

Citylife House, Sturton Street, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Grahame Appleby

Citylife House, Sturton Street, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment

Grahame A Appleby BA MPhil (Ed.)

© **Cambridge Archaeological Unit**
University of Cambridge

October 2013

Report No. 1188

SUMMARY

This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd to assess the potential impact on any surviving archaeology of a proposed development at the Citylife House (Howard Mallett) site, Sturton Street, Cambridge (centred TL 4629 5869). Located to the east of the historic city centre, assessment of the archaeological, historical, aerial and cartographic evidence shows the site to be located within an area that was largely rural in character until the suburban expansion around Cambridge in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although within an area of known historical and architectural significance, dating from the 12th century AD to the present date, the known historical change in land use and building configuration adjacent to and including the PDA would indicate a low probability of surviving archaeology being encountered that predates the 19th century.

DRAFT

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. METHODOLOGY	4
3. BASELINE CONDITIONS	5
Layout of Study Data	5
Topography and Geology	5
Constraints	5
Wider Historical and Archaeological Background	5
Past and Current Land Use	8
The Archaeological Assessment.....	8
Sources	8
Known and Potential Archaeology	8
4. CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	10
5. DISCUSSION	11
6. CONCLUSION	14
7. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS	15
Effects during construction.....	15
Effects post-construction.....	16
Mitigation.....	16
8. REFERENCES	17
9. ILLUSTRATIONS	21
10. APPENDICES	26
Appendix 1 Planning Policy	26
Appendix 2: Sites and Finds Gazetteer	29

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological assessment was commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd to assess the potential impact of proposed development of the Citylife House (Howard Mallett) site, Sturton Street, Cambridge (centred TL 4629 5869). Located to the east of the historic core of Cambridge the proposed development area (PDA) is occupied by a community centre and green space.
- 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) and legacy planning provisions valid until March 2013. 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 (2006). These policies play a crucial role in prompting and guiding the development of local policy; relevant sections of national and local 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 This desk-based 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 excavation 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 assessment was commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd to assess the potential impact of proposed development of the Citylife House (Howard Mallett) site, Sturton Street, Cambridge (centred TL 4629 5869). Located to the east of the historic core of Cambridge the proposed development area (PDA) is occupied by a community centre, a small car-park and green space and is located in the Cambridge Conservation Area No.1¹.

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 2.1 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 1, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**. This report lists known heritage assets of direct relevance to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA and impact of the proposed works.

Topography and Geology

- 3.3 The PDA is located to the east of the historic centre of the city of Cambridge and to the south of the river Cam. 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 GeolIndex accessed October 2013). Located east of the River Cam, this rises from springs along the north-west/south-east Cretaceous chalk ridge south-east of Cambridge. Valley gravels and alluvium cover the valley bottoms, with terraces formed from drift deposits. Chalk rivers have conditioned the topography of the surrounding area draining in a general north-easterly direction into the Fen Basin; Cambridge lies on the southern edge of this basin, with the height of the land rising from approximately 4.9m AOD beside the Cam to c. 11.9m in New Street immediately north of the PDA.

Constraints

- 3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the PDA or the study area. The PDA is located within the Conservation Area No.1 of Cambridge. There are no Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II listed buildings or Buildings of Local Interest (BLI) within the PDA (although there are several within the study area). Within the study area several BLI are recorded. These are: 33 to 38 Abbey Walk; the Bath House and former Dales Brewery, Gwyder Street; St Matthew's School, Norfolk Street.

Wider Historical and Archaeological Background

(Alison Dickens and Richard Newman)

- 3.5 The wider historical and archaeological background of the development area is covered in depth in an earlier desk-based assessment (Dickens

¹ Mill Road Conservation Area Appraisal. Cambridge City Council Planning Services, June 2011.

& Appleby 2010), and will not therefore be reiterated in detail here. Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of the Cambridge area. Although there is diffuse evidence of Prehistoric occupation and activity, most notably of Iron Age date, located to the north and west of the town (e.g. Evans 1996; Newman 2008a; Evans & Newman 2010) no definite or intensive large-scale settlement has yet been identified. Within the more immediate vicinity of the site, a small number of findspots are recorded which relate to this period. The first of these was situated in the vicinity of the old Festival Theatre. Here, in 1862, flint handaxes, a sharpened elephant bone and the remains of rhinoceroses, hippopotami and elephants were found at a depth of 12 feet (see Gaz. No. 19; CHER ref: MCB5477). Close by, probable Acheulean stone implements – including ‘a magnificent abraded hand-axe’ of Late Palaeolithic date – were found in 1878 during gravel extraction activity (Griffith 1881, 178). Perhaps more significantly, however, almost immediately to the north of the site Cyril Fox recorded the discovery of three Iron Age vessels from ‘the Abbey Road area of Barnwell’ and suggested that ‘there can be little doubt [these were] associated with burials’ (Fox 1923: 91). The vessels – which comprised a barrel urn, a globular urn and a shale tazza with a pedastalled foot – are now held by the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Nearby a Ptolemaic coin, of c. 323-285 BC, was also ‘found in a Barnwell gravel pit’ (see Gaz. No. 25a; Fox 1923: 86) while to the south, on New Street, a further sherd of Late Prehistoric pottery has been recorded (see Gaz. No. 21; CHER ref: MCB558; Browne 1974: map 16.35). Overall, therefore, the evidence of prehistoric activity in this area is piecemeal, but suffices to suggest that a level of activity occurred throughout the majority of the period.

- 3.6 During the succeeding Roman period, the widely accepted picture of Cambridge is one of a settlement centred almost exclusively upon the Castle Hill area (e.g. Alexander & Pullinger 2000; Evans & Ten Harkel 2010). Recent fieldwork, however, is demonstrating that this interpretation is somewhat limited. Significant settlement *foci* have recently been identified to the west of the presumed centre (e.g. Lucas & Whittaker 2001; Evans & Newman 2010) and finds from this period have also been made to the southeast; there is evidence of Roman activity on the riverfront (Dickens 1996) and in the Bridge Street (Newman 2008b) and Park Street/Jesus Lane areas (Alexander *et al.* 2004), for example, as well as further to the south of the town (Evans *et al.* 2008). It is therefore clear that the extent of Roman activity on the southern bank of the Cam was greater than has generally been supposed and that the wider hinterland of the town – within which the current site lies – was extensive, although it remains poorly understood. Within the study area itself very little archaeological evidence dating to this period has been previously identified.
- 3.7 Following the decline of Roman Cambridge from the later 5th century onwards, the level of occupation in the area appears to have temporarily decreased. The evidence for Early Saxon (c. 410-700)

activity in and around the former town primarily comprises material recovered during the 19th century from pagan cemeteries situated on the outskirts of Cambridge (Fox 1923: 242-250; Dodwell *et al.* 2004; Cessford & Dickens 2005). Very little occupational evidence from this period has yet been identified, with the exception of a small 6th to 7th century settlement located on the western bank of the Cam around a kilometre to the south of the former Roman town (Dodwell *et al.* 2004). Within the more immediate environs of the site, an Anglo-Saxon interment has been recorded “from Newmarket Road”, along with a stray Anglo-Saxon find “from Barnwell” (Fox 1923: 244), although few additional details pertaining to either discovery are known. Subsequently, Middle to Late Saxon (c. 700-1000) activity appears to have been primarily refocused upon the Castle Hill area, where a 7th to 9th century execution cemetery has recently been investigated (Cessford & Dickens 2005; Cessford *et al.* 2007). In addition, a little under a kilometre to the east of the present site a possible Middle Saxon inhumation cemetery has been excavated (Newton 2007). The dating evidence for this attribution comprised a single belt buckle, however, and may not therefore be entirely reliable.

