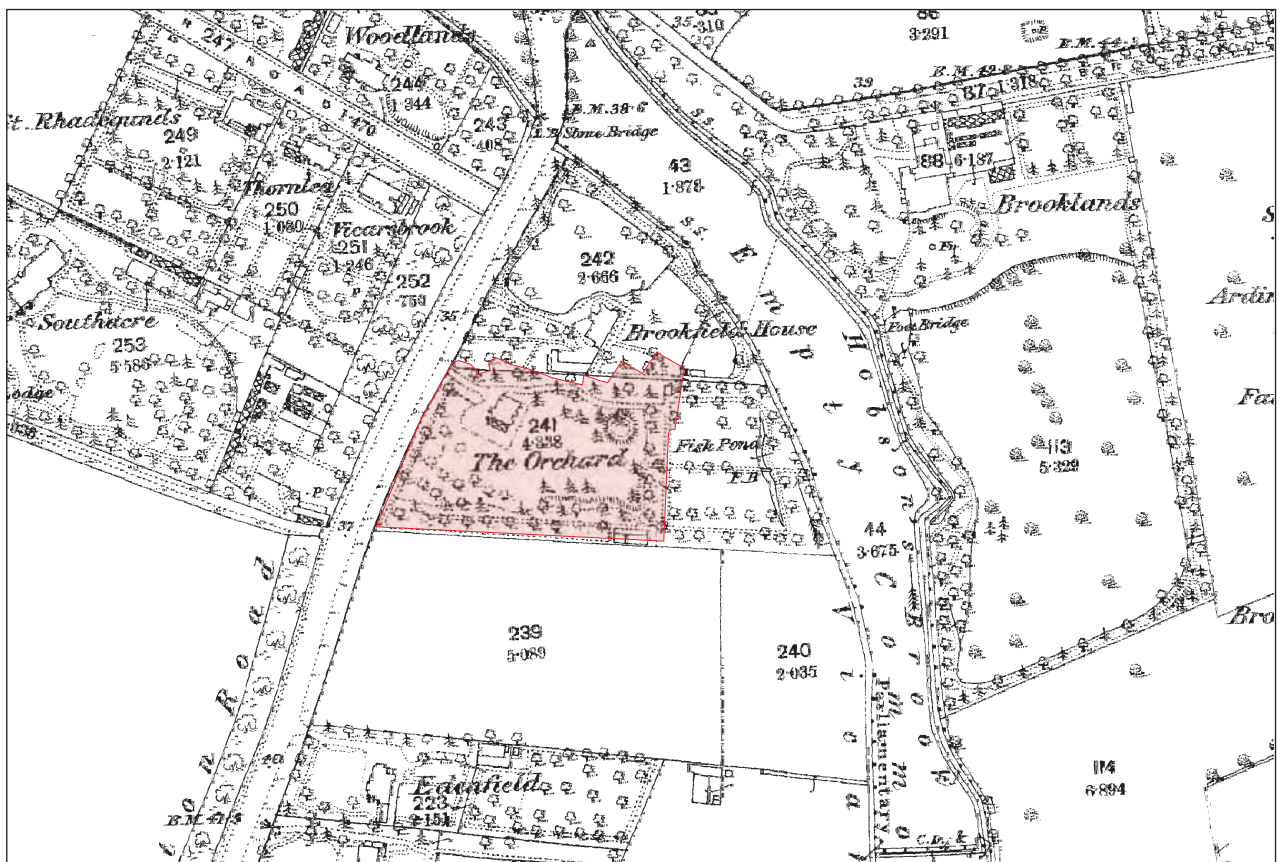


# The Cambridge Hospital, Trumpington Road, Cambridge

An Archaeological Desk Top Assessment



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University of Cambridge

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## SUMMARY

*This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned on behalf of Nuffield Health to assess the potential impact of a proposed development area of c. 1.2ha on the site of Cambridge Hospital, Trumpington Road (TL 4331 5710). Set within a suburban landscape, the proposed development is located in an area with known archaeology dating from prehistory into the modern period, including evidence of Bronze Age and Roman fieldsystems, a Roman cemetery and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The later construction of Hobson's Conduit, the pre-existing road layout and surviving nearby commons continue to determine the suburban nature of the area. It is within this framework of previous and current land use and known archaeology that further evidence of past human activity is likely to be encountered within the proposed development area, especially those areas that have remained largely undisturbed by building foundations and services.*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned by Nuffield Health to assess the potential impact of the proposed demolition of existing buildings and northern part of the Cambridge Hospital and subsequent construction of a new inpatients and outpatients hospital (TL 4527 5677). Set within a suburban environment the Proposed Development Area (PDA) encompasses an area of 1.2ha and is currently occupied by the Cambridge Hospital. The PDA is bordered to the south by Newton Road, to the west by Trumpington Road (A1134), to the north by residential and staff accommodation, and to the east by Apple Court and Vicar's Brook.
- 1.2 The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the study area and immediate environs, and to assess the potential for archaeological remains surviving within the PDA.
- 1.3 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the primary policies affecting archaeology are the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; March 2012) and legacy planning provisions valid until March 2013. The aim of the NPPF is that action required as part of the planning process is appropriate and proportionate. The relevant regional and local policies are the East of England Regional Strategy (2009), the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003) and 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.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

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

### 3. BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 3.1 This archaeological desk based assessment was commissioned on behalf of Nuffield Health to assess the archaeological potential of a c. 1.2ha site 1.7km south of the centre of Cambridge (TL 4527 5677; Fig. 1), immediately east and adjacent to the A1134, ahead of proposed redevelopment of the site and construction of a new hospital building. 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 0.5km radius from the centre point of the PDA. Appendix 2 lists Gazetteer points, shown on Figure 1, which are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**.

#### Topography and Geology

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology is Chalk (Grey Chalk sub-group), with potential for Gault outcrops, overlain by superficial deposits (2<sup>nd</sup> river terrace sands and gravel; BGS GeoIndex accessed July 2012). The area is characterised primarily by mixed open green spaces (New Bit and Botanic Gardens to the north and northwest; recreational grounds to the southwest), primary roads (A1134), suburban development (primarily residential), Vicar's Brook, Hobson's Conduit and Empty Common to the east. The local topography of the area is denoted by a roughly south to north–northwest drainage pattern, with the ground sloping in a southeast–northwest direction from c. 12m AOD to c. 10.5m AOD; Hobson's Conduit is an artificial channel constructed to supply freshwater to the city centre, with Vicar's Brook forming a minor tributary of the River Cam. The PDA is currently occupied by the Cambridge Hospital (Evelyn Hospital).

