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**Archaeological Desktop Assessment and Evaluation at
The Cambridge and County Folk Museum
Castle Street
Cambridge
(TL 44569 59044)**

Alison Dickens MIFA
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**Cambridge Archaeological Unit
University of Cambridge
June 2002**

Report No. 484

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Introduction

The Cambridge & County Folk Museum (C&CFM) is planning a major redevelopment programme involving an extension towards the rear of the present building (TL 44569 59044). Given the site's great archaeological potential an opportunity is being taken not only to fulfil Planning Guidance obligations but to constructively add to the existing body of knowledge for the area. Communication of this knowledge to the public and awareness of the potential for educational involvement is also recognised. This document includes both a desk-based assessment of the current state of archaeological understanding for the area around the site and a report on a limited evaluation carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in late May 2002.

Background

Geology

The geology of the area comprises a low promontory of Gault clay overlain by Lower Chalk Marl and capped with Pleistocene sands and gravels. The promontory overlooks a crossing point of the Cam, which during most of the period under discussion was navigable to the sea. The town lies at the junction of three geographical zones: the fenlands, the Gog Magog Hills and the Huntingdonshire plateau and it is a combination of these topographical features that would have made the escarpment attractive to early settlement.

On the southern slope of the hill, between Haymarket Row and Shelly Row, recent terracing had exposed a 5m depth of gravels, while in Albion Row a thick layer of tufa was exposed within the gravel stratum. Further away from the site, at Ridgeons Gardens on the crest of the hill to the north-west, the gravel capping had been eroded to a depth of 0.30m. A slightly greater depth survived at the excavations at 83 Castle Street (Butler 1994). Excavations on the upper slope of the hill have shown that the gravels have accumulated to varying depths. At the former Law Courts, south west of the Castle Mound, the weathered gravel surface had been truncated, but 4m of sand, gravels and pebbles were recorded and the evidence suggests that the slope to the river was originally steeper. In Kettle's Yard (19) further down the hill the interface between the clay and the chalk was revealed. In its natural state the well drained hill crest would have supported a woodland of oak and ash, while the lower wetter slopes would have grown willow and alder.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Before entering any discussion of the archaeology of the upper town area it must be stressed that, despite extensive re-development throughout the twentieth century, only about one quarter of the area within the fortified 4th century Roman town of Cambridge (and a far smaller proportion of the whole area likely to have enjoyed early settlement) has been archaeologically investigated. Recent discoveries on the outskirts of Cambridge have also led to re-evaluation of the accepted picture of the settlement between the 1st and 4th centuries. This aspect is not dealt with in any detail in this study.

