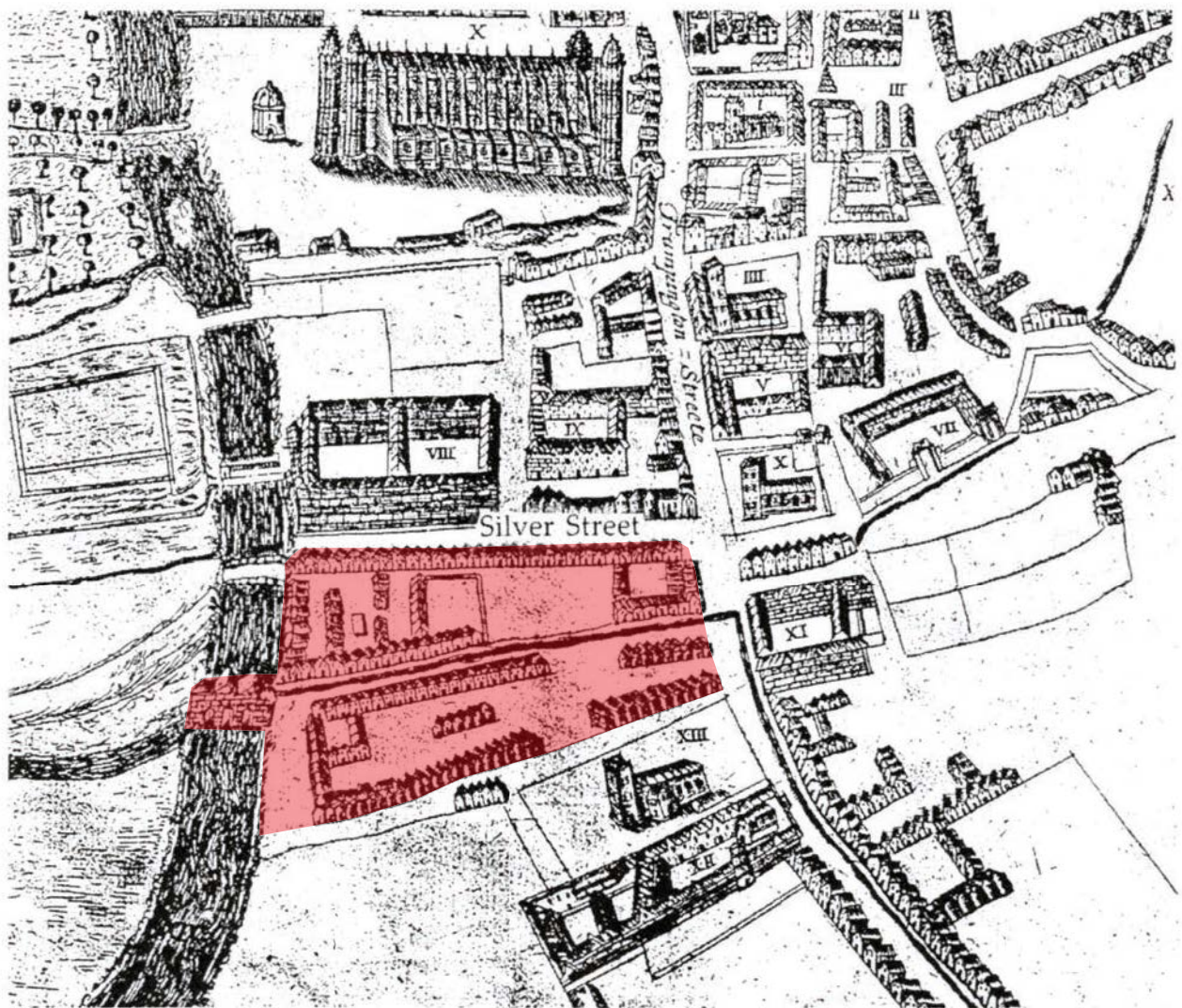


The Mill Lane Site, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Preliminary
Deposit Model



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SUMMARY

This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Allies and Morrison on behalf of the University of Cambridge to assess the potential impact of proposed redevelopment works within the Mill Lane Site, Cambridge (TL 4476 5804). Set within the historic city centre the site includes the location of former mills, the King's Ditch, former housing and public houses, the former University Press printing facilities, and is currently occupied by University lecture and teaching facilities, offices, staff and student clubs, restaurants, public houses, a church and private dwellings.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Estates Management on behalf of the University of Cambridge to assess the potential impact of proposed works within the Mill Lane Site (TL 4476 5804). Set within the historic core of Cambridge the proposed development area (PDA) is occupied by University lecture and teaching facilities, offices, staff and student clubs, restaurants, public houses, a church and private dwellings.
- 1.2 The objective of this assessment is to examine the probability of archaeological remains occurring within the PDA, how they may have survived changes in the site's use and to assess the potential impact of proposed development on the site upon any such remains.
- 1.3 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the primary policies affecting archaeology are the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; March 2012) and associated legacy planning provisions. The aim of the NPPF is that action required as part of the planning process is appropriate and proportionate. The relevant local policy is the Cambridge Local Plan (2006). These policies play a crucial role in prompting and guiding the development of local policy; relevant sections of national and local policies are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 1.5 Annex 2 also defines Archaeological Interest as a heritage asset, which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 1.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area and sites or finds recorded in a Heritage Environment Record (HER)..
- 1.7 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 1.8 The study sets the findings in the context of both the relevant legislation (national and local) as well as the broader archaeological context.

2 METHODOLOGY

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

3 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 3.1 This archaeological assessment was commissioned by Estates Management on behalf of the University of Cambridge to assess the potential impact of proposed works on the potential archaeological and known heritage assets situated within the Mill Lane site (TL 4495 5824; Fig. 1). The study area is located within the administrative district of Cambridge City Council.

Layout of Study Data

- 3.2 This report encompasses a study area extending outwards for a 0.25km radius centred on the PDA. Appendix 2.1 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figures 1-5, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**. This assessment includes listed building and Buildings of Local Interest located within and immediately adjacent to the PDA.

Topography and Geology

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology is Gault and Upper Greensand and outcrops of chalk, overlain by superficial deposits (sands and gravel; clay, silt and sand; BGS GeoIndex accessed January 2014). Located east of the River Cam, this rises from springs along the north-west/south-east Cretaceous chalk ridge south-east of Cambridge. Valley gravels and alluvium cover the valley bottoms, with terraces formed from drift deposits. Chalk rivers have conditioned the topography of the surrounding area draining in a general north-easterly direction into the Fen Basin; Cambridge lies on the southern edge of this basin, with the height of the land rising from approximately 8m OD in the Cam valley to c. 9.1m in Trumpington Street, sloping to 8.2m in a roughly west – northwesterly direction towards the junction of Laundress Lane and Silver Street and the river.

Constraints

- 3.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the PDA or the study area.
- 3.5 The PDA is located within the Central Conservation Area of Cambridge, originally designated on 25 February 1969 and subsequently extended several times.
- 3.6 There are 18 Grade II* listed buildings and five Buildings of Local Interest (Figure 10) within the PDA. As shown on Figure ?; there are also four Grade I and 12 Grade II listed buildings immediately adjacent to the PDA.

Wider Historical Background

- 3.7 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.

- 3.8 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 43 AD, 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 and south of the presumed centre (Lucas 2001; Evans et al. 2009; Evans & Newman 2010). 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 1999c). 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.
- 3.9 Following the decline of the 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 with Dickens 2005). Very little occupational evidence from this 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 (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).

- 3.10 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 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). Indeed 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).

The Archaeological Assessment

- 3.11 The objective of this study is to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology of the study area and relevant sites of interest from the wider landscape environs. This data will be used to assess both areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains.

Sources

- 3.12 Principal sources consulted for this study were:
- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)

- Historic map sequence 1590s – 1900
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1880s to present

Known Heritage Assets

- 3.13 A full gazetteer of the known heritage assets within the study area is presented in Appendix 2.2. In summary, these heritage assets span the Mesolithic to post-Medieval periods. These can be divided into four broad groups (Figures 3-6): prehistoric and Romano-British (pre 43 AD to c. 450 AD); Earlier Medieval (c. 450-1100); Later Medieval (c. 1100-1540); post-Medieval (1540 to present day). Within the PDA, very sparse evidence predates the earlier Medieval period, with the type and quantity of evidence for use and occupation of the area significantly increasing from that onwards. The street configuration of the study area, and known development of Medieval and later Cambridge, demonstrates that the PDA most likely achieved its current form in the 11th to 12 centuries, with Trumpington Street and possible toll bar, 'Trumpington Gates' already established by this period (see above).

The King's Ditch

- 3.14 The *Fossatum Regis*, or King's Ditch, consisted of a substantial ditched boundary that encircled the majority of the medieval town of Cambridge lying to the south and east of the river Cam. At around 9m wide, at least 3.2m deep and c. 1340m long, the ditch comprised a significant – and long-lived – component of the contemporary townscape. In form it comprised a broadly semi-circular enclosure of univallate (single bank-and-ditch) design, each terminus of which was originally connected to the river Cam. Consequently, the feature was at least partially water-filled, although it does not appear to have retained standing water perennially along its entire length. Furthermore, there is no evidence to indicate that a wall or similar fortification – composed of either timber or stone – was ever associated with the boundary, although two wooden gateways (the Barnwell and Trumpington Gates) controlled access via the town's principal approach roads.
- 3.15 Following on from a small number of 19th (Hughes 1894a; Hughes 1894b) and 20th century (Hughes 1915; Alexander 1972; Taylor 1988) investigations, recent large-scale excavations of the King's Ditch have been conducted at the Grand Arcade site (Cessford & Dickens in prep.). Here, a combination of ceramic evidence and radiocarbon determinations has demonstrated that the ditch was most probably created around the mid-12th century. It thus appears to have originated during the Anarchy (1135–54), a period of prolonged political instability during which Cambridge was ransacked at least once. Subsequently, from the mid-12th century until the late 15th century, the ditch was well-maintained and kept relatively free from refuse. Following this date, however, its condition deteriorated rapidly; episodes of maintenance/repair became increasingly less frequent and less effective, whilst the degree of refuse disposal increased concomitantly. Significant ceramic and faunal remains assemblages of this date were recovered, along with a number of wooden and leather artefacts.

Finally, by the late 18th century, all trace of the ditch as a negative feature had disappeared.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Pitt Press

- 3.16 In the summer of 1893, during the excavation of foundations for the Pitt Extension buildings, an archaeological investigation was conducted by Professor Thomas McKenny Hughes, Woodwardian Professor of Geology at the University of Cambridge (Hughes 1894b). Methodologically, this investigation did not involve controlled excavation but rather occasional visits to the construction site accompanied by discussions with – and the recovery of finds from – a number of workmen employed on the project. Consequently, no detailed stratigraphic records were maintained and only a small quantity of material culture was acquired. Indeed, as Hughes noted, “there was no systematic record of the exact position of the ditch first opened, or of the relics disinterred during the early part of the excavations. A good deal of the work had been done before I noticed that earth was being removed from the site” (ibid., 264). Nevertheless, it was still possible for him to observe that:

“The whole area as far as was excavated was ... covered with medieval remains of various kinds. It was evidently the area along which the great boundary ditches of the town ran, and yet was close to dwellings, the household rubbish from which had been thrown away into the ditches, or into pits dug for the purpose, while here and there wells had been sunk into the waterbearing base of the gravel, and carefully lined with brick or dressed stone. These wells had almost always been filled with rubbish, purposely thrown in at some remote period” (Hughes 1894b, 263-4).

- 3.17 Hughes compiled a composite section of the sequence he encountered (Figure 9). This drawing appears have been based upon several observations drawn from a variety of locations across the site, as opposed to a single, linear transect situated in one particular locale. These elements have then been amalgamated in order to produce a general model of the depositional sequence. Moreover, no scale was provided, although some measurements can be reconstructed from the text which accompanied the section. Hughes noted that ‘made-ground’ deposits extended approximately 10ft (c. 3.05m) below the contemporary ground surface, for example, whilst the base of the ditches extended approximately 20ft (c. 6.1m) below. Such depths are consistent with other well-stratified archaeological sequences encountered elsewhere in the town, where the accumulation of occupation-related deposits has been found to vary between c. 2.0m and c. 4.5m in depth depending upon the intensity of the activities that were undertaken.
- 3.18 The most substantial feature encountered at the present site comprised a large ditch that lay directly beneath, and was in fact much greater in width than, Mill Lane itself. Based upon various documentary and cartographic sources, Hughes equated this feature to Cambridge’s medieval town boundary; a substantial ditched circuit known historically

as the Fossatum Regis, or King’s Ditch. This attribution appears very likely to have been valid. Hughes had previously investigated portions of this same boundary elsewhere in town, between Hobson Street and Sidney Street (Hughes 1894a), and was able to convincingly demonstrate similarities in both the size and form of the ditches he encountered. In addition, he published descriptions of the material remains he had recovered from both locations, and was again able to demonstrate a number of similarities. Although much of Hughes’ finds assemblage has since been lost, some material is retained by the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the portion pertaining to the Mill Lane Ditch has recently been re-examined (Table 1). Comprising 35 sherds, weighing 1652g, this small assemblage spans the 12th to 16th centuries. It is composed of fabric types that occurred ubiquitously across Cambridge at this date. The mean sherd weight of the material is unusually high, however, indicating a very selective pattern of recovery (consistent with Hughes’ testimony that the majority of the material was obtained from workmen).

Cat. No.	Fabric	Count	Wt(g)	MSW	Date	Notes
Z22870?	St Neots-type	3	86	28.7	12 th century	
Z30199	Thetford	3	176	58.7	12 th century	
Z22870?	Lyveden	1	75	75	13 th century	
Z30199, Z26895, Z22870?	Coarse grey	20	1035	51.7	13 th -15 th century	Includes jug, jar, fluted bowl and two strap handles
Z30199	Essex Red	7	254	36.3	14 th -15 th century	Three jugs
Z30199	GRE	1	26	26	16 th century	Slip decorated handle

Table 1: Pottery from the Mill Lane Ditch held by the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology

3.19 In addition to pottery, Hughes also recorded the presence of two bronze bracelets, two bone knife handles, several fragments of iron and numerous animal bones; including those of horse, ox, sheep, goat, pig, dog, duck, cock and pike (Hughes 1894b, 271-2). Given the imprecise nature of the recovery process, however, not all of these items can be attributed with certainty to the ditch itself. The possibility of anaerobic preservation is also suggested by the procurement of a relatively substantial leather assemblage – including “some 20 soles, 3 leather uppers and 3 bits of boot lace” (ibid., 275) – although the provenance of this material is not recorded, and pieces may well have been derived from a variety of features (such as wells) scattered all across the site. Tellingly, Hughes noted that:

“no tobacco pipes occurred in the silt of the ditch, but in the surface made-ground, which was of great thickness and extended over the ditches and surrounding area, pipes were found of various ages, ranging from the small elfin-pipe 2/5 inch internal diameter to the long straight-bowled pipe of William III” (ibid., 273-4).

3.20 Pipes of these ‘types’ primarily date to the 16th and 17th centuries, and their absence from the ditch’s lower deposits indicates that some degree of stratigraphic preservation was present. Indeed, in this regard

it is notable that recent large-scale excavations conducted at the Grand Arcade site have revealed a complex sequence of recuts – spanning the mid-12th to early 18th centuries – within the Kings Ditch sequence (Cessford & Dickens in prep.). Although no such fine-grained nuance was recorded by Hughes, it is nevertheless probable that the Mill Lane Ditch underwent a similar developmental trajectory, involving numerous transformations and remodellings, prior to its eventual abandonment. Highly comparable, though significantly larger, finds assemblages were also recovered during the Grand Arcade excavations.

- 3.21 Situated to the north of the Mill Lane Ditch, but running parallel to it, Hughes recorded the presence of a second substantial linear feature at the Mill Lane site (Figure 9). Although narrower than its compatriot, it was around the same depth (extending some 6.1m below the contemporary surface level). This ditch he regarded as a further iteration of the town boundary, perhaps originating as a recut once the original portion had silted-up or been infilled. A second possibility exists, however. Elsewhere in the town, excavations conducted in similarly close proximity to the river have encountered evidence of medieval channels or ‘barge-pulls’ that were utilised for the loading and unloading of cargo from small, shallow-draughted vessels. Such channels, measuring on average c. 5.0m wide, have been identified during excavations conducted within the grounds of St. John’s College (Dickens 1996, 18) and Trinity College (Cessford in prep.), as well as at 24 Thompson’s Lane (Newman 2008) and Riverside Thompson’s Lane (Firman & Pullinger 1987). It is possible that a comparable feature of this type was also present at the Silver Street site. Alternatively, a further possibility is that localised environmental conditions may have necessitated the provision of additional drainage works, perhaps pertaining to a particular plot or group of plots.
- 3.22 The third significant component of the archaeological sequence identified by Hughes comprised substantial ‘made-ground’ deposits that extended across the entire area. Measuring up to 3.0m in depth, and containing a wide variety of material remains, Hughes interpreted these layers as dumps, many of which had been introduced en masse in order to raise the surrounding ground level. Such an interpretation is at odds with the chronological span of the associated material culture that was recovered, however. Instead of a discrete temporal signature, indicative of a short but intensive period of activity, a mixed and multi-faceted assemblage appears to have been present (although, as discussed above, the provenance of a large proportion of these finds remains at least partially insecure). This pattern – which is consonant with the depth of sequence and range of find-types that are commonly encountered elsewhere in the town – suggests that the ‘made-ground’ largely represents a process of gradual stratigraphic accumulation as opposed to large-scale dumping. Yet, given the location of the site – in relatively close proximity to the River Cam – it is likely that some degree of reclamation work was required prior to the establishment of permanent occupation. Just such a process, wherein a preceding alluvial sequence became ‘capped’ by the introduction of drier material,

has previously been identified at a number of riverside sites in Cambridge (Table 2).

Site Name	River Bank	Distance Back from River	Height of Natural (OD)	Depth of Alluvial Sequence	Date 'Capped'	Reference
Gonville & Caius Boathouse	West	3m	0.6m	c. 3.6m	18 th century?	Newman 2008a
Jesus Green & Midsummer Common	East	5-50m	3.77-4.69m	1.35m+	17 th century	Davenport <i>et al.</i> 2008
24 Thompson's Lane	East	35m	2.97m	2.1m	14 th century	Newman 2008b
St. John's College (Chapel Court and Master's Garden)	East	50m	c. 4.2m	c. 1.3m	13 th century	Dickens 1996
Trinity Hall (New Library Extension)	East	c. 5m	3.03m	1.91m	16 th century	Alexander 1997
Clare College (Master's Garden)	West	c. 90m	2.6m	3.4m	19 th century	Clarke 2002

Table 2: Previous riverside excavations in Cambridge (in order of location from north to south).

3.23 Perhaps most pertinently, the 24 Thompson's Lane site lay immediately adjacent to the northern terminus of the King's Ditch. Here, the earliest elements in the sequence comprised a series of alluvial deposits that formed from Prehistoric times up until the 14th century (Newman 2008, 6-14). Then, from the 14th to the 16th centuries, the area was gradually 'reclaimed' via the introduction of numerous dump deposits before becoming incorporated into an area of widespread riverside development undertaken in the early 17th century. It is possible that the Mill Lane sequence – situated as it is at the opposing, southern terminus of the town boundary – followed a broadly comparable trajectory. In this particular area, however, there was a significant difference. Beneath the route of present-day Pembroke Street/Downing Street (and thus most probably continuing into the Mill Lane site), geological evidence indicates that the route of the King's Ditch followed the course of an earlier, non-anthropogenic topographic feature. This original association is preserved in the medieval name of the routeway, Landgrytheslane, which means 'long stream' (Reaney 1943, 47). The presence of a natural watercourse may have comprised a factor in selecting the location of the mills that were established nearby during the Saxo-Norman period. It may also have influenced the nature of, and date at which, occupational activity commenced.

3.24 Overall, although it was limited in scope the results of the 1893 investigation nevertheless demonstrate that a long and relatively intensive archaeological sequence was encountered at the Mill Lane

site. Evidence of the medieval town boundary, along with associated medieval and post-Medieval occupation, was identified. A range of additional features, including ditches, pits and wells, were also present. Moreover, associated with these features was a relatively substantial quantity of material culture, whilst evidence of waterlogged deposits – indicating high environmental potential – was also uncovered. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore high.