- 3.8 Up until the mid 10th century Cambridge appears to have remained only an ‘economically viable backwater’ (Hines 1999: 136); following this date, however, it emerged as a significant urban centre. By the late 10th century a mint had been established (Lobel 1974: 3; Haslam 1984: 21) and the town was being linked to a group of important trading centres including Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich (Cam 1934: 43). Consistent with the rapid economic expansion of the town, during the early to mid 10th century the earliest evidence of Late Saxon settlement to the south of the Cam has been identified at the Corfield Court and Old Divinity School sites. Here occupation initially appears to have been relatively limited in scale, but rapidly expanded (Newman 2008b: 74-77; Cessford 2012: 11-12). Further to the south, along the line of Trumpington Street/Kings Parade, the presence of numerous pre-Conquest churches indicates that this roadway was well-established by the first half of the 11th century (Addyman & Biddle 1965: 99; Haslam 1984, 21; Brooke 1985). Subsequently, the limit of the town was demarcated by a substantial feature known as the King’s Ditch. Although the eponymous ‘king’ has been interpreted as being either John (1167-1216), who repaid the bailiffs of Cambridge the costs of enclosing of the city in 1215, or Henry III (1207-72), who paid for its refortification in 1267 (Cooper 1852: 53), a recent radiocarbon determination derived from the basal fill of the ditch at the Grand Arcade site indicates that this boundary was at least partially extant by the early-mid 12th century (Cessford & Dickens *in prep.*). By this date suburban occupation was already well-established at several points beyond the ditch’s circuit.
- 3.9 The wealth of Medieval Cambridge attracted a large number of ecclesiastical foundations (Lobel 1974: 6; Haigh 1988b), and it is the presence of these institutions that is likely to have influenced in turn the

establishment of the University at Cambridge in 1209 (see further Leader 1988). Forming a key element in this wider pattern of activity, the Augustinian Priory of Barnwell was established north of the PDA in c. 1112 (Salzman 1948:, 234-5; see Fig. 1). Originally founded at St. Giles, at the foot of Castle Hill, in c. 1092, this monastery was relocated to a new, green-field site when it outgrew its original location (Burton 1994: 133). A highly successful and wealthy monastery, the history of this institution – along with that of the associated settlement that was soon established outside its gates (Newman 2013) – is central to an understanding of the study area and its environs.

Past and Current Land Use

- 3.10 Past and current land use is characterised by the known history of the PDA. Originally open field, the area was inclosed in the early 1800s with many of the present day roads respecting the field boundaries created at the time. Remaining largely agricultural in use until the mid-19th century, the rapid expansion of Cambridge saw increased urbanisation within Barnwell, with housing constructed along the PDA's northern boundary prior to the 1830s. The remaining part of the PDA, however, remained undeveloped and formed the northern part of St Matthew's Pieces, a green space created in the middle part of the 19th century. The housing along the northern boundary of the PDA was demolished in the post-war period, although two houses remained extant at least until the early 1970s (see Section 4 below). In the late 1960s a youth club, the Howard Mallet Centre, was constructed on the site, and several smaller buildings were added to the eastern half the PDA in the 1970s; these have subsequently been removed. Currently, the site is occupied by Citylife House, a small car-park, green space and several mature trees.

The Archaeological Assessment

- 3.11 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

- 3.12 Principal sources consulted for this study were:
- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)
 - Cambridgeshire County Council Records Office (CCRO)
 - Historic map sequence 1800s – 1900
 - Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1800s to present

Known and Potential Archaeology

- 3.13 The PDA lies well outside the core of the Medieval town of Cambridge, and south of the historic village of Barnwell. No archaeological

investigations or pre-19th century finds are recorded from within the development site itself, but it is located a short distance opposite the precinct of Barnwell Priory, on the other side of Newmarket road and a recently discovered extra-mural settlement associated with the priory (Newman 2013). Finds relating to the Priory and stray finds from other periods are recorded from the vicinity of the site. These and other findings are detailed below.

Prehistoric and Romano-British (up to c. 450AD)

- 3.14 Within the study area sparse prehistoric and Romano-British activity is recorded, with occasional finds. These include: Palaeolithic Acheulian implements (**19**), Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools and prehistoric pits (**5b**), a Beaker period (c. 2200 BC) pottery vessel (**3**), late prehistoric pottery and unidentified copper alloy object (**21**) and a Late Iron Age or Roman plough coulter tip (**5b**). At the southern limit of the study area a Roman cemetery and several glass vessels were found (**33a**) in addition to bronze figurines (**33b**). The locations of these later finds are somewhat imprecise and no further details of their discovery are recorded. A Ptolemaic coin has also been found within the study area (**25a**) and is only included here as it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record.

Medieval (c. 450 - 1539)

- 3.15 Evidence of Medieval activity within the study area is widespread and includes to the south of the study area Anglo-Saxon burials found in the Mill Road area (**32**) and imprecisely 'scattered Anglo-Saxon finds from Barnwell' now held in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (**33c**). To the east of the PDA, a 6th century cruciform brooch was found during excavation (**12**).
- 3.16 Located towards the north of the study area and PDA is widespread activity associated with Barnwell Priory. This evidence includes the site of Barnwell Spring (**1**), pottery scatters (**2**), evidence of refuse deposition and metalworking and blacksmithing, middening and cultivation activity (**5b**). The purported site of a fish-pond is also recorded on the cartographic evidence (**8a**) in addition to boundary walls associated with the priory (**8b**, **8c**, **9**), as well as the site of the priory itself (**8d**), including the Cellarer's Chequer (**6**), the only surviving priory building, excluding much altered church of St Andrew-the-Less (**11**).
- 3.17 Evidence of Medieval activity within the study area has been produced as a result of archaeological fieldwork. These investigations have revealed at least five burgage plots² (**12**) located on the outer fringe of an extra-mural settlement founded following the relocation of Barnwell Priory. By the 13th century this area consisted of c. 95 households and formed a distinct settlement to that at Cambridge; the settlement went into decline in the 16th century, although it survived as a small village into the 19th century. Medieval pottery and quarry pits were also found

² Long narrow plots, often clustered around a market.

nearby at Coldhams Lane (13) and York Street (29b). In addition to this evidence a Medieval gravestone was found in Staffordshire Street (28) with a Medieval seal impression also discovered during coprolite digging in Barnwell (32b).

Post-Medieval (1540 - present)

- 3.18 Post-Medieval activity within the study area includes areas of quarrying (5b, 7, 14) and coprolite digging (30, 32), pottery and animal bone deposits (20) and a 19th century well (31). Several listed buildings are located in the study area: Abbey House and its gardens (9, 10), St Andrew-the-Less (11), St Matthew's Church (27) and Mill Road Cemetery (32a). Within the study area the site of six breweries (15, 16a, 16b, 17, 23, 26), a public house (18), and Christ Church (22) are recorded, as well as 19th century building remains (24a) and the site for the former Britannia Iron Works (25b) and site of now demolished factory units originally constructed in the 1920s (29a). A possible War II air raid shelter is also recorded within the study area (5a) as well as a Nissen Hut demolished in 2010 (24b).

Undated

- 3.19 Recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, stone coffins were found in gravel pits east of Barnwell Priory (7). Although undated, these may relate to a cemetery associated with the priory. Excavations at 22 Godesdone Road (4) revealed spread of modern building rubble only.

4. CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 4.1 Cartographic evidence for the study area and PDA dates from the late Early 19th century. These maps, such as the Barnwell Inclosure map of 1807 (Fig. 2) provide reasonably accurate location and occupation detail for the study area and PDA. Importantly, the inclosure map suggests that the northern and eastern boundaries of the PDA were established at this time and it was used for agricultural purposes.
- 4.2 The later of Baker dating from 1830; (Fig. 2) illustrates the eastward expansion of Cambridge alongside Newmarket Road and the increasing urbanisation of the area. Several properties are recorded on the northwest and northeast corners of the PDA (presumably fronting New Street) and possibly identifiable on Creighton's map of 1835 (not illustrated).
- 4.3 The 1880s Ordnance Survey (OS) map sequence shows that the northern part of the PDA, occupying the whole frontage of New Street, consisted of housing and their associated rear gardens, out-buildings (probably toilets) and a pump (Fig. 3). It is also notable that Sturton Street had not been extended northwards at this time, although by the time of the 1903 OS map the street had been completed and the southern part of the PDA demarcated, albeit it partly incorporated into St Matthew's Pieces (Fig. 3). A previously open space located in the middle of this housing was subsequently developed as 92a and 92b

New Street. The later OS sequence reveals that after 1952, most of the house located along the northern boundary of the PDA had, with the exception of 92a and 92b New Street, been demolished. In addition, the 1970 1:2500 scale OS map records the construction of the Howard Mallet Centre, which is not recorded on the earlier 1966 National Survey map (Fig. 4). Importantly, the 1972 1:2500 map shows the absence of any housing along the northern edge of the site and the presence of several buildings along the eastern boundary of the PDA (Fig. 5), also recorded on the 1992 1:10000 scale map (not illustrated). It is unclear from the cartographic record when 92a and 92b New Street were demolished, or the later eastern structures. These the buildings were presumably removed after 1992 and prior to 1999 as they are not shown on historic aerial photographs of the area dating from 1999 onwards. In addition, the date of the construction of the car-park on the northern part of the boundary is uncertain, but this will post-date 1972.

