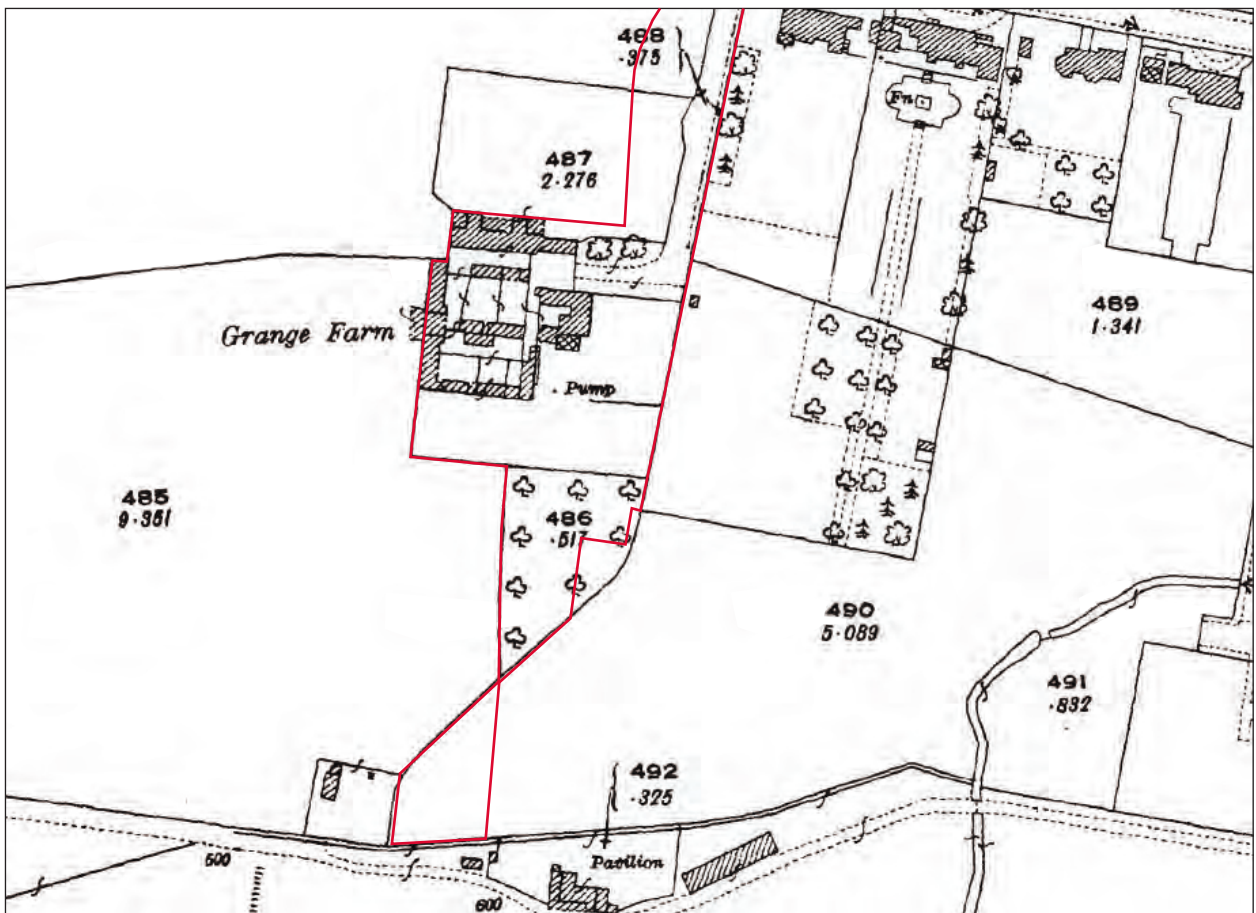


Figure 6. 1920s Ordnance Survey





Figure 9. 1945 Aerial Photograph (Google Earth - accessed April 2013)