The King's and Bishop's Mills

- 3.25 The PDA includes part of the site of two of the significant mills in Cambridge, the King's and the Bishop's Mills which occupied the area around the mill bridge (59). All that physically remains are the bridge itself and the two pits in which large water wheels would have been located.
- 3.26 In his 1910 paper "The Old Mills of Cambridge" Canon Stokes examined the evidence for the origins, ownership and use of many mills around Cambridge. He concluded that there probably two pre-Domesday mills, those at Newnham and Small Bridges i.e. Silver Street. There is a reference that in 1353 Sir Thomas Mortimer, then owning the Newnham Mill for corn, "made a fulling mill on the King's soil and diverted water from the King's mill in contempt". This is the second of the two mills on the Small Bridges location, the earlier being the Abbott's, from 1109 the Bishop's, Mill belonging to the Bishop of Ely which is probably the pre-Domesday one being referred to. The newer mill was probably built by the infamous Sheriff Picot and sat side by side with the Bishop's mill ever since when the two operated practically "under the same roof" (Stokes 1910: 182).
- 3.27 Both the Small Bridges mills were corn mills, processing the produce of local farmland. Stokes paper examines ownership, tithe payments etc. in a detail which is not repeated here.
- 3.28 Initially, and for many centuries, both mills were powered by water wheels. Lease agreements give a flavour of the relationship between the two:

The Bishop's Mill shall not grind until the King's Mill beginneth to grind, and shall leave grinding when the King's Mill leaveth, and if the occupier of the King's Mill do not begin to grind at a convenient time or else if he be let by reason that his mill stones be in letyng, or his mill be broken or hath any other let, so that he cannot grind then the farmer of the said Bishop's Mill may grind and leave at his pleasure. And also that the farmer of the Bishop's Mill shall suffer the occupier of the King's Mill to take part of such grist coming to the said Bishop's Mill as often as the said King's Mill shall lack grist to grind. (Stokes 1910: 193).

By 1842 an auctioneer's catalogue for sale of the Bishop's Mill refers to "the Valuable and Newly-Erected Brick-and-Slate Water Corn Mill [...] with the Steam-Engine and Buildings adjoining" implying a switch to steam power not too much before this date (Stokes 1910: 196). The steam mill was located behind the Bishop's mill on the western bank of the river (Figure 11). The same catalogue implies that the King's Mill still relied on waterpower at this time (ibid: 200).

- 3.29 Both mills were demolished in 1929 and the riverside area assumed much the form it has today.

A Brief History of the Pitt Press

- 3.30 The history of printing in Cambridge begun in 1534 with the right of appointment by Henry VIII for 3 stationers or Printers to operate in Cambridge. In 1655 the University leased ground on the corner of Silver Street and Queens' Lane (**23**) to build a printing house. The plans to include a printing press in the scheme for Senate House came to nothing and in 1762 the Syndics of the Press purchased a house called The White Lion, most likely to have been on the site of the printing warehouse (**19**), erected in 1786 and altered in 1804 to accommodate the printing office with a stereotype foundry adjoining. This was situated on the south side of Silver Street almost opposite the old buildings. As the business of the Press increased it was necessary to further expand the premises and the large messuage, formerly the 'Cardinal's Hat' (or 'Cap') inn was acquired adjoining the south side of the new printing office in 1821. The Inn had a narrow entrance way on Trumpington Street (**18**) but extended as far west as the Black Lion Yard.
- 3.31 1826 saw construction begin on a dwelling house for the printer fronting Mill Lane (**24**) and a new printing house on the west side of the quadrangle, formerly part of the Cardinals Cap central courtyard (**25**). The latter structure can be seen as a black rectangle on Baker's map of 1830 (figure 6) although this is somewhat at variance with the ground plan of this building on the Willis and Clarke plan (figure 7). There is a further inconsistency between cartographic and documentary sources for the printer's dwelling house, which is shown on the 1888 OS map (figure 8) but not on Baker's map of 1830. One possible explanation is that the printer took up residence in an old building on the site, later replaced by a new house when the neighbouring building to the east was built in 1877-8 (see below).
- 3.32 Between 1825 and 1831 the University bought up all the properties fronting Trumpington Street between Silver Street and Mill Lane allowing the construction of the Pitt Building to go ahead. A large property on the corner of Mill Lane and Trumpington Street was demolished and the Pitt Press courtyard was left open on its south side until construction of the Syndicate House in 1894.
- 3.33 The Pitt Press was an imposing building (**27**) designed by Edward Blore, and intended as a memorial to William Pitt. It was constructed with the assistance of surplus moneys from the construction of a statue of William Pitt erected in London by the Pitt Club. The building was three storeys high, built in the Late Perpendicular or 'Tudor Gothic' style with a central tower forming the east side of a quadrangle of press buildings. The main body of the building was of white brick with walls of Ketton stone ashlar. In 1831 the north side of the internal court was completed by the construction of a building (**26**) linked to the Pitt Building to the east and the building erected four years earlier to the

west. The new block backed onto houses along Silver Street which were not demolished until the last years of the 19th century.

- 3.34 The work of the press continued to flourish, as the report submitted by the Syndics to the Royal Commission in 1852 indicates. At this time the Press housed frames for 70 compositors, presses for 56 men, 8 printing machines, a 10-horse steam engine, 2 boilers, a twining lathe, a forge, a circular saw and hydraulic and screw hot presses. Expansion of the Press premises continued with the piecemeal acquisition of nearby properties.
- 3.35 In 1863 cottages in Black Lion Yard (**16**) were demolished to provide new space for the foundry and in 1871 houses in Diamond Court adjacent to the 1804 printing house (**28**) were removed to make way for a machine room and an extension of the warehouse. During 1877-8 a large building of three floors and a basement was constructed from the plans of W.M. Fawcett on the south west side of the quadrangle (**29**). It can be seen clearly on the 1888 OS map (figure 8). The south side of the quadrangle was finally bridged in 1893 with a single storey red-brick building in 'Dutch Queen Anne Style', containing the Syndicate Room and secretarial offices (**2**). This building was part of a major campaign of building and renovation which included the acquisition of further properties to the west of the 1804 printing house and fronting Mill Lane (**30**). The Cock, the Three Crowns, the Black Lion and the Wheatsheaf were all demolished and replaced by a row of similar sized properties with small gardens behind. The major part of this frontage is now the University Accommodation Syndicate, with a sandwich shop on the corner of Silver Street and Laundress Lane.

Use of the Pitt Building

- 3.36 The Pitt Building was built primarily as a memorial, with function sacrificed to form. As a consequence the building was not suited to most of the more practical aspects of the printing business, and tended to be used for other purposes. Between 1832-4 two rooms on the ground and first floors of the Pitt Building were used to temporarily store the Clarke collection and a collection of minerals recently offered to the University. In the same year artwork destined for the Fitzwilliam was on temporary display. Later the ground floor was used for lectures in Greek and Archaeology. In 1936 the ground floor room at the south end of the Pitt Press housed the University Registry, twelve years later the Registry moved to the Oriel Room below the tower of the Pitt Building. This room was purpose built as a meeting room but the Syndics of the Press found the ground floor of the 1826-7 building more accommodating. In 1894 the Syndics moved their meeting room to the newly built Syndicate House on Mill Lane. Part of the building adjoining the central block to the north seems to have been set aside from the first as a dwelling house, but there is no information on the early occupants (Black 1984).
- 3.37 Faults in the structure of the new buildings became apparent shortly after construction was completed. A floor in the building on the north

side of the court was soon found to be unsafe, and by 1835 the principal staircase in the Pitt Building had failed and a complaint made to the architect. By 1865 stone work on exterior of Pitt Building begun to deteriorate, moreover, the pinnacles and chimneys of the tower and the sill and mullions of the perforated parapet were in a dangerous condition. In 1893, fire broke out in the chimney in the top room of the tower; the new chimney stack was subsequently built on the outside of the building and two fire-proofed rooms were provided for the Registry papers.

- 3.38 In 1919 the porch-way was replaced by a wooden porch with swing doors inside the front door and the staircase was altered to provide an extra office on the ground floor. The front entrance now became the exclusive province of the Registry and the Press was accessed from Silver Street or Mill Lane. A second storey was added to the Syndicate's red brick building on Mill Road in 1927, when it passed into the hands of the University, along with the old printing house to the west.
- 3.39 When the University Library was completed in 1934, the Registry moved there and the Pitt Building was temporarily unoccupied. The building was renovated over a three year period and converted into offices for the printing department, previously occupying the ground floor of the Old Printer's house in Mill Lane. The spread of dry rot required all the floors in the north wing of the Pitt Building to be replaced, the windows in the two top floors were widened. The stairs were re-located and accompanied by a lift, and a showroom installed on one side of the entrance hall. On the south side of the building a new bridge was built, connecting to the Secretary's department. (Willis & Clark 1886).
- 3.40 In 1963 new printing premises were completed in Shaftsbury Road, although the printing office continued to operate from the Pitt building. The Oriel Room was used for the first time for its intended function: as the Syndics meeting room, although the high vaulted ceiling was found to absorb all sounds.

Listed Buildings

- 3.41 Eighteen statutorily listed buildings and five others of local interest are listed within the site boundary (Figures 10) and potentially affected by any proposed development.

Grade II Listed:

- Early 19th century house; corner of Mill Lane and Trumpington Street (**42a**)
- The Pitt Building (**29**)
- Telephone Kiosk outside the Pitt Building (**29**)
- No. 74 Trumpington Street (**42b**)
- Nos. 12-14 Mill Lane; Mill Public House, Mill Haven (**52b-c**)
- The Mill and the Mill Bridge and paved surround (**59**).
- Emmanuel United Reformed Church (**48c**)

- Nos. 1-4 & 8-14 Little Saint Mary's Lane (**42, 48**)

Buildings of Local Interest:

- Anchor Public House; No. 15 Silver Street
- Library; Laundress Lane
- Graduate Centre, Granta Place
- 10 & 11 Mill Lane
- Stuart House, Mill Lane

4 CARTOGRAPHIC SEQUENCE (Figures 12-20)

- 4.1 The earliest map of the area drawn by Lyne in 1574 shows properties lining Silver Street and on either side of Laundress Lane (Figure 12). At the east end of Silver Street the end property faces onto Silver street with its gable end on the corner with Trumpington Street, but there are no other buildings pictured on the Trumpington Street frontage, nor are any drawn on Mill Lane. The course of the King's Ditch was not shown this far west, although it appears to be present on later maps (see below). The map published by Braun (not shown) a year later draws heavily on the Lyne map, and adds no new information.
- 4.2 Hamond's of 1592 suggest Mill Lane is still largely undeveloped with two properties flanking the street at the east end, a single property further down, but otherwise orchards and gardens (Figure 13). Closer examination of this map shows an open watercourse effectively cutting off access to the gardens and properties from the lane. In the earlier period the banks of the King's Ditch would have been maintained free of encroachment, and even in times of neglect the presence of an open ditch may have acted as a deterrent to development close by. In the 18 years between the Lyne and Hamond maps a considerable amount of infilling had taken place on the north side of the block and on Trumpington Street where a fully developed frontage and courtyards of houses behind are depicted.
- 4.3 Fuller's map published in 1634 appears strongly biased towards the college buildings, the town properties are largely stylised and undifferentiated (Figure 14). The buildings fronting Silver Street are depicted as a single line of identical houses and the properties behind Trumpington Street are simplified into one courtyard. The west end of Mill Lane now appears to be more built-up although the watercourse is still present. Unique to this drawing is the line of stylised properties blocking the south end of Laundress Lane although the details of this map must be questioned.

5 ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONDITION AND BASIC DEPOSIT MODEL

- 5.1 Between 1st and 10th September 2015 a number of boreholes and window samples were sunk around the area of the PDA (figure 21). An archaeologist was present during this process and was able to monitor and record the findings. This process also allowed the composition of the various deposits encountered to be examined, and a small quantity of material culture was recovered. From this a basic deposit model has been created. A detailed breakdown of the results derived from each of the investigation locations is presented in Appendix 3.
- 5.2 Due to the presence of services and below ground obstructions only nine of the proposed 13 locations were completed down to natural geology. Overall coverage was further limited by the presence of standing buildings. Present ground level varied between 7.29m and 9.67m AOD. The upper surface of natural geology (gravels and sands) was encountered at between 1.10m and 2.40m below ground level, equating to 6.25m to 7.75m AOD.
- 5.3 When compared to the broad model for central Cambridge (figure 22) the PDA sits just on the edge of the zone directly influenced by the River Cam as it moved and braided in its course over time. None of the investigation locations here, however, found any evidence of alluvium or water associated deposits. The area of higher ground shown by both the broad and local models (figures 22 and 23) probably indicate the presence of a broadly north – south gravel ridge on the edge of the river zone. Several such ridges have been previously noted in areas such as Peas Hill, Senate Hill and Market Hill, areas where it is thought that the earliest settlement activity in Cambridge was focused. The lower area to the east of the PDA, again showing on both the general and local models, may well be a general indicator of the presence of the King's Ditch, the medieval boundary of the town the line of which ran along Mill Lane. The locations where boreholes could be placed, away from the projected line of the ditch, probably explain why it does not show in the current investigation results.
- 5.4 The patterns suggested by modelling the surface of the gravel needs to be treated here with caution as the number of data points is fairly limited. This is particularly true for the area north of Mill Lane with only three points. Data from the antiquarian record, particularly the observations of Professor McKenny Hughes in 1893 (see above page 7), would suggest that the sequence on the site is likely to be locally rather deeper than has been indicated by the current results. His general depth of c. 3.05m to the top of natural was not seen in the current investigation, however the precise location of his observations are not known.
- 5.5 Regardless of overall depth, identifiably archaeological deposits were observed in all the investigation locations that reached the underlying

natural gravels, indicating that the archaeological resource is, at least in part, intact. What remains to be modelled is the impact of basements etc, and to extend the data across areas where samples could not be obtained in this phase of work.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Very little evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity has been found within the study area. This paucity in evidence partly reflects the degree of truncation and disturbance that would be expected in a dense, urban area and the general lack of archaeological investigation within the study area. Nonetheless, evidence for Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity, albeit only through the recovery of a residual flint blade, is seen to the west of the PDA at Corpus Christi College (Cessford 2004) and traces of Romano-British activity is seen through the recovery of pottery and tile fragments. To date, however, no substantial Romano-British activity has been found within the study area. Consequently, the probability of encountering archaeological features and artefacts dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods is considered very low, although finding such evidence cannot be entirely discounted.
- 6.2 During the Early to Middle Saxon period (c. AD 450-899) artefactual evidence for this period in and around Cambridge comes mostly from material recovered from pagan cemeteries around the city's outskirts during the 19th century. Within the city centre this period is not easy to identify and it is probable that the excavation techniques, even of pioneers such as McKenny Hughes, were not sufficiently subtle to identify the remains of structures. What little evidence there is, however, suggests that it was at this time that the shift of settlement focus from the western to the eastern bank of the Cam may have begun. A scatter of finds, both domestic and funerary, suggests activity stretching from Jesus Lane to Trinity Hall. If the Saxons are largely invisible in the archaeological record the Danes, who briefly occupied the city, reported by the chroniclers under the year 875, are even more elusive. Very little artefactual evidence can be certainly attributed to this period. Their legacy lies in the possible Danish dedication of St. Clement's Church and perhaps in influencing the early development of Cambridge as a trading centre (Cam 1934: 43).
- 6.3 During the Late Saxon period (900-1066) the origins of modern Cambridge is discernible, emerging in the area east of the river. The historic evidence indicates that by Edgar's reign (956-75) Cambridge was 'without doubt' an established part of the national scheme of government, indeed perhaps even earlier under Edward the Elder c. 917 (Lobel 1975: 3; Haslam 1984: 21). The 12th century document *Liber Eliensis* classed 10th century Cambridge with the trading centres of Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich and as such emphasises the central role of river trade and markets as causes of its growth (Cam 1934: 43).

Archaeological evidence tends to support the idea that later Saxon Cambridge was already well established on either side of the river. On the eastern bank settlement concentrated on the gravel particularly the Peas Hill/Market Hill area, but also along the edge of the gravel near what is now Holy Sepulchre Church and further out at Newnham Mill and Barnwell. The broad pattern of settlement proposed by Addyman and Biddle still largely holds today (1965).

- 6.4 The pattern of settlement is, perhaps, best indicated by the distribution of early churches (Addyman & Biddle 1965; Lobel 1975; Haslam 1984). The location of the pre-conquest churches of Cambridge is quite distinct. Apart from the possibly Danish foundation of St. Clement's and All Saints by the Castle (on the western bank and known only by documentary reference) the earliest churches of Cambridge lie broadly along the line of the later route into the city from the south, now Trumpington Street/King's Parade/St John's Street. This suggests that by this time the route from the Thames valley was at least as important, if not more so, than the older, Roman, route from Colchester which approaches the town along what is now St. Andrew's Street. Stokes suggests that until the construction of Wort's Causeway the 'road to the hills was an indifferent one' (1915: 40). Haslam proposes that the importance of the Trumpington Street route through the town was a consequence of the importance of the river for trade (1984: 23). The known distribution of finds indicates that the densest settlement areas were concentrated between the two roads, although it must be recognised that the later location of hostels and subsequently colleges on the land between the Trumpington Street route and the river has meant that archaeological observations and finds from the study area are limited.
- 6.5 Notwithstanding the significance of Trumpington Street/King's Parade and St Andrew's Street for the development of Medieval Cambridge it is important to note that the two putative Anglo-Saxon 'villages' suggested for the area around Market Hill attributed to the 7th and 8th centuries AD (Fox 1923; Palmer 1925; Haslam 1984) can be discounted due to the lack of archaeological evidence and over-reliance of a few scattered sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (cf. Taylor 1999). As such, the churches in central Cambridge cannot be used as proxy evidence for a much earlier date than the 9th century for the origin of Medieval Cambridge. Churches such as St Edward's and St Bene't's churches, possibly due to their unusual dedications, provide clear evidence for the pre-Conquest origin of Cambridge as a major town prior to the establishment of the university. Significantly, the 'pre-university' town was of sufficient importance (a market charter was granted in c. 921 after the expulsion of the Danes), that it may have been provided with town ditches as early as the 10th century (Dickens 2003: 4), with the King's Ditch established much later.
- 6.6 The King's Ditch itself (Gaz. nos. 24, 38 and 41) ran from the Mill Pools at the end of Mill Lane around the town to the river opposite Magdalene

College. Tradition has associated the construction of the ditch with either King John in 1215 or Henry III in 1267, although a much earlier date for its establishment has also been proposed (Haslam 1984: 20). The origin and function of the King's Ditch itself are far better known following excavations at the Grand Arcade, however numerous other ditches and earthworks running inside, parallel to and into the ditch are recorded within the wider historic core of Cambridge and similar features can be expected associated with the King's Ditch in other parts of the city. Of particular significance to this assessment, the King's Ditch is known to bisect the PDA (Figures 2 & 5), and its orientation is marked by the alignment of the northern side of Mill Lane¹. This significance of this ditch is discussed further below.

- 6.7 The later Medieval development of Cambridge since the 13th century is intimately connected to that of the collegiate university. This development is clearly seen within the study area and wider Cambridge environs, with a succession of college and university buildings dominating the city centre. Although falling within the study area, these institutions have had marginal to little direct impact on the PDA. As such, archaeological features and artefacts from the study area are only considered further where these provide suitable evidence in assessing the type and likelihood of encountering similar evidence within the PDA. It is also important to note that several excavations within the study area have also failed to find archaeological evidence pre-dating the post-Medieval period, such as the watching briefs conducted at Petty Curry and the junction of St Andrew's and Emmanuel Streets (HER refs: ECB1441 and ECB713; Dickens 1994; Ete 1990) and that areas of the PDA may reveal a similar lack of archaeological evidence.
- 6.8 The PDA's boundary is defined by, in a clockwise direction from the southwest corner, Little St Mary's Lane, Granta Place (including Mill Bridge), Silver Street, Trumpington Street, Little St Mary's Lane. This block is divided into two almost equal halves by Mill Lane (the study area is centred on Mill Lane). As discussed above, the earlier Medieval town was located towards the river, and although properties are documented within the PDA early Medieval occupation evidence within the site is otherwise unknown. Excavations elsewhere within the city centre, e.g. St Andrews Church (Gdaniec 1992a²), Grand Arcade and Bradwell's Court (now Christ's Lane; Newman 2007), have shown that archaeological features dating from the Late Saxon period onwards survived at considerable depth in areas where later activity had not disturbed or too severely truncated these. Evidence found during these excavations includes numerous pits and wells and property boundaries, pottery, metalwork, glass, wood, leather and animal bone. Similar evidence may thus be encountered within the PDA and where disturbance and later activity has also been minimal.

¹ The precise line of the King's Ditch is presumed to run slightly under the buildings and path on the northern side of Mill Lane and along the line of the road (see Figure 2).

² Archaeological features pre-dating the church were encountered 2.33m below the floor level of the church.

This evidence may include: floor levels, made ground, refuse dumps, wells, pits, upstanding building elements and building debris.

