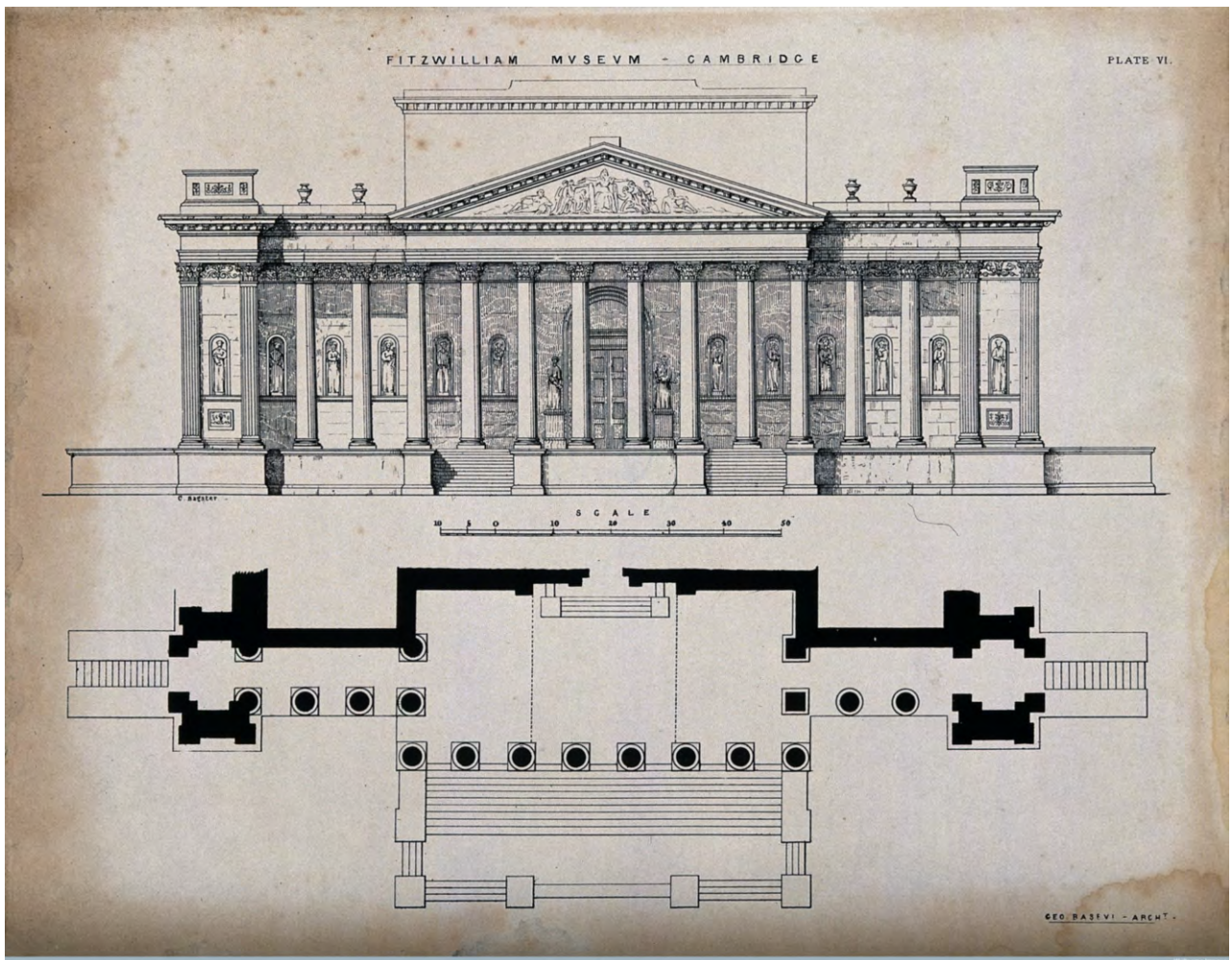


The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment



Grahame Appleby

The Fitzwilliam Museum, Trumpington Street, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment

Grahame A Appleby *BA, MPhil*

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SUMMARY

This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by the Fitzwilliam Museum to assess the potential for below-ground heritage assets. Evaluation of the archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence shows the proposed development area (PDA) to be located within an area of rich historical and architectural significance, primarily dating from the medieval period onwards. There exists a high probability of encountering medieval and post-medieval artefacts and features in areas that have not been severely truncated due to the construction of the extant and former buildings, especially those predating the construction of the museum in the mid-19th century and later alterations and extensions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desktop assessment was commissioned by the Fitzwilliam Museum to assess the potential impact of any proposed development on any below ground heritage assets within the museum grounds (PDA; centroid TL 4497 5785; Figure 1). The study area is located within the administrative district of Cambridge City Council.
- 1.2 The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the PDA and study area 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 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment 2014*. The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of CIfA.
- 2.2 The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:
- Desk-based assessment
 - Curatorial bodies
 - Previous fieldwork and survey results
 - Archival and published source material
- 2.3 The methodology comprises assessing the known potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to characterise the likely 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), the University of Cambridge Manuscripts Archives, published and unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modelling of the resource.
- 2.4 Section 6 considers the archaeological significance and setting of the site and the potential survival of *in situ* archaeological features. An archaeological model is also provided based on the known archaeology of the immediate study area and PDA.

3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 3.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by the Fitzwilliam Museum to assess the potential impact of proposed development on heritage assets within the museum ground. The PDA is located 0.5km south of the Cambridge town centre and includes Grove Lodge (TL 4497 5785; Figure 1). The study area and PDA are located within the administrative district of Cambridge City Council.

Layout of Study Data

- 3.2 This report encompasses a study area extending for a 250m radius from the centre point of the PDA (Figure 1). Appendix 2 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 1, and which are referenced in the text in bold, e.g. **(1)**.

Topography and Geology

- 3.3 The underlying geology is Second Terrace Sand and Gravel overlying Gault Formation mudstone¹. The PDA is located to the southwest of the historic centre of the city of Cambridge and to the east of the river Cam. The Cam rises from springs along the northwest/south-east Cretaceous chalk ridge southeast 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 8m AOD in the Cam valley to 10.3m AOD in Trumpington Street adjacent to the central façade of the museum.

Past and Current Land Use

- 3.4 Prior to the southward encroachment of Cambridge during the medieval period the southern half of the PDA was most probably agricultural in nature, used either for pasture or strip and/or ridge and furrow agriculture, located within Ingle's Croft, the central and northern areas previously occupied by former messuages, arable land and subsequently a friary (Figures 2-4). Peterhouse gradually incorporated the area previously occupied by the Friars of the Sack (Friars of Penitence of Jesus Christ) with the southern and west-central parts acquired in the mid to late 16th century (with properties fronting Trumpington Street; Figures 5-7). Properties fronting Trumpington Street, previously tenanted by Peterhouse, were cleared in 1836 following acquisition of the PDA in 1823 by the University for the construction of the museum, the foundation stone laid in 1837. The history of the museum's design, construction and development is covered in detail elsewhere and not repeated here (e.g. Willis & Clark 1886; Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate Reports – UL ref. University/CUR

¹ BGS GeoIndex accessed November 2015.

30.1-4, University/Syn.Ac.1-2, University/P.I.16) and to which the reader is directed.

Listed Buildings, Designated Assets and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 3.5 The Fitzwilliam Museum is listed Grade I (List Entry 1126276; Legacy Number 47298). Grove Lodge is listed Grade II (List Entry 1126053; Legacy Number 47875) and the railings and wall along the frontage of the museum is also Grade I listed (List Entry 1126277; Legacy Number 47299). Listed Building consent will be required for any planned works affecting the setting and status of the listed structures within the PDA and those buildings listed by curtilage.
- 3.6 Within the study area there are a further 78 listed building entries in addition to buildings of local interest that are identified within Cambridge City Council's Historic Core Appraisal Conservation Area Appraisal². Listed buildings are not gazetted unless they have a separate HER listing. A Scheduled Ancient Monument, Hobson's Conduit Head (SAM CB35), is located c. 230m southeast of the site. None of the listed buildings, those of local interest or the scheduled monument settings is adversely affected by the site's current configuration. Any future developments within the PDA may require revised assessments of any potential impacts upon these buildings and monument settings.

The Archaeological Assessment

- 3.7 The objective of this study is to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology of the PDA and its immediate local surroundings. This information will be used to assess the archaeological potential within the PDA and to determine the likely survival of such remains.

Sources

- 3.8 Principal sources consulted for this study were:
- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)
 - Cambridgeshire Records Office (CCRO)
 - University of Cambridge Library collections (UL)
 - Collegiate Archives (Peterhouse College)
 - The Cambridgeshire Collection
 - Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge (Browne 1974)
 - Historic map sequence 1574 – 1840
 - Ordnance Survey 1888 1st Edition 1:500
 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series of Cambridge from 1888 to present day

² Cambridge City Council. 2014. *Historic Core Appraisal Conservation Area Appraisal*. Cambridge City Council Planning Services. Accessed November 2015.

Aerial Photography Survey

- 3.9 An examination of the aerial photographic record held by the University of Cambridge's Collection of Aerial Photography has been undertaken of the area for previous assessment purposes (Brittain 2014; Appleby 2004). Although parch-marks were observed in Coe Fen on these photographs these are not thought to be archaeological in nature. Nonetheless, the presence of archaeology in this area cannot be entirely discounted. Within the PDA the developmental sequence of the museum buildings is recorded from the 1940s onwards on the aerial photographic record³.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.10 The historical and archaeological background of the area and wider background of Cambridge is reviewed in several published sources (e.g. Roach 1959; Cam 1959; Lobel 1975; Bryan 1999; Taylor 1999), and to which the reader is directed. Nevertheless, a brief overview is necessary to briefly outline the background of the town in order to place the site securely within its wider context; further details on specific sites directly related to its development are discussed in the relevant sections of the main report below.
- 3.11 Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of the area. Although there is diffuse evidence of Prehistoric occupation and activity, most notably of Iron Age date, located to the west of the town (e.g. Evans 1996; Mortimer & Evans 1997; Newman 2008) no definite or intensive large-scale settlement has yet been identified. Occupation appears instead to have begun in earnest shortly after the Roman invasion in AD43, with the accepted picture of Cambridge during this period being one of a settlement centred almost exclusively upon the Castle Hill area (e.g. Alexander & Pullinger 2000). Recent fieldwork, however, is demonstrating that this interpretation is somewhat limited, with significant settlement having been detected to the west of the presumed centre (Lucas 2001). Finds from this period have also been made to the southeast and there is certainly evidence of Roman activity on the riverfront (Dickens 1996) and the Park Street/Jesus Lane area (Alexander *et al.* 2003), as well as further to the south of the town (Dickens 1999). It is therefore clear that the extent of Roman settlement on the southern bank of the Cam was greater than has generally been supposed and that the southern hinterland of the town, within which the current site lies, was extensive although it remains poorly understood.
- 3.12 Following the decline of Roman town during the 5th century the level of occupation in the area appears to have temporarily decreased, as the evidence for Early Saxon (c. 410-700) activity in and around Cambridge primarily comprises material recovered during the 19th century from pagan cemeteries on the outskirts of the city (cf. Dodwell *et al.* 2004; Cessford 2005). Very little occupational evidence from this

³ Examination of the Google Earth imagery reveals the infilling of the southern courtyard area up to 2008. Accessed November 2015.

period has yet been identified, with the exception of a small 6th to 7th century settlement that was recently excavated on the western bank of the Cam around a kilometre to the south of the former Roman town (Dodwell et al 2004). Middle to Late Saxon (c. 700-900) activity, in contrast, appears to have been primarily refocused upon the Castle Hill area, where a 7th to 9th century execution cemetery has recently been investigated (Cessford with Dickens 2005; Cessford *et al.* 2007). By the mid-9th century it is clear that some form of settlement had been re-established in the area, as this was occupied by the Viking Great Army in 875, and the region was incorporated into the Danelaw from c. 886 until its conquest by Edward the Elder in c. 917 (Cam 1934, 39; Lobel 1975, 3). Although it has been suggested that occupation extended across both the northern and southern banks of the Cam at this time (e.g. Gray 1905, 21-3; Cam 1934, 39; Haslam 1984, 19; Hines 1999, 136; Taylor 1999, 44-50), there has as yet been little opportunity to test this theory archaeologically. Nevertheless, regardless of the settlement's precise extent, it certainly remained only an "economically viable backwater" up until the mid-10th century (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 1975, 3) and the town was being linked to a group of important trading centres including Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich (cf. Fairweather 2005), thereby emphasising the central role played by river trade in its rapid economic growth. Indeed by the beginning of the 13th century Cambridge acted as the leading inland port in the county, through which goods and services were disseminated to many of the surrounding regional towns (Cam 1934, 43).

- 3.13 By this time the town was fully established on the eastern side of the river, and was probably already enclosed by an extensive boundary work that later became known as the King's Ditch. Although the eponymous 'king' is usually 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 1842-53), a recent radio-carbon determination derived from the basal fill of the ditch at the Grand Arcade site indicates that the boundary was at least partially extant by the late 11th or early 12th century (Cessford, pers.comm). By the early 17th century, however, the ditch had largely silted up beyond practical use (Atkinson 1907) – despite numerous edicts having been passed for its cleaning and maintenance – and Cambridge's role as a dominant port was similarly long since over (Bryan 1999, 97). At this stage the economic wealth of the town was no longer based upon river-borne trade, as it had been throughout the medieval period, but was instead largely centred around the University (first founded in 1209). The expansion of this institution had greatly benefited from royal investment, especially from the 15th century onwards (*ibid.*, 94-6), and its growth was also given significant impetus by the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536-40 since many of the disbanded religious houses were subsequently converted into Colleges (cf. Willis & Clark 1886). The influence of these Colleges has been one of the primary factors in shaping the landscape of Cambridge

ever since, with the central riverside area (once the heartland of medieval river trade activity) having been increasingly encroached upon from the 15th century onwards (Bryan 1999, 95).

Known and Potential Archaeology

- 3.14 Archaeological investigations within the study area are limited and small-scale, but provide a degree of context and an insight to the overall archaeological potential. Within the PDA itself are a number of reports of burials dated to either the Norman period or the 18th century. These reports follow unstructured investigation during late 19th and early 20th century ground works (**5**, **6** and **8**), and no other archaeological features have been identified. medieval pottery with archaeological features also of this date have been excavated under controlled conditions in the grounds of Fitzwilliam Museum (**24**), and Roman pottery has been found within a number of investigations throughout the study area, but is likely to be a product of open-field manuring practices relating to a later date. Accounts of these findings are outlined in greater detail below under chronological headings (Prehistoric to Medieval).

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

- 3.15 Very little prehistoric activity has been recorded from within the study area. A prehistoric stone object was reportedly found in the grounds of Peterhouse (**17**), although the location and exact nature of this object is unclear. During investigations in Pembroke College a small quantity of possible Early Iron pottery was found from within a ploughsoil, but a later Saxo-Norman date is equally likely (**4**); either way, this is probably the result of later manuring practices.

Romano-British (AD 43 – c. 450)

- 3.16 The only example of Roman activity relates to pottery found in ploughsoil and from within later pits during excavations within the grounds of Fitzwilliam Museum (**24**); this too is presumed to have resulted from later manuring practices.

Medieval (c. 450 – 1549)

- 3.17 Extensive medieval activity is recorded in the study area. This includes medieval pottery, wall and floor remains with a pit have from within the grounds of Peterhouse College (**17**, **20**) north of the PDA; the latest of the foundations was dated to the 15th century, although earlier foundations were clearly also present. Medieval pottery was also found to the east of the PDA, within the grounds of Downing College, during early 20th century trench digging on the south side near to the entrance.
- 3.18 No Early or Middle Saxon activity has been identified within the study area, although possible later Saxon pottery and an iron object have been found in various unmarked locations either within or opposite the grounds of Pembroke College (**4**). Saxo-Norman pottery has been

recovered from two ditches between Hobson Street and Sydney Street (16) that appear to either form part of, or lie in association with the King's Ditch that once marked the boundary of the city. Documentary reference to the ditch was first made in 1215, but, although unstratified, the Saxo-Norman pottery may perhaps support a pre-conquest origin. Excavations carried out within the Fitzwilliam Museum grounds revealed further evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation, with features spanning the 12th to 15th centuries (24; Figure 10). The features included a gravel extraction pit in-filled with domestic rubbish, and overlain by a substantial 13th century structure observed in the northeast end of the site. This comprised of a floor surface and a couple of large walls, one of which retained a plaster facing perhaps suggestive of a high status occupant. By the 15th century the building had been substantially altered, perhaps also falling out of use. The remains may represent the mansion of John Le Rus, then mayor of Cambridge, which in 1258 was bought by the Friars of the Sack (14); alternatively, the foundations may be St Lucy's Chapel, the existence of both manorial and ecclesiastic buildings being known from within the vicinity of the PDA (Stokes 1908, 35-43, 60-63).