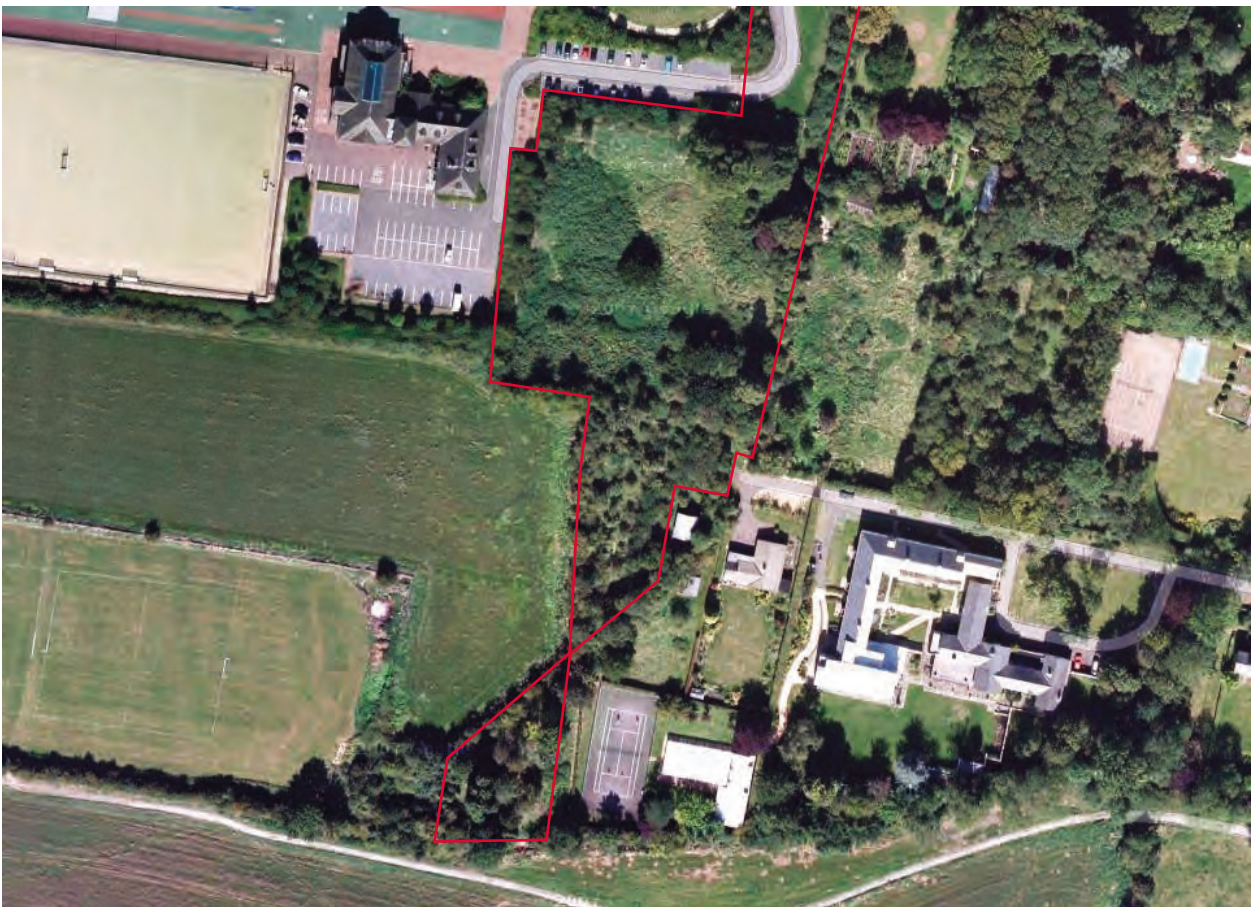


Figure 10. Google Earth Image

## 10. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Planning Policy

#### *National Legislation and Policy*

##### **National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012**

The heritage section of the NPPF incorporates – and streamlines - the existing policies contained in PPS5. It does not alter those policies or create new ones. One policy - HE5 (Monitoring Indicators) - from PPS5 has not been incorporated as a specific policy within the Framework. All other PPS5 policies have been condensed and are included within the heritage section or incorporated elsewhere within the NPPF. Transitional arrangements are provided within the NPPF to ensure that existing plans and submissions are not unduly delayed and reflect previous planning policy and guidelines, even where earlier guidance comes into potential conflict with the NPPF (Appendix 1).