- 6.9 In addition to the excavations detailed above in respect of the King's Ditch, in 1988 the County Archaeologist also reported that the King's Ditch had been identified in a small excavation at the Department of Metallurgy on Pembroke Street (now known as 'Old Metallurgy'). The ditch was found to be over 2m deep and filled with 'black sticky soil [that] contained many animal bones, including horse, dog, sheep, cow and pig. One find was the complete skull of' (Taylor 1988). The identification of the King's Ditch at this location is important as if correct its alignment matches that of the ditch where it has been found during excavation at Lions Yard and Grand Arcade. Usefully, the excavations at Grand Arcade (Cessford 2007) suggest that Medieval occupation in the 'historic core' of the city – representing expansion on the fringe of Cambridge – commenced in the mid to late 11th century. The King's Ditch was created after the start of this expansion and radiocarbon dating has provided a date between the mid 11th and early 13th centuries for this commencement.
- 6.10 The currently favoured hypothesis is that the ditch was constructed c. 1086-1144, with events during the Anarchy (1143-1144) providing the most likely context for its construction. The ditch was re-cut and cleaned many times during the Medieval and post-Medieval periods, but was relatively uniformly 9m wide and just over 3m deep, with a broad flat U-shaped profile. During excavation at Grand Arcade the main portion of the ditch was found at c. 5.5-5.8m AOD (c. 4.9m-4.6m below current ground surface), but in some areas it was as deep as c. 5m AOD (c. 5.5m below current ground surface). Waterlogged preservation was found to be good in the lower deposits, with good survival of leather, wood, plant remains, pollen and insects. The density of artefacts was highly variable with some substantial deposits of pottery, animal bone and other materials present. Other features were found within the ditch and included small bridges (see also Atkinson 1899) and posts from fence lines and the excavations indicated that the line and orientation of the King's Ditch corresponded well with its depiction on the historic maps of Cambridge. There is thus a high probability of encountering elements of this substantial feature along Mill Lane, the evidence and detail of which will compliment earlier examination of the ditch here, and add to the wider understanding of its date, function and later back-filling, including possibly insight into the nature of 'Trumpington Gates'.
- 6.11 The later Medieval and post-Medieval history of the PDA is sufficiently well documented to indicate that evidence relating to domestic occupation and use by several inns will be encountered. This evidence will include pits, midden material, cesspits, building evidence, animal bone and broken pottery and glassware. As evinced elsewhere in Cambridge, evidence of earlier property boundaries may also be

encountered within the PDA, providing direct evidence of the origin subsequent development and use of this block.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The study confirms that the Mill Lane site lies in an area of high archaeological potential and that the archaeology within the site is of high significance.
- 7.2 The site lies immediately alongside one of the principal early routes into and out of Cambridge and is bisected by the medieval town boundary, the King's Ditch. Finds of other periods are known and the block represents a busy and important urban and sub-urban area of the town built up around the riverside mills, one of which has its origins in the late Saxon period.
- 7.3 This study has pulled together the available data for the site and defined archaeological potential, enhanced by the additional of data from the recent geotechnical investigation. Further modelling of the archaeological resource will be needed, however, which will require further data on the height of underlying natural, the thickness of deposits above and the impact of the buildings and services etc. currently located on the site. This will then allow survival to be modelled so that the impacts of the proposed redevelopment can be better assessed prior to decisions being made on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

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9 ILLUSTRATIONS

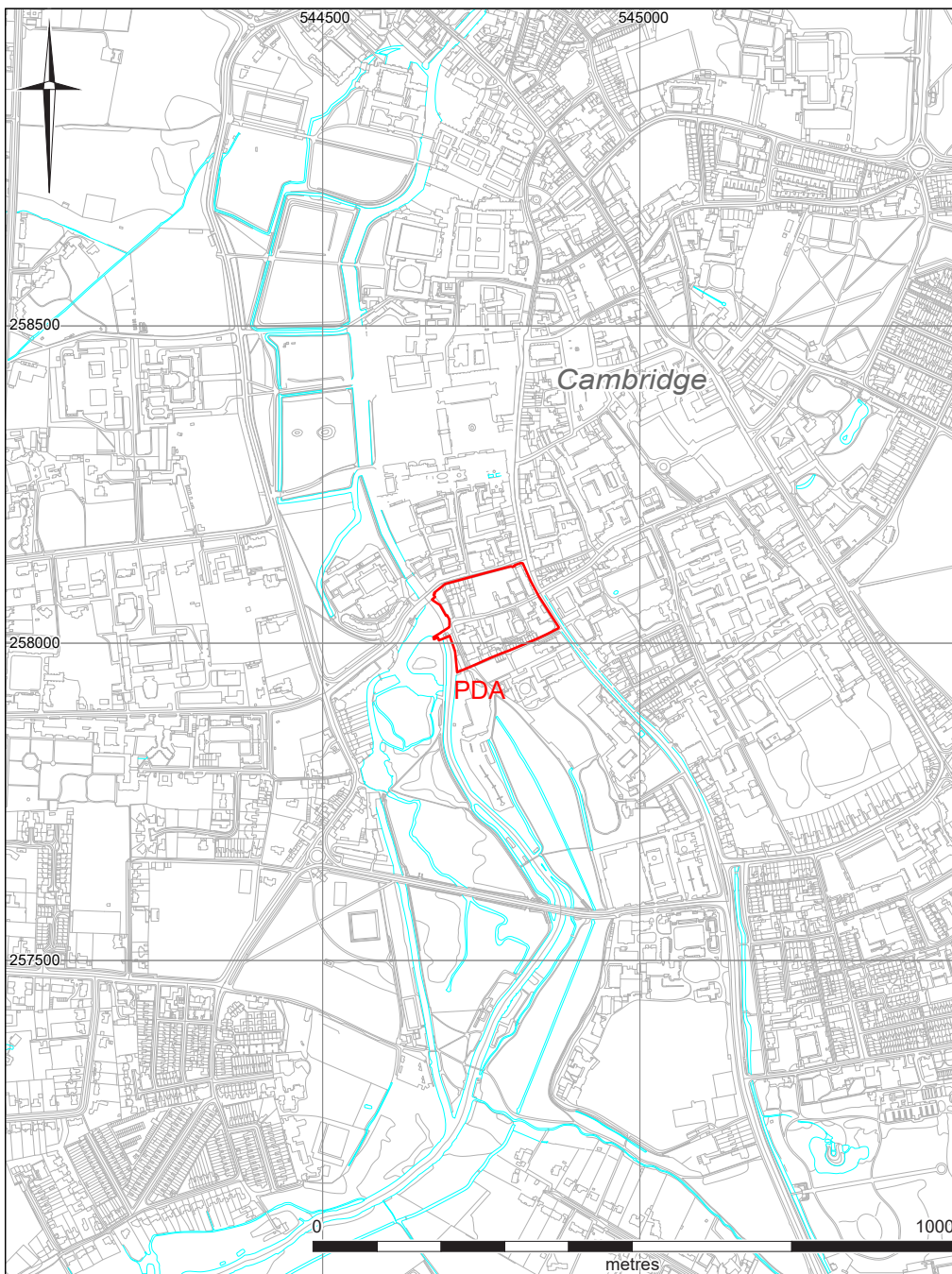
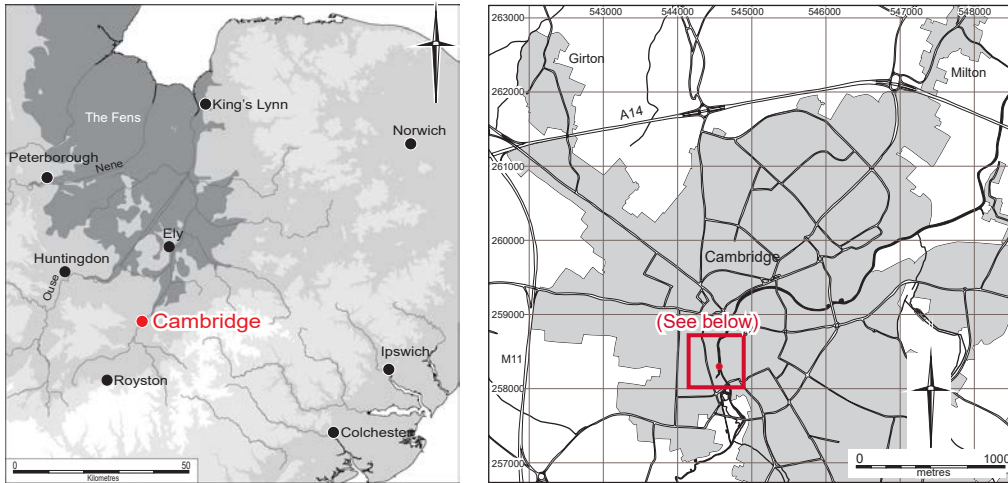


Figure 1. Location plan.

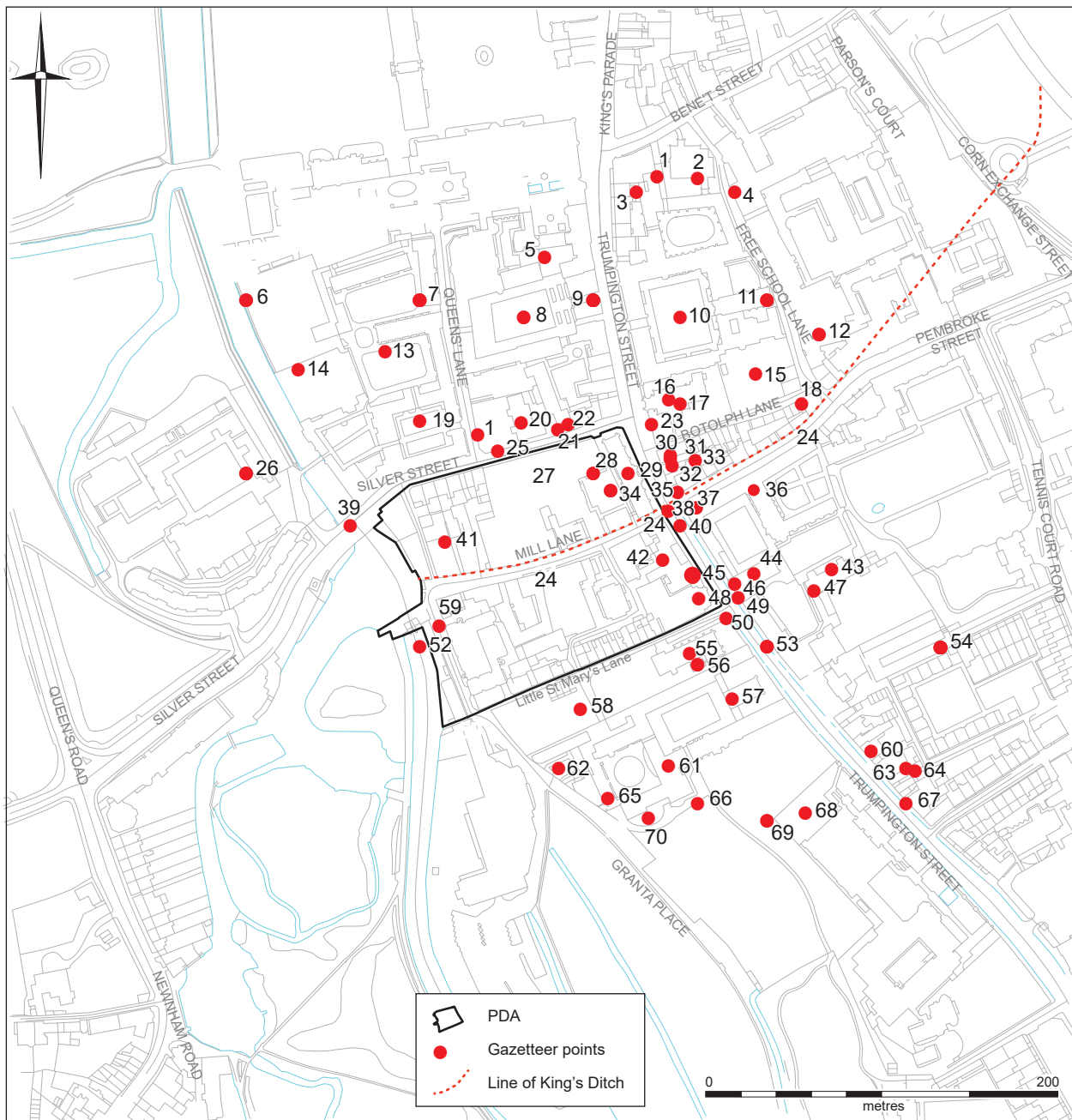


Figure 2. All Gazetteer Points.

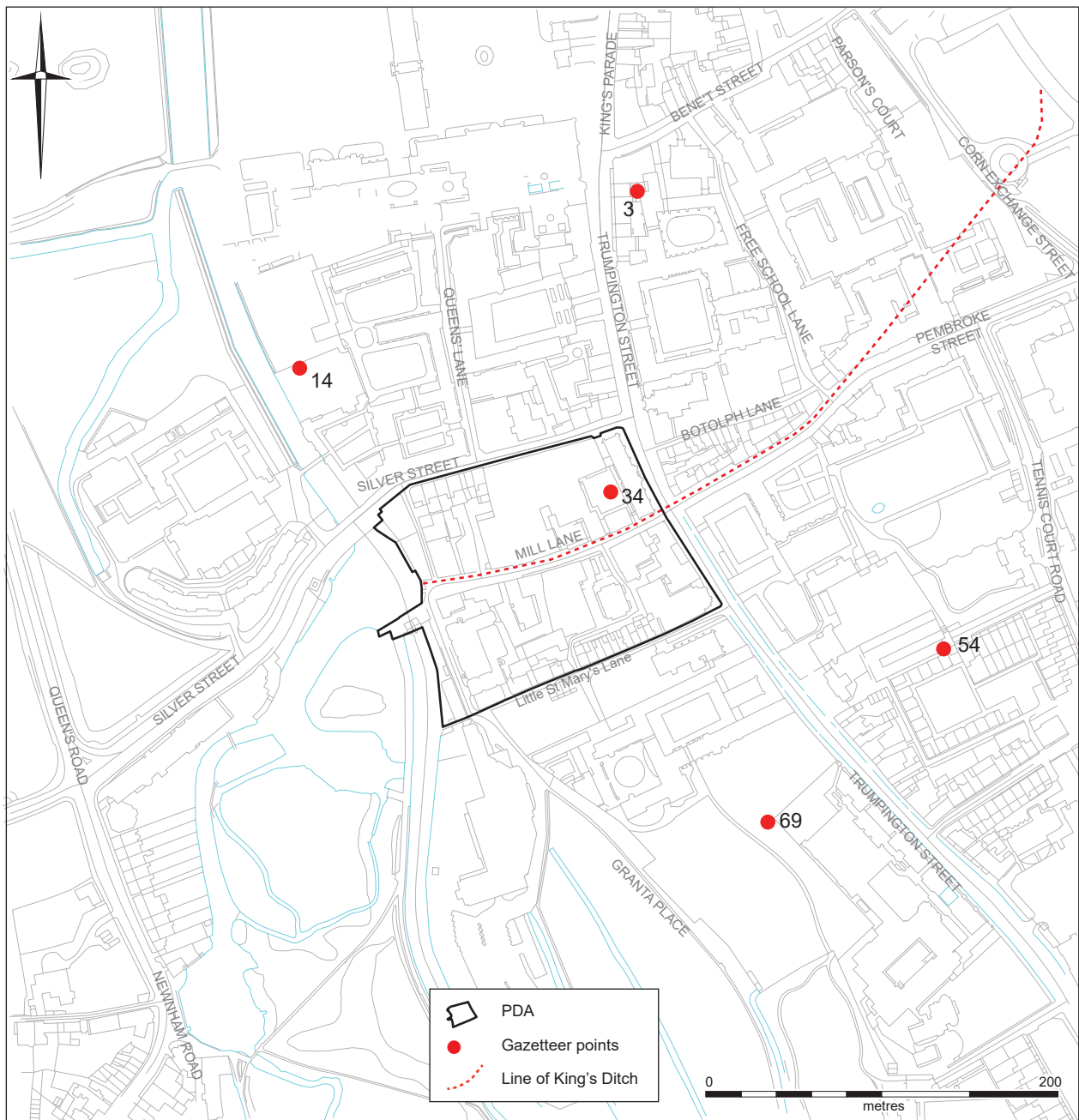


Figure 3. Prehistoric and Romano-British gazetteer points.

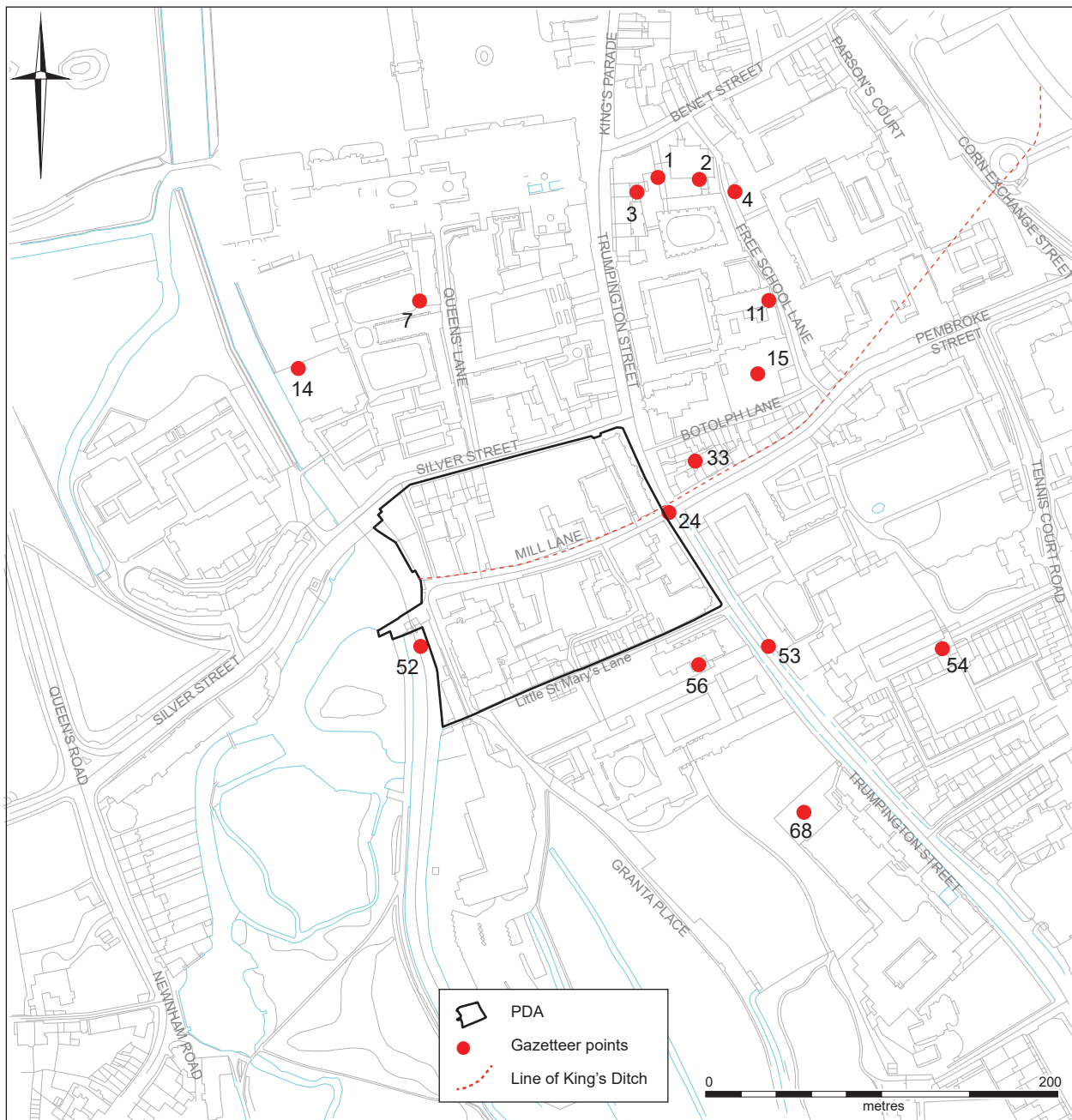


Figure 4. Earlier-Medieval gazetteer points.