- 3.19 The first establishment of Trumpington Street is not known, but the churches that front it are amongst the oldest buildings in Cambridge and probably predate the Norman Conquest. Little St Mary's Church was built on the site of the Church of St Peter without Trumpington Gates that, documented until 1352, and retaining Late Anglo-Saxon fragments of interlacement with evidence also of St Neots Ware pottery, is of a pre-conquest foundation (27). The exact location of the Trumpington Gates is uncertain, but as a thoroughway into the town they are also presumed to be of a pre-conquest origin.
- 3.20 In the 13th century ownership of land on the west side of Trumpington Road was dominated by the Le Rus family; to the east side ownership by the St Edmund's family predominated, notably Swinecroft and St Thomas Leys, although interchange of land ownership is documented (Stokes 1908: 56-60). By the end of the 16th century much of this land was in the ownership of Corpus Christie College. Within these lands plots were rented to other families. A large house and chapel were situated on the estate belonging to the St Edmund family, the house apparently being on the west side of Trumpington Road in the vicinity of the Friars of the Sack, perhaps beneath the current site of the PDA (Stokes 1908: 60). In 1291 this was passed into the foundation of the Priory of St Edmunds and unto the Order of The White Canons of St Gilbert of Sempringham (1a, 1b). The exact location of the house/priory is unknown, although Lyne's 1574 map marks 'Chanons' on the east side of Trumpington Street (as also replicated in Stoke's conjectural map for 1270; Figure 4); it was founded as both a college and a monastery that followed a modified Augustinian rule. An editor's note in Fuller's 1643 *History of the University of Cambridge* claims that this 'was burnt' in 1340 (Fuller 1840 [1643]: 57, n.16), although a date of 1348 was also documented for this event in 1381 (Salzman 1948: 255).

No surrender of the priory is recorded, but the last prior, Humphrey Spensley, was awarded a pension of £5 in November 1539 (*ibid.*).

- 3.21 Opposite the Priory of St Edmund, 'on the east side of Trumpington Road, outside Trumpington Gate' (Roach 1967: 133), was the Chapel of St Edmund. Whilst Stoke's conjectural map of the area in 1270 positions the Chapel to the south of the PDA (Figure 2), its exact location is not known. The origins of the chapel are also uncertain, although it did have right of burial with an attached cemetery (Stokes 1908: 60). A recent evaluation revealed medieval burials, most likely associated with the chapel (1c). Master Walter, an early graduate, had given land to the chapel before 1272 'with the body of his mother', wife of John the Clerk of Cambridge (Salzman 1948, 255). Human remains of a probable medieval date were found within the grounds of the former Addenbrooke's Hospital during the construction in the late 19th century of the nurses' home – the Peckover Building – on the east side of the PDA adjacent to Tennis Court Road (8) (Stokes 1908, 62-3; Figure 4), and during installation of new lighting in the front court in 1996 (6). Similar remains were found during excavation of the foundations and garden of the Addenbrooke's Hospital in the 1770s (Stokes 1980, 62). This land/area passed into the hands of the members of the order of Sempringham, with the grounds becoming known as "Channons' Close" (*ibid.*). The cemetery is mentioned by Thomas Fuller in 1643, by which time its exact whereabouts is unknown (Fuller 1840 [1643], 133).
- 3.22 Additional foundations of the 14th century recorded within the study area on the east side of Trumpington Street are the Hermitage of St Anne and the former Hospital of St Anthony and St Eloy (12), both founded by Henry Tangmere (*d.* 1361). The site of the hermitage is unknown, although Stoke's conjectured map of the area records 'The Hermitage' in the vicinity of the junction between Lensfield Road and Trumpington Street (Figure 4); Lensfield Road is also annotated 'Deepway'. The hospital stood on the sites of nos. 6 and 7 Trumpington Street. In spite of its Episcopal name the Hospital was of lay patronage, and is recorded as originally serving as a leper house under the charge of the town. Leprosy was in decline in England at this time, and the function of the hospital is most likely as an asylum for the housing of those unacceptable persons needing separation from society, such as 'lunatics, vagabonds and beggars' (Rubin 1987, 120). The site later become an almshouse (1526), known as the 'spetylhouse', and is positioned on Lyne's map of Cambridge of 1574 on the southern-most part of the town, the 'spyttle end'. The lease necessitated the management of the house, along with reception of leprous men and women, and ornaments of 1500 state that a chapel - The Chapel of St Anthony – and burial ground existed for use exclusively in the spiritual service of the lepers (Rubin 1987, 125). Accounts for 1561-2 mention rent by the churchwardens of St Benet's for a piece of ground at Spittlehouse end, which had been made into a churchyard. Converted into almshouses for widows in the 19th century, the buildings were eventually demolished in 1852.

Post-Medieval (1550 – present)

- 3.23 The remains of 16th century pits and a clunch-lined cesspit were identified during a watching brief at Pembroke College Library (**19**); this also encountered 14th-15th century material from features most likely associated with small-scale gravel extraction. Extensive 16th and 18th century features have also been recorded during a watching brief at 15-19 Trumpington Street (Webb 2006). Much of this was sealed beneath layers of plough-soil and demolition or construction debris. The features included three stone, brick and barrel-lined wells and two cisterns, with multiple pits, two being of considerable size, containing abundant domestic refuse. One pit was filled with cow horn cores that are suggestive of industrial activities on the site. Residual 15th century pottery and disarticulated human remains were also found, and which most likely belong to either the St Edmunds Chapel or the 14th to 16th century leper house. Cattle bones were also found from within a 16th century context whilst digging was conducted for laying an electricity cable at 33 Trumpington Street, which may add further support for extensive industrial activities at this time (**25**).
- 3.24 Old Addenbrooke's Hospital (**31**), opened in 1766 for the poor of Cambridge, was originally composed of a single two-storey building with gardens, and substantially altered in 1823-4 with the addition of lateral wings and a portico (see Rook *et al.* 1991). Further reconstruction was carried out the 1830s and in the 1860s to accommodate medical and rehabilitation provision of the day, notably advances of ventilation, lighting and sanitation, along with decorative features including a new façade. Land to the east of the hospital was acquired in 1861 from Corpus Christi College for the construction of buildings to accommodate patients and nurses; these were completed in 1865. Additional buildings, including those for sick nurses, were completed in the 1890s, and further developments were added during the 20th century. Between 1961 and 1984 the Hospital was moved to the southern outskirts of Cambridge; little of the original buildings survive today within the Judge Management School. In 1772 it was ordered that all patients dying in the Hospital should be buried in the Hospital grounds and that the porter should dig the graves (Rook *et al.* 1991, 49-50). Digging of a sewer trench in the 1990s revealed the remains of five additional burials thought to belong to this episode of the Hospital's history (**5**).
- 3.25 Post-medieval activity within the study area consists primarily of listed buildings and properties of local interest and significance. These include the fence and gates of Old Addenbrooke's Hospital fronting onto Trumpington Street (**39**), along with a K6-type telephone kiosk (**38**); Grove Lodge, the Fitzwilliam Museum and Fitzwilliam House (**2, 3, 23**), Brook House (**9**), St Peter's Terrace (**10**), Downing College (**11**), houses along Scroope Terrace (**13, 26**), Trumpington Street (**36, 37**), and terraced houses along Fitzwilliam Street (**29, 30**), Peterhouse Chapel (**15**), Tunwells Court (**21**), Little Rose Inn (**22**), the William Stone Building at Peterhouse College (**33**), and small but extensive structural elements including railings and gates along St Peter's

Terrace (32), the Downing College boundary wall and the West Gate fronting Tennis Court Road (34, 35).

Undated

- 3.26 A well and wall remains were observed during renovation work in the cellar of 76 Trumpington Street (28), and, although undated, are likely to be of either medieval or post-medieval origin.

4. DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Documentary Evidence

- 4.1 The medieval property history of the PDA is known from documentary sources and reveals that much of the site belonged to the Le Rus family from the early 13th century and possibly before. Particular mention of lands west of Trumpington Street is seen in documents dating to 1232 and 1245 (Stokes 1908, 38).
- 4.2 The Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews in 1253 suggest that John Le Rus (former Mayor of Cambridge) was in financial difficulty, possibly explaining why he disposed of his property in 1258 to the Friars of the Sack. It is unclear what alterations were made to the Le Rus property, if any, to make it suitable as a monastic site (extending from 'the street to the common pasture'; Willis & Clark 1886, 6). The title deeds state that the site consisted of a substantial stone house with other buildings, courtyards and a large area of accompanying croftland to the rear and possibly fishponds. It is stated that the friars built their church and cemetery in this area (Hall & Lovatt 1989, 31), including the Chapel of St Lucy (Stokes 1908; see also Figure 3 – Hall & Lovatt 1989). In 1309, permission was granted to Peterhouse to acquire more of the former friary property and college records show that it collected rent money from the newly acquired tenements along Trumpington Street and that the croftlands to the rear were cultivated as kitchen gardens and an orchard (*Bursars Rolls* 1374-5 and 1399-9; Hall & Lovatt 1989, 45).
- 4.3 Several other pre-friary messuages and properties are recorded from title deeds which abutted Le Rus' original estate holding and located beneath the footprint of the Musuem; these include (from south to north):

(from Willis & Clark 1886; see Figure 2)

- Acre of land and messuage - Robert de Wynwick
- Stephen le Cooper
- Hoel and Thomas Barton
- Stephen Barker
- John Le Rus (southern boundary forms later boundary of the friary)
- Walter le Brasur (Brewer)
- Selion of arable land – William de Madingley
- Arnold de Trumpington

(from Hall & Lovatt 1989; see Figure 3)

- Croft of William Inge, the Miller
- House of Simon de Trumpington (from Selede c. 1265; to John & Sabina de Aylesham by 1279)
- House of Johnle Reder (from Selede)
- Formerly of Selede (?) occ. by Alberic the Butcher and Stephen le Cooper
- House of de Berton brothers formerly of Hervey Prippe to Friars by 1288
- Pikerel House formerly of Barker, to Friars by 1268
- Stone house with Chapel of St Lucy etc, of John le Rus and Alice, his wife. To the Friars of the Sack c. 1258/9.
- Rear of above (south to north) – Croft of Eustace Selede to John of Aylesham by 1279 – Winwick's Close; 'Green place' of John le Rus formerly his croftland granted to the Friars of the Sack by 1258/9 and leased by Friars to him and his wife Alice for lives, released by Alice.

4.4 Willis and Clark further identify earlier owners of several of the above listed properties and transactions leading to the consolidation and enlargement of the Le Rus estate prior to its sale to the Friars of the Sack. It has not been possible, however, to determine the precise location of these properties, but are recorded as 'close to' or 'abutting the street' (*ibid.* 6, 7).

4.5 The area now occupied by the museum and former friary was obtained by Peterhouse in 1307. The subsequent history of the site is thus relatively well known in that the site was used as the 'Backside & Walks'. Prior to the sale of the PDA to the University in 1823 the area consisting of the Fellows' Garden and probable kitchen garden and orchards were purchased as two separate lots in the 16th century - Documents *II Mary* c.1555; *XII Elizabeth* c. 1570 (see also Loggan 1592, below) - with tenemented properties fronting Trumpington Street⁴. The history and use of these properties is currently undetailed as they have not been subject to the same level of scrutiny as undertaken by Willis and Clark (1886) and Hall and Lovatt (1989). The Fitzwilliam Syndics report of 1823 includes a plan of the properties fronting Trumpington Street annotated with lease expiry dates, the last (at the southern end of the PDA) dated 1840 (Figure 7).

Cartographic Evidence

4.3 The cartographic evidence for the study area is extensive and dates from the 16th century (Figures 5-8; Table 4.1). The earliest detailed map of Cambridge used for this assessment is Loggan's dated 1688⁵. This and the subsequent map sequence show the PDA to have been substantially formed from former gardens and grounds of Peterhouse and the above-mentioned properties facing Trumpington Street. Custance map (1798) details the southern part of the PDA and house and grounds of C. Pemberton (Grove Lodge was constructed c. 1796, with later additions approved in 1928; CRO ref. CB/2/SE/3/9/6950).

⁴ Peterhouse Archives (discussed with Dr P. Lovatt 18.11.2015); see Section 6.11 below.

⁵ Lyne's and Braun's maps (not illustrated) show only a limited part of the northern area of the PDA as open ground.

Importantly, Baker's map (1830) shows a high degree of concurrence with the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndic's plan (1823) of the building layout of the PDA prior to 1837. The subsequent Ordnance Survey sequence details the later building configuration and minor internal changes to small structures (e.g. greenhouses and outbuildings) within the PDA, culminating in the current layout (see Figure 1).

Date	Description
1574	Lyne's Map of Cambridge*
1574	Braun's Map of Cambridge*
1688	Loggan's Map of Cambridge
1763	Map of Cambridge - Anon
1798	Custance's Map of the University and Town of Cambridge
1810	Cole's Map of Cambridge*
1830	Baker's Map of Cambridge
1840	Dewhurst and Nichols's Map of Cambridge*
1888	OS 1:2,500 scale map, 1 st edition and subsequent revisions
1889-92	OS 1:10,560 scale map, 1 st edition and subsequent revisions*
1903	1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge
1908	Stoke's Plan of Cambridge: Outside Trumpington Gates. Circa A.D. 1270, in <i>Outside the Trumpington Gates Before Peterhouse was Founded</i>
1927	1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge, 2 nd revision
1947	1:25000 scale Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge, 3 rd revision*
1960	1:10000 scale Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge*
1972	1:25000 scale Pathfinder Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge Sheet 1004*
1989	Hall and Lovatt's topography of Peterhouse and site of Friars of the Sack
1999	1:25000 scale Explorer Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge, sheet 209*
2014	1:25000 scale Explorer Ordnance Survey Map of Cambridge Sheet 209*

Table 4.1: Cartographic sources consulted for this assessment; *not illustrated.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 The assessment has shown that medieval and Post-medieval archaeological sites and finds (Heritage Assets) are likely to occur directly within the PDA. 11th to 14th century remains were revealed in the northern part of the site during archaeological excavations immediately north of the Museum's main building (Whittaker 2002). Only limited archaeological investigations have been carried out within a 250m radius of the PDA due to the urban character of the study area and only sparse prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been recorded. The fieldwork investigations have revealed *in situ* and disturbed human burials perhaps dating from at least the 14th century to the 18th century along the east side Trumpington Street, and extensive 16th – 18th century domestic and more localised industrial activity also along Trumpington Street, all with signs of earlier occupation.