#### Past and Current Land Use

- 3.4 Past and current land use of the wider environs and study area is characterised by the establishment of the Botanical Gardens in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, construction of Hobson's Conduit in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and survival of commons (New Bit, Empty Common) and gradual residential development of the area surrounding the PDA denoted by large gardens and detached houses (villas). The late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS map sequence (see Section 4 below) indicates the PDA was originally a rectangular plot (largely extant) of 1.75ha (4.338 acres) with a town house/villa located in the centre/northwest area, formal gardens with mixed woodland and a round mound situated in the central area of the site. Known as *The Orchard*, the eastern end of the plot (outside the PDA) included fishponds; small outbuilding were originally located on the northern and southern boundaries of *The Orchard*. In the 1920s, the external boundaries of *The Orchard* had been maintained following the construction of the Evelyn Nursing Home and new house (later connected to the house to form a single building). The current boundary configuration was established between the

1960s and 1970s with the construction of Apple Court and establishment of the PDA's eastern boundary.

### **The Archaeological Assessment**

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

### **Sources**

- 3.6 Principal sources consulted for this study were:
- Cambridgeshire Historical Environment Record (CHER)
  - Historic map sequence 1797 – 1900
  - Ordnance Survey (OS) maps – 1880s to present

### **Aerial Photography**

- 3.7 Numerous aerial photographic surveys of the wider Cambridge area have been conducted since 1945 (excluding wartime reconnaissance sorties) and have revealed a large number of archaeological features dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-Medieval period (e.g. Evans *et al.* 2008, including field and settlement boundaries, monuments, pit and post-alignments, Roman Roads and former agricultural practices. Extensive cropmarks are recorded in the HER record extending from the River Cam, west and south of Latham Close and Latham Road, towards Trumpington Road. These cropmarks reveal a series of rectilinear enclosures and tracks oriented on a roughly northwest to easterly arc (HER refs: 05031, 09601, 09603).

### **Known and Potential Archaeology**

- 3.8 No substantial archaeological excavations or fieldwork has taken place within the PDA, although limited archaeological monitoring in 2008 on the site revealed a number of brick walls, probably associated with former buildings related to either *The Orchard* or the Evelyn Nursing Home (Ashworth 2008; HER ref: MCB17964). Within the study area, however, a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken since 1991. These include evaluations at Latham Close and Chaucer Road (Gdaniec 1991; Mackay 2004; Ten Harkel 2005) and at the Meadowcroft Hotel, Trumpington Road (Timberlake 2006). An archaeological survey of the Cambridge Lakes Golf Course (Gdaniec 1994), plus a geophysical survey of a 1.2 hectare area on Latham Road was also undertaken in 2004 in connection with the Perse School Playing Field (Latham Close) archaeological evaluation (in Mackay 2004). Archaeological evaluations at St Faith's School, immediately south of the PDA and Newton Road, took place in 2007 (Timberlake 2007). These fieldwork programmes, aerial photographic surveys and earlier investigations and finds show the PDA is located within an area with relatively dense archaeology dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Several phases of archaeological fieldwork at the former government offices at Brooklands Avenue, less than 500m east of the PDA, have also revealed

evidence of Bronze Age and Roman activity (Kenny 2000; Armour 2002; Dickens & Patten 2003; Cooper 2004), including a probable Middle Bronze Age fieldsystems (Evans *et al.* forthcoming), in addition to later Medieval and post-Medieval remnant ridge and furrow.

- 3.9 More recently, large-scale excavations have occurred within 3km to the south of the PDA within the Addenbrooke's environs, Trumpington Meadows, Trumpington Park & Ride, Waitrose and along the route of the Guided Busway. These excavations have revealed a number of archaeological features dating from the Bronze Age to the post-Medieval period, including Beaker burials, a triple-ditch Middle Bronze Age enclosure, Iron Age pit clusters, high status Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation burials, prehistoric and Roman field boundaries, a Roman pottery production site, and an Anglo-Saxon 'Bed' burial (Hinman 2004; Cessford & Mackay 2004; Evans *et al.* 2005; Evans *et al.* 2008; Timberlake 2010; Collins 2010; Patten forthcoming).

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

- 3.10 Within the broader landscape, evidence for early prehistoric activity is relatively limited. Nonetheless, activity is attested within the study area and includes an 'object' and pottery (4, 13) found in the vicinity of Latham Road, Iron Age pottery (18), and prehistoric and Bronze Age features and pottery found on the site of the former government offices at Brooklands Avenue (11, 20, 25). Significantly, 3km south of the PDA, fieldwork within the Addenbrooke's environs and Trumpington have revealed Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, in addition to extensive Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence (the latter including a Late Iron Age cremation cemetery at Clay Farm) extending from the area delineated by the M11 towards the city centre (Dickens 2002; Evans *et al.* 2008; Hinman 2004; Patten forthcoming), and which may also include some of the features identified on aerial photographs at Dam Hill, west of Trumpington Road, and extending towards the PDA (23; Fig. 1).

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

- 3.11 In contrast to the prehistoric period, extensive evidence for Romano-British activity is found within the study area and wider Cambridge landscape. These include a number of trackways and enclosures (9, 23) west of the PDA, with a putative northwest-southeast road identifiable from aerial photographic surveys. Finds include pottery, pits, 'bronze finds', coins (4, 9, 13, 21) and an extensive cemetery at Dam Hill, possibly consisting of cremation and inhumation burials with accompanying grave-goods and food offerings/feasting evidence (6). East of the PDA, again on the site of the former offices at Brooklands Avenue, archaeological fieldwork revealed an extensive fieldsystem and pottery (20, 26), the former aligned at right-angles to the *Via Devana* – Hills Road.
- 3.12 Within the wider landscape, investigations at Addenbrooke's Hospital revealed an important early pottery production site and settlement, with a possible track extending towards Dam Hill (Evans *et al.* 2008). Northwest of the study area a much larger site was discovered at Vicar's farm ahead of

development of the West Cambridge Site. Spanning the 1<sup>st</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, evidence of a shrine and cremation and inhumation cemeteries as well as a possible farmstead were found (Lucas and Whittaker 2001). Centred on Castle Hill/Shire Hall is the site of the Roman town of Cambridge (Alexander & Pullinger 2000), with other small Roman-British sites recorded within Newnham, along Grange Road, at Newnham College and Ridley Hall (Whittaker 2000; Webb *et al.* 2006) and at Burrell's Field, opposite Robinson College (Hall 2001; Gdaniec 1992). These later sites imply a landscape of small-scale settlements, probably farmsteads, relatively evenly distributed within the hinterland of the Roman town.