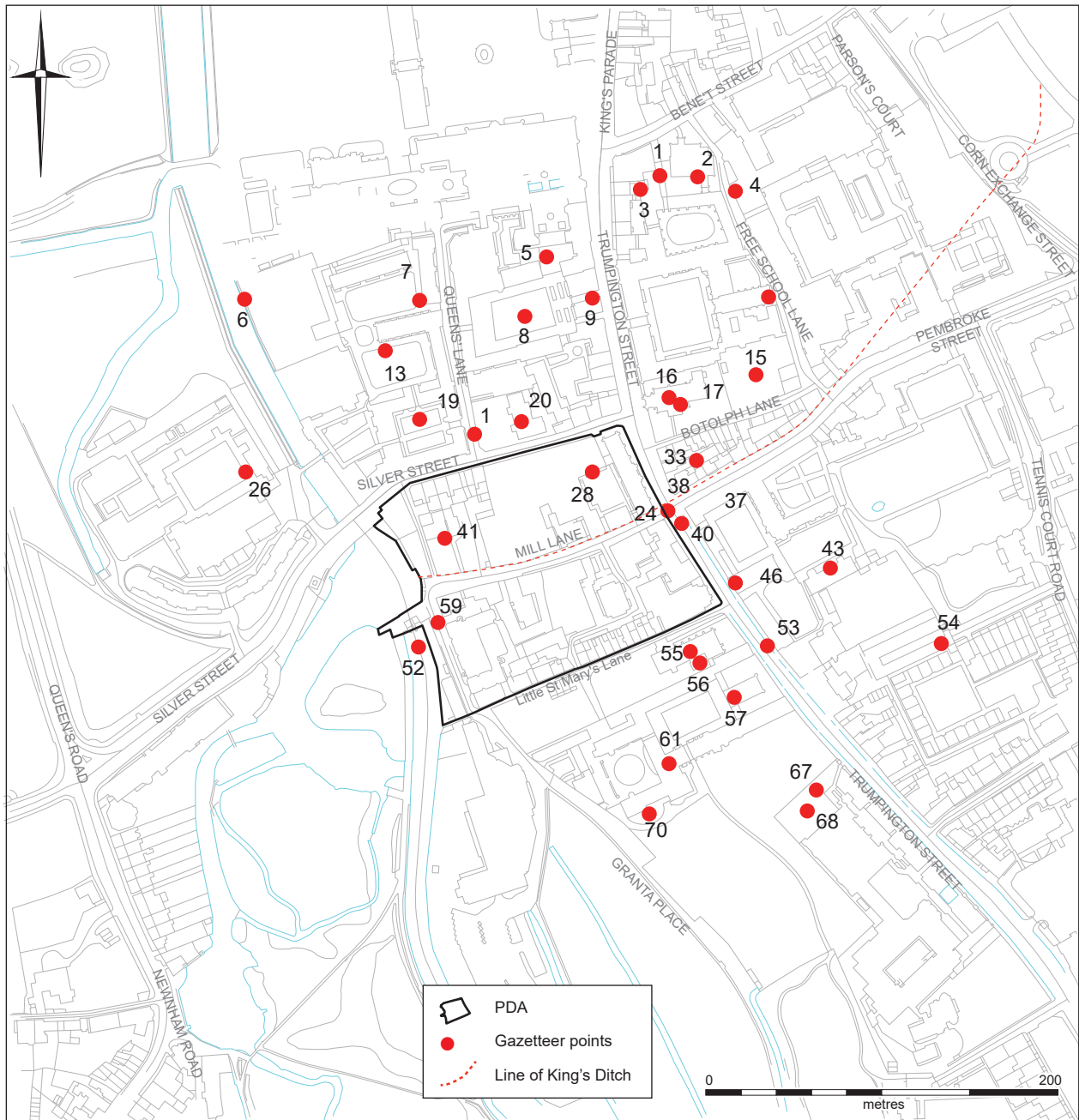


Figure 5. Later-Medieval gazetteer points.

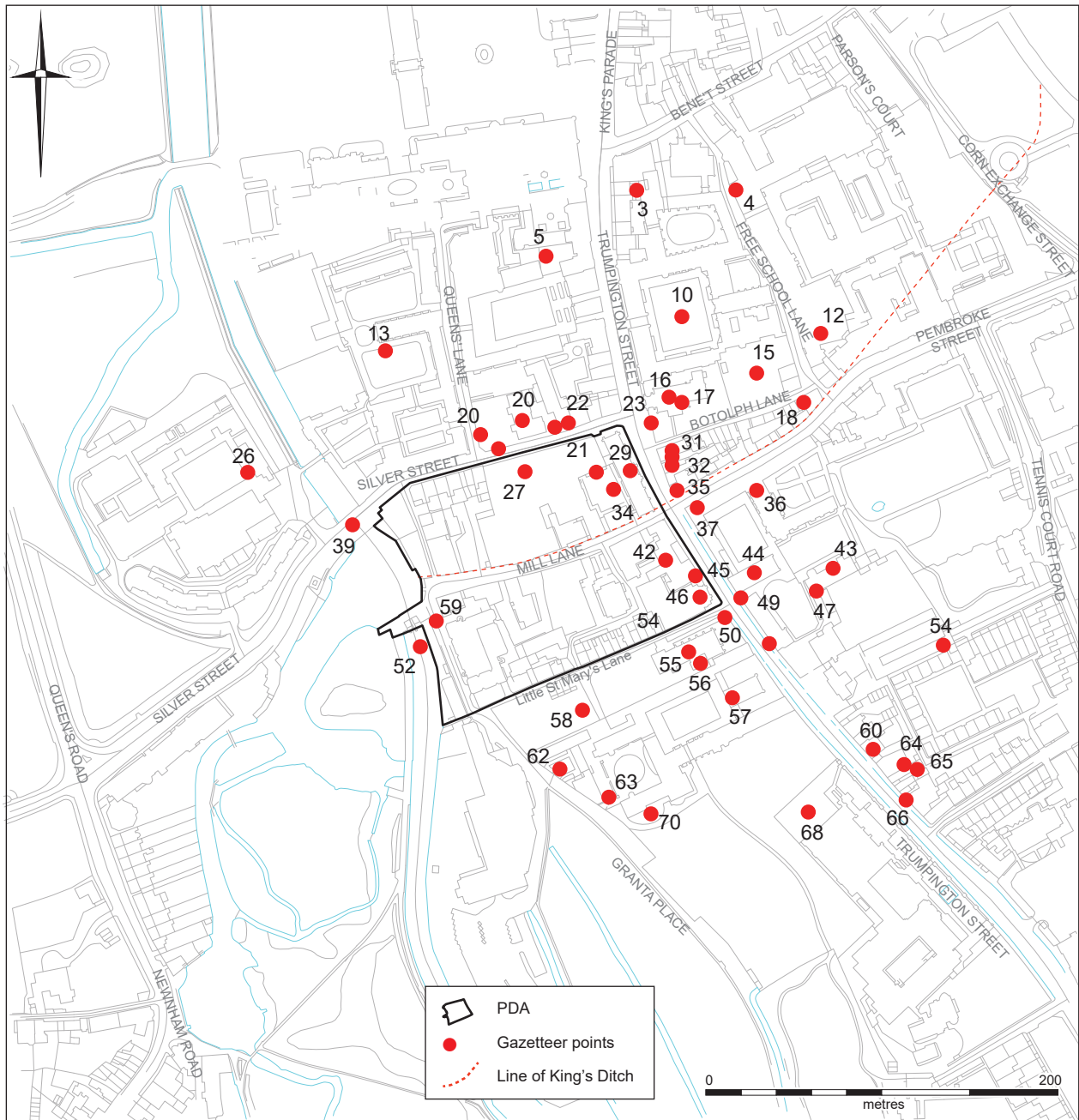


Figure 6. Post-Medieval gazetteer points.

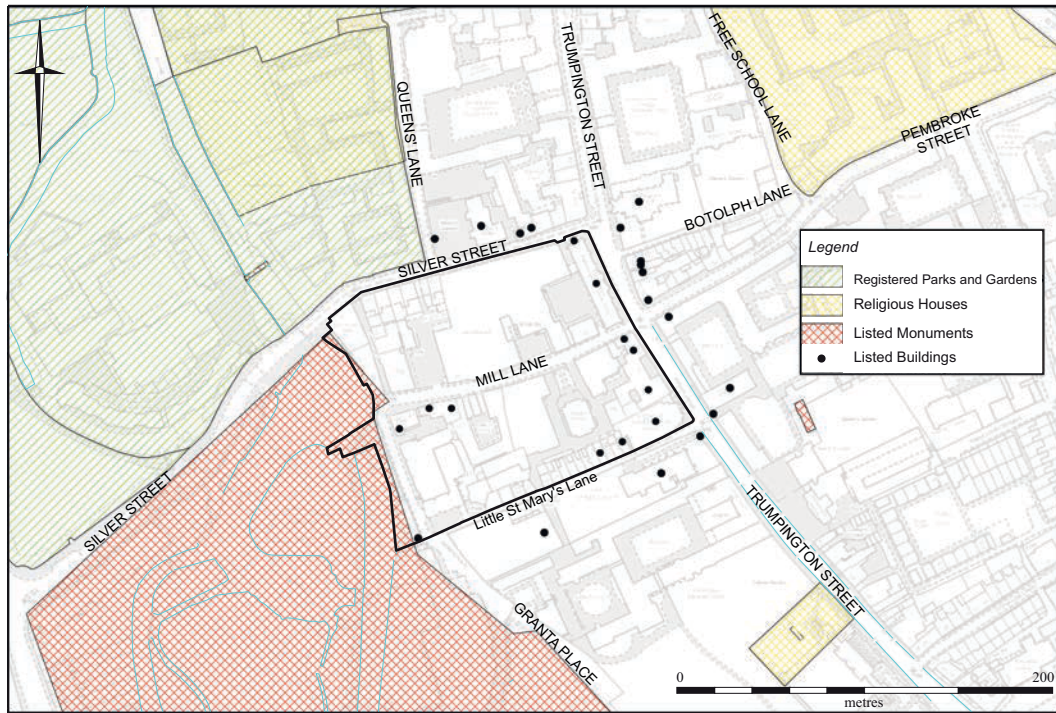


Figure 7. Plan of Registered gardens and religious buildings

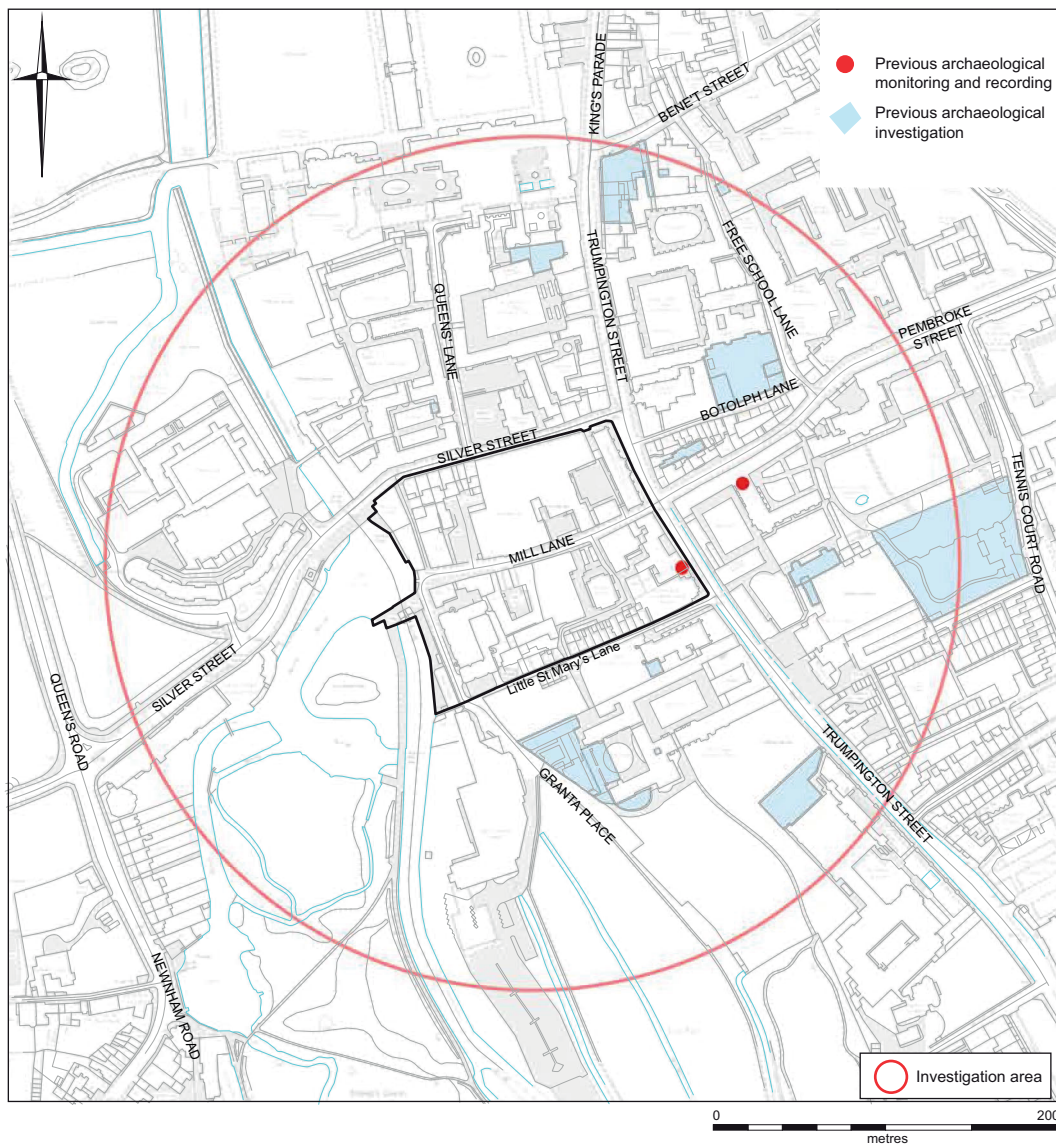


Figure 8. Plan of previous archaeological monitoring and recording and investigations.

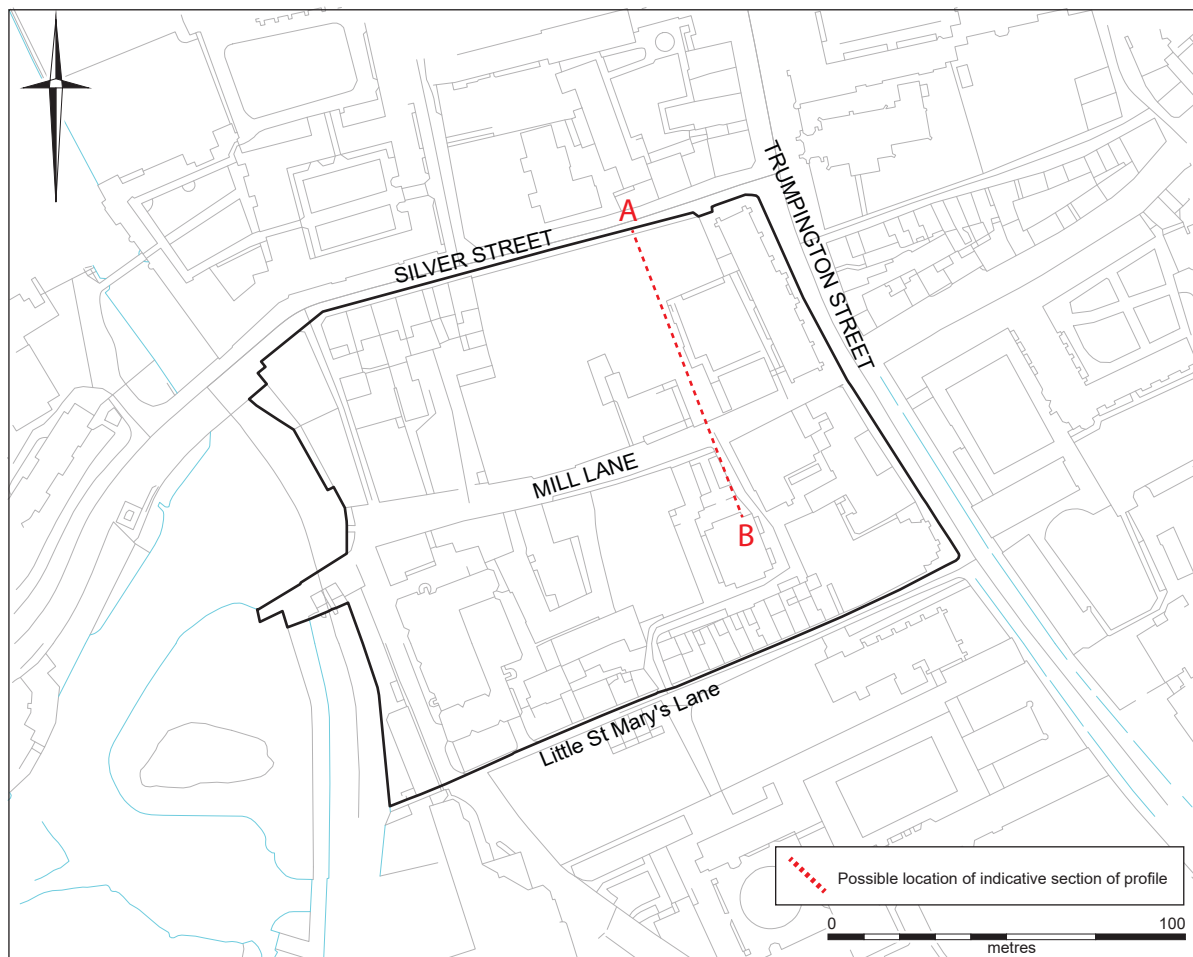
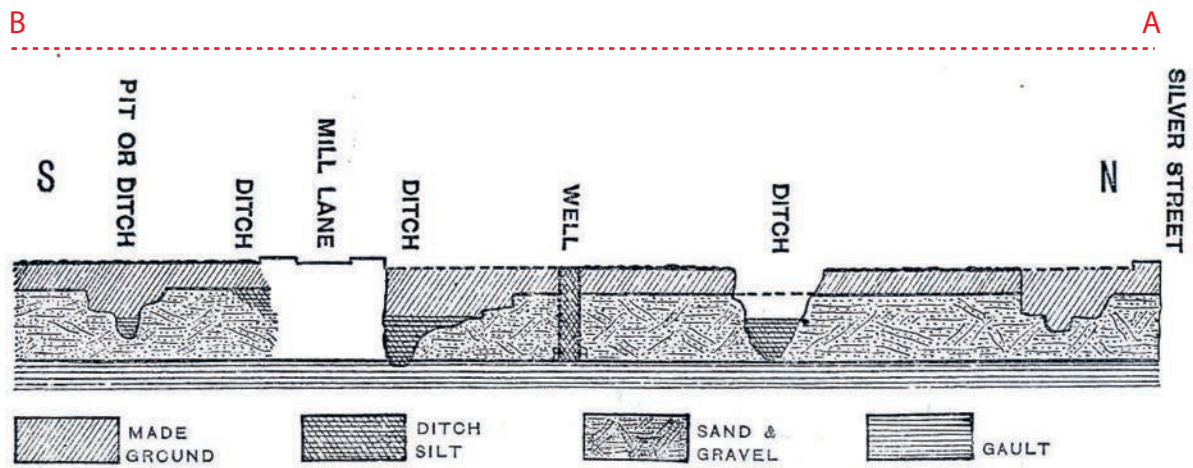


Figure 9. Profile and plan of indicative section and possible location.