- 5.2 Evidence for prehistoric settlement in the centre of Cambridge is sparse and confined to the occasional find (Fox 1923); however, the later Iron Age and origins of Roman Cambridge is undergoing a necessary revision in light of recent excavations in west Cambridge at Vicar's Farm and North West Cambridge, the Addenbrooke's environs, Clay Farm and nearer to the city centre, such as the significant Romano-British activity at Latham Close (Whittaker & Evans 1999; Lucas and Whittaker 2001; Alexander and Pullinger 2000; Dickens 2002; Evans *et al.* 2004; 2005; 2008; Mackay 2004; Phillips and Mortimer 2012; Evans *et al.* 2014; Cessford 2015; Evans 2015). This evidence suggests that although the focus of urban development in Roman Cambridge was centred on Castle Hill considerable dispersed rural settlement existed in the immediate vicinity of the town. Evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity in the study area is limited to chance finds and probably reflects the nature of the landscape at this time; namely open grassland or agricultural land. It is unlikely that substantial archaeology from the prehistoric and Roman periods will be encountered within the study area or PDA, although the small-scale archaeological investigation carried out thus far within the study area is unlikely to have fully illustrated the archaeological potential for these periods. The possibility, albeit low, of encountering such remains or features within the PDA cannot therefore be entirely excluded.
- 5.3 Understanding of the development of Cambridge during the Saxon period is limited owing to the overall paucity of settlement data. Evidence is sporadic and broadly distributed, with concentrations in the area of Castle Hill and Magdalene Bridge (Taylor 1999). The recent discovery of settlement structures in Newnham on the site of the new Institute of Criminology on the University's Sidgwick site (Armour *et al.* 2003), as well as at Trumpington Meadows (Patten 2012), Cherry Hinton (Cessford and Dickens 2005; Mortimer 2007) and the Addenbrooke's site (Evans *et al.* 2008; Collins 2009) indicates that the settlement pattern in the region of Saxon Cambridge appears to have been more dispersed than previously thought. A smaller separate settlement is thought to have existed in the vicinity of Market/Peas Hill (Taylor 1999: 44), and the finding of Saxo-Norman pottery around the conjectured location of the Trumpington Gates at least points to later Saxon activity in the north of the study area (4, 16, 24, 27). Whilst the likelihood that early Saxon settlement may be encountered within the PDA is considered to be low, this cannot be entirely excluded. There is considered to be a much greater possibility that later Saxon evidence may be encountered within the PDA in light of the Saxo-Norman evidence revealed during the 2002 excavation (Whittaker 2002), including evidence for buildings, wells, pits and property boundaries and the identification of Saxo-Norman activity on the Grand Arcade site (Cessford 2007).
- 5.4 The medieval development of Cambridge is well attested both historically and archaeologically. This includes the study area and PDA. The early history of the site has been established from documentary (Stokes 1908; Hall and Lovatt 1989) and cartographic

evidence (see Figures 2 & 3). These sources indicate that the PDA was in continuous lay and ecclesiastic use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The discovery of a medieval masonry building during the 2002 excavations provides evidence of high status private properties and houses in the area (24). The presence of these houses suggests that the study area was occupied during the early medieval period by wealthy members of the town, such as the Le Rus and Barton (Hall and Lovatt 1989). The documentary evidence is somewhat contradictory with regards to the location of properties associated with these families and other tenants, possibly reflecting the interchange of property between various owners.

- 5.5 The structural remains found within the site of the Museum may relate to the 'stone house' of either the Le Rus or even the foundations of St Lucy's Chapel built after the property was acquired by the Friars of the Sack in 1258-1259 (Hall & Lovatt 1989; Whittaker 2002). Importantly, the 2002 excavations did not reveal any inhumations or disarticulated human remains, thus indicating the friary cemetery was located elsewhere, possibly within the present Fellows' Garden (Lovatt pers. comm.). Following the Council of Lyons in 1274 the order of the Friars of Sack was legislated against to reduce the number of mendicant orders and the eighty known house across Europe were gradually dissolved (Emery 1943, 323). Emery suggests that the Cambridge property was sold by Edward I or II, but also highlights that friars were permitted to remain in their institutions until the death of the last member of the house. It is thus of interest that the last named member of the order was recorded in 1306 (at Newcastle; *ibid.* 328-329) and although speculative, the acquisition of the site in 1307 by Peterhouse may indicate that the Cambridge friary was occupied until the first decade of the 14th century. The earlier recorded owners and properties in the study area, the known medieval archaeology and use history of the PDA thus indicate there is a high probability of encountering further medieval archaeology with the site. Such evidence will may include pits (wells and preserved waterlogged wood, quarries, cesspits), wall foundations, cellars, domestic and industrial waste, pottery, glass and potentially human remains.
- 5.5 With respect to the area occupied by Grove Lodge, the documentary and cartographic sources suggest this zone during the medieval period was open ground (see Section 3.4 above). Nonetheless, when the area was acquired by Peterhouse it was used for a probable kitchen garden and orchards, with two centrally located buildings (Loggan 1688, Figure 4). The extent and nature of these buildings is unknown and identification of their use for domestic or horticulture purposes is speculative. In addition, these buildings will have been cleared from the site ahead of the construction of Grove Lodge in the late 18th century. Consequently, there exists the potential to retrieve archaeological evidence of the open medieval landscape and garden related features.
- 5.6 Little is currently known of the early post-medieval character of the PDA other than that discerned from the cartographic record and the details provided to the Fitzwilliam Syndicate in 1823. The 16th to 18th

century cartographic sources illustrate properties fronting onto Trumpington Street with long rear plots containing gardens and outbuildings. Watching briefs carried out along Trumpington Street at nos. 15-19, 33 and 76 all provided evidence of large quarry and rubbish pits, wells and cesspits containing 16th to 18th century domestic refuse as well as quantities of horn cores perhaps representing small-scale industrial processing (Webb 2006; *pers. comm.*). 16th century pits and a clunch-lined cesspit have also been found at Pembroke College library (Hall 2000). These are features more commonly associated with activities in the rear yard of properties. If this is the case then it appears that the frontage of the properties currently occupying Trumpington Street has probably receded from its original position, most likely as a result of street widening and paving in 1789 (Bushell 1938: 114). The archaeological features identified during this fieldwork were also shown to be sealed beneath trampled layers of ploughsoil and demolition debris. If a similar stratigraphic sequence is preserved on the west side of Trumpington Street where former properties are recorded there is thus a high probability that similar features would be encountered within the PDA in areas that have not been severely disturbed or truncated.

- 5.7 Of note, the 1823 plan of the PDA records the presence of the White Lion public house (Figure 7) and several deeds indicate that small breweries existed within the PDA (not necessarily contemporaneously; Lovatt *pers. comm.*); a medieval brewer is recorded by Willis & Clark (1886, Figure 2), although this may reflect the owner's occupation rather than on site activity. In addition to domestic properties and the White Lion a bakery is annotated in the northeastern corner of the PDA on this plan. Consequently, archaeological features and artefacts relating to the properties may also be encountered within the PDA.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & ARCHIVAL POTENTIAL, SIGNIFICANCE AND SETTING

Archaeological Model

- 6.1 Limited archaeological investigation has taken place within the PDA itself. Such investigation has been confined to the small-scale courtyard excavation to the immediate north of the museum's main building undertaken in 2002 (Whittaker 2002). Significantly, this excavation revealed surviving elements of medieval wall foundations on alignment with and parallel to Trumpington Street and archaeological features dating from the 11th century onwards and a small quantity of residual Roman pottery also recovered.
- 6.2 These features were encountered at a depth of 0.4m below the then modern ground service (Figure 10). Importantly, the wall foundations appear to confirm the projected alignments of Stokes, Hall and Lovatt and Willis and Clark based of land and title deeds and surviving and known property boundaries (Figures 2 & 3). With respect to the post-medieval properties that once stood on the site a public house (White

Lion) and bakery are recorded (Figure 7) and it can be reasonably assumed that these and other properties will have potentially possessed cellars. Cellaring will have resulted in the truncation and disturbance of any earlier archaeological features. In addition, during the museum extension in 1975 a large part of the courtyard was truncated to a depth in excess of 3m during construction of a basement. Consequently, any archaeological features falling within the footprint of this basement will have been completely lost.

- 6.3 Excavations close to the PDA have also revealed evidence of medieval and later activity as summarised in Section 3 and Appendix 2 (Gazetteer). These excavations have revealed archaeological features survive in areas where there has been relatively little later disturbance or truncation or have been sealed beneath later soil deposits or floors. Such evidence has been recovered at Peterhouse (Appleby & Dickens 2004), Pembroke College (Hall 2001, 2002), The Judge Institute (Old Addenbrooke's; Newman 2014) and 15-19 Trumpington Road (Webb 2006). Human and animal bone preservation at these sites has been found to be good. Importantly, these excavations and those elsewhere within the city show that below ground *in situ* features can survive as pockets or 'islands' of archaeological activity (e.g. Grand Arcade, Bradwell Court/Christ's Lane: Cessford 2007; Newman 2010).

Archaeological Potential

- 6.3 Determining the archaeological potential of the site is contingent upon the degree of disturbance to below ground archaeological remains. Assessing the potential for the survival of archaeological features predating the museum is problematic due to the known use history and occupation of the site, although, as highlighted above, archaeology features have been encountered at a shallow depth in the northern part of the PDA. Table 6.1 summarises the archaeological potential for the PDA.
- 6.4 There exists a low to high potential for the survival of archaeology across the PDA contingent upon the depth and period of archaeology in question. There is considerably higher potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval evidence, notably building evidence and domestic and friary related activity (wells, pits, cesspits). Disarticulated and articulated human skeletal material and burials dating the medieval period and related to the former friary may also be encountered within the site's boundary.
- 6.5 Considered together, there exists a low to high potential for the survival of archaeological features across the PDA in areas that have not been severely disturbed or truncated by building activity within the site. There is considerably higher potential for the survival of medieval houses plots and structural elements and evidence of monastic or conventual building elements, foundations and human remains and artefacts being encountered within the PDA. There also exists a high potential for the survival of post-medieval evidence, particularly along the frontage, extending towards the rear of the site, where several

buildings and associated back-plots and ancillary structures are known to have once stood prior to the acquisition and clearance of the site ahead of the construction of the museum from 1837 onwards (Figure 7). There is a lower potential for features and objects dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although encountering such evidence cannot be entirely excluded.

Period/ Archaeology	Lithics	Animal Bone	Worked/ Building stone	Pottery	Metalwork	Timbers	Worked Wood	Wooden Objects	Human Bone
Prehistoric	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Neg
Roman- British	Neg	Neg	Neg	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Neg
Medieval	Neg	Mod/ High	Mod/ High	Mod/ High	Mod	Low/ Mod	Low/ Mod	Low/ Mod	Mod/ High
Post- Medieval	Neg	Mod/ High	Mod/ High	Mod/ High	Mod/ High	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg

Table 6.1: Archaeological potential. *Mod = Moderate; Neg = Negligible

Archaeological Significance and Setting

- 6.6 In determining the significance and setting of heritage assets within the PDA paragraphs 128 and 129 of the NPPF state:

Para 128 - 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.

Para 129 - Local planning authorities should identify and assess the **particular significance** of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the **setting** of a heritage asset).

- 6.7 Any development within the PDA will have a potential affect upon the setting of the Grade I listed building, wall and Grove Lodge, and associated buildings listed by curtilage and viewsheds. The significance of the site and its setting will be affected by any exposed *in situ* archaeology that provides information and evidence of the use of the site during the 11th to 15th centuries and its subsequent building/use history in relation to the developmental history of southern fringe of the historic city centre and the foundation of Peterhouse College.
- 6.8 Table 6.2 provides a summary assessment of the significance of the site. This summary is intended to reflect the known and potential archaeological importance of the PDA within the context of the history and development of the city, the University of Cambridge and as an internationally, nationally and locally renowned institution.

Heritage Asset (below ground features)	Aesthetic Value	Architectural Value	Archaeological Value	Potential Impact
Medieval properties/plots	Neg	Low	High	High
Friary (Friars of the Sack)	Neg	Mod	High	High
Peterhouse	Neg	Low	High	Mod
Post-Medieval Properties/plots	Neg	Neg	High	Mod

Table 6.2: Assessment of significance and potential impact.

Archival Assessment

6.9 Several archival sources have been assessed for their potential for this report. These include:

- Peterhouse archive (medieval documents)
- Gonville & Caius archive (medieval documents)
- Fitzwilliam Museum archive (Fitzwilliam Museum Reports)
- University Library Manuscripts and Collections (Fitzwilliam Syndicate documents)
- Cambridgeshire County Records Office
- Cambridge Collection

6.10 Many of the medieval sources retained in the above archives have been translated and published and extensively used to reconstruct the former property boundaries and landholdings within the PDA (Section 4 and Figures 2-3). Further examination of these archives is thus considered unnecessary. The report of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate to the Senate of 1823 provides a useful plan of properties that stood on the site prior to its clearance in 1836 (*Gentlemen's Magazine* August 1837). Further assessment of the Syndics reports is considered unlikely to provide any significant additional information about the post-medieval buildings that fronted Trumpington Street prior to the Museum's construction. Both the County Records Office and Cambridge Collection are also considered to be of limited additional value for this assessment⁶.

6.11 Dr Peter Lovatt, Archivist, Peterhouse College, highlighted the existence of a Terrier (1823; seen 18.11.2015) produced in advance of the sale of the PDA which listed head and sub-lessees of properties fronting Trumpington Street. The Terrier provides only summary information and there exist within the archives copies of leases for individual properties. The documents can potentially provide detailed

⁶ A search of the County Records Office catalogue (CALM) revealed no information of direct relevance to the site. Accessed November 2015.s

information on property boundaries, use and length of occupation⁷. Such information, Dr Lovatt estimates, would require two to three weeks to analyse and to provide a cartographic history of the site prior to the late 18th century⁸. Analyses and collation of this material may be deemed necessary if the precise nature of the occupation of this frontage is required, but such an assessment will add very little information on the scale, type and survival of below-ground archaeological features.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 The Fitzwilliam Museum lies in an area of local, regional and national archaeological significance, particularly with respect to the development of south Cambridge. Located in an area of known medieval activity, both secular buildings and a friary are recorded within the PDA, evinced through archaeological excavation, documentary and cartographic sources. The Museum is also situated close to known pre-Conquest Saxon activity along the southern approach to Cambridge, with 16th to 19th century residencies and businesses occupying the site prior to the construction of the Museum. The likelihood of encountering medieval archaeology (including human remains) and post-medieval structural remains and activity is considered to be high in areas that have not been severely disturbed by later activity. Additional scrutiny of the Peterhouse archives may, if required, further elucidate the post-medieval use history of the PDA.

Acknowledgements

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⁷ Leases were often for 21 years, renewed several years before expiry to ensure continued occupancy and, in effect, longer leases.