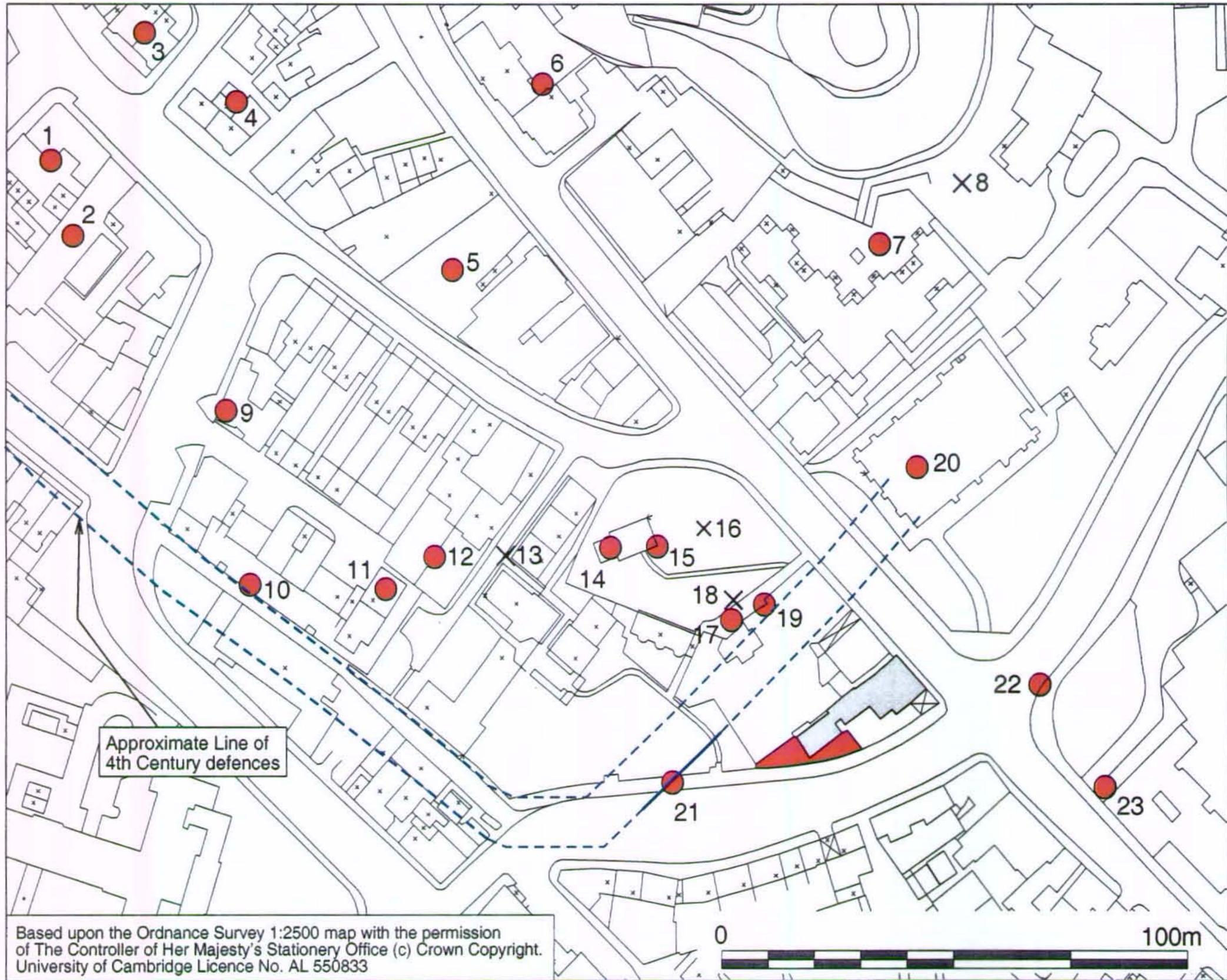


Figure 1 Site and Gazetteer Locations

Prehistoric

The earliest evidence for settlement in the area was found in excavations at New Hall (outside the study area to the north west) where a substantial ditch, pits and postholes were associated with late Bronze Age flint work and pottery. An Iron Age ditch system was also found at New Hall, but the focus of settlement in this period appears to have been on the crest of the hill slope within the later Roman defences. Parts of large enclosures were found as well as huts, pits and ditches. Pottery not obviously associated with any features was recovered at Shelly Row in 1957 and 10 Pound Hill in 1987 (9).

The evidence indicates at least three phases of hut building and the settlement has been dated to c. 50BC - 43AD; one of the defensive ditches was still visible when the Roman road (*Via Devana*) was laid out over it. The settlement appears to be typical of those found within the area; for instance at Girton, Trumpington, New Addenbrookes and Arbury Road, but the presence of coins from four different tribes suggests the site could have acted as a local centre for the surrounding settlements (Alexander et al 1994).

Roman

i) First century

Current thinking is that the earliest phase of Roman occupation in Cambridge involved re-organisation of the Belgic hill top settlement, followed shortly after by the establishment of a small fort, possibly in response to the Boudican revolt in 60 AD, although recent discoveries on Madingley Road and Jesus Lane suggest that this view is probably rather over simplified (Lucas & Whittaker forthcoming; Dodwell forthcoming). The fort would have guarded the cross-roads between the route from Godmanchester to Colchester (*Via Devana*) and a road from the fens to the north east (Akeman Street), linking with Ermine Street to the west. The enclosed area measured approximately 60m x 30m (Burnham & Wachter 1990), none of the interior has been studied. The cross-roads of Akeman Street and the *Via Devana* was supposedly located during excavations at Shire Hall, though this may be an over interpretation. Akeman Street was measured at 7 metres wide, cambered and cobbled. Until recently the southern continuation of the *Via Devana* had not been observed. Work on the corner of Chesterton Lane in 2000 (22) showed that it followed approximately the line of present day Castle Street to the Roman river crossing, roughly on line with the present bridge. The route of the Godmanchester road (roughly on the line of the present Huntingdon Road) may have been preceded by an earlier road, running through the grounds of New Hall, where the earlier ditch system respecting this road was overlaid by a later Roman ditch system closer to the line of the Huntingdon road (Evans 1995).