Date	Description
1805 & 1836	OS Old Series
1807	Barnwell Inclosure Map (CCRO: Q/RDc16)
1830	Baker's Map of Cambridge
1835	Creighton's Map of Cambridge
1888	1 st Edition Town Series 1:500 scale OS map
1888	1 st Edition County Series 1:2,500 scale OS map
1888	1 st Edition County Series 1:10,560 scale OS map
1903	1 st Edition County Series 1:2,500 scale OS map – 1 st revision
1938-1952	1 st Edition County Series 1:10,560 scale OS map – 3 rd revision
1960	1 st Imperial Edition 1:10,560 scale OS map
1966	National Survey 1:2500 scale OS map
1970	National Grid 1:2,500 scale OS map
1972	National Grid 1:2,500 scale OS map 1 st revision
1973	1 st Metric Edition 1:10,000 scale OS map
1985	OS 1:25,000 scale Pathfinder Sheet 1004 – Cambridge & Balsham
1985	1 st Metric Edition 1:10,000 scale OS map – 1 st revision
1992	OS 1:10,000 scale map
2008	OS 1:25,000 scale Explorer Sheet 209 – Cambridge

Table 4.1: Cartographic evidence examined during this study.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The assessment has shown that no currently known archaeological sites (Heritage Assets) occur directly within the PDA. Little evidence of prehistoric activity has been found within the study area, although a Neolithic pit containing c. 200 pieces of flint working debris was found during excavation at the site of the regional college in addition to a piece of residual Mesolithic flint, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint found

across the site and four prehistoric pits (Atkins 2010, 2011). Evidence for Palaeolithic and later prehistoric activity is further attested in the study area, albeit only through the recovery of a small number of flint implements and pottery, largely as a result of post-Medieval quarrying activity (Fox 1923; Salzman 1948; Browne 1973). The discovery of a Middle to Late Iron Age ditch and a Late Iron Age or Early Roman plough tip north of the PDA (Atkins 2011, 2012) also provides evidence of the probable use of this area during these periods for agricultural production during these periods (c.f. Newman 2013). More significant evidence of Romano-British activity is seen through the discovery of inhumations, associated grave goods and bronze figurines close to Mill Road and which highlights the distinct possibility of a nearby settlement (Fox 1923; Green 1973). Based on the current evidence it is a challenge to assess the extent to which the study area was exploited during the prehistoric and Roman periods and as such the probability of encountering archaeological features and artefacts dating these periods is considered low, although finding such evidence within the PDA cannot be entirely discounted.

5.2 The development of the wider environs around the study area during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood due to the paucity of settlement data, but knowledge of this period is increasing through archaeological fieldwork (e.g. Chesterton; see Cessford & Dickens 2004). Summarised in the gazetteer, excavations east of the PDA (Newman 2013) revealed a possible 6th century land division denoting an earlier field boundary during this period, although the area appears to have reverted to agricultural use by the 12th century, forming part of the East Fields of the Liberty of Cambridge (Salzman 1948). The excavation also revealed that around 1200 five linear burgage plots were established on the site. Each plot had a distinctive twist at one end and represented the occupation of a former strip within the open field. The excavation also demonstrated that the properties were situated on the outer margin of an extra-mural settlement founded following the relocation of Barnwell Priory from Castle Hill/St Giles in c. 1112 (Haigh 1988b). By the late 13th century the site comprised part of a substantial 'dislocated' suburb containing around 95 households and which was physically separated from Cambridge by over a kilometre of open fields. By the early 14th century a sixth plot had been established, which was principally industrial in focus, and the level of activity at the site appears to have reached its height.

5.3 By the 15th century the suburb entered a period of decline; a situation that was further exacerbated by the dissolution of Barnwell Priory in 1538. Although occupation continued throughout the post-Medieval period, the settlement shrank to the size of a village and the former Medieval plots were gradually amalgamated into three larger units, one of which appears to have functioned as a farmstead and another as a brewery and/or public house (Newman 2013). It is thus distinctly possible that midden deposits, pottery and other objects dating from this period found in the study area and evidence of pits and other

features such as those found during excavations at Coldhams Lane and the site of the regional college may relate to this settlement and or to similar activity directly associated with the priory (Atkins 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013). Located to the south of the priory precinct (Fig. 1), it is considered that evidence or archaeological features directly related to the priory itself, such as the reported fish-pond (Gaz. No. 8a), are unlikely to be encountered within the PDA. Nonetheless, there is a reasonable possibility of encountering archaeological features and items dating to the Medieval period within the PDA, albeit representing activity on the fringe of the settlement, or representing manuring and agricultural practices.

- 5.3 Late Medieval and post-Medieval agricultural activity is attested in the study area and PDA, with field boundaries reconstructed from documentary and cartographic sources. Although not identified within the study area the use of ridge and furrow agricultural prior to the 19th century is assumed from the use of the area as open fields prior to the large-scale inclosure of the early 19th century. Ridge and furrow can lead to earlier archaeological features being effectively sealed below ridges, with features truncated by furrows. Consequently, if remnant ridge and furrow is encountered within the PDA this may result in the discovery of differentially preserved in situ archaeological features and, possibly, scatters of disturbed artefacts.
- 5.4 Evidence of extractive industries is found within both the study area and immediate environs of the PDA dating from the Medieval period until the 20th century (Atkins 2012; Newman 2013). This extractive activity includes clay and gravel pits found within the study area and brickworks located east of the PDA. Evidence of coprolite mining in Barnwell is also attested. Coprolite mining occurred over a large area of southern Cambridgeshire and it is possible that this activity extended into the PDA. Excavations in North West Cambridge demonstrated that where mining occurred, depending on the methodology employed, archaeological features could survive between strips of mining activity; however, where mining activity was found, any potential archaeology was completely removed (Evans & Newman 2010). As such, if coprolite mining, clay or gravel extraction occurred within the PDA, this may have had a differential impact on any in situ archaeology, with the potential for archaeological features to survive between areas of truncation.
- 5.5 Following the inclosure of the open fields in 1807, a process of re-urbanisation commenced, and as evinced by the presence of houses or small buildings at the northwestern end of the PDA on the maps produced by Baker (1830) and Creighton (1835). This process of urbanisation accelerated and expanded in the later 19th and early 20th century, with the northern part of the PDA further developed for housing. These properties were demolished during the late 1960s and early 1970s with the Howard Mallett Centre subsequently constructed in the early to mid-1970s. These houses and the later construction of

the current and temporary buildings (and associated services), will have further truncated any in situ archaeology. In addition, any refuse and cesspits associated with the former houses will have had a differential impact of any below ground features (the pump recorded on the OS map of 1903 may also still be partially preserved below the present ground surface). The construction of the current car park will also have resulted in disturbance to below ground features associated with the housing and possibly any surviving archaeological features pre-dating the 19th century; however, the car park surface may also have effectively sealed any in situ archaeology towards the rear of the property plots. There is thus a high probability of encountering evidence relating to the construction, occupation, garden use (including refuse pits) and subsequent demolition of these houses with the northern part of the PDA. Evidence of the former buildings previously located along the eastern boundary of the PDA (Fig. 5) are also likely to be encountered, with evidence of ground disturbance and potential landscaping associated with the current building.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The PDA lies within a known archaeological and historical environment with evidence of activity from the early prehistoric period to the present date. The known historical change in land use and building configuration adjacent to and including the PDA would indicate a very low probability of surviving archaeology being encountered that predates the 19th century. Any exception to this is likely to be in those parts of the site where the cartographic evidence indicates little disturbance due to the construction of buildings or the presence of gravel and clay extraction pits, although the provision of services and drainage may have truncated any surviving archaeological features.

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 / moderate	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor
<i>Major</i>	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor	minor
<i>Moderate</i>	moderate	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant
<i>Minor</i>	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant	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.