⁸ A suitably experienced document archivist would be required to undertake such an analysis.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

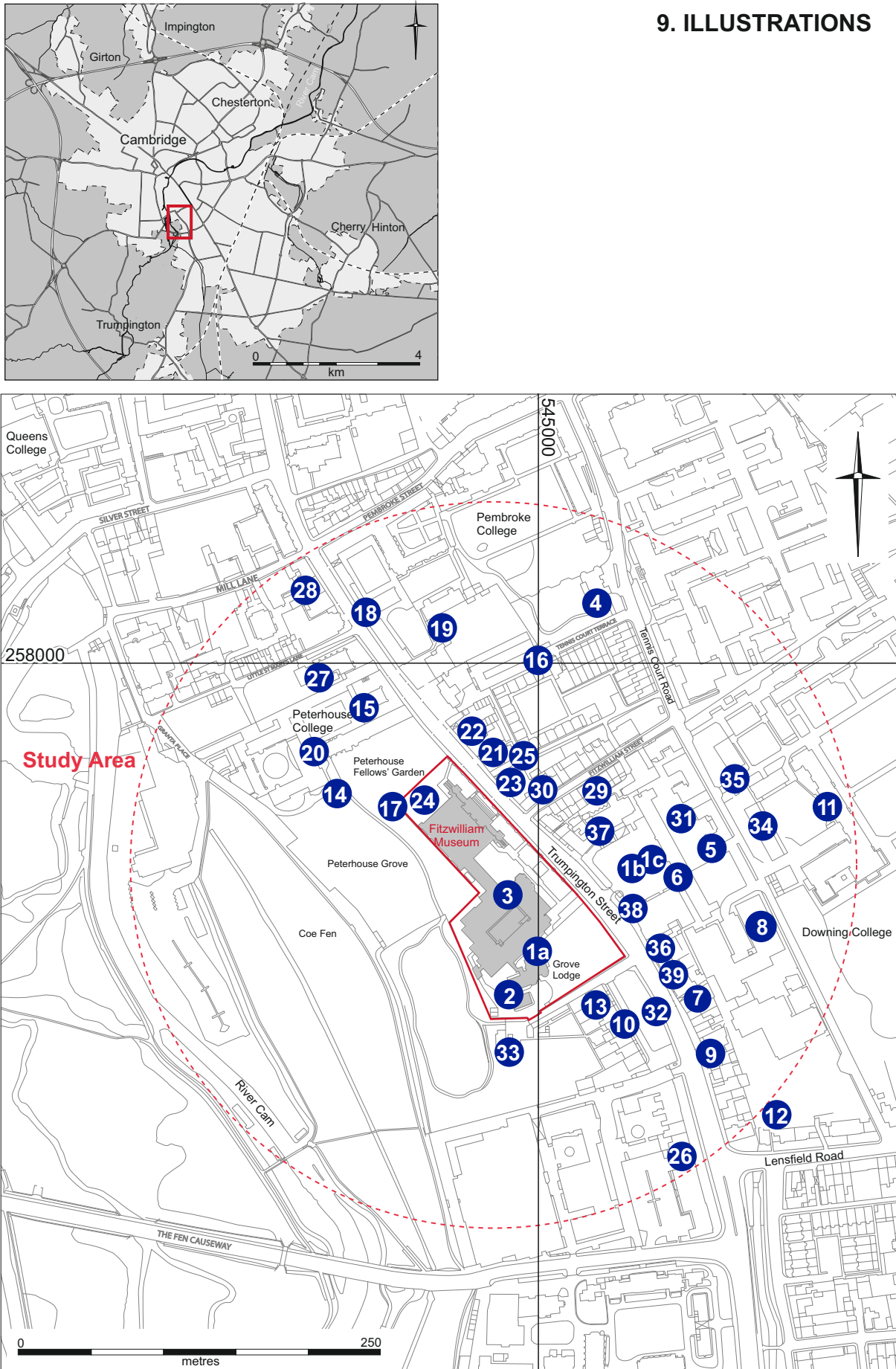


Figure 1. Location map and gazetteer

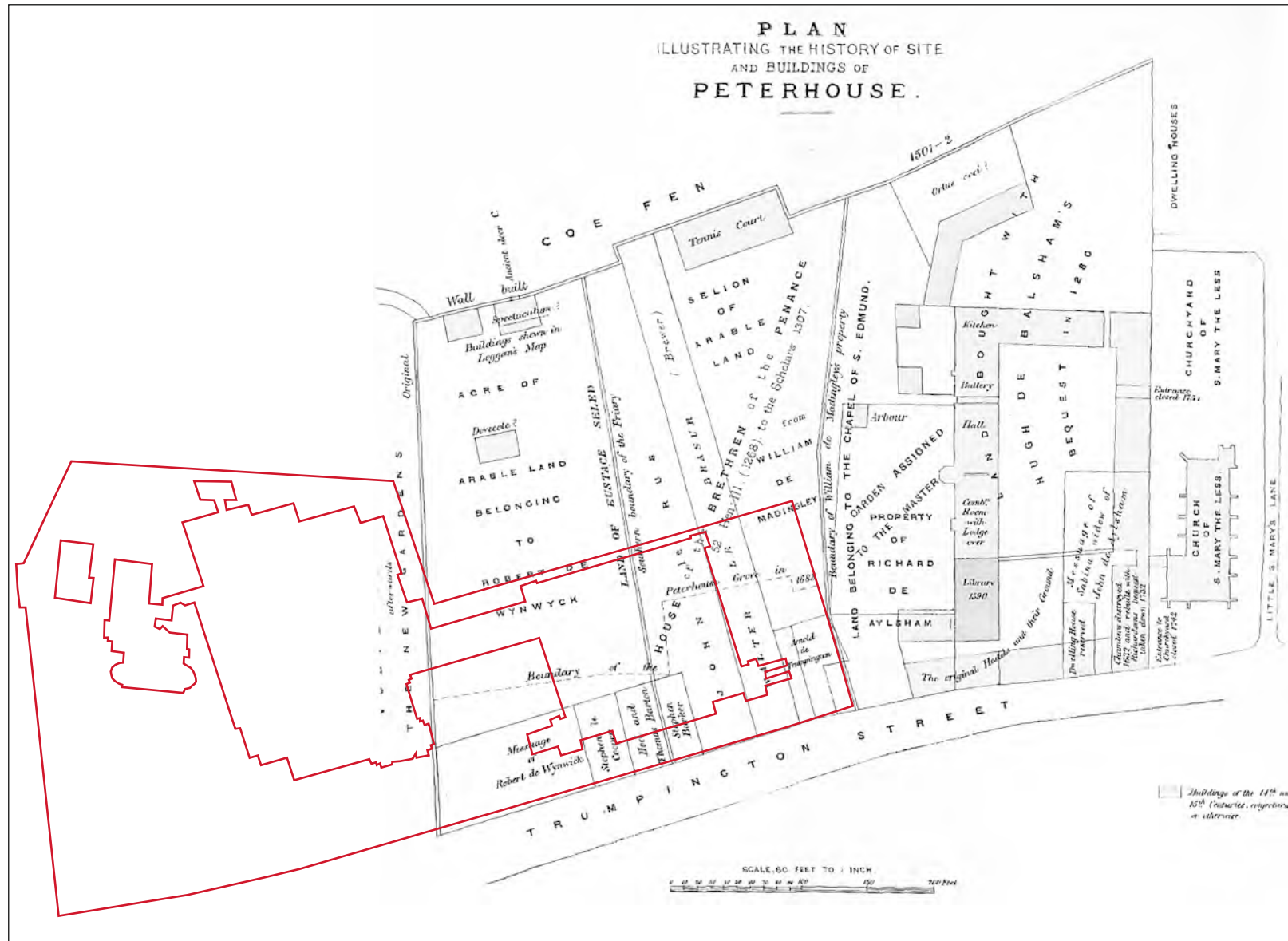


Figure 2. Property divisions after Willis and Clark (1886).

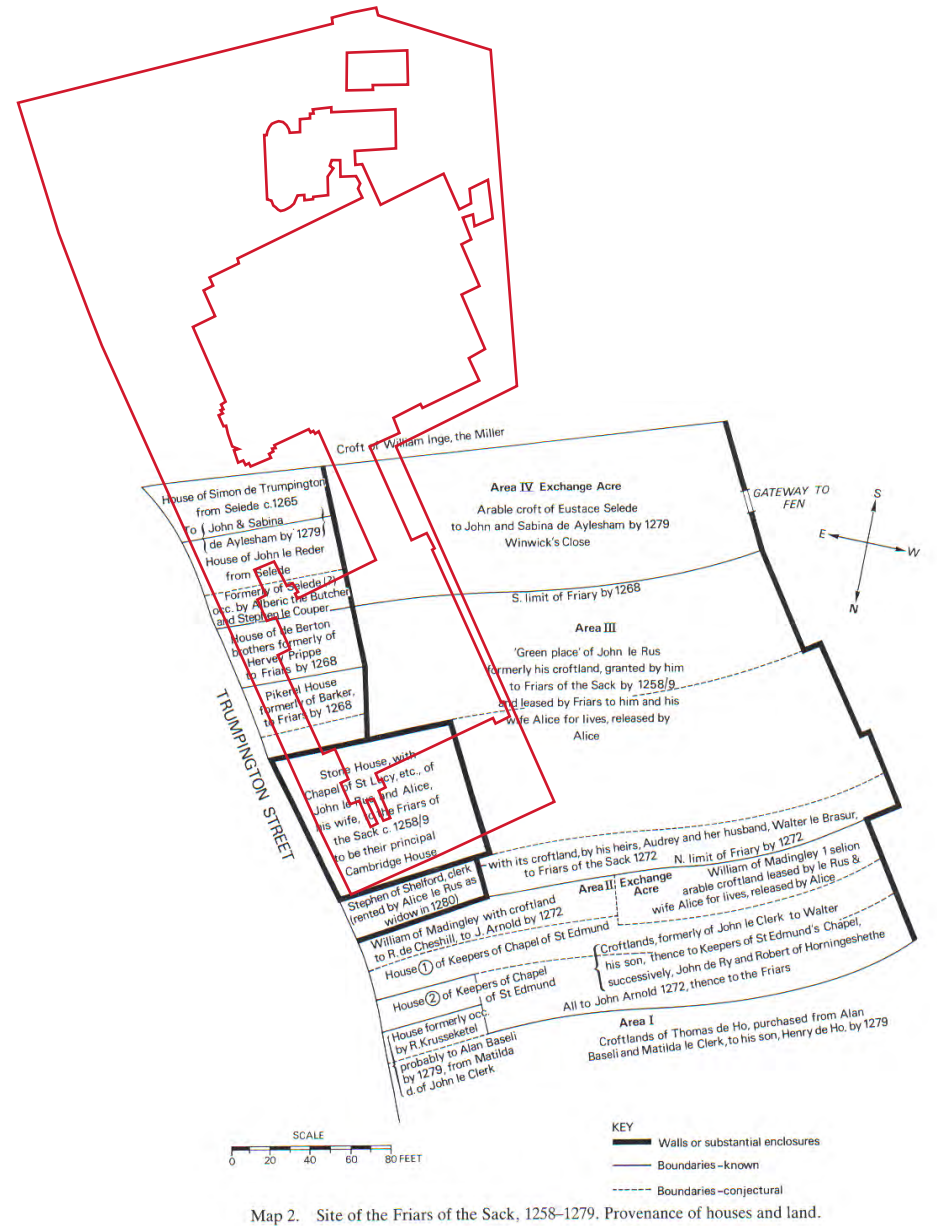
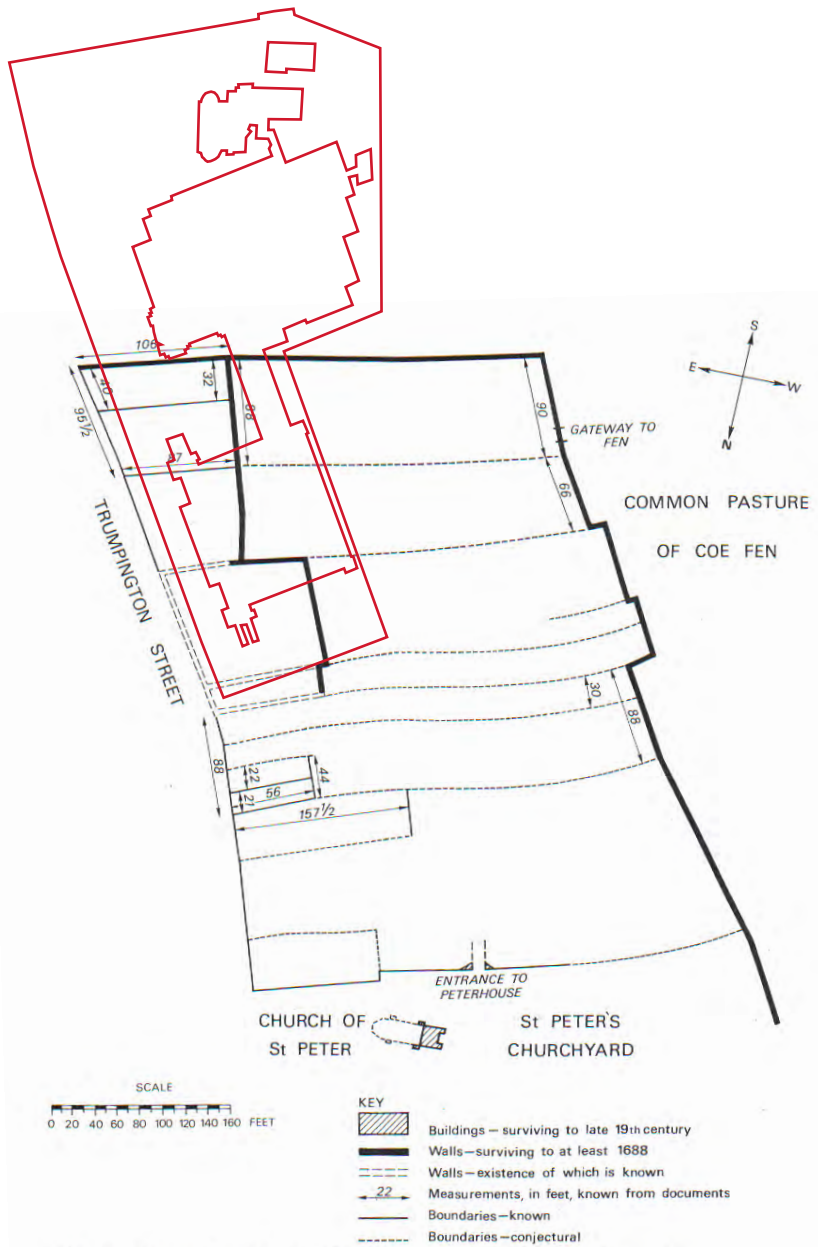
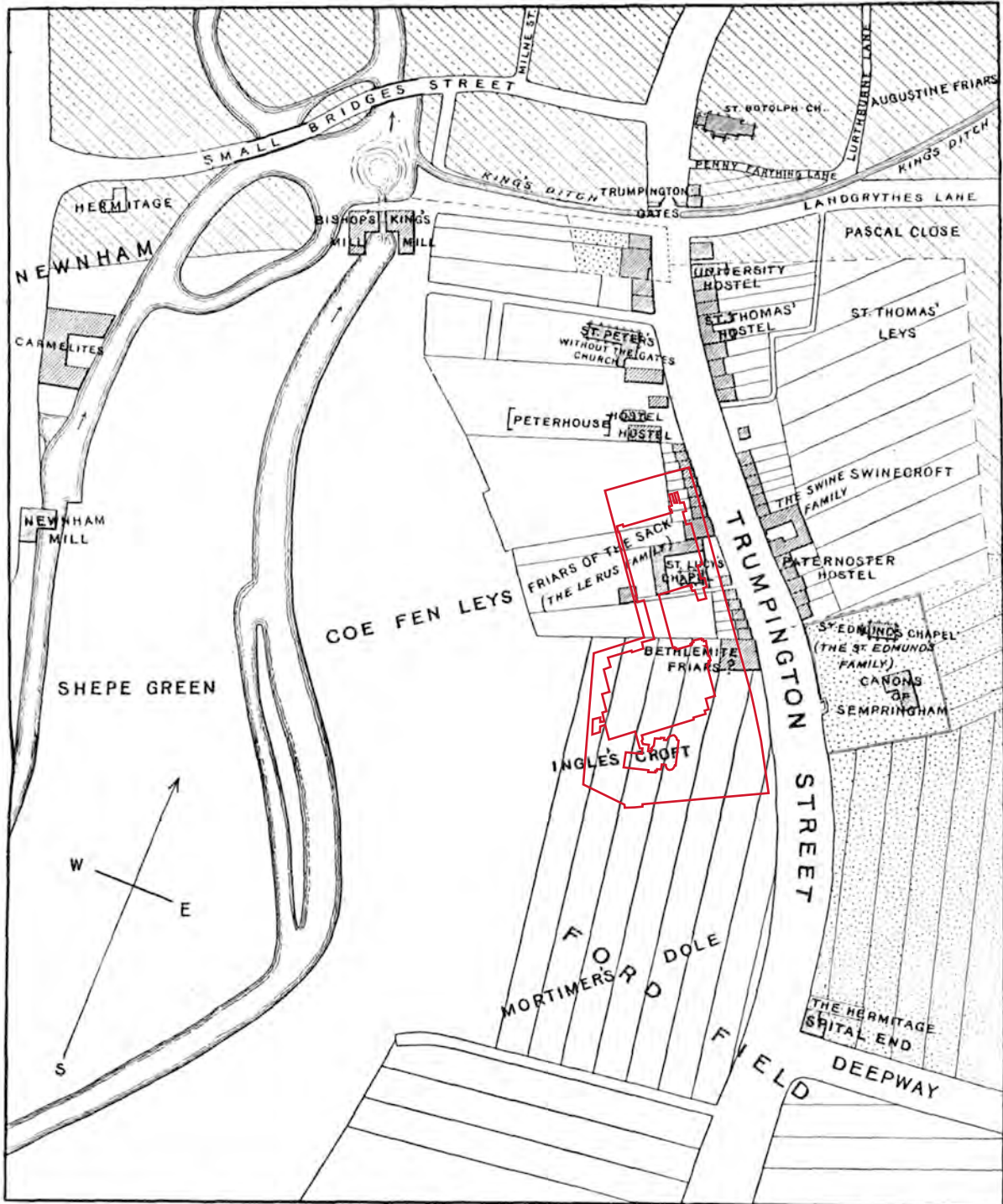