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

- 3.13 Few find spots of direct Medieval activity or archaeological features are recorded within the study area; however, these do include possible evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture (**11**, **26**), field divisions (**20**), a Medieval coin (**13**) and a residual 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherd found within the grounds of Meadowcroft (**27**), immediately south of the PDA. Of potential national importance, however, is the Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery identified at Dam Hill beside Vicar's Brook (**14**), although its precise location and extent are unknown; grave goods include weapons, personal items, brooches, bronze and iron objects. Northwest of the study area a series of important cemetery sites dating to the early medieval period are found within Newnham and along the west bank of the Cam. These include the cemetery at Newnham Croft (Fox 1923), the St John's playing field site 1 (*ibid.*) and the inhumation cemetery at King's Garden Hostel (Dodwell 2001; Dodwell *et al.* 2004). Saxon inhumations have also been found in the Newnham Playing Field (CHER ref: 05089A; Browne 1974). A further cemetery is located just to the east of the study area at Newnham Croft, on the Barton Road.
- 3.14 Although limited settlement evidence for the early Medieval period exists beyond the central areas of Cambridge (Taylor 1999; Cessford 2007), excavation on the site of the Institute of Criminology (Armour *et al.* 2003) revealed the presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement features in the form of at least one timber built house, a possible shed or byre and two *Grubenhäuser*. Excavations at West Road (Mackay 2002b) and at Leckhampton House, (Timberlake 2011) also revealed several features containing Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and lava quern, all indicative of settlement activity; many of the features had been truncated by later agricultural practices.

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

- 3.15 The PDA and Trumpington was until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a separate parish, finally being incorporated within the city in 1934 (Elrington 1982: 248). Post-Medieval activity within the study area consisted largely of agricultural activity and gravel quarrying (**6**, **7**, **12**, **23**, **24**, **27**, **27**) until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when the southern fringe of Cambridge began to expand. This expansion included the creation of the Botanic Gardens (**2**) and construction of Belvoir Terrace (**1**), a Lutheran chapel (**17**) and several large properties and gardens (**8**, **10**, **16**, **19**, **27**), including *The Orchard* (**15**), and whose former

house grounds now constitute the greater part of the PDA. Further post-Medieval activity includes Hobson's Conduit and its associated footbridges (**3, 8**), a stone cross (**7**), drainage schemes (**12, 24**), rubbish dumping (**24**) and the site of a Cold War regional government bunker (**22**).

### **Undated**

- 3.16 Several areas of activity within the study area have been identified, but are undated. These include potential linear and pit-like archaeological features, enclosures and possible trackway identified from aerial photographs (**9, 23**), undated excavated features at 'Brooklands' (**12**), and ditches tentatively assigned to the Roman period (**20**).

## 4. CARTOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 4.1 The cartographic evidence for the study area dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century; however, these early maps provide insufficient detail of the study area and PDA and were consequently not considered any further; however, both Baker and Creighton’s maps show that in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the PDA was most likely used for agriculture. The earliest detailed cartographic evidence is the Ordnance Survey First Series, dating from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. These maps show the study area and PDA, field boundaries, field size (including acreage), drainage and topography.
- 4.2 The historical map sequence records ribbon development along Trumpington Road and Long Road dating from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of townhouse villas and associated large gardens and establishment of the Botanic Gardens in 1846; Hobson’s Conduit and Vicar’s Brook already providing significant landscape features and boundaries by this date. This development sequence reflected in the OS historic sequence also records the gradual extension of suburban Cambridge, notably the area delineated by Trumpington Road, Long Road, Hills Road and Brooklands Avenue, whilst also reflecting the preservation of commons, such as New Bit and Empty Common, and the construction of new minor (residential) roads, such as Latham Close and Newton Road. This OS map sequence also provides a detailed history of the PDA from the 1880s onwards when it is recorded as *The Orchard* and its previous building and land-use history (Fig. 2). The later 1920s OS sequence also reveals the construction of the Evelyn Nursing Home and associated house during the inter-war period with subsequent maps recording minor modifications to these buildings, later division of original plot of *The Orchard* and construction of further hospital related buildings from the 1970s onwards; the current building configuration is recorded from 1985 onwards (see also Fig. 3).

Date	Description
1805 & 1836	OS Old Series
1830	Baker’s Map of Cambridge
1842	Creighton’s Map of Cambridge
1888	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map
1888-91	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map
1903-04	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1903	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1927	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2,500 OS scale map – 2 <sup>nd</sup> revision
1927	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 2 <sup>nd</sup> revision
1938-1952	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:10,560 OS scale map – 3 <sup>rd</sup> revision
1960	1 <sup>st</sup> Imperial Edition 1:10,560 OS scale map
1970	National Grid 1:2,500 OS scale map
1973	1 <sup>st</sup> Metric Edition 1:10,000 OS scale map
1985	OS 1:25,000 scale Pathfinder Sheet 1004 – Cambridge & Balsham
1985	1 <sup>st</sup> Metric Edition 1:10,000 OS scale map – 1 <sup>st</sup> revision
1992	OS 1:10,000 scale map
2008	OS 1:25,000 scale Explorer Sheet 209 – Cambridge