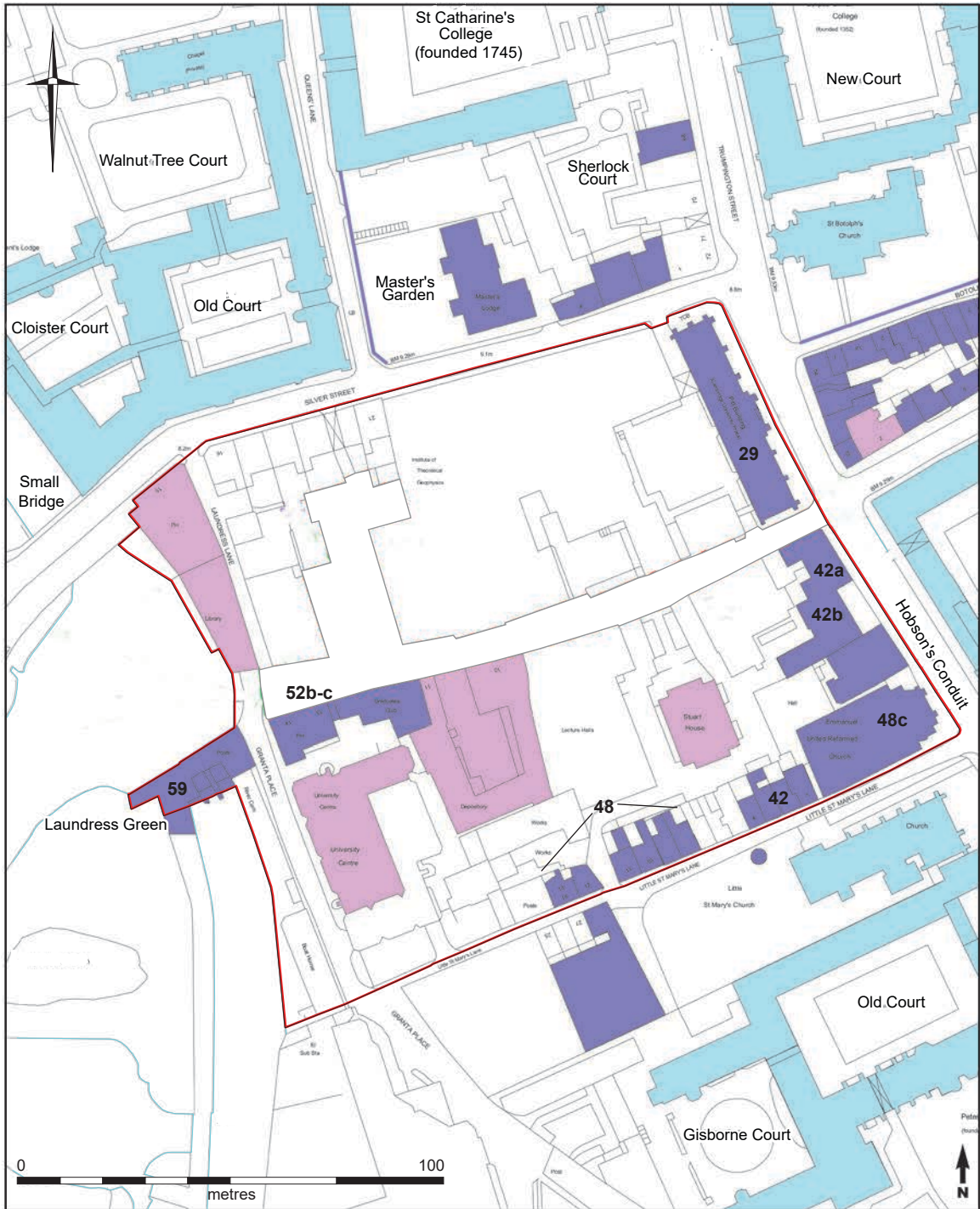
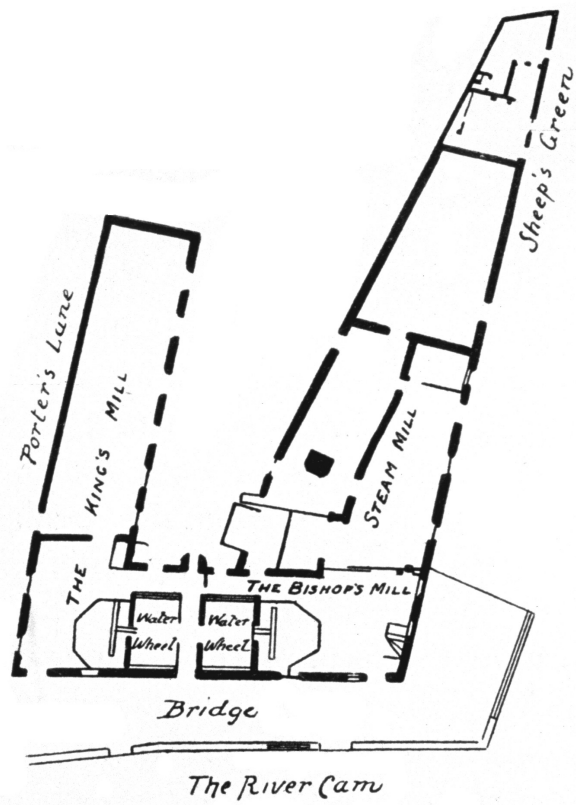


Figure 10. Plan of listed buildings (from Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal, 2006).



Plan of the King's Mill, Bishop's Mill and Steam Mill.

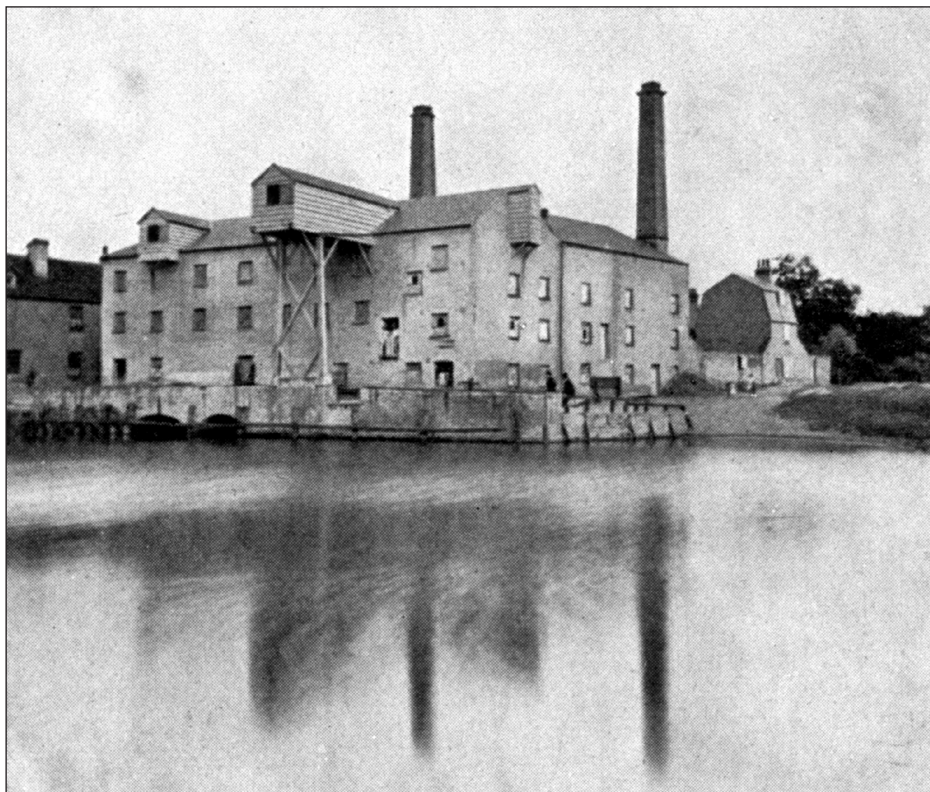


Figure 11. Plan and Photograph of the King's (left) and Bishop's (right) Mills c 1910

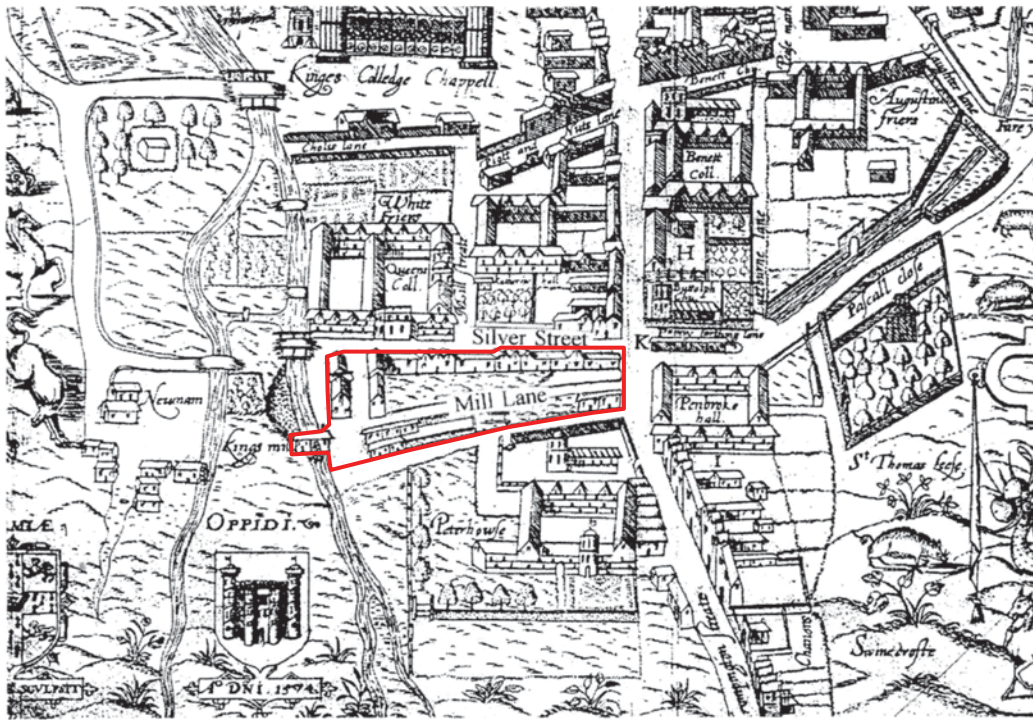


Figure 12. Lyne 1574.

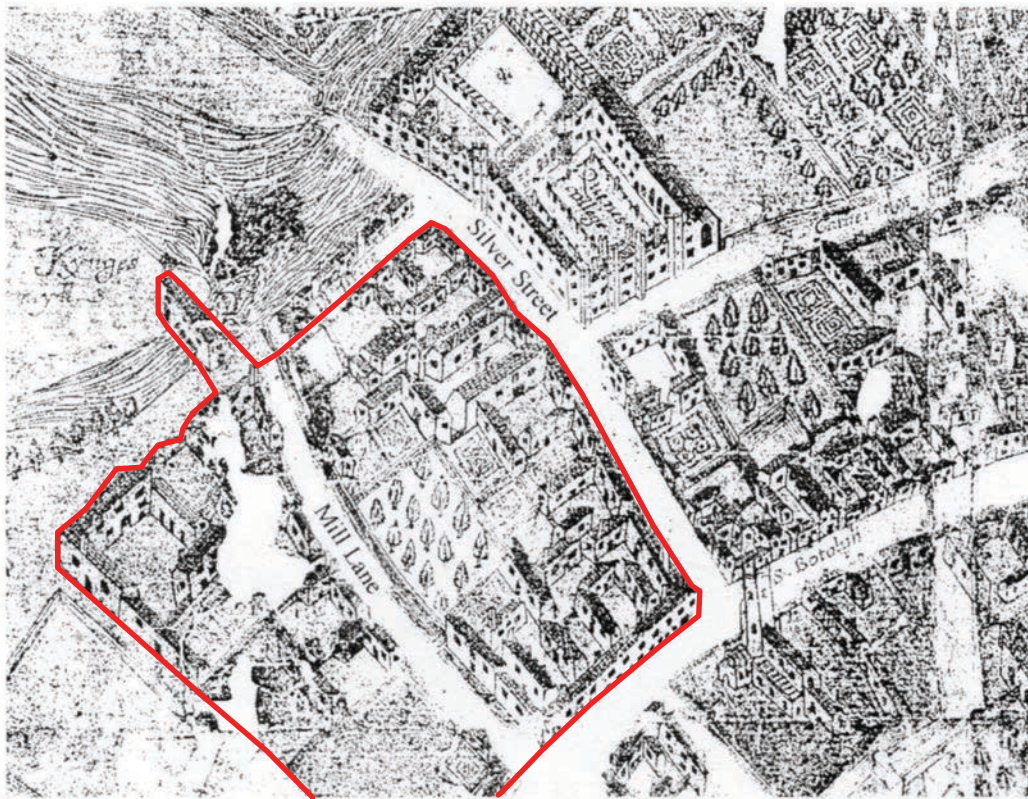


Figure 13. Hammond 1592.

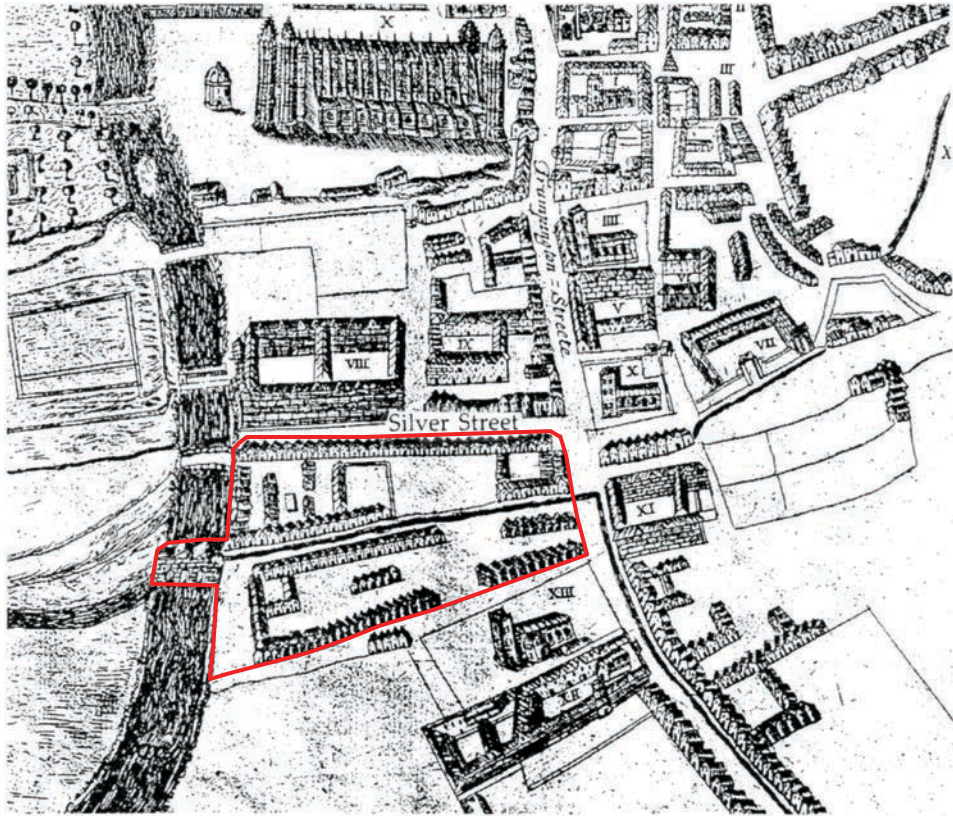


Figure 14. Fuller 1634.

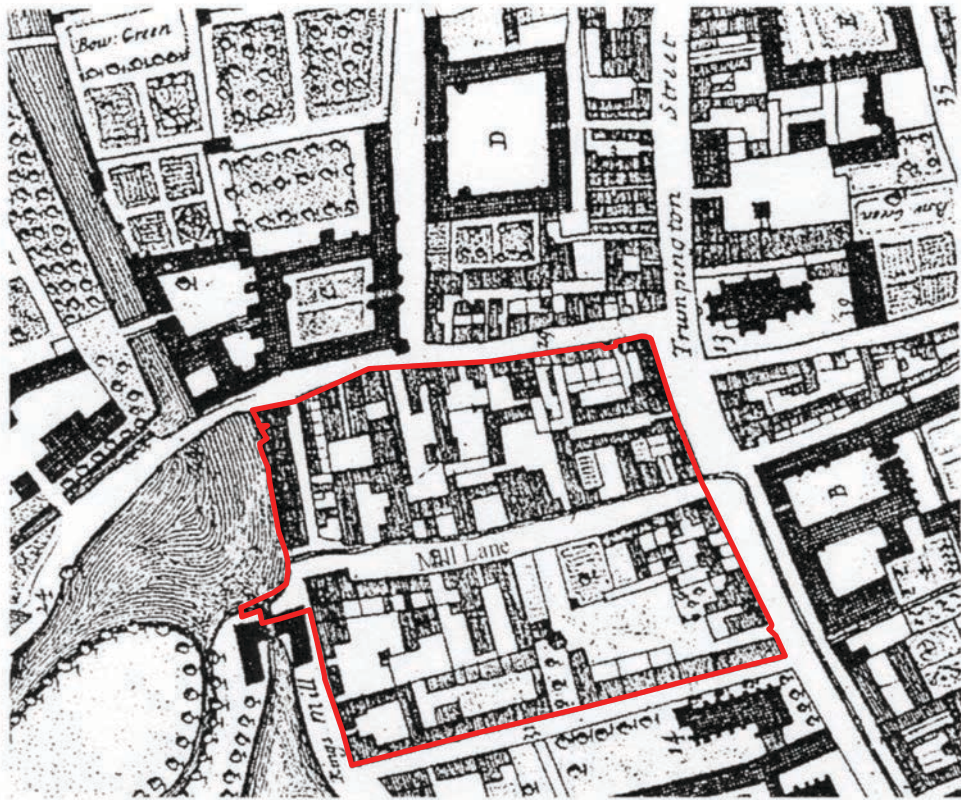


Figure 15. Loggan 1688.

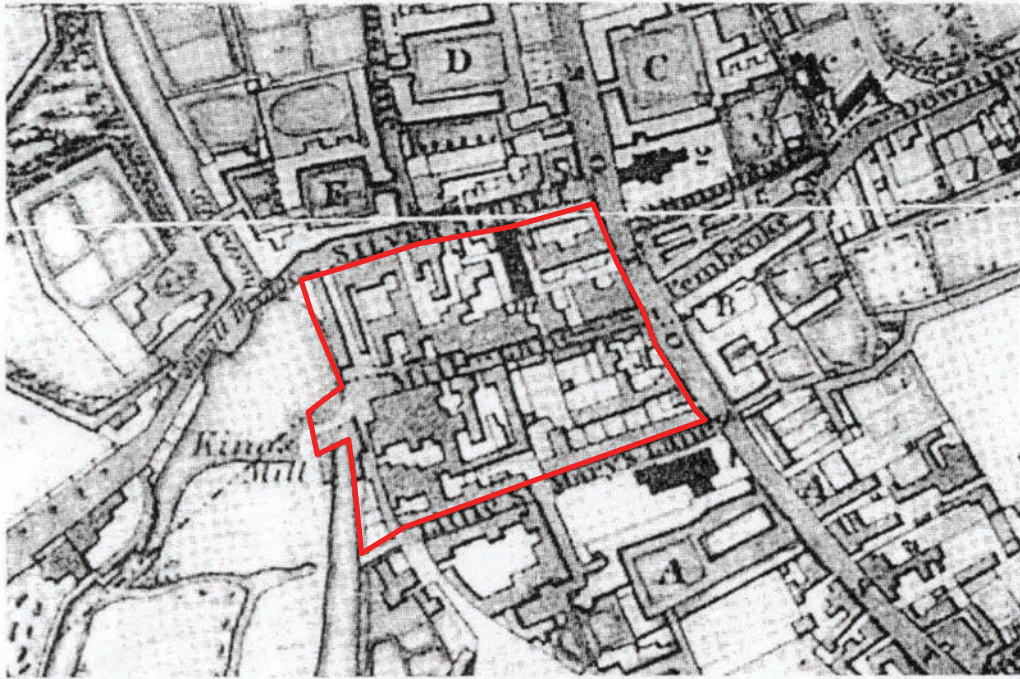


Figure 16. Baker 1830.



Figure 17. Plan of 1888 OS map 1:2500.



Figure 18. 1901 OS map 1:2500.

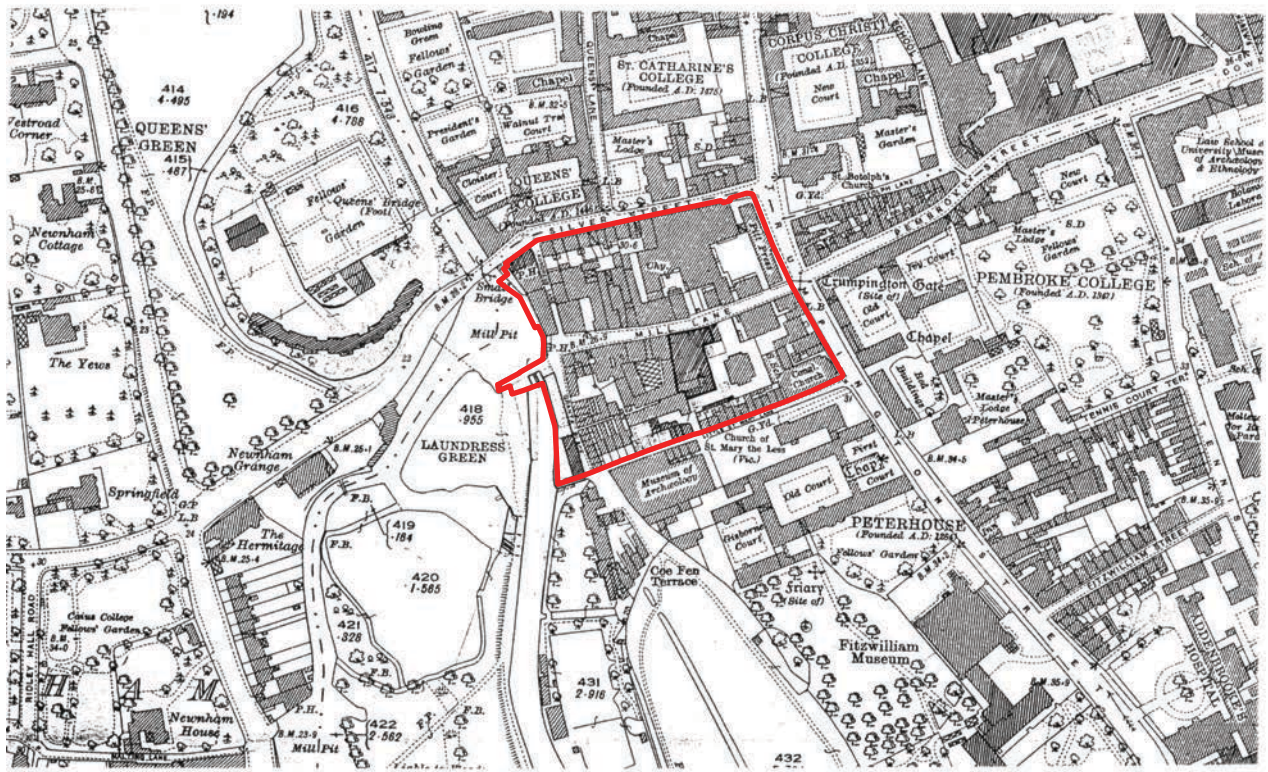


Figure 19. 1927 OS map 1:2500.