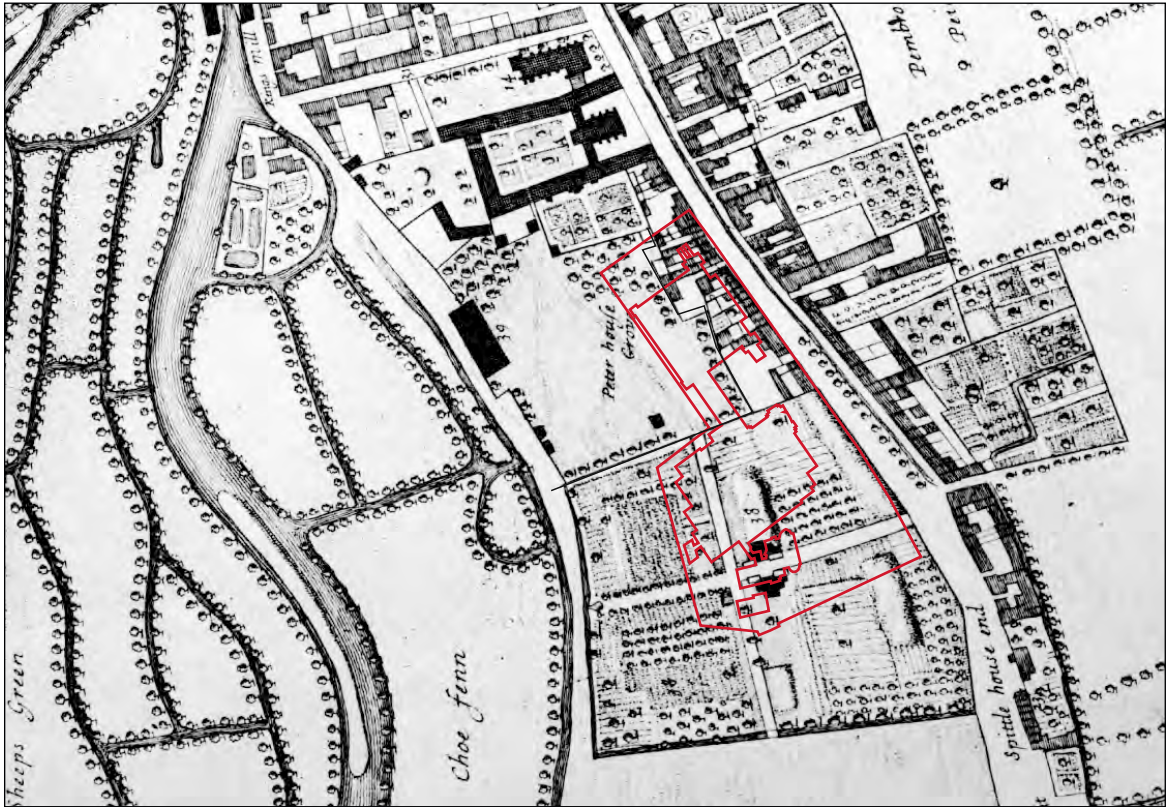
Figure 3. Hall and Lovatt's suggested property boundaries and ownership (1989).



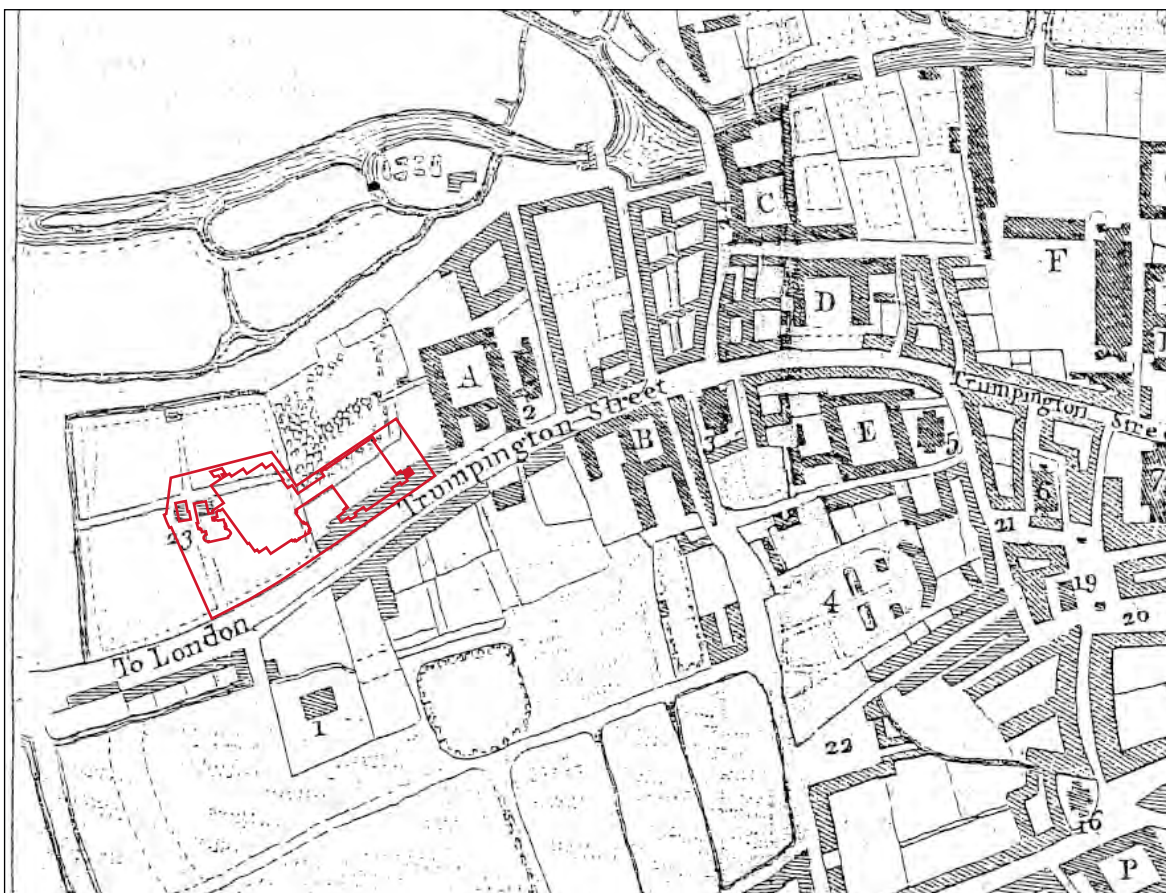
PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE: OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES. CIRCA A.D. 1270.

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | ST MARY'S
PARISH
[Formerly St Peter's] | | ST BOTOLPH'S
PARISH | | ST BENET'S
PARISH |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--|----------------------|

Figure 4. Stoke's Plan of Cambridge (outside the Trumpington Gate).