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

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 This assessment demonstrates that the limited archaeological investigation that has taken place within the PDA revealed only building material dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; however, this apparent lack of evidence for earlier periods within the PDA itself is not reflected in the known archaeology within the study area. A number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area and wider southern Cambridge hinterland since the 1960s and more specifically from the 1990s onwards. These investigations include trench evaluations undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at Latham Close and Chaucer Road (Gdaniec 1991; Mackay 2004; Len Tarkel 2005) and at the Meadowcroft Hotel, Trumpington Road (Timberlake 2006), an archaeological survey of the Cambridge Lakes Golf Course (Gdaniec 1994), and a geophysical survey of a 1.2 hectare area off Lathams Road undertaken by Oxford Archaeotechnics in 2004 in connection with the Perse School Playing Field archaeological evaluation (Mackay 2004).
- 5.2 The earliest find from the area is the undated ‘prehistoric stone object’ found in Chaucer Road in 1902. Although no further details of this object are recorded it is probable that this is of at least earlier Bronze Age or earlier in date. This object attests to the use of the area prior to the Middle Bronze Age and reflects the known use of river valleys as routes through landscapes (Evans *et al.* 2008; Patten forthcoming). The extensive aerial photographic plot of this area around Dam Hill may also reflect division of the landscape during the Middle Bronze Age into system of enclosures and field boundaries. Although this interpretation of the photographic evidence is speculative, excavation and re-examination of the evidence from the Brooklands Avenue site (Evans *et al.* forthcoming; Cooper 2004) to the east of the PDA, Vicar’s Brook and Hobson’s Conduit demonstrates that the area was divided into similar enclosures and field system during this period. It is thus reasonable to expect similar Bronze Age archaeological features to be encountered within undisturbed areas of the PDA, including the possibility of discovering direct settlement related evidence. The discovery of an Iron Age vessel at Latham Road and Iron Age coins nearby in 1923 (Browne 1974) also alerts us to the possibility of features and objects of this date also being found within the PDA.
- 5.3 Romano-British archaeology within the study area is recognised both from the aerial photographic survey of the area adjacent to the Cambridge Lakes golf course and Lathams Close and the presence of field and enclosure ditches and boundaries revealed during archaeological fieldwork that effectively straddles the PDA. These features include the trackway that bisects the landscape south of Lathams Road and is projected to extend south of the PDA. Of note is the possible road recorded near to Latham Road (13). Although unlocated, this road, the clearly plotted track/ road visible to the south on the cropmark plot (Fig. 1) and further road projections south of the study area (Evans *et al.* 2008) provide evidence of the regular division of the area into ladder-like enclosures, paddocks and fields during the later Iron Age and early Roman periods. These divisions have been attested to archaeologically during fieldwork in Lathams Road/ Close area (Mackay 2004) and on the site of the former government

offices at Brooklands Avenue (Dickens and Patten 2003; Cooper 2004; Evans *et al.* forthcoming). It would also seem that from the density and type of crop-marks that this Iron Age/Romano-British landscape extends from the river north-westwards along the east side of the Cam terrace towards its confluence with Vicar's Brook, the latter perhaps also associated with a major Iron Age/Roman trackway and a possible crossing point of the Cam between Newnham and Grantchester (Mackay 2004). Located immediately west of Trumpington Road is also the putative location of a large Romano-British cemetery found in early 1700s (Fox 1923; Lethbridge *et al.* 1935). The presence of this cemetery is inferred from the nature of the pottery and metalwork finds and reports of bone being found during small-scale quarrying of the area, but its extent has not been confirmed. Located between areas of known Roman-British archaeology it is thus highly possible that artefacts and features of this period will be found within the PDA; however, the lack of similarly dated material or features on the site of St Faith's school (House 2010) immediately south of the PDA may also reflect the potential unsuitability of this area for settlement related activity, located on low ground between Vicar's Brook and the Cam, and thus potentially liable to seasonal flooding during this and earlier periods.

- 5.3 Of note for the medieval period is the Anglo-Saxon cemetery located within the Latham Road/ Close area, less than 100m west of the PDA. As with the Roman cemetery, the lack of detail about this cemetery and its extent makes any commentary about it problematic. This is in part due to the poorly known history for Trumpington Road and the date when this important southern road into Cambridge was established. Nonetheless, grave goods do include a brooch that can be dated to the late 5<sup>th</sup> or early 6<sup>th</sup> century AD and thus one of the earliest pieces of datable Anglo-Saxon metalwork found in Britain. It is thus possible that further cemetery related features and artefacts may be found during development work within the PDA, including inhumation and cremation burials.
- 5.4 Located on the west bank of Vicar's Brook, the study area was, from the later Medieval period, almost certainly used for agriculture, as evinced by field boundaries and possible ridge and furrow identified further east during archaeological excavations on the Brooklands Avenue site and south of the PDA (Gdaniec 1994; Cooper 2004). Such use during this period, and up to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, would account for the paucity of Medieval finds and features identified within the study area and account for the single coin found at Lathams Road and the single 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherd found south of the PDA at Meadowcroft. There is thus a relatively low probability of encountering significant archaeological features of this and later periods within the PDA, although evidence of the Medieval and post-Medieval land surfaces may be encountered similar to those found during archaeological test pitting of St Faith's school playing fields southwest of the PDA (23; Timberlake 2007).
- 5.5 As referred to above (Section 3.15), quarrying activity is attested within the study area, with evidence of extensive presumably 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying within the area of Latham Close; large and small pits separated by narrow gravel ridges (Mackay 2004). This activity seems to have largely

truncated any earlier archaeology within this area. Crop and parch mark evidence suggests that this area of quarrying spreads both east and south-west towards River Farm and the westernmost end of the Leys School Playing Field, and it is quite conceivable that some of this quarrying may be earlier. A small evaluation undertaken within the gardens of an MRC building at no.15 Chaucer Road in 2005 identified a further area of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying, extending this zone of exploitation to the northwest (Ten Harkel 2005). Such quarrying activity was usually associated with gravel extraction for road maintenance and construction; no evidence for clay extraction or brick-making is recorded in the study area. Quarrying activity is also found in the wider landscape and has resulted in the partial or total truncation of archaeological features. Importantly, such quarrying activity can date from the Roman period (Evans *et al.* forthcoming) up to and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Similar quarrying activity may thus be encountered within the PDA pre-dating the construction of *The Orchard* and its associated garden features in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Importantly, the OS map sequence provides good evidence of the former internal layout of the PDA when the grounds of *The Orchard* were first established. The presence of a possible circular raised garden feature on these OS maps located in the northeast corner of the PDA alerts us to the possibility of uncovering evidence for the formal garden. Foundation evidence of the former house has also been uncovered during a watching brief within the PDA (Ashworth 2008) and further evidence of the house and associated outbuildings are likely to be encountered during development of the site.