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

Thanks are due to Vicki Herring for preparing the illustrations. Richard Newman kindly provided important details of Eastern Gates excavation and Alison Dickens much of the historic detail for the origin and development of Medieval Cambridge. Alison Dickens was the project manager.

8. REFERENCES

- Addyman, P.V. and Biddle, M. 1965. Medieval Cambridge: Recent finds and Excavations. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 58: 74-137
- Alexander, J. and Pullinger, M. 2000. Roman Cambridge: Excavations 1954-1980. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 87 (1999)
- Alexander, M., Dodwell, N. & Evans, C. 2003. *The Roman Cemetery at 35 – 37 Jesus Lane, Cambridge*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 581
- Atkins, R. 2010. *Evaluation at the former Cambridge Regional College site, off Newmarket Road, Brunswick, Cambridge*. Interim Statement. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1159
- Atkins, R. 2011. *Early Neolithic pits, Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval layers and late 17th century quarrying at the former Cambridge Regional College site, Brunswick, Cambridge. Post-excavation assessment and updated project design*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1221
- Atkins, R. 2012. *Medieval and Post-Medieval remains at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane, Cambridge*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1424
- Atkins, R. 2013. *A Mid/Late Iron Age ditch and Medieval to modern settlement at Coldhams Lane*. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1440
- Atkinson, T.D. 1907. On a Survey of the King's Ditch at Cambridge Made in 1629. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 11: 251-254
- Balchin, N. and Filby, M. 2001. *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough*. Association for Industrial Archaeology. Leicester: Association for Industrial Archaeology
- Barlow, G., Thompson, P. & Davies, C. 2010. *Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge*. Archaeological Solutions Report 3536
- Brooke, C.N.L. 1985. The Medieval churches of Cambridge. In R.A. Hall and H.K. Kenward (eds.), *Environmental Archaeology in the Urban Context*. (Council for British Archaeology Research Report 43.) York: Council for British Archaeology: 49-76
- Browne, D.M. 1974. An Archaeological Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 65 Part I.
- Burton, J. 1994. *Monastic and Religious Orders in Britain 1000 – 1300*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Butler, L.A.S. 1957. Medieval Gravestones of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 50: 89-100.
- Cam, H.M. 1934. The Origin of the Borough of Cambridge: A Consideration of Professor Carl Stephenson's Theories. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 35 (1933-34): 33-53
- Cam, H.M. 1959 (2002). *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely*. Vol. III. Victoria History of the Counties of England. Oxford. Oxford University Press: 92

- Cessford, C. 2012. *The Old Divinity School, St John's College, Cambridge: an archaeological excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 1094
- Cessford, C. and Dickens, A. 2004. The Origins and Early Development of Chesterton. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93: 125-142
- Cessford, C. and Dickens, A. 2005. Cambridge Castle Hill: excavations of a Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval deposits, Saxon execution site and Medieval coin hoard. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 94: 73-101
- Cessford, C. and Dickens, A. in prep. *From King's Ditch to Department Store: investigations of an 11th-20th century suburb and the town ditch of Cambridge*. (East Anglian Archaeology Reports.) Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Report
- Cessford, C., Dickens, A., Dodwell, N. and Reynolds, A. 2007. Middle Anglo-Saxon Justice: the Chesterton Lane Corner execution cemetery and related sequence, Cambridge. In *The Archaeological Journal* 164: 197-226
- Clark, J.W. 1891. A History of Barnwell Priory. In *Cambridge Antiquarian Society Proceedings and Communications* 7: 222-251
- Cooper, C.H. 1852. *Annals of Cambridge: Volume 1*. Cambridge: Warwick & Co
- Dickens, A. 1996. *Archaeological Excavations at St. John's College, Cambridge*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 175
- Dickens, A. 1999. *Archaeological Observations on Cable Laying at Church Walk, Cambridge*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 300
- Dickens, A. 2001. *Proposed site of Cambridge Crown Court, East Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 459
- Dickens, A. 16/6/2000. *Investigation of a Pump well to the rear of 75 Norfolk Street, Cambridge TL46129 58397*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report
- Dickens, A. and Appleby, G. 2010. *Mackays, 85 East Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 941
- Dodwell, N., Lucy, S. and Tipper, J. 2004. Anglo-Saxons on the Cambridge backs: the Criminology site settlement and King's Garden Hostel cemetery. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93: 95-124
- Evans, C. 1996. *New Hall College: Prehistoric landuse and Roman hinterland*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 190
- Evans, C. and Newman, R. 2010. *North West Cambridge, University of Cambridge Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 921
- Evans, C., with Mackay, D., Webley, L. 2008. *Borderlands: The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge*. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

- Evans, C. and L. Ten Harkel. 2010. Roman Cambridge's Early Settlement and Via Devana: Excavations at Castle Street. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 99: 35-60
- Fairweather, J. (ed.) 2005. *Liber Eliensis: A History of the Isle of Ely from the Seventh Century to the Twelfth, compiled by a Monk of Ely in the Twelfth Century*. Woodbridge: Boydell.
- Fell, D. 2001. An Archaeological Evaluation at 22 Godesdone Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 4644 5900). Archaeological Services and Consultancy Report ASC/CGR01/3
- Flood, R.J. 1987. *Cambridgeshire Breweries*. Cambridge: Cambridge Society for Industrial Archaeology/CAMRA
- Fox, C. 1923. *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- Green, M.J. 1976. A corpus of religious material from the civilian areas of Roman Britain. British Archaeological Report British Series 24
- Grey, A.B. 1921. *Cambridge Revisited*. Cambridge: Heffer & Son
- Griffiths, A.F. 1881. On a flint implement found at Barnwell, Cambs. In *Communications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 4: 177-180
- Haigh, D. 1988a. Excavations at Barnwell Priory. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 75: 63-65
- Haigh, D. 1988b. *The Religious Houses of Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire County Council
- Haslam, J. 1984. The Development and Topography of Saxon Cambridge. In *Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 72 (1982-83): 13-29
- Hines, J. 1999. The Anglo-Saxon Archaeology of the Cambridge Region and the Middle Anglian Kingdom. In *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History* 10: 135-189
- King, C.W. 1875. A brass Scretum representing the head of St. John the Baptist in a Charger, found near Barnwell. *Archaeological Journal* 32: 255
- Leader, D.R. 1988. *A History of the University of Cambridge, Volume 1: the University to 1546*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Lobel, M.D. 1975. *The Atlas of Historic Towns Vol. 2: Bristol: Cambridge: Coventry: Norwich*. Leicester: The Scolar Press
- Lucas, G. & Whittaker, P. 2001. *Vicar's Farm Cambridge - Post Excavation Assessment Report*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 425
- Lyons, T. 2008. St. Matthew's Primary School, Norfolk Street, Cambridge. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology East Report 1070
- Meaney, A. 1964. *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*. London: Allen and Unwin
- Newman, R. 2008a. *The Kavli Institute for Cosmology, Cambridge: an archaeological excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 820

- Newman, R. 2008b. *St John's Triangle, Cambridge: an archaeological excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 851
- Newman, R. 2013. *The Eastern Gate Hotel, Cambridge: An Archaeological Excavation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 1176
- Newton, A.S. 2007. Mid Saxon burials at Barnwell Road, Cambridge. In *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 96: 127-134
- O'Connor, B. 2001. Bulletin 14-5 - The Origins and Development of the British Coprolite Industry. In *Mining History* 14: 46-57
- Pevsner, N. 1954. *The Buildings of England: Cambridgeshire*. (2nd edition 1970.) London: Penguin
- Petty, M. 2006. *Vanishing Cambridgeshire. 2nd Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Society & Cambridge Evening News
- RCHM(E) 1959. *An Inventory of the Historic Monuments in the City of Cambridge*. Volume II. London: HMSO, 299- 300, 368
- Roach, J.P.C. (ed.). 1959 (2002). *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely*. Vol. III. Victoria History of the Counties of England. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Roberts, J. 2002. *Cambridge Riverside Flood Alleviation Scheme: An Archaeological Watching Brief*. CCC Archaeological Field Unit Report B110
- Salzman, L.F (ed.). 1948 (1967). *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely*. Vol. I. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Smith, L. 2010. *Land adjacent to Severn Place, Cambridge. An archaeological evaluation and historic building appraisal*. Archaeological Solutions Report 1318
- Stone, D. 2012. *Land at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge: An Archaeological evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions Report 4109
- Taylor, A. 1999. *Cambridge. The Hidden History*. Stroud: Tempus
- Timberlake, S. 2012. *Land off Auckland Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report 1099
- Willis, R., Clark, J.W. 1886. *The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