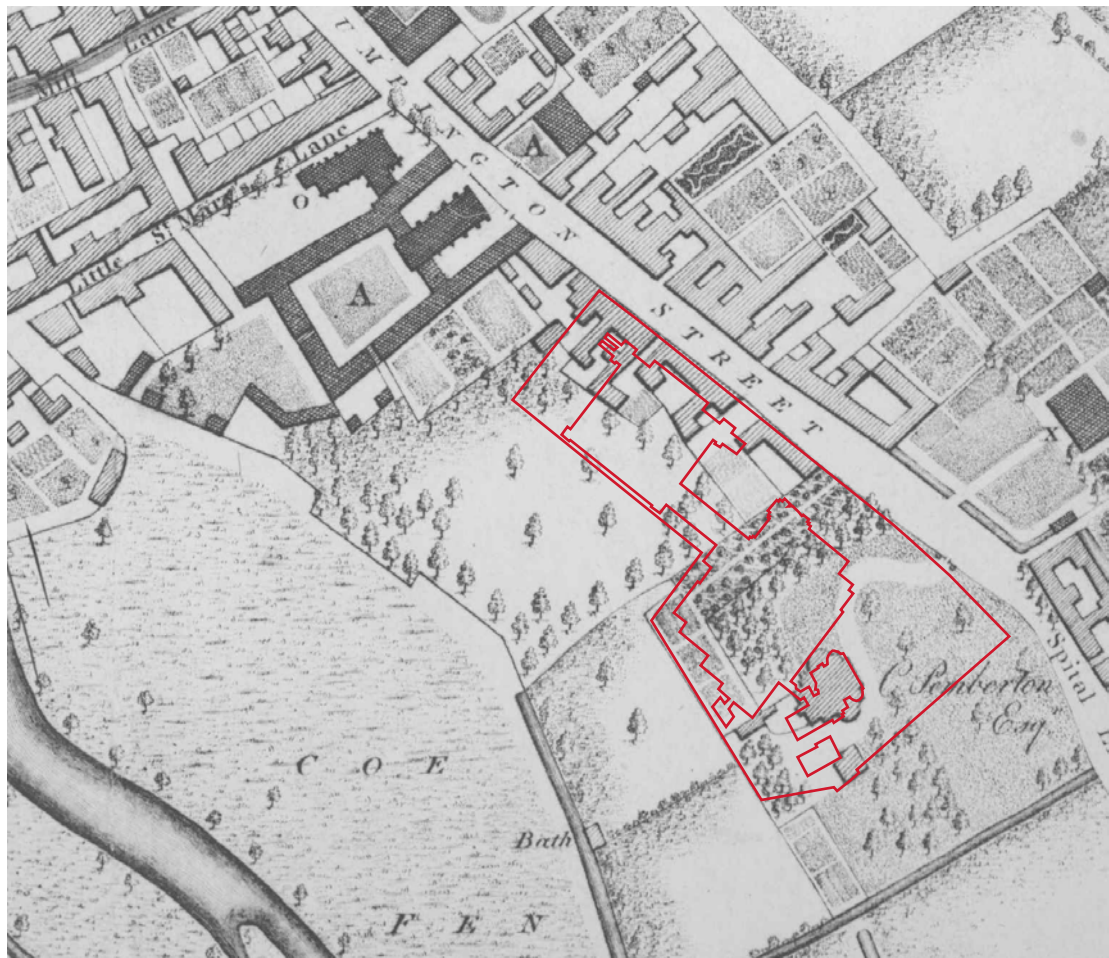


Loggan 1688

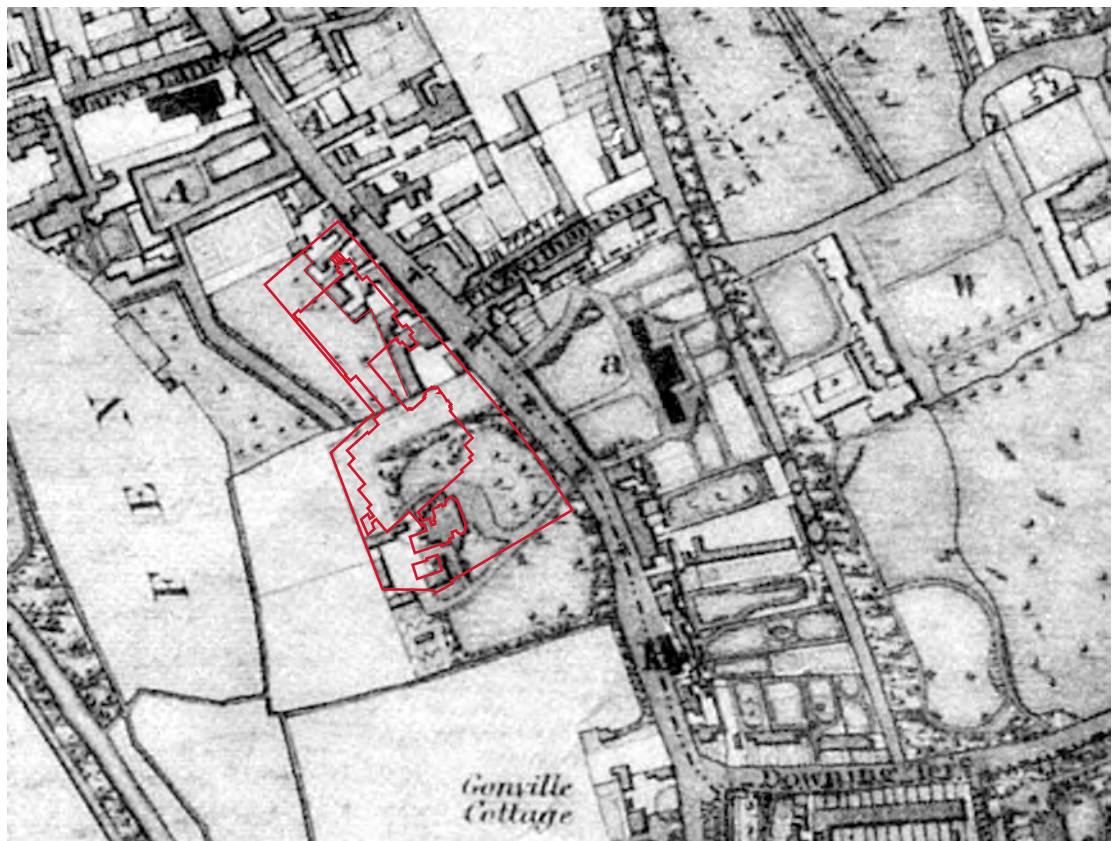


Cambridge 1763

Figure 5. Historic map sequence

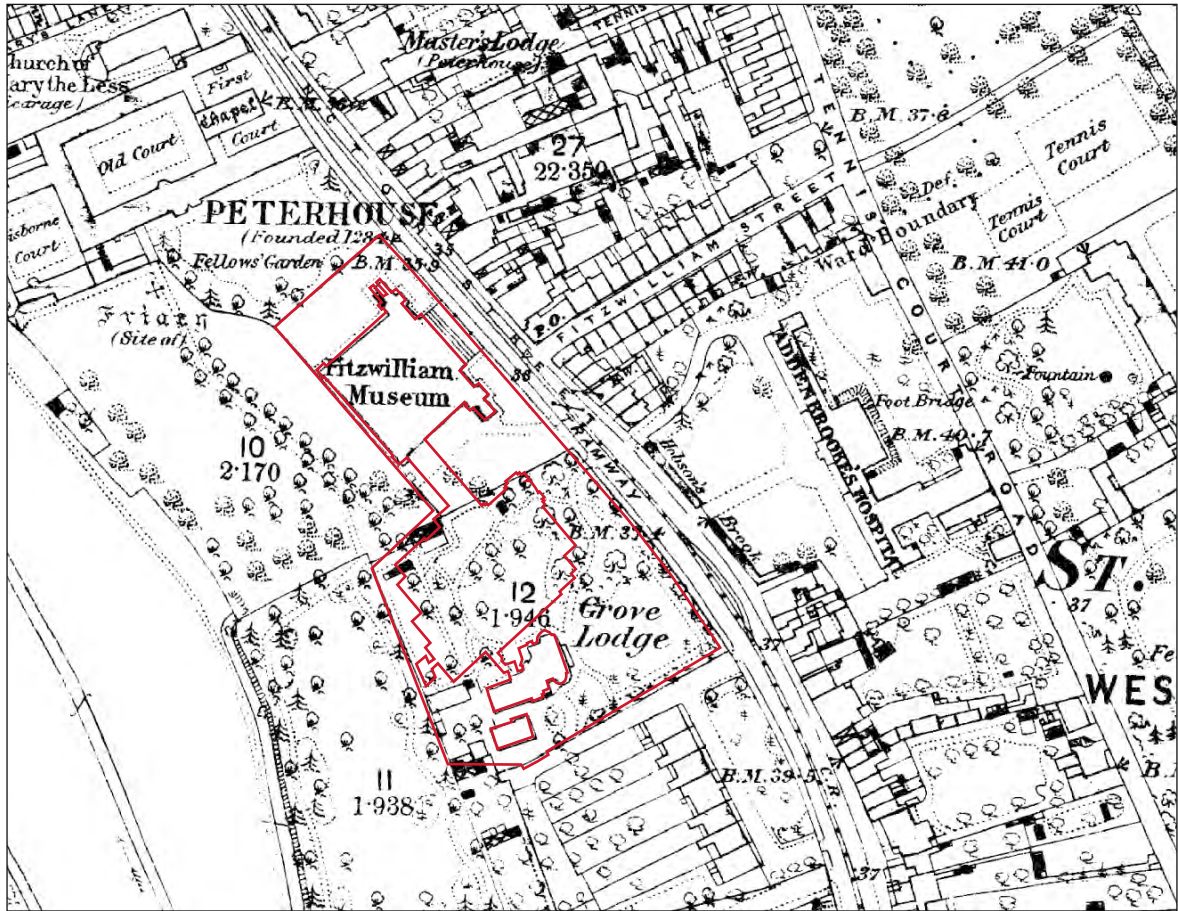


1798 Custance

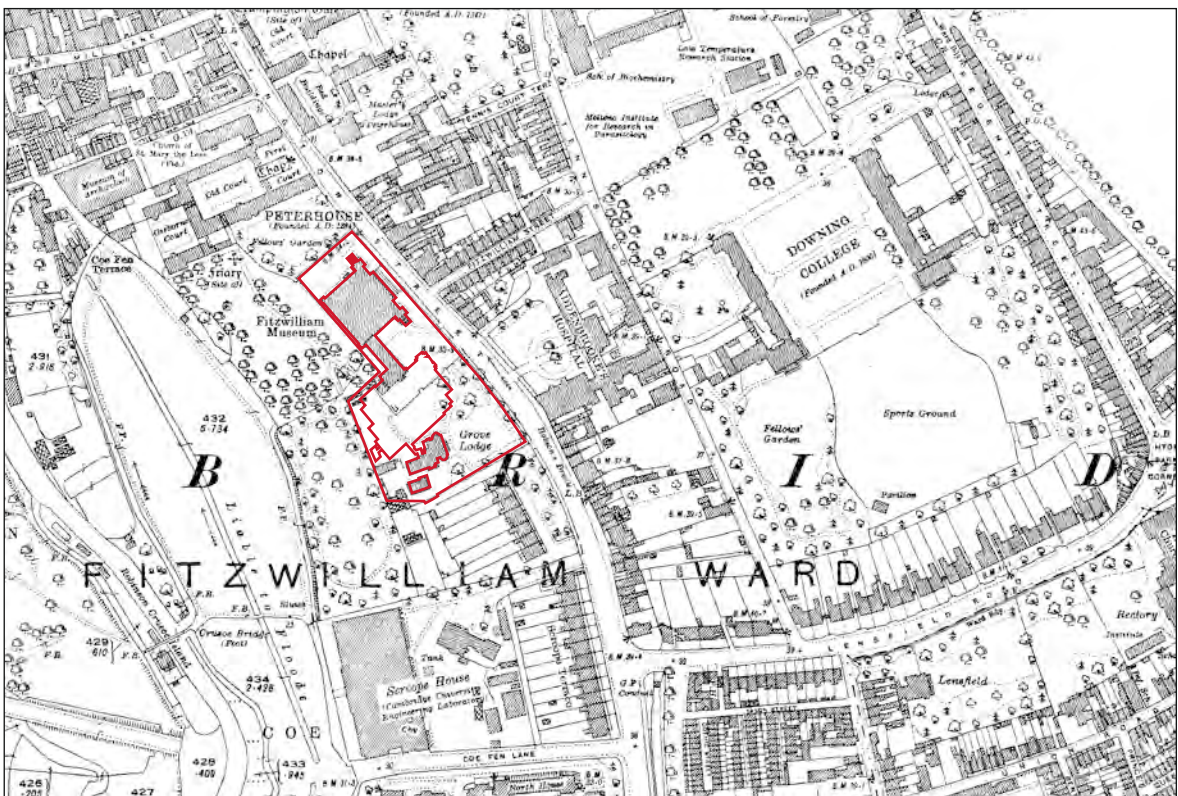


Baker 1830

Figure 6. Historic map sequence (cont.).

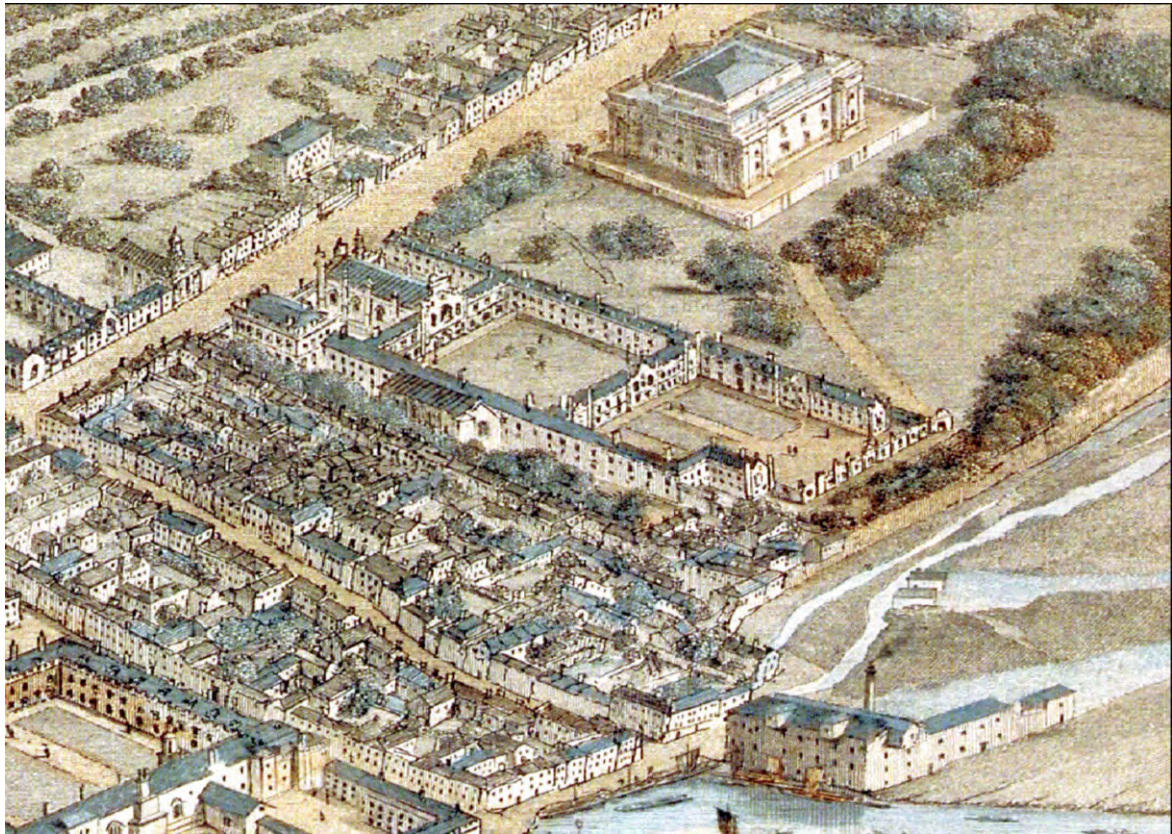


1888 Ordnance Survey



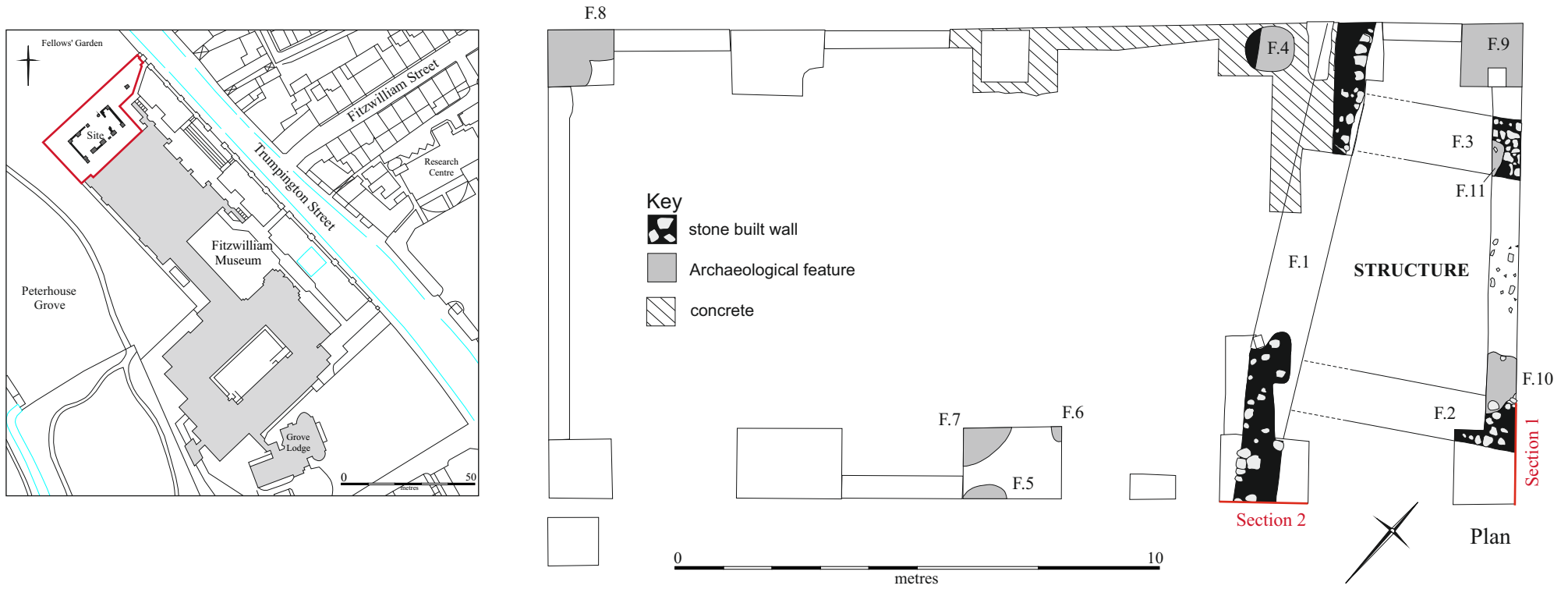
1927 Ordnance Survey

Figure 8. Historic Ordnance Survey maps

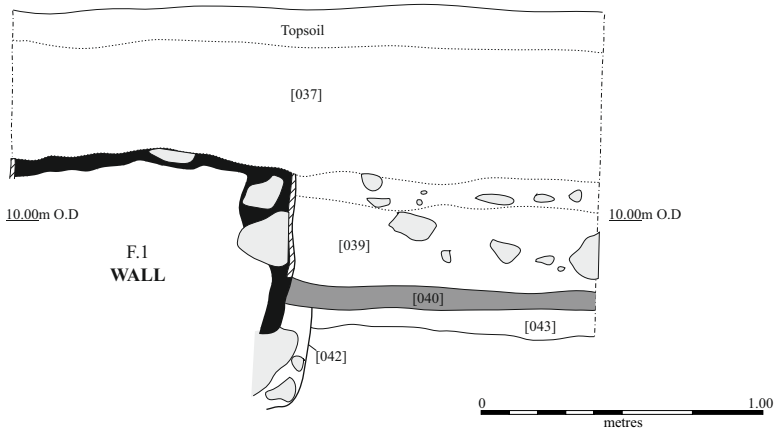


THE NEW FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

Figure 9. Bird's eye view of Trumpington Street area dating to the mid 19th century (top), and Le Keux's engraving of the Fitzwilliam Museum from 1841-2 (below).



Section 1



Section 2

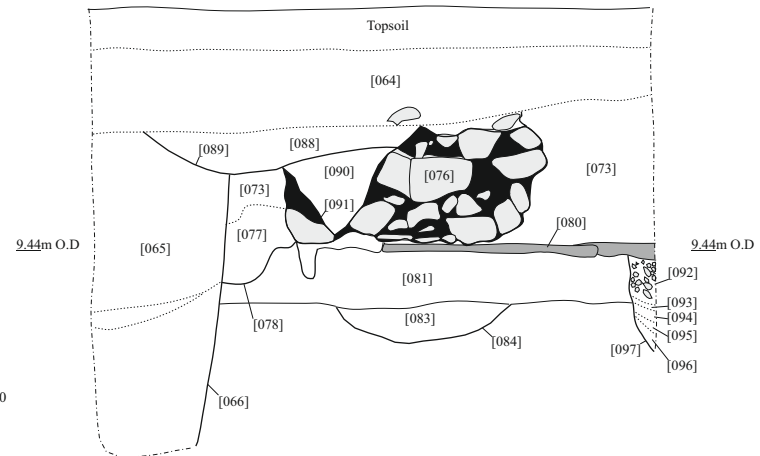


Figure 10. The 2002 investigations.

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Planning Policy

National Legislation and Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 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.

Regional Policy

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan, Approved 2003

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan sets out the spatial pattern of development for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The plan includes a number of saved policies; however, as none are relevant to this assessment no further consideration is given to this plan.

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.	HER Refs.
1a/b/c	TL 450 578	Medieval	<p>a) Gilbertine Priory of St Edmund, Cambridge. The Priory of the Gilbertine or White Canons was founded in 13th century (1290) for a few resident canons and students studying at Cambridge when Pope Nicholas IV granted the house held by the Gilbertines in Cambridge to the Master and Brethren of Sempringham for their members studying at the Castle. The site of the priory is in the vicinity of Trumpington gate and the priory of the Friars of the Sack. The Priory was suppressed in 16th century (1539).</p> <p>b) From its foundation in 1291 the Priory was both college and monastery and followed a modified Augustinian rule. It was the earliest monastic college and the second college foundation in Cambridge. It was intended that the Gilbertines should occupy the house of the Friars of the Sack when the Order was suppressed in 1276 but they remained in occupation until 1306. At their foundation in 1291, the Canons used two houses by the castle in Cambridge, near to St. Peter's Church, which belonged to the bishop of Ely. Shortly afterwards the bishop put his own scholars into the houses and so the White Canons moved to the site in Trumpington Street, taking over a private chapel dedicated to St Edmund. Throughout its life the prior was dependent upon the original house of the Gilbertine order at Sempringham, Norfolk. It served as the centre of learning for the 25 houses of the Order, which collectively assisted in its maintenance. The property of the priory grew slowly as the result of a series of small gifts, but it never became rich. It was all in Cambridge and the adjacent fields, and was only worth £14/18/8 1/2d in 1535. There is no record of the surrender but the last prior, Humphrey Spensley, was pensioned off in 1539. There are no visible remains or recorded descriptions. Grade II listed.</p> <p>c) St Edmund's Chapel is recorded as standing opposite the house of the Friars of the Sack on the east side of Trumpington Road outside of Trumpington Gate. Walter of St Edmunds acquired the property by marriage, and is first mentioned in 1232. The origin and exact location of the chapel is unknown. A trench-based evaluation conducted in 2013, consisting of three trenches covering a combined area of 70.7m², was conducted at the Judge Business School site. The earliest feature to be encountered comprised a substantial – though undated – linear, which may have formed part of an enclosure. This was subsequently overlain by a series of regular west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation burials, laid out in discernible rows. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that this cemetery is 14th century or earlier in origin. It was therefore most probably associated with the medieval proprietary chapel of St. Edmund, which is known to have been situated in this general vicinity. In 1290 the chapel was alienated to the Gilbertines and became the Priory of St. Edmund, which served a collegiate function for brethren of the Order who were studying at the newly-founded University of Cambridge. Burials may also have continued during this period. Although a small number of non-sepulchral features of medieval date were identified during the evaluation, their quantity was not commensurate with long-lived domestic occupation. Instead, it appears most likely that the trenches were located within the former monastic precinct. The priory was dissolved in 1538 and the area returned to secular use, although no archaeological features pertaining to this period were identified. Subsequently, however, in the 1760s, Addenbrooke's Hospital was established at the site. Concomitant with its construction a series of gravel quarries were excavated, disturbing the earlier horizon of burials, and a long-lived sequence of landscaping deposits was formed.</p>	<p>Stokes 1908; Salzman 1948; Lobel 1975; Knowles & Hadcock 1971; Haigh 1988; Newman 2013</p>	<p>04876; DCB7633; ECB4012</p>