## 6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The proposed development area lies within a study area that has significant archaeology dating from the Bronze Age to the early Medieval period and which extends from the former government offices at Brooklands Avenue to the west of Trumpington Road as far as the River Cam. This activity continues southward towards Trumpington and the M11 where recent fieldwork has revealed a densely occupied and utilised landscape. Situated at the head of this area on the river terrace gravels there is thus a reasonably high probability of encountering archaeological features within the PDA, especially features dating from the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

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

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

**Table 7.1:** Establishing importance of feature.

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

**Table 7.2:** Establishing significance of impact.

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

**Table 7.3:** Establishing magnitude of impact.

### Effects during construction

- 7.2 The main impact upon heritage assets during construction will be caused by building demolition, vehicle movements (including possible compaction),

provision of constructors' compounds, installation of services, the type, methodology and depth of foundation construction, any substantial ground levelling/lowering, ground reinstatement. If and where archaeological features are encountered these impacts may be severe. In the broader landscape the archaeological impact of the proposed development will be minimal.

<b>Importance</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Impact</b>
National	Negligible	Negligible
Regional	Minor	Minor
District	Minor	Minor
Local	Moderate	Minimal

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

### **Effects post-construction**

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

<b>Importance</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Impact</b>
National	Negligible	Negligible
Regional	Negligible	Negligible
District	Negligible	Negligible
Local	Minor	Minor

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

### **Mitigation**

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

### **Acknowledgements**

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# 9. ILLUSTRATIONS

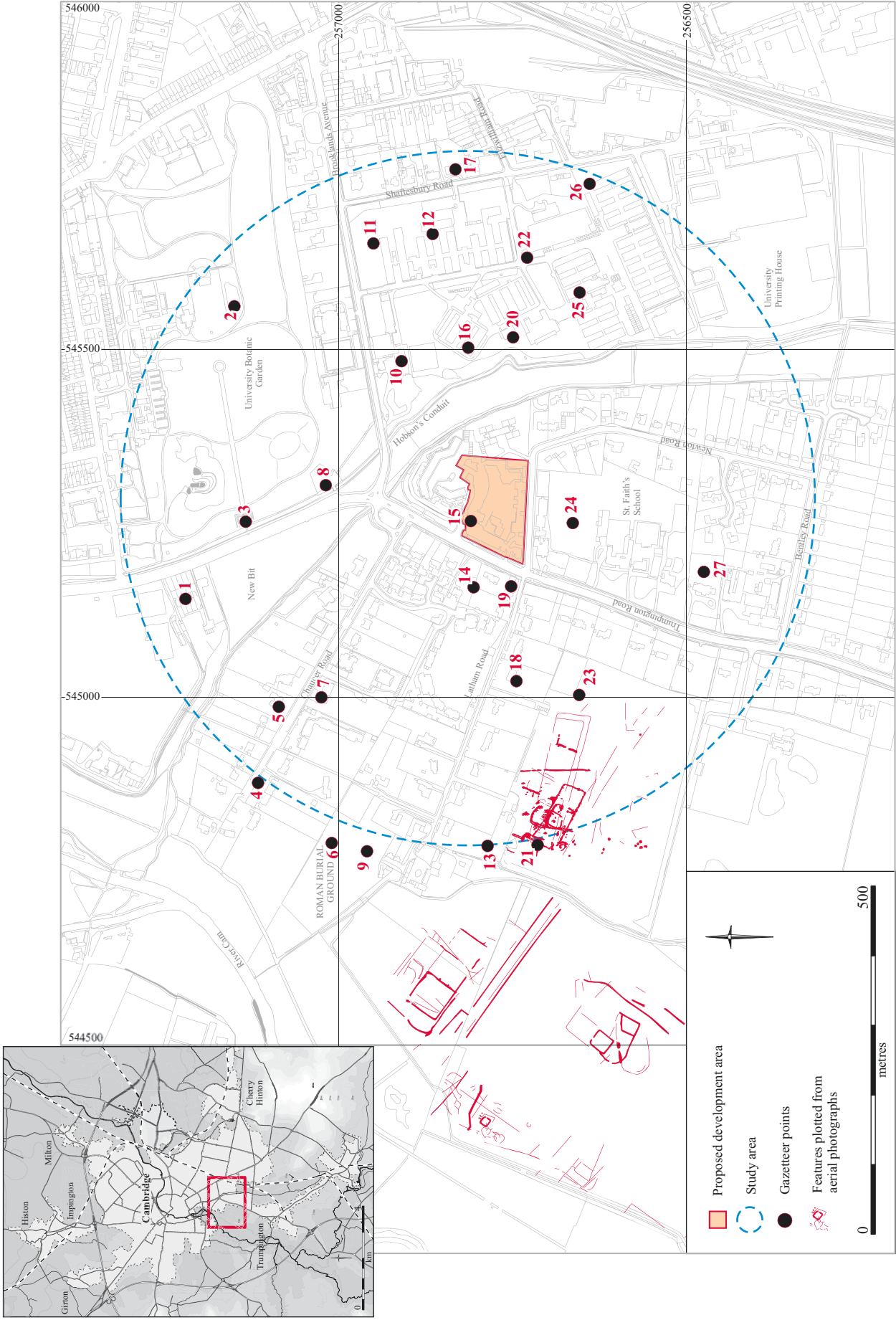


Figure 1 Location and Gazetteer map





North entrance - looking southeast



South car park - looking northwest



Looking northwest (a)



Looking northwest (b)

**Figure 3:** Site photographs

## 10. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Planning Policy

#### *National Legislation and Policy*

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

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

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

To achieve this paragraph 126 states:

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 141 notes states that Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible<sup>17</sup>. However, the ability to record, evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

### ***Regional Policy***

#### **East of England Regional Strategy (East of England Plan; RSS), Adopted May 2008**

Adopted in 2008 (a revised draft was issued in 2010), the East of England Plan includes several policies affecting the historic environment:

##### **Policy C1: Cultural Development**

Local Development Documents and the wider strategies of local authorities should include policies that support and grow the region’s cultural assets. In doing this local authorities should:

- take account of the Regional Cultural Strategy and any local cultural and community strategies and liaise with Living East, including in regard to site allocations for cultural facilities; and
- recognise the contribution that cultural sectors can make to regeneration and urban and rural renaissance, particularly in the priority areas for regeneration.