While the NPPF is to be read as a whole in the context of archaeology the NPPF states at Section 17 that the Government's objective is 'to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'.

To achieve this paragraph 126 states:

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution.

Paragraph 128 states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 141 notes states that Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record, evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

### ***Local Policy***

#### **Cambridge Local Plan (July 2006).**

#### **Chapter 3: Designing Cambridge**

##### **3/4 Responding to Context**

Developments will be permitted which demonstrate that they have responded to their context and drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of their surroundings to create distinctive places. Such developments will:

- a. identify and respond positively to existing features of natural, historic or local character on and close to the proposed development site;
- b. be well connected to, and integrated with, the immediate locality and the wider City; and
- c. have used the characteristics of the locality to help inform the siting, massing, design and materials of the proposed development..

##### **Paragraph 3.10**

Cambridge has many distinctive qualities, which help to define the identity of the City as a whole and individual character of areas within the City. This includes its varied palette of building materials which helps define different character areas within the City. Development that responds to its context will ensure the creation of successful integrated development. Regard should be had to underlying archaeology.

##### **Paragraph 3.11**

A development which responds positively to its context is one which will either enhance areas of existing high quality, or will seek to introduce a new and distinctive character to areas of weaker character. and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

##### **Paragraph 3.12**

Proposals for development should use the Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment, the Conservation Area Appraisals, the County Historic Environment Record, and the (forthcoming) Historic Landscape Characterisation of Cambridgeshire as starting points to inform the key and desirable qualities to be retained or enhanced in the development.

## **4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas and 4/10 Listed Buildings**

These state:

### **4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas**

Proposals affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other important archaeological remains and their settings must be accompanied by a full assessment of the nature and importance of the remains and the impact of the proposals on them as part of the application. When the remains or their settings are deemed to be of national importance, they should be preserved in situ and development damaging them will not be permitted.

In other cases, development will be permitted where deposits are being left undisturbed or impacts mitigated to an acceptable level and detailed arrangements for the recording, publication and archiving and/or display of and access to any artefacts are secured.

#### **Paragraph 4.32**

The desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings is a material planning consideration. Information on the archaeology of much of the historic core of Cambridge is available in an Urban Archaeological Database (UAD). The Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal will contain specific archaeological guidance. Those involved in the development of sites need to have an early understanding of the potential for archaeological remains to be found on site.

#### **Paragraph 4.33**

Where the likelihood of archaeological remains exists, a project brief will normally be prepared by the County Council and endorsed by the City Council. The developer will then employ an archaeological consultant to carry out a thorough investigation based on this brief prior to the start of the development.

#### **Paragraph 4.34**

It is important that any findings are properly recorded and the information disseminated. This would include ensuring that the information is added to the UAD and copies of any reports lodged with the County Records Office, Cambridgeshire Collection and the City Council.