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
2	TL 4498 5777	Post-Medieval	Grove Lodge. House, standing well back from the street in its own grounds 85yds southeast of the Fitzwilliam Museum, of two storeys in part with cellars, has walls of gault brick and slate-covered roofs. Christopher Pemberton took a building lease of the site from Peterhouse in 1795. The house is shown on William Custance's map of Cambridge of 18 th century (1798); the representation shows a building equating with the present main E block; the rest is a building or rebuilding of the second half of the 19 th century. Further, the original part has been so rearranged that entrance is now from the south instead of under the east portico. The house now contains lecture rooms and two flats. The late 18th century east block has the east front in five bays the middle three projecting slightly. At first floor level is a stone plat-band; the over hanging eaves are plain. All the windows except under the portico, contain double hung sashes with thin glazing bars. Inside the original entrance hall had been eliminated and the north room extended south. The present entrance hall has been extended into the stair hall by removal of much of the partition wall between them. On the first floor the northeast room contains an original white marble fire-place surround with fluted lintel. Two of the out buildings to south and west of the house are of late 18 th century brickwork. Of two storeys, they are quite plain. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	04987; DCB7240
3	TL 449 578	Post-Medieval	Fitzwilliam Museum. The Fitzwilliam Museum was built in 19 th century (1837 -1847) to the neoclassical designs of George Basevi and completed by C.R. Cockerell. The museum was built to house the huge personal art collection that had been amassed by Richard, Seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, after he bequeathed it to the University in 1816, and is one of the finest classical structures of the date in existence and contains rich internal work. It is for the most part of two storeys; the walls are of Portland stone ashlar and the roofs are covered with lead and copper. In the present century galleries have been added on the southeast. Grade I listed.	RCHM 1959	04989; DCB7068
4	TL 4504 5804	?Iron Age; Roman; ?Medieval	Excavation within the grounds of Pembroke College, Cambridge revealed remnant Medieval ploughsoil containing 19 th century brick and tile, and residual pottery: Medieval (2 sherds), Roman, and shell tempered (later Saxo-Norman or possibly Early Iron Age), all probably the result of manuring.	Robinson & Evans 1995	11821; ECB997
5	TL 4510 5787	Post-Medieval	18th century burials, Old Addenbrooke's Hospital. Workmen found remains of five human burials while digging a sewer trench at the site of the Old Addenbrooke's Hospital. The sewer trench was widened so that the affected skeletons could be excavated. The skeletons were disturbed to varying degrees due to 19 th and 20 th century activity. Fragments of post-Medieval pottery were found in the grave backfills, indicating that the burials were not associated with the Medieval religious foundations on parts of the site. Documentary evidence suggests the burials are those of patients of Addenbrooke's Hospital who died during the years 1772-1778, during which period those who died without a subscriber to pay for burial were interred in the hospital grounds as a cheaper alternative to burial in nearby St. Benet's churchyard.	Stokes 1908, 62; Welsh 1994	11699; ECB1030

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
6	TL 4505 5785	?Medieval	Human remains, Old Addenbrookes Hospital. During the construction of new lighting in April 1996 along the pathway leading to the Judge Management Institute, a human skull and upper vertebrae were discovered in a 1m square hole at a depth of 1m. Corinne Duhig visited the site and reported the bones to the coroner. Most of the skull and upper two vertebrae of a c. 36-year old female were identified, with severe dental caries, abscesses, calculus and alveolar recession, osteo-arthritis of upper spine. Dental health and small size of skull suggest a Medieval date and a person of low status. It is possible that the individual was connected with the Chapel of St Anne, the Hospital of St Anthony & St Eloy. The skull and bones remained with Corinne Duhig. Tim Malim and Steve Macaulay visited the site on 22/4/96 and recorded the hole as being on the north side of the path, 40 paces from the front gate. A sketch is available on record card.	HER ref.	11912
7	TL 4510 5777	Medieval	Hotel Du Vin. A watching brief at 15-19 Trumpington Street identified human remains attributed to the Medieval period in addition to rubbish pits, wells and cess pits containing 16 th to 18 th century domestic refuse as well as quantities of horn cores perhaps representing small-scale industrial processing	Webb 2006	-
8	TL 451 579	?Medieval	Human remains, Addenbrooke's Hospital. Found behind Addenbrooke's, during late 19 th century excavations for the Nurses's home. The skulls indicate a type above the average stature, with long narrow heads, prominent noses and weak chins. Two of the skulls were of the opposite type, short and round. Some of the bones were identified as those of women, although probably they were not all from the religious house which once stood on this site; however the two round skulls were similar to those found near the sites of other religious houses, and have been considered to be skulls of Breton ecclesiastics who came over in the Norman invasion.	Stokes 1908; Kempson 1897	04713
9	TL 4512 5773	Post-Medieval	Brook House. Of three storeys with basement, has walls of gault brick and slate covered roof s of low pitch. Was built mid 19 th century. Some refitting was undertaken later in the century. In modern time the dividing wall between the two north main rooms has been removed. The street front is in 4 bays. The entrance doorway is in the southernmost bay and set in a round-headed wall-recess continued up to include the first floor window above. Covered approach to it is up a flight of stone steps between low brick stone piers and wrought-iron balustrades. All the windows contain plain double-hung sashes, some with their glazing bars removed; those on the ground floor have slatted shutters, those on the second floor wrought iron guards. On the east is a projecting bay towards the south end with a large ground floor window containing a tripartite timber frame and double hung sashes. North of this bay is a raised veranda, no longer covered. Inside, entry is directly into a large stair hall, nearly square. The cast-iron balustrade to the staircase is probably part of the later 19 th century refitting where white marble fireplaces were set up in some of the rooms as well. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959, 353	04855; DCB7664
10	TL 4506 5775	Post-Medieval	St Peter's Terrace. Houses Nos 1-7 standing 30 yds southeast of the foregoing some 27 yds back from the street fronting a private road. Of three and four storeys with basements, has walls of gault brick, faced in part with stucco, with dressings of stone. The roofs are slated. Towards the street the terrace is designed symmetrically in 21 bays from end to end. The fronts of the first, fourth and seventh houses, of three bays each, project slightly and have open Tuscan porches. The main rooms being on the first floor. The second floor windows have simple stone architraves and sills continued across the front as a plat-band. All the windows contain double-hung sashes. The basement-areas are fenced by cast-iron railings with spear-headed uprights. Grade II listed.	HER ref	04856; DCB7015

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
11	TL 452 579	Post-Medieval	Downing College was founded by the will of Sir George Downing who died in 1749, but the granting of the charter was delayed by litigation until 1800. The building was begun in 1807 to the designs of William Wilkins, on a "campus" type plan which is the earliest in the world. The design was never completed as originally envisaged, but the ranges were completed by E.H. Barry in 19 th century (1874 -1876). The north side of the quadrangle was begun in 1930 and completed in 1953, but the south side remains open. The Wilkins buildings are successful examples of the 19 th century revived Greek style. Grade 1. The buildings are generally of two storeys, some with cellars and attics. The principle elevations are of Ketton stone ashlar, the rear walls of gault brick and the roofs are slate covered. Grade I listed.	RCHM 1959; Roach 1967	04859; DCB7172
12	TL 4512 5771	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eloy (Eligius). Built by Henry Tangmere (d. 1361) for lepers. It stood outside Trumpington Gate near the corner of what is now Lensfield Road. The hospital became an almshouse, probably after the 16 th century (1526) and the buildings were demolished in 1852.	Knowles & Hadcock 1971; Rubin 1987; Salzman 1948	04861
13	TL 4510 5766	Post-Medieval	Scroope Terrace. Houses Nos 1-12, standing between St. Peter's Terrace and Coe Fen Lane, of three storeys with basements, has walls of white brickwork and stucco dressings; the roofs are slate-covered. The north part of the site was let by Gonville and Caius College on building leases for forty years in 19 th century (1839) and houses Nos 1-7, forming a symmetrical block, were then built. Nos 8-12 were added by the College, in uniform style, in 19 th century (1864). The front is a dignified and well-proportioned example of formal street architecture, though dependent for effect more upon a regular repetition of parts than upon any special subtlety of design. The terrace is some 120 yards long and in thirty six bays, each house comprising three bays. The ground floor is faced with rusticated stucco. At each end is a single storey rectangular annexe containing the doorway to the end house. The first floor windows contain double hung sashes. Inside No 1-3 have been remodelled for the university of architecture; Nos 9-12 have been more or less altered to form the Royal Hotel. In No 3 is a white marble fireplace surround of much refinement in design. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	04862; DCB7014
14	TL 4486 5791	Medieval	Site of Friary. In the 13 th century (1258), the friars of the Sack bought, and established themselves in the house of John Le Rus, then mayor of Cambridge. It was situated within the area of the current site of the Fitzwilliam Museum. In 14 th century (1307) the Friars abandoned their site, and made over the property to the neighbouring College of Peterhouse.	Salzman 1948	05148
15	TL 4488 5797	Post-Medieval	Peterhouse Chapel. Situated in First Court, the chapel was built by George Thompson in the 17 th century (1628 - 1632). It projects centrally and axially from the east side of Old Court. The designer is unknown. Originally of clunch faced with brick, but later faced with ashlar, work finished in 1665; the northwest bay is the only place where original brickwork is exposed. The east wall has octagonal turrets at angles, with embattled parapets and ogee cappings. The gable has a raking parapet of Flemish character. The north and south walls are divided into four bays by semi-octagonal buttresses similar to, but smaller than, the turrets at the east end; the walls are finished with a moulded cornice and a plain parapet with moulded capping. The chapel has east, west and eight side windows. The east window, depicting the crucifixion survived, being the only pre-Civil War window at Cambridge to do so, apart from those at King's. Fragments remained in the side windows until 1855. A panel, 5.5 feet by 2 feet is stored in a cellar.	RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990	05216

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
16	TL 45 58	Medieval	<p>1. Two ancient ditches and objects of Medieval date between Hobson Street and Sidney Street, Cambridge. The digging of the foundations for the new Post Office exposed a ditch running along the W side of Hobson Street; nothing came out of the ditch at this point. The older ditch, filled with black silt, and located behind Mr. Hunnybun's shop, produced red ware Saxon pottery, "Cullen-ware" from Cologne, bone and freshwater shells in the lowest part excavated. A pair of bronze compasses, either Roman or Medieval, was also found with another bronze object and a bone hatchet, a pinax or set of wax tablets dating to the late 13th to early 14th century, and a brass mount, possibly for a rubber for the pinax, and a small brass chain and clasp, perhaps to suspend it from the girdle. The direction of this ditch was not clear.</p> <p>2. A Late Saxon, pre-conquest, skillet also found in Downing Street, decorated with roller stamping.</p> <p>3. Medieval brass plate. Probably once attached to the Almshouses founded by Matthew Stokys, and erected in the 16th century (about 1585) in Wall's Lane, now King Street. Inscription translated from the Latin: "Matthew Stokes, lately one of the Esquire Bedells of his alma mater The University of Cambridge, has dedicated these houses to Christ his Saviour, and for six poor widows in perpetuity, on the 17th day of December 1585. If any one should attempt to transfer these houses to any other uses, let him be accursed by Christ. Amen."</p>	Anon 1905; Browne 1974; Hughes 1893, 1896, 1908; Waterman 1959	04746; 04746b; 04807
17	TL 449 579	Prehistoric; Medieval	<p>1. Prehistoric stone object, Trumpington Street. Found in 1901, but exact location unknown.</p> <p>2. Medieval pottery was also found in the local area c. 1884, but again the exact location is not known.</p>	Browne 1974; Marr & Burkett 1924	04433; 04433a
18	TL 449 580	Medieval; Post-Medieval	<p>1. Saxon iron object.</p> <p>2. Pembroke College. Founded AD 1347 by Mary de Saint Paul, Countess of Pembroke. The date of the commencement of the College buildings is not definitely known, but the oldest part, Old Court, was probably begun before 1839. Only the west Range, containing the Gateway, and north Range, with the Chapel, now the Old Library, survive of this original building. Grade I, II and II* listed. Laurence Broth, Master, paid for the installation of glass windows in 1463. Robert Swinburne, Master, inserted a west window in 1534. Dowsing, in 1643 "pulled down 80 superstitious pictures." Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely (1638 -1667), donated a large sum of money to the college to build a new chapel and employed his nephew Christopher Wren, as the designing architect. The design is notable because this was the first entirely Classical chapel to be built in Cambridge, and represented a radical change from the many centuries of building in the Gothic style that had preceded it. It is also the earliest completed work by Wren and was built in 1663 - 1665. No old glass survives. The older buildings needed repair throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Eventually the south Range of Old Court was entirely demolished in 1874, the enlarged area so formed being the present First Court. The 14th century east Range was demolished in 1875 and the dining hall was rebuilt by Alfred Waterhouse. This was modernised in its turn during the 1920s, with the Gothic tracery removed from the windows and two new storeys of room added above. New Court comprises new ranges built in the French Renaissance style by G.G. Scott and a New Master's Lodge was built in 1932 by Maurice Webb.</p> <p>3. Medieval tile found in 1881 on site of original chapel of Pembroke College. Medieval pottery, architectural fragments, glass found during alterations in 1875 - 1878.</p>	Addyman & Biddle 1965; Brown 1974; RCHM 1959; Roach 1967	04673; 05014; 05014a DCB7087-90; DCB7164-7; DCB7692-4; DCB7731

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
19	TL 44932 58039	Post-Medieval	Pit group and 16 th century cess pit, Pembroke College Library. A group of 4 pits and a clunch-lined cess pit was found during a watching brief in the library of Pembroke College. A large number of finds were recovered from the fill of the cess pit, dating the deposit to the very end of the 16 th century. A small post hole positioned centrally to the south of the pit may be related to a screening panel. The construction of the cess pit probably dates to the early 16 th century, at which time it would have been situated in the yard of the Old Brewhouse. The pit is truncated by a 17 th century extension to the Brewhouse, which may have provided the impetus for the closure of the pit. In addition to rich environmental data, evidence for butchery, woodworking, cobbling and possibly building maintenance and tailoring were recovered. It is suggested the fill may relate to workshops associated with the Old Brewhouse and the nearby Bradley Manor, and that the closure of the pit may be associated with a change in ownership of the manor house. A number of smaller pits were also identified, two containing 14 th and 15 th century pottery and suggested to be associated with small scale gravel extraction. A further pit contained no artefactual evidence, and another an early 17 th century pottery assemblage.	Hall 2001, 2002	MCB15247; ECB906
20	TL 44843 57932	Medieval	Medieval wall and floor remains, Peterhouse College Monument. A recording brief was carried out during alteration works to the kitchens of Peterhouse College. The sections of a lift shaft were recorded, revealing the 15 th century wall, the footings of an earlier clunch wall, and a sequence of floor deposits and a pit. It is suggested that these represent an earlier building on the site of the modern kitchen block.	Hall 1999	MCB15985; ECB1673
21	TL 4498 5793	Post-Medieval	Tunwells Court. Of one and two storeys with attics, with walls of plastered timber-framing and tiled roofs. It consists of a long and narrow quadrangular plan extending far back from the street. Down the middle is a carriage-way passing through the east and west buildings. It is the creation of four building phases: the street range and its southeast wing probably in the 16 th century, the two easterly blocks with the link between them containing the second carriage-way in the 17 th century, and the formation of the north and the south lateral ranges by linking the earlier buildings in the 18 th century and modern times respectively, the modern south link being no more than outbuildings and screen walls. Inside, the staircase is an insertion of c. 1700 which passes close in front of one of the fireplaces on the upper floor. The bolection moulded panelling lining a room on the first floor is of the same period. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	04885; DCB7633
22	TL 4496 5794	Post-Medieval	Little Rose Inn, Cambridge. Nearly opposite the Fellow's Garden of Peterhouse, Little Rose Inn is of 2 storeys with attics and has walls of plastered timber framing and brick and tile covered roofs. The long rectangular range bordering the street was built in the 16 th century; the structure includes a gabled north bay now in separate occupation and a gabled south bay containing an open carriage-way. In the following century the northeast wing was built and in modern times the free length of the original range has been nearly doubled in width by a low addition on the west. Towards the street the ground floor has been faced with brick and contains 19 th century doorway and windows towards the middle and a modern shop front under the north gable. The first floor is plastered and contains 18 th century windows. Some reset fragments of panelling c. 1600 remain. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	04980; DCB7756
23	TL 4498 5791	Post-Medieval	Fitzwilliam House. Built in 1727. The building is of three storeys. The walls are of grey and red brick, in mixed bond with red brick dressings. The roofs are tile covered. The west block and street front were at one time adapted to contain a shop in the southern part; in 1891-2 this use was discontinued, the shop window removed and the front reinstated. The street front is in six bays with the	HER ref.	04988; DCB7045