##### **Policy C2: Provision and Location of Strategic Cultural Facilities**

Regionally or nationally significant leisure, sport, recreation, arts, tourism or other cultural facilities should be supported in locations where proposals:

- will enhance existing facilities of regional or national significance or, elsewhere, reflect a sequential approach – with priority to locations in town centres before off-centre or out-of-town locations, and to the use of brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites. Exceptionally the specific attributes of a rural site may make it appropriate for a regionally strategic proposal;
- are designed to enhance the environment and do not adversely affect areas designated for their ecological, landscape or historic value, including sites of European or international importance for nature conservation;
- meet sustainable development objectives as outlined in this RSS;
- maximise opportunities to use means of transport other than the car and use transport networks that have adequate capacity to accommodate passenger and rail freight requirements;

- are well related to regional transport nodes (Policy T5);
- minimise their use of energy and natural resources and impact on public services, and have satisfactory proposals for minimising their long-term use and impact; and
- are of an appropriate scale and impact.

The above criteria may be met by the introduction of measures to ameliorate or mitigate adverse effects. Proposals that meet the above criteria and would benefit a priority area for regeneration should be given particular support.

### **Policy ENV6: The Historic Environment**

*In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:*

- the historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;
- an exceptional network of historic market towns;
- a cohesive hierarchy of smaller settlements ranging from nucleated villages, often marked by architecturally significant medieval parish churches, through to a pattern of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms;
- the highly distinctive historic environment of the coastal zone including extensive submerged prehistoric landscapes, ancient salt manufacturing and fishing facilities, relict sea walls, grazing marshes, coastal fortifications, ancient ports and traditional seaside resorts;
- formal planned settlements of the early twentieth century, including the early garden cities, and factory villages;
- conservation areas and listed buildings, including domestic, industrial and religious buildings, and their settings, and significant designed landscapes;
- the rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin; and
- the wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.

The strategy provides further guidance in respect of the historic environment:

**Para 8.20** To conserve the wider historic environment, local authorities and other agencies should afford the highest level of protection to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance. Plans and policies should ensure new development preserves or enhances historic buildings and landscapes, conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings. Policies and programmes should work towards rescuing buildings and monuments at risk, and take an active role in promoting repair and re-use of historic buildings, especially where this would assist urban renaissance and regeneration. The landscape context and setting of buildings and settlements is an essential component of their quality and should be safeguarded in policies relating to historic assets.

**Para 8.21** In areas identified for growth and regeneration, it is important that the impact of new development on the historic environment is properly understood and considered. Historic character and significance, and the opportunities they offer, should be considered at an early stage in the development process, including master plans and planning briefs. Local Development Documents should be based on the identification, assessment, and evaluation of historic assets, their contribution to local character and diversity, and their capacity to absorb change. Policies should be founded on a robust evidence base and reflect a thorough

understanding of the historic environment and enhancement opportunities through approaches such as historic environment characterisation.

## **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 and Finds Gazetteer

Gaz. No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	NHER Refs.
1	TL 4516 5722	Post-Medieval	Includes Listed Building reference DCB7770 & 47824. Belvoir Terrace is a row of 5 houses built about 1825. They are of 3 storeys, built of gault brick with a slate roof. No 5 extends over a carriage arch.	RCHM 1959	04904
2	TL 4550 5710	Post-Medieval	Grade II* registered botanic garden, laid out on meadow land from 1846 onwards, to a design of Andrew Murray, in a formal and landscape style, and further extended from the 1950s onwards.	Pevsner 1954	10834
3	TL 4522 5726	Post-Medieval	Hobson's Conduit, also known as Hobson's River and Cambridge New River, is the name given to an early 17 <sup>th</sup> century fresh water system supplying the city of Cambridge. The four iron bridges over the river between Brooklands Avenue and Lensfield Road are dated 1850 - 1851. Includes several small cast-iron footbridges along the route of Hobson's Conduit. All made, with the railings lining the Conduit, by the local Swann Hurrell foundry 1850/51. In 1850-51 cast iron bridges were built over Hobson's Conduit on Trumpington Road. (See also Gaz. no. 8.)	Bushnell 1938; RCHM 1959; Balchin & Filby 2001	04529b
4	TL 4490 5710	Prehistoric, Roman	Prehistoric stone object and Roman pottery found in Chaucer Road (Upwater Lodge) in 1902 - 1903.	Fox 1923; Browne 1974	04869, 04869a
5	TL 450 571	Roman	a) Roman pottery found in Chaucer Road in 1905; precise location unknown. b) Archaeological observations were undertaken on 19th October, 1991, in an area of former garden and orchard. Seven test pits were machine excavated, measuring c 3,0m by 0,60m with a depth of c. 4,0m. The cut of a deep feature with steep edges was found to be a large modern rubbish pit with brick, tiles, broken glass and pottery the only finds.	Browne 1974; HER ref.	a) 04872, b) 10516, ECB1691
6	TL 4481 5701	Roman	Roman cemetery, Dam Hill. Roman pottery and burials found AD 1719 (T 1). Many Roman urns found in what appears to have been an extensive cemetery - at Dam Hill (or Gravel Hill), a former gravel working in the parish of Trumpington, situated 1/4 mile back from the bridge over Vicar's Brook on the road from Cambridge. About 1711 (note discrepancy in date of finding). Two letters to Dr Macro (1683 - 1767) of Norton, Suffolk. One is from the Rev Michael Clagett written in 1717 and describing the bronze finds now in the Trinity collection and also illustrating some Roman pottery from the same site including a red ware bowl with the stamp DAMONI, jugs and an amphora. The other letter, also written in 1717, was from James Thompson who at that date owned the finds and on whose land the find appears to have been made. He dates the find to 1709, two years earlier than the date previously recorded. He also speaks a little of the conditions of finding (workmen digging gravel) and mentions many bones including a boar's head. Mr. Thompson describes the findspot as being where his 'bounds' "joyn to those of Cambridge over against Peterhouse	Babington 1833; Lethbridge <i>et al.</i> 1935; Browne 1974; Liversage 1977	04956