## Appendix 2 Site and Finds Gazetteer

Gaz No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
1	TL 4309 5905	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Vicar's Farm: evaluation and subsequent excavation revealed an important Roman settlement, a cremation and an inhumation cemetery. The evaluation revealed an important 4th century Roman settlement. An early cremation cemetery (urned) and a probable Roman inhumation were also discovered. A small quantity of prehistoric flint work was recovered and features relating to the Late Medieval/Post-Medieval "Willowes Ditch" were recorded. The excavation further revealed activity from four main periods. Dominating the archaeology was the Roman settlement, consisting ditched enclosures and open fields. Two cemeteries, one inhumation cemetery and one cremation cemetery, was located at the fringes of the settlement. A driveway /trackway was also discovered. The excavation of the site revealed it was abandoned in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD, with no visible activity until the later Medieval period, when the land is ploughed leaving ridge and furrow. The Medieval dyke known as Willowes Ditch ran through the northern part of the site, but was almost completely truncated by a later sewer pipe which was placed along its course. Also revealed was a Mesolithic/Neolithic phase consisting exclusively of a scatter of flint tools, while the Iron Age consisted of a number of shallow pits containing Iron Age pottery .	Lucas 2002; Lucas & Whittaker 2001; Whittaker & Evans 1999	ECB1014, ECB1015, MCB15361, MCB15362, MCB15891
2	TL 4311 5891	Iron Age, Roman?, Medieval	Iron Age and Medieval features, Cavendish site, Cambridge. An evaluation was carried out along the route of the proposed vehicle access road, and on the site of a proposed Nano Fabrication Building within the Cavendish grounds. An undated ditch was found in trench 1, probably related to Roman system identified during excavations of the Vicars Farm site, and an Iron Age ditch and pit in trench 2. Archaeological excavations were conducted on the site of the future Nano Fabrication Building to identified features identified in the evaluation. The excavations revealed a length of Iron Age ditch and a post-Medieval backfilling of Medieval ridge and furrow. The lack of Romano-British features found would suggest the Vicars Farm Romano-British settlement does not extend this far south.	Armour 2001; Lucas 2001	ECB1582, ECB1583, MCB15890
3	TL 4349 5912	Undated	Undated field boundary ditch, Madingley Road. An evaluation revealed only limited archaeological remains on the site, consisting of shallow truncated field boundary ditch, probably of Iron Age or Roman date, which was similar to features identified at nearby Vicar's Farm. A large Victorian rubbish pit was also recorded. All of the trenches demonstrated a high level of modern and post-Medieval activity across the site, which has caused considerable truncation.	Cooper 2005	ECB1951, MCB17225
4	TL 4371 5895	Medieval	Medieval agricultural remains, The Centre for Mathematical Studies. A previous desk-top study had shown that there was a possibility that archaeology may be found within the development area. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of open ground	White 1998	ECB991, MCB15344

			on Clarkson Road. The only activity recorded on the site was, not unexpectedly, agricultural in nature and spanned the Medieval - modern periods. The site lies within what was once the West Fields of Cambridge and have always been in some agricultural use. The pottery evidence (mostly the result of agricultural manuring) indicated activity in 13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries, with an increase around 14 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries and then again in the 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Comparison between the alignment of the features and their overall characteristics with a composite map of the West Fields indicated that the site had located a junction of the Willow's Ditch with a field boundary around a furlong called "Le Hearne". It is possible that the Willow ditch was also picked up in the Burrell's Fields excavations in 1992. The majority of the finds were Post-Medieval in date and although catalogued, were then discarded. Only the small pottery assemblage was kept.		
5	TL 4399 5891	Roman, Medieval	Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials near to Grange Road.	CHER ref.	04927 (MCB5957), 04927a (MCB5958)
6a	TL 4400 5890	Roman, Medieval	Building work at 71 Grange Road in 1911 revealed Roman inhumation, pottery, bone/ivory/horn object, bronze, iron object and coins. In addition, Anglo-Saxon inhumations and cremations were also found, as were AS inhumation, bone/ivory/horn object, bead, brooch, cremation, pottery, bronze. Further Other Skeletons found along Grange Road, one accompanied by a ring-necked flagon of late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century date were also found during sewer excavations in 1903, but the exact site/location is unknown and an Anglo-Saxon iron object and bronze were found in 1909 during sewage works to the rear of the house. Also found in 1910 and 1911 on Grange Road were Roman pottery and bronze objects, An Anglo-Saxon brooch and bronze and lead item, and a Medieval bronze object(s) and coin.	Walker 1910, 1912; Browne 1974; Liversidge 1977	05049a (MCB6120), 05049b (MCB6121), 05049c (MCB6122), 05111 (MCB6205), 05111a (MCB6206), 05111b (MCB6207)
6b	TL 4397 5886	Roman, Medieval	Roman inhumation and pottery at no. 69 Grange Road 1908 during building work. What has been published as a Roman burial from Grange Road, may represent a conflation of the goods from separate Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials. The male burial is held to have been accompanied by a jug, a bone pin, a bronze cloak or dress fastener, an iron spearhead and a 'scale of Roman armour'.	Walker 1912; Browne 1974; Wilkes & Elrington 1978	04928 (MCB5959)
7	TL 4390 5880	Medieval	Ridge and furrow on both sides of Clarkson Road (area centred on grid ref.).	CHER ref.	09623 (MCB11447)
8	TL 4410 5870	Medieval	Ridge and furrow Peterhouse Sports Ground	"	09622 (MCB11446)
9	TL 4410 5850	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval	An archaeological excavation was undertaken from June to August 1992 at Burrell's Field in advance of extensive development of the site by Trinity A curvilinear ditch produced flints probably of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The Roman period is represented by the establishment of a land boundary in the 1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> century AD, probably part of a fieldsystem. This ditch contained sherds of pottery of the Roman period. There were possibly Medieval ditches on a different alignment from the earlier ones, indicating probable changes to the fieldsystem. There was no reliable dating evidence for these ditches, though some very abraded sherds were retrieved, some probably Medieval.	Gdaniec 1992	11515 (MCB13533), 11515A (MCB13534), 1151B (MCB13535) ECB987