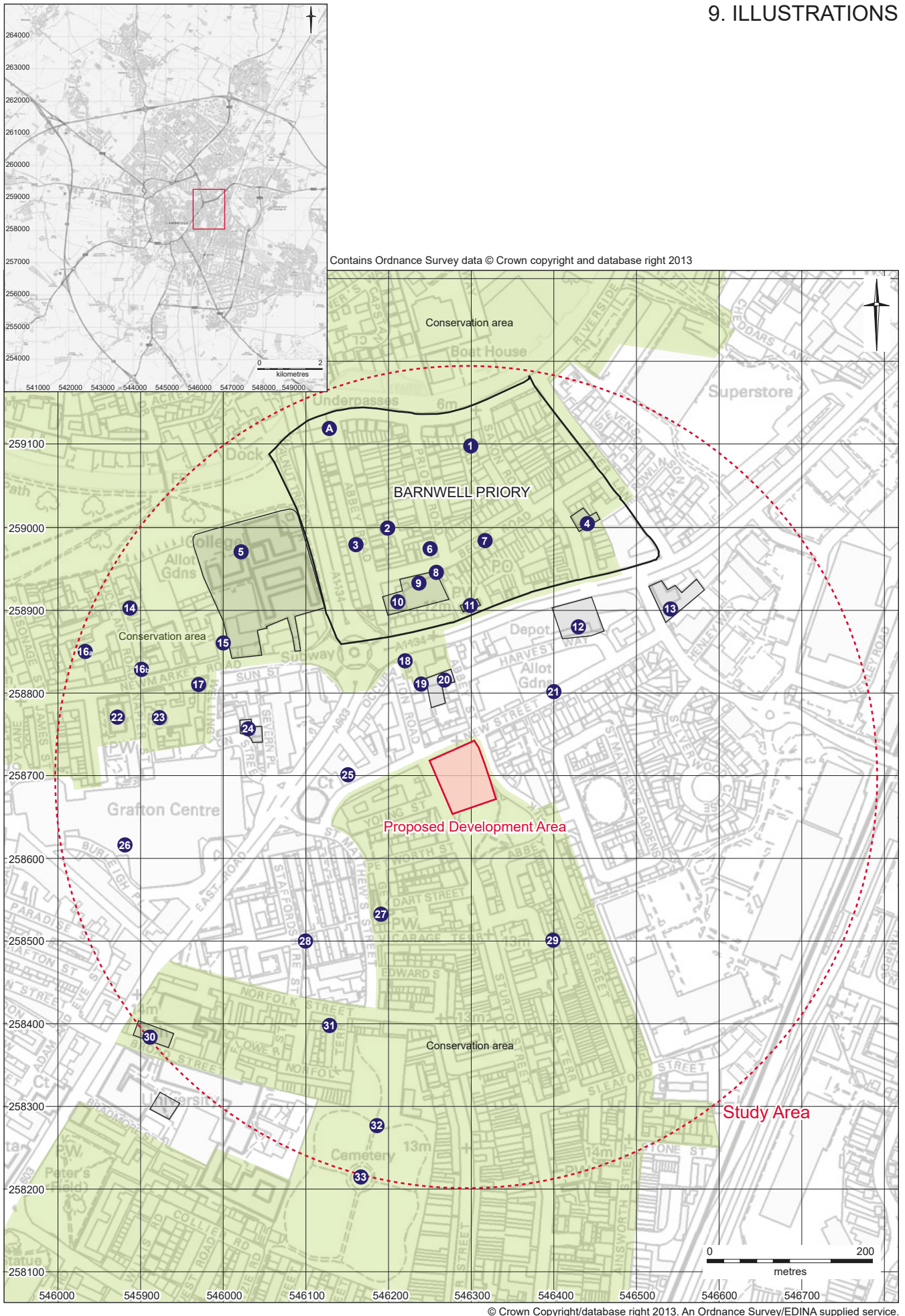


Figure 1. Location map and gazetteer

© Crown Copyright/database right 2013. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

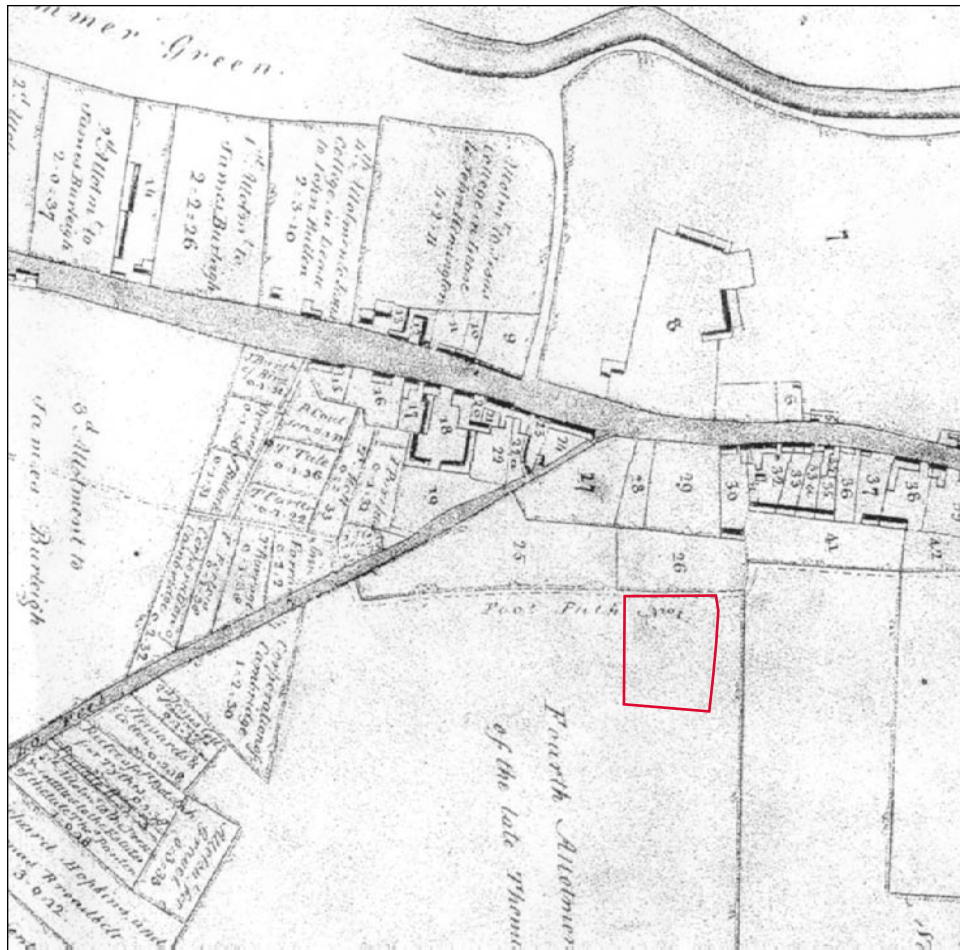


Figure 2. Historic maps: 1807 Inclosure map of Barnwell Parish (top), Baker's 1830 map of Cambridge (bottom)