				<p>College". Also found 1880 was a Roman bronze object – HER ref 04955 for the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Gaz. no. 14). See also separate entries in the HER for Roman pottery (04957) and 05103 for Prehistoric find. Skeletons and Roman pottery were noted hereabouts in 1719, and the Deck Collection presented to Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1854 includes both Roman pottery and Saxon brooches. The pottery comprises samian platters with the stamps ARDACVS and OF.LIC, which dates them between AD 15 and 68, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century course wares and colour-coated beakers dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later. A bronze spiral bracelet and steelyard weight was also recorded from this area.</p> <p>a) A stone cross on Hills Road is marked on Baker's Map of Cambridge, a little beyond and on the opposite side to the first milestone (milestone shown on OS 6in at TL 4578 5731).  b) A single evaluation trench was opened in the backyard of the Medical Research Council offices on 15 Chaucer Road. No archaeological features were recorded as a result of extensive 18th-19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying activity.</p> <p>Brooklands Lodge. Listed building reference: DCB7419 and 47291. Brooklands Lodge stands in the southwest corner of the Botanic Gardens and is of two storeys (storey and semi-basement). It was built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in the Gothic style with white brick walls (grey gault brick) and hipped slate roof. Includes bridge over Hobson's Conduit (see Gaz. No. 3).</p> <p>a) Roman ditches, Latham Close. An evaluation was carried out, revealing that the area had been extensively quarried in the post-Medieval period and only a small area of undisturbed ground remained (trench 4b). Two ditches of Roman date were discovered. Pottery recovered suggests a 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and finds of tile from the site indicate a building in the vicinity. b) An area of approximately 1.2 ha was investigated by magnetometer survey in advance of landscaping proposals. A few features of archaeological potential were identified, including an irregular linear and a number of possible pits.</p> <p>Brooklands House built in 1825. Requisitioned in World War 2 by the government. Now houses offices of English Heritage.</p> <p>Several features were identified on the site of former government offices at Brooklands Avenue that were identified as possible furrows related to agricultural activity. A re-examination of the excavations results suggests these may relate to a Middle Bronze Age field system. (See also Gaz. nos. 12, 20 &amp; 25.)</p> <p>Undated and post-Medieval features found at 'Brooklands', Monument Avenue. Evaluation revealed remains dating to the post-Medieval period. These included drainage ditches, a small area of probable quarrying, 19<sup>th</sup> century planting pits, plus evidence of Victorian or later cultivation. A small number of earlier features were identified, including a sub-circular and group of truncated hollows, pits and ditches, some of which may have been tree hollows. These were artefactually sterile with the exception of small quantities of burnt flint and limited environmental evidence. A variety of mollusc species was recovered from the</p>
7	a) TL 45 57; b) TL 4492 5697	a) Post-Medieval; b) Undated	Stokes 1917; Ten Harkel 2005	a) 04898, b) ECB1829
8	TL 4531 5702	Post-Medieval	RCHM 1959	04905, 04529b
9	a) TL 4473 5696; b) TL 4474 5700	Roman; Undated	Maekay 2004; Oxford Archaeotechnics 2004	a) ECB1469, MCB15779; b) ECB1473
10	TL 4548 5691	Post-Medieval	RCHM 1959	04903
11	TL 4565 5695	Bronze Age; Medieval	Dickens & Patten 2003; Cooper 2004; Evans <i>et al.</i> forthcoming	CB15324, ECB965, ECB1850
12	TL 4566 5686	Post-Medieval; Undated	Timberlake 2006b	MCB17396

				features, which indicate damp conditions in the area, and which may explain the lack of settlement or other activity prior to drainage in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. (See also Gaz. nos. <b>11, 20 &amp; 25.</b> )		
13	TL 4480 5680	Prehistoric; Roman		Prehistoric pottery. Roman finds include: pit-well, pottery, a possible road and fragment of a basin made from a marble of unknown provenance, but probably Mediterranean origin and a 'Baby's feeding bottle' (possibly a Roman lamp?). A Medieval coin found at Latham Road, but the location of this find is uncertain.	Walker 1910; Fox 1923; Browne 1974	01650, 01650a, 01650b, 05023; MCB17566
14	TL 4515 5680	Anglo-Saxon		There was probably an inhumation cemetery at Dam Hill near Vicar's Brook, Trumpington, but no proper record has been kept of it. A cemetery is thought to have existed on Dam Hill near Vicar's Brook, but no details are known about it. This is to be deplored as one of the long brooches from it is among the earliest AS objects found in this country and very similar to the very early brooches from Cambridge (St John's). Another interesting object, a crystal ball in bronze slings, left to the CAAM. Wrist - clasps, long brooches and a spear head also found. Though no detailed record of the objects from Dam Hill, near Vicar's Brook, Trumpington (in the Deck collection, CAAM, obtained prior to 1854), exists, there is no reason to doubt that they came from an inhumation cemetery. The remains consist of a spearhead, clasps and long brooches. One of the latter is very early and of Hanoverian type. A second, small and finely wrought, with attached side knobs from Trumpington is not fully attested, is a fine example of developed character with detached side knobs, dating about 500; attached to the nose of the horse head foot by a hinge with an iron pin is a thin bronze plate. This was sewn on to the dress (two holes indicate this) and prevented the loss or disarrangement of the fibula when fixed in position in the usual manner, foot uppermost. Found before 1854 inhumations, brooch, bronze object, iron object. Found 1880 AS glass object. Several objects from 'Trumpington'.	Fox 1923; Lethbridge <i>et al.</i> 1935; Salzman 1938; Meaney 1964; Browne 1974;	04955
15	TL 4525 5678	Post-Medieval		A series of brick walls, extending south from the existing building were revealed during monitoring works. These are likely to represent the remains of an earlier extension to the building, which was subsequently demolished and a bay window inserted into the exposed elevation. During the works no archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts predating the 19 <sup>th</sup> century were encountered.	Ashworth 2008	ECB2946, MCB17964
16	TL 4549 5680	Post-Medieval		Gardens associated with Brooklands House (Gaz. no. <b>10</b> ) laid out in 1825.	Dickens & Patten 2003; Cooper 2004	CBI5350, ECB965, ECB1004 ECB1850
17	TL 4575 5683	Post-Medieval		Lutheran Church House, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge	HER ref.	CBI4946
18	TL 4502 5674	Iron Age		Iron Age 'A' 2 type pot was found in the foundations of Gransett House, Latham Road in 1923.	Salzman 1938;	04799
19	TL 4516 5675	Post-Medieval		Includes Listed Building reference DCB7746 and 47541. The Old Nurseries. 2 Latham Road	RCHM 1959	04902