10	TL 4350 5850	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, Clarkson Road/Grange Farm. Area around Clarkson Road and Grange Farm (environs centred on grid ref). Thirty-three distinct ridges by Grange Farm, 9yds to 12yds wide, cover an area 425yds broad; some of those south of Clarkson Road are prominent, being 1.5ft high, but crossed by the curve of the old cycle track; those north of the same road abut directly against another furlong at right angles. 3. TL/433-/584. An area of ridge and furrow near Grange Farm, west of Herschel Road, to the southwest of the farm is visible, although the previous extension to the north has now been intensively cultivated. The furrows visible run north-south and are 39ft apart. The playing field adjacent on the south is interesting in that, though flattened, the position of the furrows is visible in grass growth and colouring. To the east at TL 437 585 - two furrows running east-west are visible in the garden of a house in Sylvester Road. This appears consistent with the area shown by RCHM adjacent to Bin Brook to the southeast of Grange Farm. Additionally two short ridges survive in a garden in Clarkson Close.	RCHM 1959; Browne 1974	04406 (MCB5339)
11	TL 4405 5840	Undated	University Library. Listed Building. Built in 1931 to the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Built of red brick with a large central tower. In advance of the proposed development of a western book-stack range for the University Library an evaluation took place in 1996. Four trenches were dug (total length: 143m). Only one contained an archaeological feature: a ditch. Unfortunately, no dating evidence emerged, yet its stratigraphic location suggests an Iron Age or Romano-British date. Similar ditches were found in Burrell's Field.	Gibson 1996; RCHM 1959	04899 (MCB5923), 11962 (MCB14078), DCB7468
12	TL 4420 5840	Post-Medieval	Clare College Memorial Court. Listed Building. At the end of WWI Clare College set up a memorial fund, and decided to construct new college rooms on the far side of Queen's Road	RCHM 1959, Roach 1967	05319 (MCB6486), DCB7011, DCB7130
13	TL 4383 5833	WWII	'Binsted', Herschel Road (AA Battalion HQ); 36 AA Battalion (1939).	Osborne 2002	MCB15109
14	TL 4340 5830	Roman	Find of Roman pottery, verbally reported to HER. Cropmark/earthwork of Roman road running TL 4338 5827 to TL 4202 5695.	CHER ref., Palmer 2001a, 2001b	04405 (MCB5338)
15	TL 4400 5826	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Undated ditch, King's College School. Excavations recorded a re-cut ditch. No datable evidence was recovered to assign a period to the features recorded, but a Medieval or post-Medieval date seems most likely.	Macaulay 2002	MCB15463
16	TL 4350 5810	WWII	Destroyed pillbox, West Cambridge.	Osborne 2002	MCB15609
17	TL 4300 5800	Medieval	Anglo-Saxon inhumations, W side of Grange Road. 3 individuals found. Other remains were found, of 2 adult men, 1 adult female, and a child of about 11 years of age. <i>NB: This may be same as Gaz. no. 5 or 6 due to OS grid reference given being southwest corner of grid square and recorded as TL 43 58.</i>	Duckworth 1911	05053 (MCB6126)
18	TL 4310 5800	Iron Age, Roman	Bronze pin, Grange Road, Cambridge. Bronze pin (in shape of crozier) found near Grange Road. Its dimensions are length 11.7cm, width across crook 9mm, diameter of shaft 2.5mm. It is of late Celtic workmanship of a very rare design. Lying with a bronze pin (CHER 05105) were two Roman vessels and a metal cylinder, probably a knife handle.	Walker 1910; Browne 1974	05105 (MCB6193) 05105A (MCB6194)