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	HER Refs.
			southernmost bay more widely spaced than the others. A quoin effect is achieved at the north end by changing the colours of the brickwork but the south end has been altered and extended in modern times and the similar effect has been destroyed. The north end is of 18 th century brickwork, in part plastered to the west; further east the ground floor is masked by modern additions and the upper part has been rebuilt in modern brick. Modern buildings adjoin the south end. The interior of the 1727 block comprises on the ground floor, an entrance hall, containing the main staircase, flanked by an office on the north and the dining-hall on the south. On the first floor the room have doors with 18 th century moulding. The room above the office is lined with 18 th century panelling similar to that in the room below. Grade II* listed.		
24	TL 4492 5791	Roman; Medieval; Post-Medieval	1. Saxo-Norman remains, Fitzwilliam Museum. Several small postholes/pits dating to the 12th century were observed during a watching brief, indicating probable occupation at the site during the late Saxo-Norman period. A larger 12 th century pit is suggested to relate to gravel extraction, and was found to contain a considerable quantity of domestic rubbish, supporting the idea of occupation in the vicinity. The pits are sealed by a 13 th century structure (2). Residual Roman pottery was also found in the plough soil and pit features, presumed to have resulted from manuring. 2. Remains of a c. 13 th century structure were observed at the northeast end of the site, comprising a floor surface and a couple of walls. One wall had remains of plaster facing, suggestive of a high status structure. At least two internal dividing walls were evident, the width of walls and depth of foundations suggesting a substantial structure. The building went out of use or was altered by the 15 th century, with some evidence for activity in the 16 th century in the form of pits and postholes. There is sparse evidence for Post Medieval activity, with the exception of a probable 18 th century drain and 17 th century finds of pottery and clay pipe. Documentary sources make reference to a Le Rus mansion in the vicinity, and it is suggested that the walls and floors were part of the buildings of this estate. The faced wall structure could be a rear wing of this large stone house, or even part of St. Lucy 's chapel, which is known to have stood somewhere on this plot. The plot passed into the hands of the Friars of the Sack in 1258, and to Peterhouse College in 1308, at which point the deeds describe a substantial stone house with other buildings. Cartographic sources show buildings fronting Trumpington Street, which were finally demolished with the commencement of the building of the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1837.	Whittaker 2002	CB15243; CB15244; ECB903
25	TL 44985 57928	Unknown	Animal bone, Trumpington. Find of animal bones, mainly cattle. Found during digging of electricity cable run at 33 Trumpington Street (Tunwells Court) at depth of 18 inches. Location is behind 16 th century original building so probably represents a rubbish deposit from the early building.	HER ref.	MCB16184
26	TL 451 576	Post-Medieval	Scroope Terrace. Houses Nos 1-12, standing between St. Peter's Terrace and Coe Fen Lane, of three storeys with basements, has walls of white brickwork and stucco dressings; the roofs are slate-covered. The north part of the site was let by Gonville and Caius College on building leases for forty years in the 19 th century (1839) and houses Nos 1-7, forming a symmetrical block, were then built. Nos 8-12 were added by the College, in uniform style, in the 19 th century (1864). Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	04862; DCB7014
27	TL 4486 5799	Medieval; Post-Medieval	Grade II* listed Norman church of St. Peter, Little Saint Mary's Church, Cambridge. The church, called St. Peter without Trumpington Gates until 1352, is of pre-conquest foundation, as evidenced by the survival of Late Anglo-Saxon fragments of interlacement. The earliest surviving structural work is of the 12 th century, to which date belongs the remains of the West Tower. The rest of the Church was rebuilt between about the years 1340 and 1352 when it was finished and rededicated. The walls	Barnard 1935; Chainey 1990; Fletcher 2010; Lucas 1990; RCHM 1959	04809; 04809b; ECB1528; ECB3313; DCB7017

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			<p>are of rubble, mostly ashlar-faced both inside and out in the five eastern bays and repaired in places in brick. The dressings are of Barnack stone and clunch. The roofs are covered with Collyweston stone slates and lead. It served as the chapel of Peterhouse and is attached to the College by a gallery south of the chancel approached by a staircase and crossing over a gateway. The five east bays belong to the rebuilding. In the 15th century the existing sixth bay was built, but continuing the lines of the main side-walls; at the same time the tracery of the side-windows, at the least on the north, was altered (the windows are shown in Cole's sketch of 1743). And about the middle of the century a south porch was added. The South Vestry, originally of the 14th century, was very largely rebuilt and an upper storey added about 1487; in spite of some ambiguity it appears that the chapel and the vestry were the same structure. The church was restored in 1856-57 and in 1876 and 1891; probably in 1876 the former Jacobean roof was removed.</p> <p>The vestry alteration at Little St Mary 's involved an extension 2 metres westwards, with new foundations to a depth of at least a metre, consequently, two sondages (1x2m) were cut at either end of the western side of the vestry, to identify any archaeological information that might be present. Though St. Neots ware pottery was discovered, and a few modern features were uncovered no significant remains were found. The pottery merely corroborates a Norman date and gives no positive indication of pre-Norman activities. No foundations were found. The main reason why nothing significant was found appears to be twofold. First, grave digging would have destroyed all sub-surface features. Second, from the orientation of the upstanding remains of the original Norman church of St. Peter, it seems unlikely that any foundations could be expected in the test trenches. A watching brief was also carried out between 24/5 and 5/6 1990, for the excavation of the foundations for the vestry extension. The only features identified were two brick vaults. Separating each tier of the vault in the middle were stone slabs, and within the top one at least, lay an articulated skeleton with the decayed remains of the coffin. Two test pits opened in 2009 did not encounter any archaeological finds or features. A small quantity of human bones were recovered and handed back to the church for reburial.</p>		
28	TL 44857 58040	Post-Medieval	Well and wall remains, 76 Trumpington Street. Removal of a concrete floor during renovation work revealed a substantial clunch lined well, and stripping of modern facings gave access to wall elevations relating to earlier buildings on the site. Work was paused to allow recording of the remains. Although no dating evidence was recorded for the well, it is presumed to be early, being constructed of stone. Historic maps of Cambridge suggest there have been structures on this plot since at least the early Medieval period, and probably much earlier. At least five phases of cellar wall were recorded, suggesting a long history of basements on the site.	Dickens 1995	MCB15982; ECB1671
29	TL 45031 57913	Post-Medieval	<p>Fitzwilliam Street, terraced houses. All the listed buildings in Fitzwilliam Street form a group. Grade II listed.</p> <p>Nos. 1-12. Built c. 1825, mostly 2 storeys with attics and basements; gault brick; slate roofs; Nos 9, 10 and 12 have square-headed doorways with reeded surrounds and board-hoods; Nos 7, 8 and 11 have similar doorways with half round brick arches above; the remaining doorways have semi-circular heads. Most of the windows retain their glazing bars, No 5 has mid 19th century sashes and a modern bay. Nos 1, 3 and 4 have panelled reveals to the doors. Nos 7-12 (consec) have iron area railings. Nos 1, 3 and 4 have mansard roofs, the others are not visible.</p> <p>No.15. Built c. 1825, probably by Charles Humfrey. Some minor alterations and replacements in the</p>	RCHM 1959	DCB7114; DCB7115; DCB7402

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			<p>later 19th century. 2 storeys and basement. Grey gault brick with stone dressings and a wide plat band at 1st floor level, a narrow one at 1st floor cill level. 4-light sash windows with glazing bars, large ones with unfluted Doric surrounds facing garden. Panelled door with unfluted Doric pilasters and entablature, rectangular light over. Eaves cornice, low pitched hipped slate roof.</p> <p>Nos. 16-24. Early 19th century. 3 storeys with attics and basements; gault brick; parapets; slate roofs; flat brick arches to windows, glazing bars; balconies with pleasant wrought iron railings; round-headed doorways, many with original flush panelled doors and ornamental metal fanlights. Simple iron railing in front of basement area with vases on stanchions. No 22 with panel "Charles Darwin lived here 1836-7".</p> <p>No.13. Built c. 1830, Grey gault brick. 3 storeys and basement, in two parts with 2 roof levels, 4 windows in all, 2:2, sashes with glazing bars. Doorway with pilasters and entablature in the neo-Greek manner. Cornice, hipped slate roof. Cast-iron area railings with vases on the main stanchions.</p>		
30	TL 44998 57908	Post-Medieval	Trumpington Street, terraced houses. No.30-1, 33-40. Early 18 th century, 3 storeys. Grade II listed.	HER ref.	DCB7233; DCB7234; DCB7235; DCB7588;
31	TL 45096 57878	Post-Medieval	<p>Old Addenbrooke's Hospital, Trumpington Street. Largely built in 1866 but incorporating a substantial part of building begun c. 1740 and completed in 1766 for the trustees of John Addenbrooke's bequest of 1719 to provide a hospital for the poor people of Cambridge. Lateral wings and portico of 1823/4 added by John Humphrey and demolished, except for some internal walls, for major 19th century (1834) extensions and re-fronting with a façade colonnade by Matthew Digby Wyatt for the Court of Governors to a plan modified by Dr George Humphrey and other hospital surgeons. 20th century alterations and additions including additional storey of 1915 and 1930. Brick with stone, terracotta and ceramic tile details. Four storeys over basement. Symmetrical plan centred on the axis of the 18th century block: central entrance through porch to stair hall with lateral corridor to right and left behind an arcaded gallery on each floor of 19th century front. The entry porch has stone quoins and jambs and an inset doorway with a semi-circular arched fanlight. Stone quoins to angles of canted bay above with large 2-light casements to front and single light casements to canted sides, all with top lights over transoms. Formerly a pierced parapet with central clock and urns on pedestals over central feature now reused in part as parapet over added fourth floor centre. Ground and first floor arcades have brick semi-circular arches on stone columns with foliated capitals. First floor arcades based on a plain capped parapet. The second floor arcades have flat arches on corbels carried on similar columns set on parapet pedestals with parapet spandrels decorated with a diaper brick pattern. All arcades in-filled with 20th century windows: The bays of the west elevation of each pavilion block defined by seven brick buttresses with stone cappings and offsets at first floor level. A large cross mullion/transom window with a moulded stone head in each bay on both floors. On the third floor of each pavilion a projecting continuous arcade of eighteen narrow bays with stone columns set on pedestals, a spandrel panel with decorative brick diapers in each bay, all carried on a moulded corbel table inset with a course of ceramic tiles of alternating blue and yellow (originally green), and running between the caps of the buttresses. The arcade is blind except for six windows set above the windows in the lower floors. A continuous moulded crowning cornice at third floor level along the full length of the facade. At the centre of the rear (east side) part of the east, south and</p>	Anon 1866; Humphrey 1864; RCHM 1959	DCB7216

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			north walls of the 18 th century block later heightened by two storeys. Red brick with offset stone capping to thickened wall of basement storey. On east side three structural bays with slightly projecting central bay. Originally three casement windows to centre and one to each side bay 1: 3: 1. The ground floor of the centre and south side are broken through into 20 th century additions. Surviving original windows to basement with segmental arches and flat rubbed brick arches to ground and first floors with original barred sashes (4 x 5 panes). The building is an important example of Wyatt's mid-19 th application of decoration to architecture. Grade II listed.		
32	TL 45085 57756	Post-Medieval	Railings and gates, St. Peter's Terrace, Trumpington Street. Cast-iron spear head railings on a low gault brick wall along whole frontage. Pair of gates at either end. Grade II listed.	HER ref.	DCB7241
33	TL 44979 57734	Post-Medieval	William Stone Building, Peterhouse College. Built 1963-64. Buff brick; copper cladding. Flat roof. Irregular plan with staggered rooms, facing west. Eight storeys. Horizontal strip windows with bull-nosed cills. Varnished timber frames. Copper sheet cladding above top storey window. Elevation to east has expressed rectangular staircase and lift tower rising above roof line and narrow horizontal strip windows. Nicholas Taylor, Cambridge New Architecture. Grade II listed.	HER ref	DCB7532
34	TL 45146 57875	Post-Medieval	Downing College boundary wall fronting Tennis Court Road. Built 1822-34. Grey gault brick about nine feet in height. (RCHM.) Running the whole length of the College boundary but broken in several places. Grade II listed.	HER ref	DCB7176
35	TL 45126 57912	Post-Medieval	Downing College West Gate onto Tennis Court Road, including short screen walls on either side. Early 20 th century. Semi-circular grey gault brick wings joined to the main wall with stone quoins. Brick piers with stone plinths and caps. Wrought-iron gates with wicket to side. Grade II listed.	HER ref.	DCB7174; DCB7175
36	TL 45081 57803	Post-Medieval	Nos 10-19 Trumpington Street. Built in early 19 th century. Grey gault brick. 3 storeys and basement 5 windows to pair, 2:1:2, the centre one recessed. Grade II listed. No.21 Trumpington Street. Built c. 17 th century. Timber-framed and plastered. 2 storeys and attic, 1 window, sashes with glazing bars, one gabled dormer, and all 19 th century windows. Tiled roof. Originally part of a much larger building. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	DCB7230; DCB7231; DCB7232; DCB7664 DCB7665; DCB7666
37	TL 45038 57879	Post-Medieval	Nos 25-27, Built c. 1830. Of 3 storeys with basement; gault brick; slate roof; stone band at first floor level, Roman cement band below parapet; 6 windows, flat rubbed brick arches, glazing bars; wrought iron balconies to first floor windows; ground floor alternate flat-headed and round-arched windows, the latter formerly doorways, now with windows substituted, except northernmost, which retains ornamental metal fanlight. French windows on the first floor except No. 27 which has modern windows. No. 26 has good cast-iron area railings. Roof not visible. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	DCB7771
38	TL 45064 57827	Post-Medieval	Telephone kiosk outside Old Addenbrooke's Hospital. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door. Grade II listed.	HER ref.	DCB7481
39	TL 45091 57790	Post-Medieval	Fence and gates of Addenbrooke's Hospital fronting Trumpington Street. Built in the 18 th century. Cast-iron fence with vase finials on main stanchions with rusticated stone piers at either end of the street front. Wrought iron scrolled gates with rusticated stone piers with cornices. Grade II listed.	RCHM 1959	DCB7632
40	TL 4505 5748	Post-Medieval	The Leys School. The headmaster's house of the Leys School is of two storey s with cellars and attics and was built 19 th century (c. 1820). The walls are of gault brick and the roof is slate-covered. Subsequently a bay -window was added on the E. and a large single storey wing on the N. Later	HER ref.	04858; DCB7027; DCB7257-8

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			<p>school buildings adjoined on the W.; the school buildings are early 20th century and later. The original house was almost square on plan with a three sided bay projecting from the W. end of the S. side. The entrance-front to the E. is symmetrical. It is in three bays with the side bays projecting and pedimented; the latter connects to a single storey screen across the recessed centre bay. The windows all contain double-hung sashes; those on the ground floor open down to the plinth and the taller lower sashes slide up in part into the wall. Inside many original fittings survive, including plain and enriched plaster cornices. Segmental barrel-vaulted cellars extend under the whole house. The staircase is original. Grade II listed.</p>		