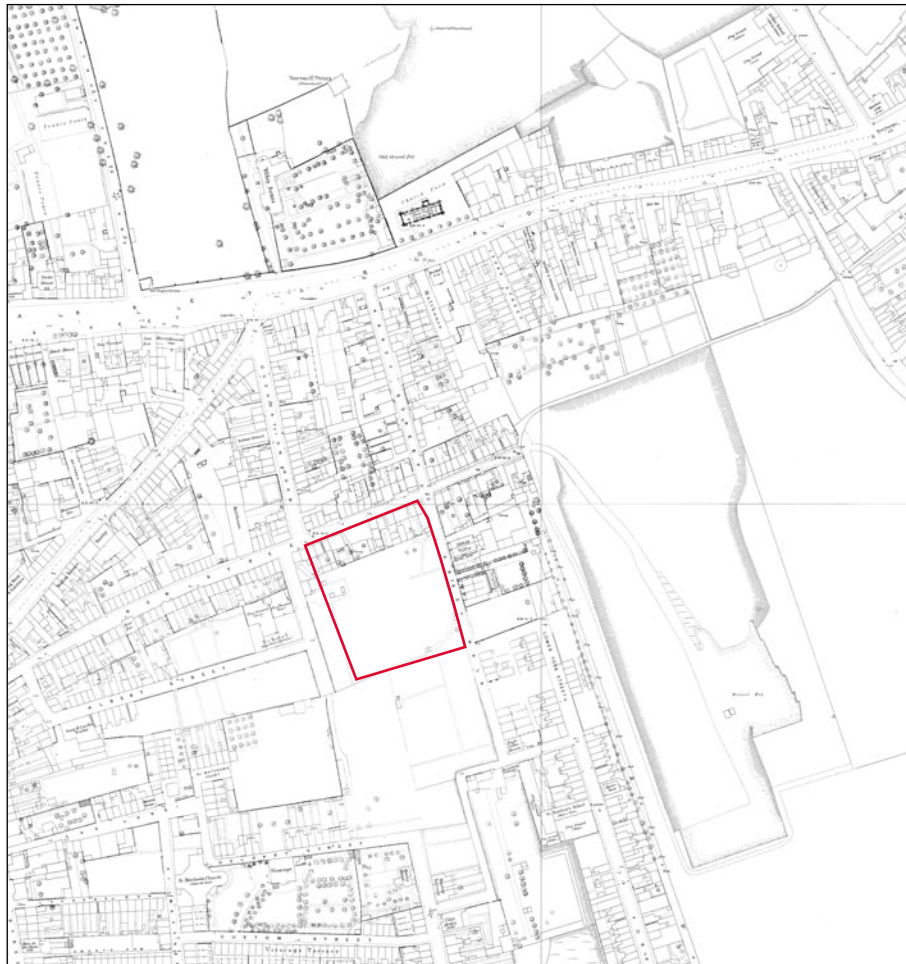


Figure 3. Historic maps: 1888 1-500 Ordnance Survey (top), 1903 1-2500 Ordnance Survey (bottom)

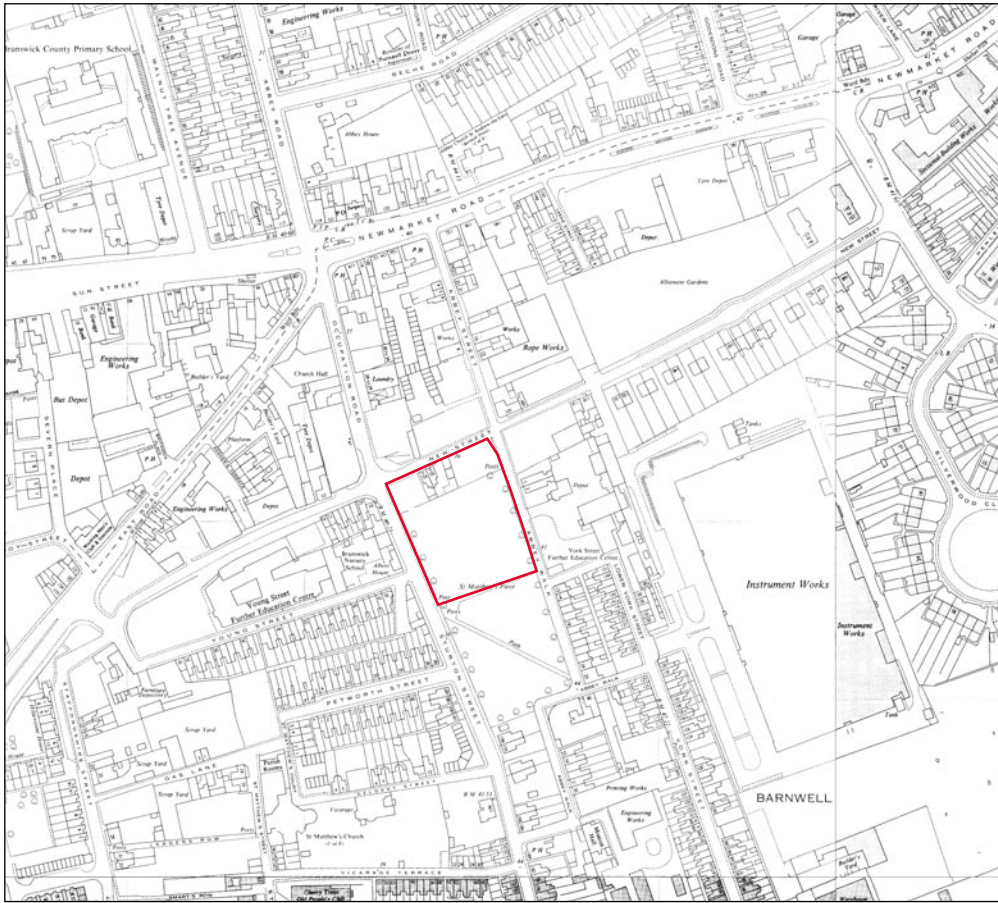


Figure 4. Historic maps: 1966 1-2500 Ordnance Survey (top), 1970 1-2500 Ordnance Survey (bottom)

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 accessible¹⁷. However, the ability to record, evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

Local Policy

The relevant policy document is the 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: Sites and Finds Gazetteer

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
1	TL 4630 5910	Medieval	Barnwell Spring (site of): The site of Barnwell Spring is now built over.	HER Ref.	MCB5625
2	TL 4620 5900	Medieval	Pottery etc. finds at Barnwell Priory: In general area of Barnwell Abbey - Medieval pottery, found 1887; Medieval architectural fragment found c 1905; Medieval stone coffin, Medieval skeleton	Browne 1974: map 16.4	MCB5626
3	TL 4616 5898	Bronze Age	Beaker find, Abbey Road, Cambridge: Abercromby type 'A' phase 3 Beaker was found at Barnwell.	Fox 1923: 25, 27	MCB5578
4	TL 4643 5900	-	Evaluation at 22 Godesdone Road, Cambridge, 2001: Seven test pits were excavated across the site, revealing an extensive spread of modern building rubble, overlying the natural sand and gravel strata. No archaeological remains were discovered.	Fell 2001	ECB1667
5a	TL 4600 5898	20th Century	Possible World War 2 air raid shelter: A possible World War 2 air raid shelter was identified during test pitting in 2009. The structure comprised two concrete walls and former rubble remains of concrete steps leading to a possible entranceway.	Atkins 2010	MCB19145, ECB3333
5b	TL 4599 5898, TL 4602 5898	Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, 17 th Century	<p>Medieval middens and post-Medieval quarry pits: Test pitting in 2009 identified a layer of probable Medieval cultivation soil containing a mixture of 12th-13th century rubbish. This layer possibly derived from the middens associated with Barnwell Priory 200m to the east. Two residual Neolithic worked flints were also recovered. To the north of the site five 17th or 18th century quarry pits were identified.</p> <p>Excavation at Cambridge former Regional College Brunswick Site 2010: The excavations revealed a group of up to four prehistoric pits, one of which was dated to the Early Neolithic and contained c. 200 flint working debitage pieces. A moderate collection of residual Mesolithic lithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was also found across the site. Alluvium, which was likely to have occurred during the Late Iron Age period, was also recorded. A Late Iron Age/ Early Roman plough tip was identified, which suggests that the site was being ploughed in this period. An extensive Medieval deposit was recorded, containing domestic and industrial artefacts presumably originating from the nearby priory buildings. The artefacts date from the 12th to 16th centuries with a peak in the 13th century. Scrap metal pieces provide evidence for smithing and smelting on site. Quarrying evidence dating from the 17th century was also present.</p>	Atkins 2010, 2011	ECB3402