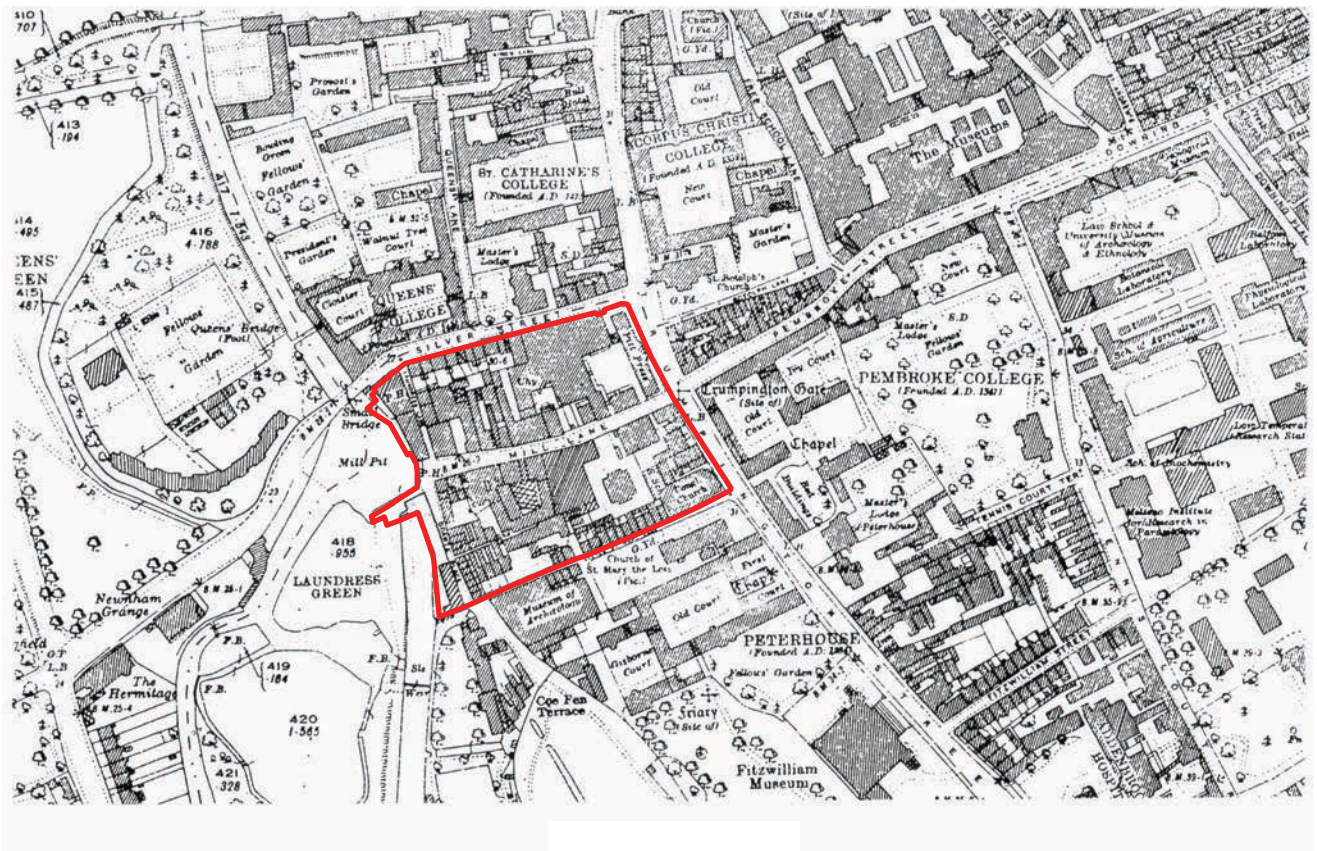


Figure 20. 1951 OS map 1:2500.

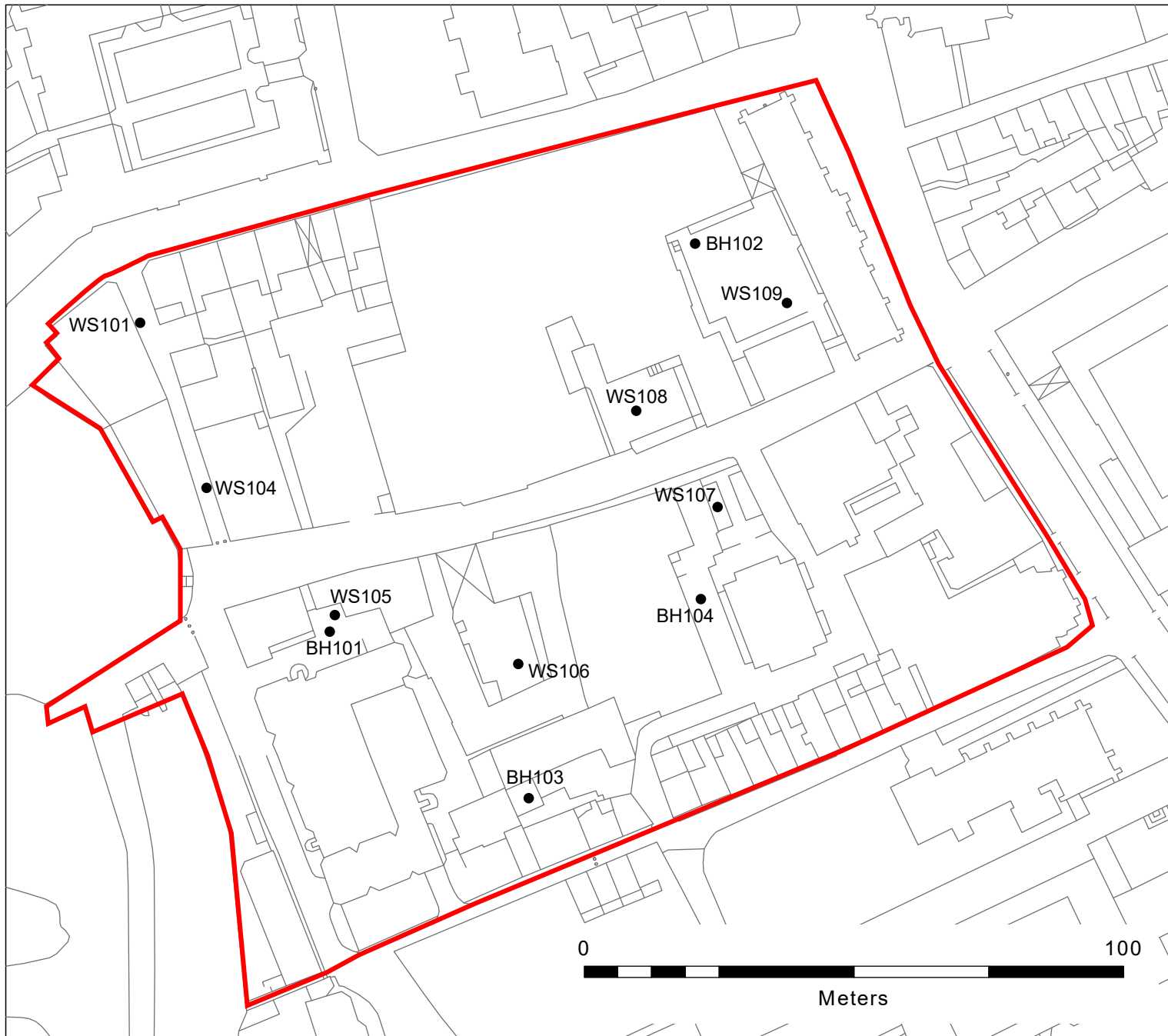
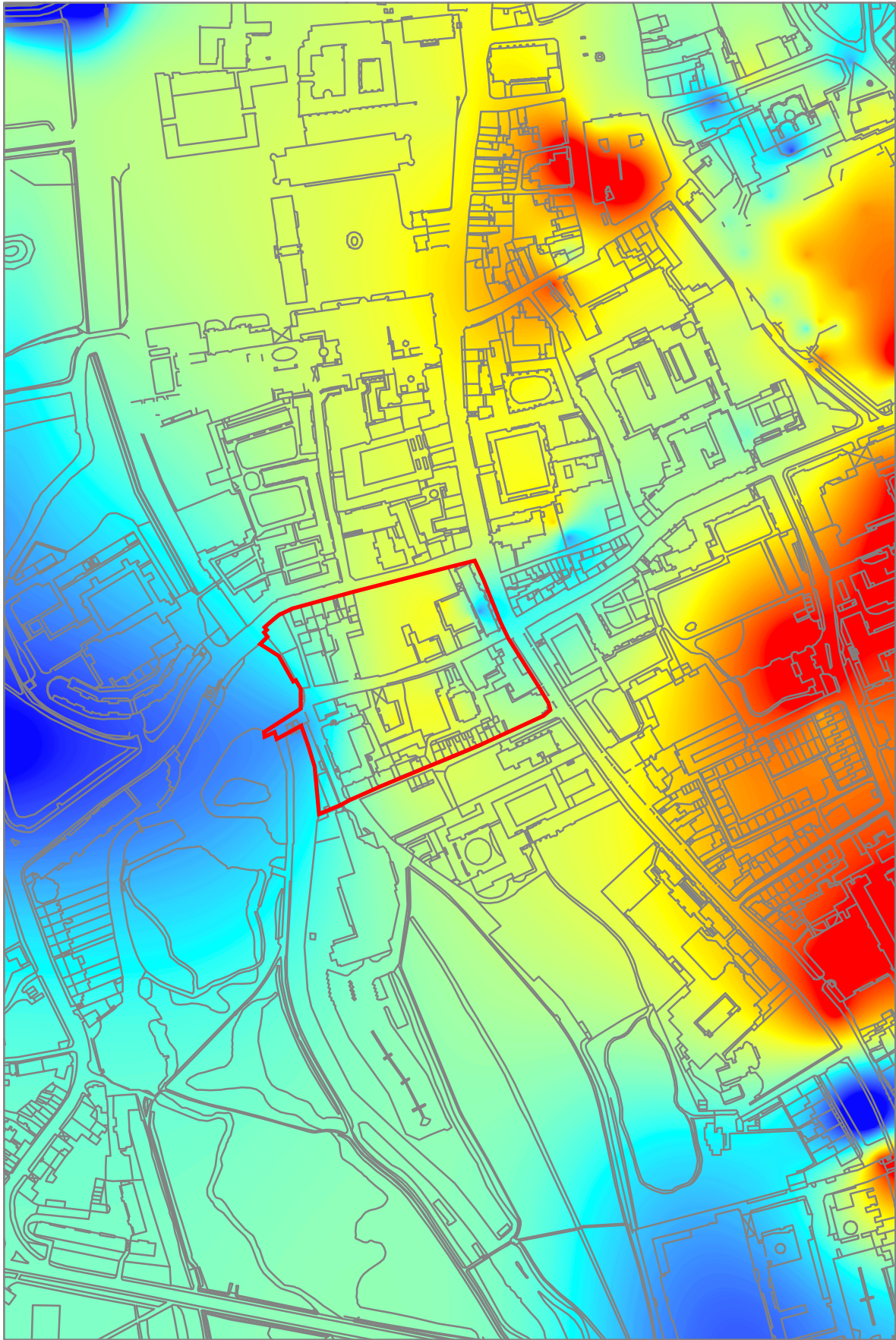


Figure 21: Geotechnical Sample Locations



Extrapolated height of natural geology

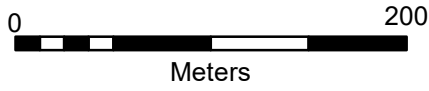
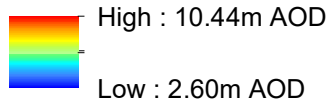
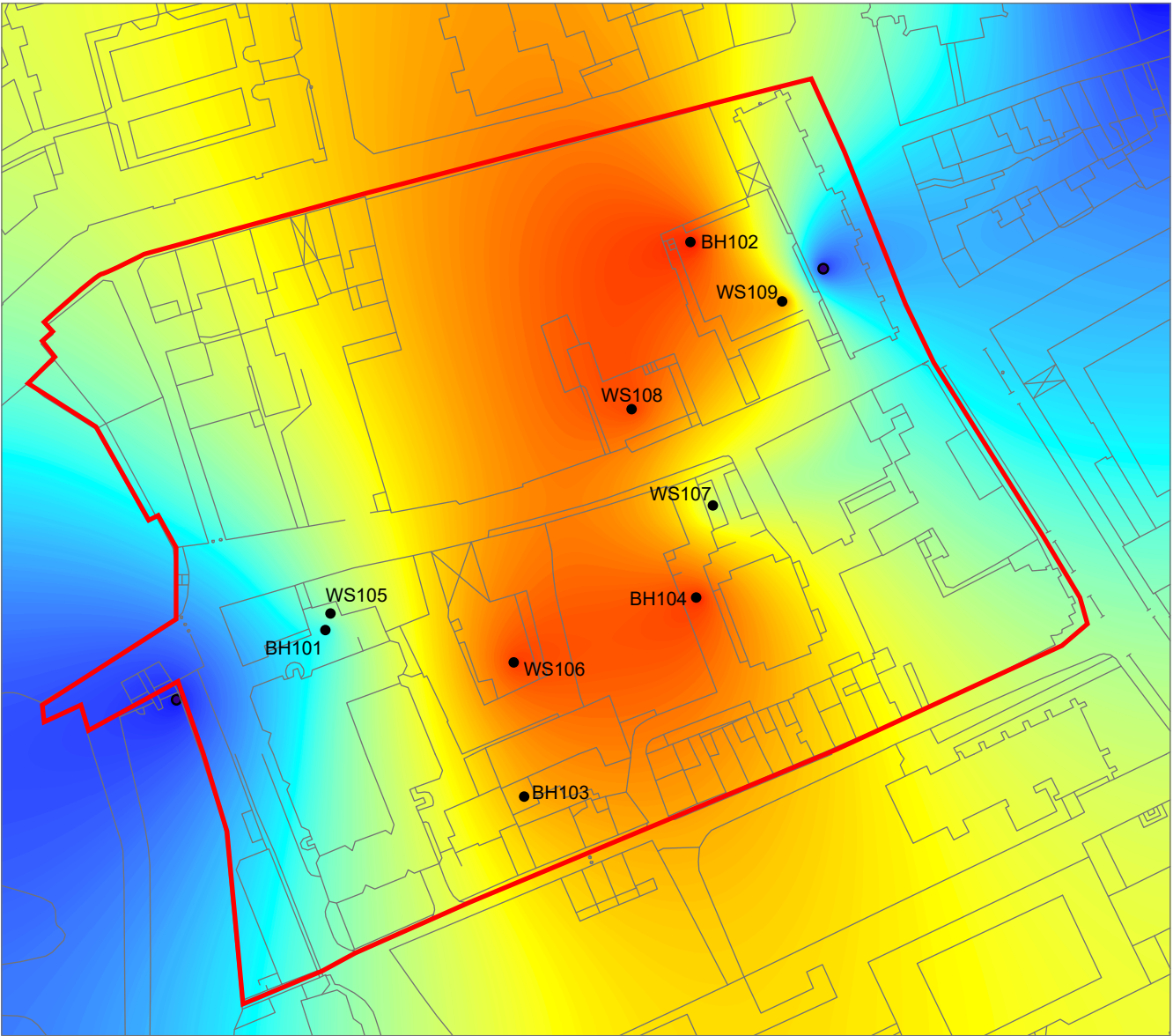


Figure 22: General Deposit Model



Extrapolated height of natural geology

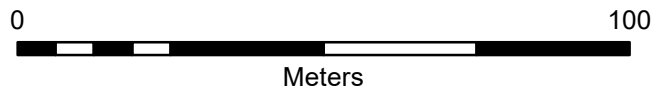
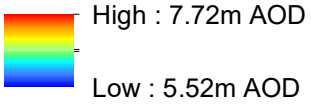


Figure 23: Local Deposit Model Mill Lane Incorporating New Data

10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Planning Policy

National Legislation and Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012

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

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

To achieve this paragraph 126 states:

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 141 notes states that Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible¹⁷. However, the ability to record, evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

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

The relevant policy document is the Cambridge Local Plan (July 2006).

Chapter 3: Designing Cambridge

3/4 Responding to Context

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

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

Paragraph 3.10

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

Paragraph 3.11

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

Paragraph 3.12

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

4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas and 4/10 Listed Buildings. These state:

4/9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas

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

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

Paragraph 4.32

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

Paragraph 4.33

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

Paragraph 4.34

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

Appendix 2 Site, Finds and Listed Buildings* Gazetteer

* included in gazetteer as these are recorded as additional 'monuments' to the listed buildings record in the HER data.

Gaz No.	NGR Grid ref.		Period	Description	Refs.	Browne No.	CHER Refs.
1	544837	258271	Medieval	Early Medieval burial ground, St. Bene't's Church; an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard of Corpus Christi College on behalf of the college. A number of Medieval inhumations were found in Bene't's passage next to the churchyard. The cemetery had been associated with St. Bene't's Church, and was disturbed when the college was constructed in 14 th century. The remains were recovered in what was the earliest entrance to the college.	Cessford & Fallon 2006	-	ECB2460, MCB17415
2	544855	258278	Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: Church of St Bene't. Early 11 th century origin. The tower, the four external angles of the nave, and the south wall of the chancel survive from this period. Enlarged in 14 th century. Nave roof and clear storey 1452. Alterations in 1853 and 1872. Built of rubble with freestone dressings. Internally the main feature is the 11 th century tower-arch. The oldest church in Cambridgeshire. A small area was excavated where a new kitchen was to be built. Unfortunately there were no signs of Saxon work, although a 12 th - 13 th century grave slab was found. The Medieval wall between the churchyard and Free School Lane was located and it was shown that the Victorians had removed about 1.50m of the churchyard during restoration work in the 1850s, accounting for the present drop from street level. Archaeological observation and recording was undertaken within the South Aisle during 2001, revealing mortared floors and robber trenches. The floors predate the Victorian renovations of the church, but are likely to postdate the early fourteenth century fire. The robber trench is likely to be of Victorian date and corresponds to the line of the former southern wall to the South Aisle, which defined the southern extent of the church prior to the 1872 expansion.	RCHM 1959; Malim 1988; Kemp 2001	-	04640, 47338, DCB7439, ECB1403, ECB1137,
3	544825	258262	Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was carried out demonstrating the in-situ survival of Medieval and post-Medieval features and deposits. The remains identified indicate intensive activity to the rear parts of properties fronting onto Bene't Street and Trumpington Street in the Medieval-post medieval periods. A single residual sherd of Roman pottery may indicate that remains of this date may be present. An excavation was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard revealing a stratified sequence of Saxo-Norman to early post-Medieval features and deposits. A single Late	Cessford 2004, 2005; Cessford & Fallon 2006	-	CB15756, ECB1455, ECB2368, ECB2460, MCB15756