			Roman pottery and bronze objects found on the surface from St John's Farm to Barton Farm.		
19	TL 4300 5787	Post-Medieval	Site of boundary stone or cross shown on 1795 pre-inclosure map.	CHER ref.	04395 (MCB5327)
20	a) TL 4357 5801 b) Medieval	Undated, Medieval	<p>a) Human remains, Corpus Christi Sports Field. While constructing a soakaway in 1999, human remains were discovered and unfortunately removed without recording. The Home Office Pathologist decided that the bones were over 100 years old and therefore of no forensic interest. Thereafter they were handed over to the AFU for analysis. The site was visited and the area excavated, recovering further bones which refitted with the ones initially found. All the bones appeared to be from one skeleton, probably a 16-17 year old female. Some animal bones were also discovered, including several portions of pig jaw. They have patches of charring and their flaking surface suggests their having been cooked. The burial was suggestive of a contracted inhumation lying on its left side with knees flexed. The femur and another bone seemed to have been cut through perhaps as a part of a ritual dismemberment, which possibly indicates Bronze Age or Iron Age date.</p> <p>b) In July 2011 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological excavation within the footprint area of a proposed new student accommodation block on Corpus Christi College land at Cranmer Road, adjacent to the college sports field. The investigation began with the digging of four evaluation trenches. Two Saxon-Early Medieval ditches were located and what appears to be the partly in-turned entrance of a sub-circular enclosure. One of these ditches produced pottery, weathered lava quern, burnt stone, daub, and considerable amounts of animal bone. Another ditch dug across the inside of the entrance was constructed somewhat differently, and appears to be of a much later date. Little can be said about the interpretation of this enclosure, except that it confirms the presence of Saxon-Early Medieval domestic settlement within this area.</p>	Duhig & Malim 1999; Timberlake 2011	ECB3594, MCB15811
21	TL 4405 5809	Roman, Post-Medieval	Roman field system, Selwyn College. The site produced evidence of a possible Roman field/boundary ditch, while also revealing two extant plough soils. The lower of these probably dates from the Roman period, while the upper plough soil dates from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Evidence of late 18 <sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying was also revealed.	Regan 2003	MCB15371
22	TL 4370 5790	Medieval	Medieval finger ring in garden of Leckhampton House, Grange Road, c. 1952.	Browne 1974	04400 (MCB5333),
23	TL 4356 5782	Roman	Pits and pottery from land adjacent to 5 Spens Avenue. An evaluation of three trial trenches was undertaken and uncovered several gullies and inter-cutting pits. Dating the activity is very difficult. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the pit but are not diagnostic and can only be dated 1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century. Two animal bones were also recovered.	Barlow & Bampton 2012	MCB19584