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
6	TL 4625 5897	Medieval	Cellarer's Chequer, Barnwell Priory: The only surviving feature of Barnwell Priory is a single vaulted chamber of mid-13 th century much repaired, which was probably the kitchen, situated at Priory Road and Beche Road. Listed Grade II*.	Salzman 1948: 142	MCB5622, DCB7290
7	TL 4631 5898	-	Stone coffins, Barnwell Priory: Stone coffins 'found' as depicted on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map, in the area of gravel pits to the east of Barnwell Priory		MCB19332
8a	TL 4605 5897	Medieval	Fishpond, Barnwell Abbey: Abbey fishpond (site of). The site of the fishpond is now built over.	HER Ref.	MCB5624
8b	TL 4624 5893	Medieval	Wall at Abbey House/Barnwell Priory: The old boundary wall (of Abbey House) running east-northeast towards Beche Road is for much of the length built on a plinth of 15 th century walling in situ of limestone rubble with flint galleting, which retains a run of some 14ft of original moulded stone weathering. The outward face is to the south and the wall is probably part of Barnwell Priory. The remains of the probable wall are in poor to fair condition. Listed Grade II	RCHM 1959	MCB5623, DCB7112
8c	TL 4626 5894	Medieval	Medieval remains, Barnwell Priory: in April 1985 development began on the last remaining open area of the priory. A brief examination was carried out in the area adjacent to the boundary wall of Abbey House. The butt end of a substantial trench was revealed running approximately east – west across the area, filled with fragments of chalk, marl, clay and sand. It is suggested that this fill is the result of deliberate levelling of the robbed wall foundations of part of the priory, possibly a buttress at the west end of the priory church. However this alignment, east – west, does not accord with Clark's plan of 1891, which was based on the alignment of the Cellarer's Chequer. An arch incorporating Medieval stonework has been re-erected in the front garden.	Haigh1988	MCB12035, ECB784, DCB7470
8d	TL 4629 5904	Medieval	Barnwell Abbey/Priory: Barnwell Priory was originally founded in 1092 by the first Sheriff, Picot, at St Giles Church on Castle Hill, and was moved to the current site south of the river in 1112 by the second Sheriff, Pain Peverel. The site lies between River Lane and Walnut Tree Lane, bounded by Newmarket Road down to the river. The priory existed here until it was dissolved in 1538. Many of the priory buildings were demolished and their stone robbed in the early 19th century, so that the only standing element of the former monastery is remnants of the Cellarer's Chequer. The first and largest religious house in Cambridge was Barnwell Priory, which never became involved in university life. It was one of the earliest Augustinian houses of Regular Canons in Britain, originally intended to house and support a group of six priests to serve neighbouring churches.	Salzman1948: 142	MCB5622

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
9	TL 4623 5892	Post-Medieval	<p>Gardens of Abbey House, Cambridge: Abbey House was built in the late-16th and 17th-centuries to the south-west of the site of Barnwell Priory, which had been dissolved in 1550. The garden boundary wall running to the north-east is probably part of the precinct wall of the priory. In 1922 Arthur Askam, son of a Cambridge landlord, kept the garden in a good condition, and held country dancing for children on the lawns. The drive, originally from Newmarket Road, has been sold and the entrance is now via Abbey Road. Towards the end of his life Askam let the grass grow tall and kept goats to maintain the lawns. In the garden are numerous wrought stones, presumably from the Priory. They include parts of 12th-century mouldings, incorporated in two rustic arches, and a 13th-century stone base used as a capital. Elsewhere various moulded dressings are built into the wall and flanking the entrance gateway are two Medieval carved heads.</p>	HER Ref.	MCB19327
10	TL 4621 5891	Post-Medieval	<p>Abbey House: some 33yds back from the Road, 17 yards east of Abbey Road, of one and two storeys with cellars and attics, has plastered timber-framed and brick walls and tile-covered roofs. In the main it is the work of three periods, the late 16th century, the late 17th century and the early 18th century, but many minor alterations and additions have been made since and most of the windows are renewals or insertions of the later 18th century or 19th century. The original timber-framed building is T-shaped and comprises the south half of the house. In the 17th century (1678) a large brick addition almost doubling the size of the foregoing was made on the north. In c. 1700 the original building was faced in brick and both it and the addition slightly extended on the west and on the east and west respectively; at the same time the interior was extensively refitted. Later 18th century additions on the north and northeast. In the 20th century the house was divided into three dwellings. It was given to Cambridge Folk Museum by Lord Fairhaven in 1946. Now owned and occupied by the Friends of the Western Buddhist Order (FWBO) as a residential spiritual community.</p> <p>Listed Grade II.</p>	HER Ref.	MCB5661, DCB7551, DCB7717

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
11	TL 4630 5890	Medieval/Post-Medieval	<p>Saint Andrew the Less, Cambridge: Stands on the north side of the Newmarket Road. Originated as a chapel of Barnwell Priory. A simple early 13th century building of nave and chancel under one roof. This is an aisleless Early English building, said to owe its origin to the desire of the monks to find separate accommodation for the parish outside their own church. Built in the early 13th century with nave and chancel under one roof, without structural division between the two parts. The remainder of the church is predominantly 19th century and Modern. After being closed in 1854-6 under the supervision of the Cambridge Architectural Society when the upper part of the north wall seems to have been rebuilt and the lower part refaced; it was reopened in the latter year. The Vestry and Organ Chamber were built in the later 19th century and the south porch in 1929 on the site of the earlier porch. A choir vestry was added on the north in 1955.</p> <p>Listed Grade II.</p>	Pevsner 1954: 221	MCB6054, DCB7330
12	TL 4643 5889	Medieval-Modern	<p>Excavation at Newmarket Road, 2012: This encountered an intensive and long-lived archaeological sequence. In the later Prehistoric and Roman periods the site appears to have been situated within a broader agricultural hinterland. In the 6th century AD a ditch was established; a residual cruciform brooch and clay loom weight were also recovered. Subsequently, the area returned to agricultural usage as part of the East Fields of the liberty of Cambridge, until – in c. 1200 – five long-lived burgage plots were established at the site. Linear in form, and with a distinctive twist at their head, each of these plots represents the occupation of a former strip within the preceding open field. These properties were situated on the outer fringe of an extra-mural settlement founded following the relocation of Barnwell Priory c. 1112. By the late 13th century the site comprised part of a substantial ‘dislocated’ suburb – with around 95 households – physically separated from Cambridge by over half-a-mile of open fields. By the early 14th century a sixth plot was established, principally industrial in focus, and the level of activity at the site reached its height. By the 15th century, the suburb appears to have entered a period of decline; a situation that was further exacerbated by the dissolution of Barnwell Priory in 1538. Although occupation continued throughout the Post-Medieval period, the settlement was reduced in scale to the size of a village. The former Medieval plots were gradually amalgamated into three larger units, one of which appears to have functioned as a farmstead and another as a brewery and/or public house. Following the inclosure of the surrounding fields in 1807, a process of re-suburbanisation commenced.</p>	Newman 2013	ECB3733

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
13	TL 4654 5890	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Medieval and Post-Medieval features at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane: Six archaeological trenches were excavated. Features dating the Medieval period were uncovered, and Medieval pottery was recovered from quarry pits. All the pits had been truncated by later activity, which may suggest why any shallower features such as post holes are not present. There is evidence of activity on the site around the 16 th century indicated by pottery recovered from a 17 th century layer. A 1700 clunch wall was identified running parallel to Coldhams Lane, which would have formed a boundary or part of a structure.	Atkins 2012, 2013	MCB19806, ECB3873
14	TL 4588 5890	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval quarrying at Land off Auckland Road, Cambridge: An archaeological trial trench evaluation consisting of a single trial trench. A truncated surface of leveled and re-deposited backfilled quarry fill was uncovered during the evaluation, with traces of cut and re-cut quarry pits within it. This activity can be dated to the Post-Medieval period through the pottery that was recovered.	Timberlake 2012	MCB19673, ECB3750
15	TL 4600 5886	19 th Century	Priory brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge: Now demolished	Flood 1987: 6	MCB17304
16a	TL 4583 5885	19 th Century	Star brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge: Largely demolished; only 1870s office block survives.	Flood 1987: 3-6	MCB16525
16b	TL 4590 5883	19 th Century	Auckland brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge: Now demolished	Flood 1987: 10	MCB17310
17	TL 4597 5881	19 th Century	Shakespeare brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge: Now demolished	Flood 1987: 9	MCB17308
18	TL 4622 5884	19 th Century	Rose and Crown, 110 Newmarket Road, Cambridge: located at the junction of East Road and Newmarket Road and had its own brewery in the 1850s and 1860s.	Flood 1987: 11	MCB17311
19	TL 4624 5881	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic finds, Festival Theatre Site, Newmarket Road, Barnwell: Palaeolithic implements, probably Acheulean, found at Barnwell include:- a magnificent, abraded hand axe found by a gravel digger in 1878, two abraded, roughly flaked hand axes found on the site of the Festival Theatre, a portion of rib-bone (?elephant), artificially sharpened at one end, found in 1862 at a depth of 12 feet with bones of elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros. All implements are in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge.	Salzman L.F. (ed.) 1948	MCB5477
20	TL 4626 5881	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval and Modern remains at 7-9 Abbey Street, Cambridge: An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out and revealed layers of Post-Medieval and Modern layers. No archaeological features were uncovered. From the layers, finds of pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered all dating to the Post-Medieval period of later.	Stone 2012.	MCB19807, ECB3812
21	TL 4640 5880	Late Prehistoric	Late prehistoric pottery finds, New Street, Cambridge: Unidentified bronze object Found in New St (in a garden) 1905.	Browne 1973: map 16.35	MCB5580