				Mesolithic/early Neolithic blade and a fragment of Roman tile were also found, but no evidence for occupation in prehistoric or Roman times. The earliest activity identified was a series of quarry pits dating to the 11 th and 12 th centuries, challenging the view that Trumpington Road was established as a major axis of the town from the early 10 th century onwards. A series of boundary ditches dating to the 13 th -late 14 th century were also recorded, with evidence that much of the area was also used for gardening during this period. Activity on the site increased from the late 14 th century, peaking during the 16 th and early 17 th centuries, and was characterised by a number of large rubbish pits, small scale industry and a substantial stone lined cess pit. No features were recorded dating to the later 17 th or 18 th centuries, and all existing structures were demolished in the 1820s by Corpus Christi College. A number of features produced substantial material culture assemblages, which are particularly interesting as they are thought to represent the material derived from single households. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in and around Hostel Yard of Corpus Christi College, revealing further Saxo-Norman to Victorian features relating to properties fronting onto Trumpington Street and Bene't Street. A number of Medieval inhumations were also found in Bene't's passage next to the churchyard.			
4	544881	258262	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Saxo-Norman and Medieval features, Cavendish Laboratory; following the discovery of archaeological remains during the digging of a pit for a new electron microscope, a programme of works was undertaken, revealing evidence for Saxo-Norman yard surfaces, and a ditch and floors associated with the Medieval Austin Friary. After the dissolution of the friary, the site saw the construction of a cellared house. Some of the earlier remains were preserved in situ.	Hunter 1991	-	CB15721, ECB1401, MCB15721
5	544772	258225	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Medieval and post-Medieval features at Chapel Court, St. Catharine's College; three trial trenches were excavated. The earliest deposit was a garden-soil layer containing 14 th century pottery. During the 15 th century a multi-phase ancillary building with associated yard surfaces has been identified through the excavation of a mortared clunch sill wall. Pits are also seen within these layers. In trench 1 a late 16 th -17 th century boundary wall was constructed but appears to have gone out of use when the nearby college chapel was constructed. The majority of the pottery recovered from these features was post-Medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Medieval coarse wares.	Newman 2013	-	ECB3801, MCB19903
6	544600	258200	Medieval	Medieval inhumations found at Queens' College during 1958 -1960 building work.	Addyman & Biddle 1965; Browne 1974	Map 6, no. 29	05389

7	544700	258200	Medieval	Saxo-Norman pottery found in King's Lane, neck of a black shelly-ware jug, brownish soapy surfaces with rows of square rouletting. Also a sherd with triangular rouletting. Jug with base thumbed underneath, from the King's Lane excavation, thumbed slightly, or not at all, on the sides. Skeleton and pottery found on west side of Queens' Lane during building work. Medieval road remains found during building works in Queens' Lane. Inhumation, stone structure found 1958 - 1960 during building work. Due to commercial excavation, in erecting the stilts of the new Queens' College block beside the Friar's building, two parallel clunch footways 10ft apart were revealed, beneath 17ft of make-up. Five skeletons were also found. The site is that of the Carmelite friary acquired by the college in 1544.	Hughes 1908; Hurst 1956; Wilson & Hurst 1962; Addyman & Biddle 1965; Browne 1974	Map 6, nos. 30, 32, 33	04560, 04561, 04562, 04579, 04580, MCB5512, MCB5513, MCB5514, MCB5531, MCB5532
8	544759	258213	Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: St Catherine's College founded 1475. Medieval and post-Medieval buildings	RCHM 1959, Roach 1959, Woodall <i>et al.</i> 2007.	-	05015, 05015a, 47228, DCB7135-39, DCB7702,
9	544826	258175	Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: Corpus Christi College. The Old Court 1352-76; the oldest buildings in Cambridge designed for College use, and still substantially complete.	RCHM 1959	-	04789, 47120, DCB7197,
10	544850	258190	WWII	WWII shelter. A 1941 source describes four earth-fast shelters or bunkers as 'scarring' the surface of the lawn of Corpus Christi, which had apparently been removed by 1945. Aerial photographic imagery shows three shelters arranged in a triangle in the southern half of New Court. Appear to be of the conventional 'covered trench' type, the earth excavated from the trench being piled on top of the trench lining, which was probably made of concrete. The shelters have two side entrances, one at each end facing source, and a short blast wall in front of each entrance. The dimensions of the shelters indicate they would have accommodated a minimum of 50 persons each. The location of the fourth trench is not known. One photograph shows works underway on the north side of the Court, which exposed the remains of a cellar. However the lack of any earthworks or entrances may suggest this was a simple trench shelter abandoned during construction. The photograph also shows two rows of four white points, which appear to be ventilation shafts, indicating the possibility of more extensive underground works at Corpus Christi. The master of Corpus was a Regional Civil Defence Commissioner, and it is possible that some of the Regional control functions may have been intended to function from an underground complex in New Court.	Alexander 1996	-	MCB17904
11	544900	258200	Medieval	A penny of Ethelred IIs Crux type (c 991 - 997) from the London mint was	Blackburn & Haigh	-	10518,

				found in Free School Lane. It is likely to have been lost before c 1000.	1986		MCB12490
12	544929	258194	Post-Medieval	*Grade II Listed Building: Laboratory of Physical Chemistry. Brick buildings on the site of the Perse School and incorporating the hall of circa 1600 (on account of which the item is listed) with fine hammer-beam roof of five bays with pierced spandrel decoration and enriched braces and pendants. It was much altered in 19 th century (1841 - 1842) and was bought by the University in 1890. Only the north-south range remains of the original building, but it has been much altered.	-	-	DCB7465, 04711, 47302
13	544680	258170	Medieval, Post-Medieval	a) Carmelite church & friary, Queens' College – centred 544600 258200. 13 th century (c. 1256) the friars were given a new piece of land at Newnham where the friars lived for about 40 years. In 1290 they acquired land at Milne Street in Cambridge between Queens' College and King's College, and a church and conventual buildings were built. When the Friary was dissolved in 1538 there were only two friars still in residence. At the Dissolution the friary was acquired by Queens' College and the buildings dismantled. The only surviving remnant is the north wall of Queens' College Fellows' Garden which is the former north wall of the Carmelite Church. The surviving wall of the Carmelite Church extends some 165ft from the east return wall of the Fellows' Garden. There seems little doubt that it is the lower part of the north wall of the Church. It is faced on most of the S side with clunch ashlar. It is divided into seven bays by the remains of former buttresses. In the W bay is a 14 th century doorway now blocked. The whole wall is about 3ft thick patched and heightened with brick. The wall is in fairly good condition and runs along the N side of the Bowling Green of Queens' College. b) Queens' College chapel. The new chapel to the north was built in 1890 - 1891. No tower, no spire, no fleche. The building is of brick with stone dressing, the detail is decorated. In the antechapel are several brasses from the old chapel. 15 th century (c. 1480), Priest cope (head missing);. 16 th century (c. 1535), Priest in academic dress; 1591 Robert Whalley, fellow in civil dress.	Salzman 1948; Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Knowles & Hadcock 1971; Le Strange 1972; Lobel 1975	-	05332, 05333
14	544630	258160	Mesolithic	Flint scrapers found at Queens' College: 1 possible side scraper, abraded, found in bed on N side of Queens' Chapel on New Year's Day 1985; and 1 side and end scraper in good condition from riverside path in Queens 'Fellows' Garden, on 05/11/1984. Either or both could have been introduced in gravel brought onto the site. Illustration and plan with PRC.	HER ref.	-	05916
15	544893	258157	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Test excavations were carried out to assess the archaeological impact of a possible development on the west side of the Master's Garden. These	Edwards 1996b; Alexander 1997	-	ECB1624, ECB1625,

				revealed preserved floor levels of a 16 th century tennis court, below which was less than a metre of Medieval deposits relating to earlier gardens. The garden soils overlay one or more early medieval pits, likely to relate to gravel extraction, and which contained significant quantities of Saxo-Norman pottery, bones and botanical remains. Further archaeological recording was undertaken during the excavation of five observation pits and two boreholes, as part of the preliminary investigations for the proposed library and visitors centre. Remains encountered include the north wall of the tennis court, structural evidence of the summerhouse/Fellow's Garden, domestic evidence dating from the 14 th -16 th centuries as well as evidence of extensive gravel quarrying in the 14 th /15 th centuries. The presence of 12 th /13 th century pottery indicates that the area was close to domestic occupation in the pre-college period, and that features of this data may survive in the vicinity. An undated wall could represent an early college or pre-college culvert, taking rainwater to the King's Ditch.			MCB15941
16	544843	258142	Medieval, Post-Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: Church of St Botolph. With 14 th century nave and north and south aisles; 15 th century South Chapel, South porch and West Tower; rebuilt chancel from designs of G F Bodley. Flint and rubble with Barnack stone dressing. Chancel is late 19 th century except the chancel arch which is 14 th century. NB: separate entry for earlier church, gaz. no. 17.	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990	-	47861, DCB7635,
17	544850	258140	Medieval, Post-Medieval	St Botolph's Church is 14 th century on the site of a 12 th century church of which no structural evidence remains. NB: separate entry for later church, gaz. no. 16.	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990	-	04683
18	544924	258138	Post-Medieval	*Grade II Listed Building: No. 17 Botolph Lane - Botolph House: 4 storeys and basement.	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959	-	04840, 47351, DCB7445,
19a	544700	258130	Medieval	Queens' College Chapel. The "old" chapel (now the war memorial library) is situated at the above grid ref, has been completely hidden and nothing of the original 15 th century building can be observed. See also gaz. no. 13.	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990	-	05334
19b	544712	258134	Post-Medieval	Monitoring was undertaken during the replacement of the floor at Old Hall, revealing the vaulted cellars below the floor and a sequence of deposits relating to construction and alteration of the hall.	Tipper 2004	-	ECB1423
20a	544733	258122	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: St Catherine's College, Screen and Gates of Master's Lodge fronting Queen's Lane Listed Building/	HER ref.	-	DCB7135 – DCB7139
20b	544758	258129	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: St Catherine's College.	RCHM 1959		DCB7701 – DCB77022
21	544779	258125	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: No. 5 Silver Street dated to c. 1800. Modern shop front on ground floor.	HER ref.	-	DCB7276

22	544785	258128	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Nos 2 to 4 (consecutively) 3 storeys with attics; gault brick; mansard slate roof;	HER ref.	-	DCB7041
23	544833	258128	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Wall and Fence of the Churchyard of the Church of St Botolph. Late 18 th century - cast iron fence with vase finials on the main stanchions stretching between St Botolph's Lane and Corpus Christi College on either side of the church tower. Return wall fronting St Botolph's Lane, red brick, stone capped.	HER ref.	-	DCB7237
24	545082	258465	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	1. a) Two ancient ditches and objects of Medieval date between Hobson Street and Sidney Street, Cambridge. Objects found along the supposed line of Henry III's ditch. The digging of the foundations for the new Post Office exposed the ditch running along the west side of Hobson Street; nothing came out of the ditch at this point. At the southwest, or Sidney Street side of the area there was lying on the gravel a mass of silty clay which must have been thrown out from some ditch or pond close by. Much of this re-made sand and gravel seemed to have been thrown out when the Hobson Street ditch was dug, and if this be the King's Ditch the relics must be of the age of Henry III. (TL 4507 5848). b) Barnwell Gate 13 th century was probably a toll gate related to the customs barrier, King's ditch. (TL 4508 5846). c) In late January 1989, an excavation, funded by English Heritage was carried out in advance of the building of a Holiday Inn on this site, to establish whether the King's Ditch crossed the site. No trace of the ditch was identified and it seems probable that it passes just to the N of the site. (TL 4506 5829). d) Evaluation revealed traces of Medieval ridge and furrow and a medieval ploughsoil that contained unabraded sherds of 13 th - 14 th century date. Two later pits were also recorded in section, probably representing garden planting pits. No Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered, which has implications for the putative early date of this stretch of the King's Ditch, which ran some 60m to the north of the site. (TL 4506 5819). e) The channel fed water into a conduit head at the southeast corner of Trumpington Road and Lensfield Road. From here it was let into the King's Ditch at the junction of Trumpington Street and Pembroke Street. (TL 4484 5807). f) This note follows up the line of inquiry as to the position of certain rubbish-holes, whether ditches or pits, which occur within the ancient town of Cambridge as defined by the King's ditch. The ditch as far as can be ascertained by excavations did not approach very close to the houses, but on its banks there was always a waste space where rubbish was shot. The excavations recently carried on Messers Fosters' property on the south side of Silver Street opposite Queens' College, have exposed a section though such ancient made-ground down to the gravel of the lower river-terrace. (TL 4471	Bennett, 1893; Hughes 1895a, 1903; RCHM 1959; Roach 1959; Malim 1989; Gdaniec 1992b; Cessford 2007	-	04999, MCB16049

				5806). 2. The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook an archaeological excavation at the Grand Arcade site, Cambridge (TL 451 583), between the 7 th of February 2005 and the 11 th of July 2006, in advance of a major redevelopment by the Grand Arcade Partnership. Within the 1.5 hectare development area 0.7 hectares had surviving deposits that were investigated archaeologically, of this just under 0.5 hectares had well preserved archaeological sequences. There was a very small amount of evidence for Middle Iron Age, Roman and Middle Saxon activity at the site. The main occupation sequence began in the 11 th century AD this consisted primarily of the King's Ditch and a dozen properties. Several substantial lengths of the town boundary known as the King's Ditch were investigated, these indicated that the ditch was probably constructed in the 11 th century and was dug in a series of short segments with some deeper slots. The ditch was then well maintained throughout the Medieval period, being recut a number of times. One probable bridge pier was present. In the late 15 th and 16 th centuries the maintenance of the ditch began to break down, with the ditch becoming shallower and increasing amounts of refuse being dumped in it. The ditch continued to become shallower and the later 17 th and 18 th century phases of the ditch were represented solely by the lower portions of wooden stakes and brick footings. The ditch was completely backfilled in the 19 th century			
25	544745	258113	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval pottery; two divisions. The second and later is that of which the Bellarmine, or grey-beard is the type, and which belong to the 16 th and 17 th century, and possibly in use still later. With the older pottery we could place the bright green glazed ware, and the rimmed cooking pots, and with the later the older pipes, of which a large number of fairly perfect specimens were procured".	Bennett 1893	-	04999a, MCB6050
26	544600	258100	Medieval, Post-Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: Queens' College. situated between Queen's Lane and the river, was founded in C15 (1448) by Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI and was refounded in 1465 by Queen Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. The foundation stone was laid in April 1448 at the southeast angle of the old chapel. The buildings surrounding Front Court, including the Gatehouse, Hall and Library, were built in 1448 - 1449 with some later alterations. The north and west ranges and South Walk of Cloister Court are of mid 15 th century date, and these courts are among the best preserved examples of Medieval college architecture in the University. Front Court at Queens', with its gatehouse in Queen's Lane, is the earliest fully developed Cambridge college court, a style of building that was later imitated many times, and is one of the best preserved examples of medieval college	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Roach 1967; Petty et al. 2007	-	05362, 05362a

				architecture in the city. The eastern range, which includes the gatehouse, was the first part to be constructed; its brickwork is only a facing being filled in behind with rubble. The huge oak gates with their wrought iron hinges are the original ones from 1448. Radical changes have been made to the buildings of Queens' College the battlements that had decorated the Hall since the 1860s were taken down; the plaster that had covered the half timbered front of the Long Gallery was removed; and the Victorian clock tower, visible over the roof of the Hall, disappeared. The new buildings forming the south and west sides of Pump Court were built from the designs of James Essex between 1756 and 1760. The east Range of Walnut Tree Court was erected 1616 -1619 and the Chapel to the north was added in 1890.			
27	544760	258100	Post-Medieval	CUP Pitt Building, Silver Street. In 1655 the University leased ground on the corner of Silver Street and Queen's Lane to building a printing house. In 1762 the Syndics of the Press purchased a house called the White Lion on Silver Street, thought to have been on the site of the printing warehouse, which was erected in 1786 and altered in 1804 to accommodate the printing office. By 1821 it was necessary to further expand the business and the large messuage was acquired adjoining the south side of the new printing office. 1826 saw construction begin on a dwelling house for the printer fronting Mill Lane, and a new printing house on the west side of the quadrangle. Between 1825 and 1831 the University bought up all the properties fronting Trumpington Street between Silver Street and Mill Lane, allowing the construction of the Pitt Building to go ahead. In 1831 the north side of the internal courtyard was completed by the construction of a building linking the Pitt Building and the western printing house. Expansion continued with the piecemeal acquisition of nearby properties in the later 19 th century, and the south side of the quadrangle was finally bridged in 1893 with a single storey red brick building in Dutch Queen Anne Style, containing the Syndicate Room and offices. In 1963 new printing premises were completed in Shaftsbury Road, although the printing office continued to operate from the Pitt Building.	Alexander 2000	-	MCB17914
28	544800	258100	Medieval	Medieval pottery found in 1928 at the University Press.	Hurst & West 1957; Browne 1974	Map 6, no. 38	04544, MCB5492
29	544820	258098	Post-Medieval	a) *Grade II Listed Building: Pitt Press. 1831. By Edward Blore. In the Gothic style. Ashlar faced, with a central tower rising above the flanking ranges. 3 storeys. 4-centred entrance archway with oriel window over; the hall has a vaulted ceiling with moulded ribs. The wings, the fenestration and the interior were all altered 1934-7 by Murray Easton, and the drip-moulds were	RCHM 1959; HER ref.	-	a) DCB7469, 04714, b) DCB7222

				removed. Pinnacles and a pierced, embattled parapet, slate mansard roof. The University Press has group value with the surrounding buildings. b) Telephone Kiosk outside Pitt Building. GV Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. TL 44808 58121			
30	544844	258110	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Nos. 1-1B Botolph Lane. 16 th century, but much altered and with a late 18 th century appearance. Timber framed and plastered. 2 storeys.	HER ref.	-	DCB7443
31	544844	258108	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: No. 54 Trumpington Street. Early 19 th century. Grey gault brick. 3 storeys and basement.	HER ref.	-	DCB7755
32	544845	258104	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: No. 53 Trumpington Street: Early 19 th century. Grey gault brick. 3 storeys and attic, 2 windows, sashes with glazing bars, cast-iron grilles to first floor, 1 attic dormer.	HER ref.	-	DCB7236
33	544859	258108	Medieval	52-54 Trumpington Street; a programme of test pitting was undertaken in March 2000, revealing archaeological deposits from at least the 11 th century. Later Medieval features were also found to survive. An augur was also used to ascertain the depth of natural gravels, which was 1.6m below ground depth.	Whittaker 2001	-	CB15507, ECB1147, MCB15507
34	544810	258090	Roman	Roman pottery and coins found in 1892-93 and 1923 at Mill Lane and Pitt Press.	Bennett 1893; Hughes 1915; Browne 1974	Map 6, no. 25	04865, MCB5882
35	544848	258089	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: No. 51 Trumpington Street. Early 19 th century, 3 storeys; gault brick; stone band below parapet; 2 windows west front, with modern shop window on ground floor; symmetrically designed front to Pembroke Street, 3 windows, flat brick arches, glazing bars; central round-headed doorway of 2 orders now blocked and window substituted. Iron railing to balcony on first floor west front. Nos 51 to 54 (consecutively) and the Church of St Botolph form a group.	HER ref.	-	
36	544890	258090	Post-Medieval	A lift-pit was excavated within the cellar of the hall of Pembroke College, which measured 1.55m by 0.88m in extent. Within the lift-pit, a series of four 19 th to 20 th century floor surfaces were identified. The earliest of these surfaces consisted of a layer of large limestone flags, which had subsequently been overlain by two succeeding layers of concrete. The sequence was finally capped by a layer of modern quarry tiles. No evidence of the original, 14th century hall - which was demolished and replaced with the present standing structure in 1875-77 - was uncovered. Neither was any evidence of pre-collegiate, domestic occupation at the site identified. It therefore appears that the entire pre-19 th century archaeological sequence was destroyed when the hall was rebuilt.	Newman 2011	-	ECB3651