				is of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century date with minor later alterations. Built in Gothic style of brick, rendered and painted, with a hipped slate roof and of two storeys.		
20	TL 4550 5677	Prehistoric; Roman; Undated		Evaluation at Brooklands Avenue Government Offices. Two ditches that could not be dated, though judging from their alignment, they might be Roman. No finds were recovered. At least two phases of undated ditches were revealed during the second stage of evaluation, some on a N-S, E-W alignment and some on a NE-SW alignment. No finds were recorded. Combined with the results of the previous evaluation, the findings are interpreted as at least two phases of prehistoric-Roman land division, together with a broad shallow system of Medieval and Post-Medieval field boundaries. (See also Gaz. nos. <b>11, 12 &amp; 25</b> .)	Dickens & Patten 2003; Cooper 2004; <b>Chris PCAS ref</b>	CB15309, ECB965, ECB1850
21	TL 4480 5670	Roman		Roman coins found in Latham Road.	Browne 1974	04866
22	TL 4560 5670	Post-Medieval		Eastern Regional Seat of Government, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. The Cambridge war room was rebuilt in 1963 and the extension was to form one of the three purpose-built central command Armed Forces HQs. The plan was later dropped in 1965. The building was undergoing a refit in 1990-91 as it was planned to use it as a sub-control for Bawburgh, although the plan was abandoned and the site was closed at the end of 1991. The two storey blockhouse was located in a compound at the rear of the Government offices in Brooklands Avenue. The building is one of two purpose built regional seats of government.	HER ref:	CB15105
23	TL 4480 5660, TL 4499 5665	Medieval, Post-Medieval; Undated		A) Complex enclosure system plus ?trackways and ?fields. (R Palmer 09/12/1983, CUCAP AP BVQ 67 used). An assessment of aerial photographs was undertaken for the vicinity of the Cambridge Lakes golf course. A trackway with and integral enclosure was recorded as parch marks within the area of the school playing field, superimposed by ditched features of two other dates. AP assessment was carried out over 1.5 hectares. No definite archaeological features were identified in the playing field. Enclosures and tracks were mapped in fields to the south. Post-medieval quarrying occurs immediately to the south of the playing field. AP assessment was carried out over 7 hectares revealing a series of ditched enclosures and feature visible as parch marks on the playing field. At least three phases of occupation are represented by the features. A series of broad and irregular ditches features are grouped in the NW part of the field. Some of the features are superimposed, suggesting two phases of activity. A number of pits are recorded clustering around these enclosures, and the whole group may be linked to a broad ditched track on the south side of the enclosures. A series of narrower and straighter ditches were also recorded in the playing field, which form three sides of a large rectangular enclosure with broadly spaced double ditches. Deeper soil covered much of the southern part of the playing field, so the extent of the cropmark features is not known. Aerial Photograph: CUCAP APs, 05/07/1961 ADN 97, 98,11/08/1975 BVQ 66, 67, 05/09/1975 BVZ 50 – 52. B) An evaluation revealed no clear evidence for quarrying or archaeological activity, as suggested by aerial photographic assessment. One possible short ditch section of probable modern date was recorded, while a concentration of modern and ancient tree throws seemed to indicate a formerly wooded area, perhaps superseded by Medieval – post-Medieval open	Gdaniec 1994; Palmer 2004; Palmer & Ziemele 2007; Timberlake 2007	09603, ECB1442, ECB1472, ECB2747, ECB2786, MCB17761

				fields. No clear evidence of ridge and furrow, or modern plough disturbance was evident, although a considerable accumulation of soil along the western part of the site might indicate a headland.	
24	TL 4527 5669	Post-Medieval		One 40m trench aligned east to west was excavated in March 2010. The topsoil contained a high density of late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century glass, pottery and some metalwork. Two 19 <sup>th</sup> century soakaways were identified, which appear to be associated with the school building to the north. Two modern concrete beams crossed the trench, truncating an earlier drainage pipe. Plough scarring could be seen along the full length of the trench.	House 2010 ECB3350
25	TL 4558 5665	Bronze Age		A pit containing Deverel-Rimbury pottery was found during the evaluation. The pit was found in close proximity to an undated ditch, suggesting that some of the land divisions may belong to the Later Prehistoric period. (See also Gaz. nos. <b>11, 12 &amp; 20</b> )	Cooper 2004 ECB1850, MCB16312
26	TL 4575 5662	Roman; Medieval; Post-Medieval		Roman, Medieval and early post-Medieval features, Brooklands Avenue. Evaluation trenching in an area to the south of Cambridge revealed evidence of Roman agricultural or horticultural practice. Broadly at right angles to the nearby Via Devana, the features may well form part of the extensive hinterland serving the nearby town. The features dated to the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> century. Later features indicated an early post-Medieval presence on the site. 2. In 2002 a further 16 trenches were excavated, recording evidence for Romano-British agricultural activity, but none for associated settlement. Medieval and post-Medieval evidence was also found. A large number of linear features point towards agricultural organisation which is dated by Roman pottery found in the fills. Most of these features are, however, truncated by the later Medieval and post-Medieval ditches, pits and enclosures.	Kenny 2000; Armour 2002 ECB1602, MCB15919
27	TL 4516 5647	Post-Medieval		Three evaluation trenches were excavated within gardens to the rear of Meadowcroft, revealing no significant archaeological remains. A single residual sherd of 14 <sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from a buried post-medieval ploughsoil. The only archaeological features revealed related to late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century garden cultivation. However the excavations afforded an investigation of a marly horizon on top of the 2nd terrace gravels, which was interpreted as a spring-fed water lain tufa deposit associated with a calcrete which cemented the underlying gravels and sands. It is suggested that this area may have been wet during the early Holocene, and therefore unsuitable for early habitation. A watching brief was also carried out on geo-technical test pits, revealing no features of archaeological significance.	Timberlake 2006a ECB2276