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
22	TL 45870 58769	19 th Century	<p>Christ Church, Christchurch Street: The parish of Christ Church stands on the south side of Newmarket Road, near Maids' Causeway. The walls are of red brick with some stone dressing and the roofs are slate covered. The church was built in the Tudor style to the designs of Ambrose Poynter, opened in May and consecrated in June 1839. It is orientated North-South and comprises a shallow sanctuary and nave under one roof, east and west aisles and a south vestry. The nave is of six uninterrupted arcaded bays with a clearstorey; the aisles stop some 6ft short of the south end wall of the sanctuary. The form of the building is reminiscent of King's College Chapel. A north porch was added in the second half of the 19th century. Minor repairs and alterations to the interior were made in 1946. The sanctuary and nave are structurally undivided. The south and north ends have stepped gables and the east and west walls have embattled parapets. At the south end are diagonal buttresses. The north end has tall octagonal turrets at the angles divided by stone strings into stages. In the east and west walls are arcades of six bays with plain octagonal piers and moulded four-centred arches. The east and west side aisles are uniform and divided into six bays by buttresses of brick and stone in two weathered stages. In each bay is a transomed window of two lights with four centred openings in a square head with a segmental rear arch. In the south and north are small single light windows above doorways with four-centred heads. The panelled roof of the nave is contemporary with the building. Walls, railings and parish room. 1839. By Ambrose Poynter.</p> <p>Walls fronting Napier Street and Christchurch Street of flint in panels with red brick piers between and a brick coping. The Newmarket Road frontage has cast-iron spear-head railings and a pair of gates. The wall continues across the rear of the churchyard and adjoins, in the corner facing Christchurch Street, the parish room. This is in similar Tudor style to the church. Brick and flint with stone dressings and slate roof with end stacks. Single storey with 3 3-light windows to the street and lancets on the gable ends. Entrance from the churchyard. These items all form a group with Christ Church.</p> <p>Listed Grade II.</p>	RCHM 1959: 255	MCB14821, DCB7334, DCB7733
23	TL 4592 5877	19 th Century	Victoria brewery, Napier Road, Cambridge: Now demolished	Flood 1987: 7	MCB17306

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
24a	TL 4603 5875	19 th Century	19 th century building remains, 5 Wellington Court, Cambridge: Fragments of walls and a floor relating to a 19 th century building were identified during evaluation excavation in April 2010. Fragments of post Medieval clay pipe and 19th century pottery and glass were recovered. Large fragments of three 'Codd' bottles from the nearby Star Brewery were recovered, the largest fragment clearly displaying the embossed trading motif of the brewery, a five pointed star.	Barlow <i>et al.</i> 2012	MCB19136, ECB3357
24b	TL 4604 5875	20 th Century	Site of Nissen Hut, Severn Place, Cambridge: Demolished 2010.	Smith 2010	MCB19237, ECB3392
25a	TL 46 58	Iron Age	Ptolemaic coin, Barnwell: Copper Ptolemaic coin "said to be of Ptolemy Soter, 323 - 285 BC" found in a Barnwell gravel pit and in the possession of Mr. T.D.A. Cockerell.	Fox 1923: 86	MCB5529
25b	TL 4615 5870	19 th Century	Britannia Ironworks, Cambridge: Last surviving 19 th century foundry/smithy buildings in Cambridge. Building started by local iron worker J T Alsop in c. 1890. Acquired by McKays in 1912 and used for engineering and tool sales. Works moved out in 2000.		MCB16546
26	TL 45880 58615	19 th Century	Rabbit brewery, Gold Street, Cambridge: Now demolished	Flood 1987: 12	MCB17314
27	TL 46192 58531	19 th Century	Saint Matthew's Church, Geldart Street, Cambridge: Parish Church of St. Matthew stands towards the east of the city, nearly a mile due east of the church of Great St. Mary. It is a building of 1866 with an octagonal nave. Listed Grade II	Pevsner 1954: 228	MCB14825, DCB7503
28	TL 4610 5850	Medieval	Gravestone, Staffordshire Street: Probably the earliest example of the Purbeck school (height of its production from reign of Henry II but, 50 years before it reached the Cambridge area) in Cambridgeshire. It consisted of a base, a shaft issuing from a dragon's head - it has now been lost.	Butler 1957	MCB5654
29a	TL 4640 5850	20 th Century	Labgear, Chesterton: 1920s style factory units, with sawtooth roofs and window lights. Originally making laboratory and test equipment, latterly add-on units for domestic television receivers. No longer extant.	HER Ref.	MCB16548
29b	TL 4640 5850	Medieval	Medieval pottery, York Street, Cambridge: Found in York St, exact location not known.	Browne 1973: map 16.16	MCB5579

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
30	TL 4591 5838	19 th Century	Coprolite extraction site, St. Matthew's Primary School: Evaluation revealed a series of large, parallel straight-edged features, providing clear evidence for large-scale quarrying, which was probably associated with coprolite extraction in the 19 th century. Two later features contained pottery dated to 1820-1860, possibly refuse pits associated with settlement along East Road. The site was deliberately levelled, and built up in preparation for building the school.	Lyons 2008	MCB18137, ECB3067
31	TL 46129 58397	19 th Century	19 th century well, 75 Norfolk Street: Following the discovery of a large hole in the rear yard, a site visit was made. The well was dug into the underlying natural with no support structures. The 1888 OS 1:500 map shows a pump in the rear yard, and the well was built to feed the pump.	Dickens 2000	MCB15506, ECB1146
32a	TL 46134 58194	19 th Century	Mill Road Cemetery: Grade II registered cemetery. A city cemetery established by the parochial clergy and opened by the Bishop of Ely in 1848, in response to the creation of a burial ground at Histon Road, Cambridge in 1843. The site was formally used as the university cricket ground.	HER Ref.	MCB15751
32b	TL 46 58	Medieval	Medieval seal impression, Barnwell: Impression from a Medieval seal. Found in a coprolite pit near Barnwell. The impression is of a brass secretum or private seal, showing the head of St John the Baptist on a charger. Encircling the device are the words "Caput Baptiste" in 14 th century lettering. The matrix is of the usual shape, with octagonal sides curving inwards to the top, which is perforated for impression. Seal thought to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers at Quy.	King 1875: 255	MCB5601
32	TL 4615 5821	Saxon	Saxon burials, Mill Road, Cambridge: Anglo-Saxon burials found in Mill Road Cemetery 1847; Fragment of shield boss and spearhead found in 1847 in Parochial Burial ground. (Mill Road Cemetery). 4. Meaney gives grid ref TL/460-/580- and places these finds in the grouping Cambridge IV, Barnwell.	Meaney 1964: 63	MCB5577
33a	TL 46 58	Roman	Roman cemetery and glass vessels: Two Roman glass vessels, one an elaborately cut goblet of pure white glass, the other a jug with a conical body waved in diagonal lines were found in a Roman cemetery at Barnwell. These vessels were passed into the collection of Felix Slade F.S.A. (No further information regarding a cemetery at Barnwell); These vases are usually globular or four sided, with ornaments occasionally, or with names of the makers in relief upon the base. This particular example is hexagonal.	HER Ref.	MCB2912
33b	TL 46 58	Roman	Bronze figurines: Bronze Mercury and Hercules. Cult objects. Location very imprecise and no other details.	Green 1976	MCB4224
33c	TL 46 58	Saxon	Saxon finds, Barnwell: Scattered Anglo-Saxon finds at Barnwell. (Ashmolean). Finds were made some time before 1923. Meaney gives grid ref TL/460-/580-, grouping Cambridge IV, Barnwell.	Meaney 1964: 53	MCB6510