37	544859	258080	Medieval, Post-Medieval	*Grade I Listed Building: Pembroke College, the Buildings surrounding Old Court, Ivy Court and chapel.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7090, MCB17234, 47201
38	544843	258077	Medieval	King's Ditch; see Gaz. No. 24 for full entry. Included here for record completeness only.			
39	544659	258070	Post-Medieval	Silver Street Bridge, Cambridge. Silver Street Bridge (or Small Bridge), carries Silver Street over the Cam immediately south west of Queens' College. Of cast iron, brick and stone, it was built in 1841 in replacement of one of timber described as dilapidated in the Cambridge Chronicle of 5 th August 1836. The iron span was cast by Charles Finch at his Market Hill foundry (Cambridge Business Man, 7 th March 1918). A panel with his name is said to have been on the south side but is no longer visible. The total cost was £1,956 15s. The bridge is generally similar to Magdalene Bridge but the spandrels on both sides have ribbed panels enclosing shields of arms of the town supported by seahorses and with a castle above. The soffit is in six ribbed and panelled bays. Projecting upstream from the abutments are iron-faced cutwaters decorated with panels with two centred heads. The approaches are bounded by stone lengths of brick parapet-walling between pairs of stone piers; two of the south piers support cast-iron lamp standards. The bridge is strengthened with later iron ties.	RCHM 1959	-	04985, MCB6032
40	544850	258070	Medieval	Trumpington Gate (site of); 13 th century, was probably a toll gate related to the customs barrier, King's Ditch.	Roach 1959	-	04585, MCB5537
41	545082	258465	Medieval	King's Ditch; see Gaz. No. 24 for full entry. Included here for record completeness only.	-	-	-
42a	544835	258068	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: South corner of Mill Lane and Trumpington Street. Early 19 th century. Three storeys; gault brick; slate roof; stone band at 1 st floor sill level; stone cornice below parapet; quadrant angle; Mill Lane front, three windows, flat brick arches, glazing bars and round-headed doorway with moulded stone archivolt; modern carriage-way on right with 1 original window and one modern window on 1 st floor and 1 modern window on 2nd floor; Trumpington Street front, two windows.	RCHM 1959	-	ECB7490
42b	544848	258041	Post-Medieval	*Grade II Listed Building: No. 74 Trumpington Street. Also includes No 1 Mill Lane and the house adjoining No 74 on north. By James Essex, c. 1760; 3 storeys with basement; symmetrically designed front; wooden entablature below parapet; three windows; 2 nd floor with moulded architraves; side window ground and first floor Venetian type; middle first floor with architraves, frieze and cornice; doorway approached by short flight of stone steps; remains of wrought iron standards to entrance gate. Also house	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7016, DCB7238, 04839, 47870

				adjoining No. 74; No. 74a Trumpington Street. Randall House/Kenmare. 18 th century, two storeys; red brick. See also gaz. no. 48 for additional listed buildings in Little St Mary's Lane.			
43	544937	258045	Medieval, Post-Medieval	A clunch-lined cess pit was found during an 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 2000b, 2001, 2002	-	CB15247, ECB906, ECB907, MCB15247
44	544892	258042	Post-Medieval	Grade I Listed Building. Pembroke College chapel within Hitcham's Cloister. The Chapel 1663-5. By Sir Christopher Wren, extended one bay eastwards in 1880 by George Gilbert Scott. It is the earliest completed work by Wren. Built of Portland stone with a Corinthian order.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7164
45	544857	258040	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	-	ECB1671, MCB15982
46	544800	258100	Medieval	Found in the chapel of Pembroke College. This jug, with six others, was found in the north wall of the Old Library of Pembroke College during the restoration of 1881. They were all found in similar situations. The jug is of hard black ware, is 9,5in high and 6,5in across its greatest width. 'Sounds Post Medieval to me'.	Hughes 1915	-	04493, MCB5435
47	544937	258045	Post-Medieval	The Old Brewhouse, Peterhouse College. The Old Brewhouse is situated in	Hall & Baggs 2000;	-	CB15248,

				the NW corner of the Master's Gardens, Peterhouse, and was subject to architectural and archaeological investigation in 1992 and 2000. The structure is first depicted on the 1574 map by Lynn, and subsequently by Braun in 1575 and Hammond in 1592. The south part of the structure shows two structural phases. The first is a timber framed structure with three structural bays and a roof of collared rafters with braced crown posts, thought to date from the first half of the sixteenth century. Test pits around the Brewhouse suggest the building was set within a yard, with latrine and other pits containing domestic waste. Sometime during the 17 th century an outbuilding or annex was added to the northern end of the building, of which a post hole revealed in a test pit may be the surviving remains. In the late 17 th /early 18 th century this was replaced with a more permanent block, probably acting as stables for the newly constructed Master's House. During the 18 th century the outer walls of the ground floor were rebuilt in brick, fireplaces added and the roof reconstructed. In the early 19 th century the northern building was reconstructed, part of which was truncated when Pembroke College library was built in 1875. A stretch of wall exposed during a watching brief in Pembroke Library seems to correspond to the northern end of the Brewhouse. See gaz. no. 43.	Hall 2002		ECB906, ECB907
48a	544822	258007	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Buildings: Nos 2 to 4 (consecutively) TL 4457 NE 9/86 TL 4457 SE 6/86A Nos 8 to 11 (consec) TL 4457 NE 9/86A TL 4457 NE 9/86B 29.3.62. Nos 12 to 14 (consec) II 2. Range of picturesque small dwellings, mostly of C18, and of 2 storeys with attics with hung sash windows, some with and some without glazing bars. Individually none are of any particular architectural merit. They have brick or plastered fronts. Nos 2, 3 and 4 are of one building and have hipped dormers with moulded cornice. Nos 2 and 3 have door-cases with panelled jambs and heads. Nos 5, 6 and 7 are modern. Nos 12, 13 and 14 are of 17 th century and have projecting upper storeys.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7600
48b	5 44834	258013	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: No 1 Little St Mary's Lane. Early 19 th century. Grey gault brick. Three storeys and basement, one window, sashes with glazing bars. Modern door. Parapet, roof not visible. Attached to the SE corner and mounted on a bracket is a fine and functioning 19 th century gas lamp with decorative corners to the top, which has a protective cover to the apex vent.	RCHM 1959		DCB7339, DCB7492
48c	544852	258024	Post-Medieval	*Grade II Listed Building: Emmanuel United Reformed Church: 1874 by James Cubitt. Modified Early English style. Stone, with slate roofs. West tower, nave, aisles and sanctuary. Four-stage tower with set-back buttresses to lower three stages.	HER ref.	-	CB14863, DCB7508
49	544883	258028	Post-Medieval	Pembroke College, Screen Entrance from Trumpington Street between the	HER ref.	-	DCB7692

				Chapel and the Red Building. Mid-19 th century. In the perpendicular style. 3 stone arches with wrought iron gates in the centre one, and screens in the other two.			
50	544876	258016	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: 19 th century cast iron church fence of St Mary the Less fronting Trumpington Street.	HER ref.	-	DCB7239
51	544799	257986	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: 19 th century railings, gates and gas lamp bordering the churchyard of St Mary the Less.	HER ref.		DCB7788
52a	544730	257650	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Coe Fen/ Sheep's Green, Cambridge, both low-lying meadows prone to flooding by the River Cam, which prevented the expansion of Cambridge in medieval times. In 1815 proposals to enclose Coe Fen failed and in the mid 1800s proposals to bring the new railway line to Cambridge across the site also failed. By 1877 the land consisted of 14 hectares and although a new road and bridge were proposed to connect Trumpington Road to Newnham in 1912, the site has hardly changed in size for over 100 years. During the late 19 th century part of the river was used by men and boys for nude bathing. This stretch of the Cam was preferred because of the levels of sewage deposited into the river at Magdalene Bridge and Barnwell Pool. Women passing were expected to lower their parasols over their eyes. (A Saxon disc brooch is recorded on Grid Ref NGR 544700 25800; however, the record entry states this was found in Magdalene Street, Cambridge.)	Cambridge Gardens Trust 2000; (Salzman 1948)		MCB19534; (04571)
52b	544714	258020	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Nos. 12-14 Mill Lane. The Mill Public House. Late 18 th century. Brick, upper storey to Mill Lane plastered. five windows facing Mill Lane, square headed, some with glazing bars. Three pedimented dormers to Mill Lane, 1 to Granta Place. Tiled roof.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7327
52c	544730	258031	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building. Nos. 12-14 Mill Lane. Mill Haven – West House. 16 th century origin, front remodelled c18, when ground floor was refronted with brick; 4 windows hung sashes and shutters. 1 st floor projecting; 3 sash windows, 1 without glazing bars; central chimney stack with 2 recessed round-headed panels on front face. 1 room has 18 th century fielded panelling.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7492
52d	544742	258031	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Nos. 12-14 Mill Lane. Mill Haven – East House. comprises two houses now in one occupation. Circa 1775, 3 storeys, red brick; painted plaster band at 1st floor level; moulded wood cornice below parapet; 4 windows, moulded flush frames, glazing bars; shutters to ground floor; wood doorcase on right with Ionic pilasters and entablature with dentilled cornice; eight-panelled door in semi-circular head with ornamental metal fan-light. The entrance hall has a plaster quadripartite vault, reset early 17 th century panelling and a good staircase. The Dining room has the	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7491

				original late 18 th century fittings.			
53	544900	258000	Medieval	Saxon iron object found opposite Pembroke College, c. 1899?	Browne 1974	Map 25, no. 6	04673
54	545040	258040	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Residual finds; 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 (early Medieval or possibly IA) all probably the result of manuring.	Robinson & Evans 1995	-	11821, ECB997, MCB13913
55	544855	257996	Medieval, Post-Medieval	*Grade II Listed Building: Church of St Mary-the-Less. The Church consists of an undivided chancel and nave of five bays built between 1340 and 1352 with 12 th century tower porch in north end of west wall; south chantry chapel of 1517; modern south Chapel, south porch, choir vestry and west tower. For long time served as chapel of Peterhouse, with gallery to it. Interesting example of C14 work with noteworthy font and canopy and good 18 th century pulpit. Rubble, ashlar faced with Barnack and church dressings restored by Gilbert Scott, 1856-7. Brass of John Hollrock 1436. Sundial on south-west buttress. See also gaz. no. 56.	RCHM 1959	-	DCB7017
56	544860	257990	Medieval, Post-Medieval	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 belong the remains of the west tower – see gaz. no. 55. The 1990 vestry alteration 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 "rescue" any archaeological information that might be present. Though St Neots ware pottery was discovered, and a few disappointingly 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 reasons why nothing significant was found appears to be twofold. First, grave digging would have destroyed all sub-surface features. Secondly, 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 discovered 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. The author thinks that these vaults are to be left undisturbed. Two test pits opened in 2009 did not	RCHM 1959; Lucas 1990; Fletcher 2010	-	04809, ECB1528, ECB3313

				encounter any archaeological finds or features. A small quantity of human bones were recovered and handed back to the church for reburial.			
57	544880	257070	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Peterhouse Chapel. Peterhouse is the oldest of the Cambridge Colleges and was founded in 1280 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in the dwelling place of the secular brethren of the Hospital of St John. It was moved to its present site in 1284. The oldest surviving buildings are the S Range of First Court and Old Court, including the Hall, which were built about 1290. The remainder of Old Court was completed in the 15 th century. The Chapel stands in the First Court projecting centrally and axially from the E. side of Old Court. Built in 1628-32 by George Thompson, designer unknown. Originally of clunch faced with brick, but later faced with ashlar, work finished in 1665, northwest bay only place where original brickwork exposed. The east wall has octagonal turrets at angles, with embattled parapets and ogee cappings. 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 finished with a moulded cornice and a plain parapet with moulded capping. See also gaz. no. 70.	RCHM 1959; Chainey 1990	-	05216
58	544792	257964	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: Museum of Classical Archaeology and Peterhouse, arch in north boundary wall of the College, dated 1833.	HER ref.	-	DCB7340
59	544724	257961	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building: The Mill and the Mill Bridge and paved surround. Only remains of the mill that stood on the site for several centuries.	HER ref.	-	DCB7050
60	544960	257940	Post-Medieval	Little Rose Inn. The long rectangular range bordering the street was built in the 16 th century. 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.	RCHM 1959	-	04980
61	544843	257932	Medieval	Medieval wall and floor remains, Peterhouse College. A recording brief was carried out during alteration works to the kitchens. 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	-	ECB1673, MCB15985
62	544780	257930	Post-Medieval	Post-Medieval dumps. Two test pits were excavated in the grounds of Peterhouse, Cambridge, revealing a series of layers of post-medieval dumping. All layers post-dated the construction of the nearby college boundary in the early 16 th century, and comprise both large-scale dumping of building material and smaller scale disposal of domestic waste. A large deposit of Collyweston tiles was found, indicating the demolition of a roof	Swaysland 2005	-	ECB2047, MCB16713

				from a high status building in the 17 th or 18 th centuries. No evidence of medieval activity was found, in keeping with the documentary evidence concerning the marginal use and development of this part of the college in the this period.			
63	544800	257910	Post-Medieval	Peterhouse College. Post-Medieval remains at the New Birdwood Building, Peterhouse. Work initially started with the archaeological monitoring of a pipe trench and soak away in the vicinity of Gisborne Court (Area 1) This revealed a few pits the earliest dated to the 16 th -17 th centuries. This was followed by an evaluation trench within the area of Fen Court (Area 2). This revealed a sequence of 18th century dumps of material deposited to raise the ground level. The remains of two walls, forming a right angle were uncovered. The appearance of the bricks and the sandy mortar used in construction suggests an 18th century date. This was later demolished and the rubble has formed a layer which overlies the footings. Evidence of medieval pit digging was also present.	Rees 2012	-	ECB3800, MCB19924
64	544980	257930	Post-Medieval	Tunwells Court. of one and two storeys with attics, has 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 W 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 N and the S lateral ranges by linking the earlier buildings in the 18 th century and Mod times respectively, the modern S link being no more than outbuildings and screen walls.	RCHM 1959	-	04885
65	544985	257928	Post-Medieval	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
66	544980	257910	Post-Medieval	Fitzwilliam House. 18 th century to 20 th century.	RCHM 1959	-	04988
67	544860	257910	Medieval	Site of friary - Friars of the Sack - the bought, and established themselves in, the house of John Le Rus, then mayor of Cambridge: it was situated 'about where the Fitzwilliam Museum now stands.' In the 14 th century (1307) the Friars abandoned their site, and made over the property to the neighbouring college of Peterhouse.	Salzman 1948	-	05148
68	5	2	Medieval, Post-Medieval	Several small postholes/pits dating to the 12 th 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	Whittaker 2002	-	CB15243, CB15244, ECB903

				<p>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 13th century structure. Residual Roman pottery was also found in the plough soil and pit features, presumed to have resulted from manuring. Remains of a c.13th 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 15th century, with some evidence for activity in the 16th century in the form of pits and postholes. There is sparse evidence for post-Medieval activity, with the exception of a probable 18th century drain and 17th 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.</p>			
69	544900	257900	Prehistoric, Medieval	<p>Prehistoric stone object found 1901, (exact location not known). Medieval pottery found c. 1884 (exact location not known).</p>	Marr & Burkett 1924; Browne 1974	Map 26	04433, 04433a
70	5	2	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Peterhouse is the oldest of the Cambridge Colleges and was founded in 1280 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in the dwelling place of the secular brethren of the Hospital of St John. It was moved to its present site in 1284. The oldest surviving buildings are the S Range of First Court and Old Court, including the Hall, which were built about 1290. The remainder of Old Court was completed in the 15th century. The Chapel stands in the First Court projecting centrally and axially from the E. side of Old Court. Built in 1628-32 by George Thompson, designer unknown. Originally of clunch faced with brick, but later faced with ashlar, work finished in 1665, northwest bay only place where original brickwork exposed. The east wall has octagonal turrets at angles, with embattled parapets and ogee cappings. 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 finished with a moulded cornice and a plain parapet with moulded capping. See also gaz. no. 57.</p>	RCHM 1959; Roach 1967, Hall & Lovatt 1990; Petty et al. 2007	-	05021

Appendix 3 Borehole and Window Sample Logs

Borehole 101

Height AOD	Depth	Description
	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 - 0.70m	Firm-friable grey sandy clay. Frequent CBM fragments.
	0.70m	Concrete wall footing.
In west face	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 – 0.58m	Faced yellow brick wall
	0.58 – 0.70m	Blue grey clay beneath wall.
	0.70m	Concrete wall footing.
	0.70m	Stopped due to concrete, natural not reached.

Borehole 101(D)

Height AOD	Depth	Description
7.75m	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 - 0.25m	Yellowish brown sand, moderate concrete fragments (tarmac sub-base).
	0.25 – 0.40m	Firm grey sandy clay. Moderate concrete and CBM fragments: Archaeological deposit.
	0.40 – 1.50m	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay. Occasional CBM fragments and animal bone: Archaeological deposit.
6.25m	1.50 – 2.30m	Sand and gravel: Natural
	2.30 – 3.00m	Mottled brown and grey sandy clay: Natural
	3.00m+	Gault clay: Natural

Borehole 102

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.25m	0.00 - 0.20m	Tarmac
	0.20 - 0.30m	Concrete fragments in loose tarmac matrix
	0.30 – 1.00m	Friable brownish grey sandy silt. Occasional mortar flecks. Sherd of 16 th century pottery at 0.70m: Archaeological deposit.
	1.00 – 1.50m	Friable to loose grey brown silty sand. Moderate gravel: Archaeological deposit.
7.75m	1.50m+	Sand and gravel: Natural

Borehole 103

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.67m	0.00 - 0.14m	Tarmac
	0.14 - 0.35m	Mortary rubble (tarmac sub-base)
	0.35 – 2.10m	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Rare CBM and mortar fragments.
	2.10 – 2.20m	Mottled friable dark grey brown sandy silt and light brown sandy silt with patches of orange sand: Archaeological deposit.
7.47m	2.20m – 3.40m	Sand and gravel: Natural
	3.40m+	Gault clay: Natural

Borehole 104

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.11m	0.00 – 0.50m	Light greyish brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to coarse sand with occasional brick cobbles. Gravel is angular to sub-angular, fine to coarse of brick, flint and concrete.
	0.50 – 1.40m	Soft dark greyish brown slightly gravelly sandy clay. Gravel is sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to coarse of brick and flint: Archaeological deposit.
	1.40 – 3.50m	Dense light orangish brown very sandy, sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to coarse gravel of flint. Sand is fine to coarse: Natural
7.71m	3.50m – 5.20m	Gault clay: Natural

Window Sample 101

Height AOD	Depth	Description
8.25m	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 - 0.23m	Friable – loose dark grey silty sand. Occasional CBM fragments.
	0.23m	N-S concrete cover/wall. Stopped at 0.23m.

Window Sample 102

Concrete slab at 0.20m so not continued.

Window Sample 103

Concrete slab at 0.20m so not continued.

Window Sample 104

Height AOD	Depth	Description
7.29m	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 - 0.15m	Yellow sand (tarmac sub-base)
	0.15 – 0.40m	Friable loose dark grey silty sand. Moderate CBM fragments.
	0.40m	Stopped at metal pipe at 0.40m.

Window Sample 105

Height AOD	Depth	Description
7.81m	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 - 0.21m	Light grey sandy mortar and rubble (tarmac sub-base).
	0.21 – 1.00m	Firm grey sandy clay. Occasional gravel: Archaeological deposit.
	1.00 – 1.28m	Mottled grey brown sandy clay, sand and gravel: Archaeological deposit.
6.56m	1.25 – 1.58m	Brownish yellow sand and gravel: Natural
	1.58 – 1.63m	Grey brown clayey sand: Natural
	1.63 – 2.26,	Sand and gravel: Natural
	2.26m – 2.38m	Light brown clay: Natural
	2.38m+	Gault clay: Natural

Window Sample 106

Height AOD	Depth	Description
8.77m	0.00 – 0.10m	Block Paving.
	0.10 – 0.20m	Light yellowish brown sand and gravel. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to coarse of granite and flint.
	0.20 – 1.10m	Dark grey and brown slightly sandy, sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to coarse gravel of flint, brick, tile, concrete and granite: Archaeological deposit.
7.67m	1.10 – 2.70m	Dense light yellowish brown and grey slightly gravelly fine to coarse sand. gravel is sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to medium of chalk and flint: Natural
	2.70 – 3.20m	Light grey and orange slightly sandy clayey, sub-angular to sub-rounded, fine to coarse gravel of flint. Sand is fine to coarse: Natural
	3.20m+	Gault clay: Natural

Window Sample 107

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.06m	0.00 - 0.05m	Grass and topsoil
	0.05 – 0.42m	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Rare CBM fragments and mortar flecks. Contained post-medieval pottery.
	0.42 – 0.45m	Mortar lens
	0.45 – 1.25m	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Rare CBM fragments and mortar flecks. Contained post-medieval pottery: Archaeological deposit.
	1.25 – 1.56m	Firm light grey brown sandy clay. Occasional CBM, charcoal and mortar flecks: Archaeological deposit..
	1.56 – 1.62m	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay. Contained post-medieval pottery: Archaeological deposit.
	1.62 – 2.40m	Firm grey brown sandy clay. Occasional CBM, charcoal and mortar flecks: Archaeological deposit.
6.66m	2.40 – 3.88m	Sand and gravel: Natural
	3.88m+	Gault clay: Natural

Window Sample 108

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.24m	0.00 - 0.20m	Tarmac
	0.20 - 0.40m	Light grey mortary sand. Moderate large CBM fragments.
	0.40 – 1.10m	Loose grey silty sand and gravel.
	1.10 – 1.60m	Friable brownish red clayey sand. Moderate gravel: Archaeological deposit.
7.64m	1.60+	Sand and gravel: Natural

Window Sample 109

Height AOD	Depth	Description
9.10m	0.00 - 0.10m	Tarmac
	0.10 – 0.26m	Pale mortar and rubble (tarmac sub-base)
	0.26 – 0.66m	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay. Occasional mortar flecks: Archaeological deposit.
	0.66 – 0.95m	Firm reddish brown sandy clay. Occasional small gravel: Archaeological deposit.
	0.95 – 1.47m	Firm brownish red sandy clay. Moderate small gravel: Archaeological deposit.
	1.47 – 1.70m	As above but becoming very sandy: Archaeological deposit?
7.40m	1.70 – 4.55m	Sand and gravel: Natural
	4.55m+	Gault clay: Natural