1st century activity was observed on several other sites, most recently at the Cow and Calf on Albion Row (1). Also observed were one or two iron furnaces at (10), about 30m south-east of the present site. These were overlaid by the later rampart bank at Pound Hill Dairy (Pullinger 1983, 1984).

route along Castle Street (*Via Devana*) was overlaid by the Norman Castle Bailey walls.

54 disarticulated skeletons found in pits under the old Law Courts may be part of the same cemetery as the Anglo-Danish grave stones found beneath the old Police Station. It is thought that all these graves may belong to All-Saints-by-the-Castle, established some time in the tenth century, although the Law Court graves are at some distance from the main group higher up Castle Street. The burials found on Castle Street may be part of the same cemetery, although it is not clear if they pre-date the post Conquest inner Bailey ditch. The church itself has not been located but is presumed to be at the north end of Shelly Row. The church fell derelict during the 14th century and its parish was later incorporated into that of St. Giles.

Post Conquest

The Domesday survey records 400 properties for the whole town, 319 of them south and east of the river, reflecting a major shift towards a southern focus. Of the 81 properties on the hilltop area, one third were cleared to construct the motte and bailey of the castle. The timber construction of 1068 was replaced by stone ramparts in the 12th century and extended in the 13th, using robbed masonry from the Roman defences.

Excavations at the Law Courts revealed the inner bailey ditch curving north west below Castle Street, at 75 it turned towards the north.

A hollow way at the junction of Albion Row and Mount Pleasant Row showed that the Roman entrance way to the town was still in use in this later period. Another cobbled hollow way was found at 1 & 2 St. Peters Street (4), and its continuation was picked up in Whyman's Lane where it led towards the Castle (Alexander *et al* 1994). This lane may cross some part of the study area.

The earliest surviving map of Cambridge is the map of Lynne dated 1574 which shows the main part of the castle still standing. By 1585 Royal licence had allowed the stone from the Castle to be reused, and by 1606 it had been all but destroyed apart from the inner gatehouse and bailey used as a prison and Shire House respectively. The area within and around the castle was mostly leased for pasture but five small cottages were established on the outer lip of the bank. In 1643 the castle was remodelled by Oliver Cromwell the Bailey ditches were recut, and again the surrounding area was cleared of buildings (Butler 1994).

Following the Restoration the castle defences were made redundant. Castle Street was laid out some time between 1660 and 1688 and the Castle defences were slighted. By 1688 most of the western slope of the hill was built up, only the area between Pound Hill and Albion Row was left open as the Borough Pound. The road pattern established at this time has remained essentially the same to the present day.

Archaeological evidence shows sporadic quarrying in all areas for gravel in the 17th and 18th century, continuing at the Borough Pound into the 19th century.

Archaeological Evidence in the immediate vicinity of the site

Four investigations are thought to be of particular relevance in informing the likely sequence on the Museum site:

(21) *Northampton Street 1949 (RCHM 1959: 8)*

This investigation in 1949 revealed part of the 4th century town ditch, thought to run about 12 metres outside a stone wall seen in other locations. John Alexander's projection of the defences based on this observation (Alexander & Pullinger 2000) puts the outer line of the defences north of the Museum site, somewhere under Kettle's Yard. As seen below this would suggest the Museum site lies outside the later town, but close to the southern approach road and presumed gate.

(17) *Kettle's Yard 1994 (Evans 1994)*

This investigation by the CAU immediately north of Kettle's Yard found evidence of Roman industrial activity (a possible retting pit) and Roman stone footings. Twenty-five medieval burials were associated with the adjacent churchyard of St. Peters.

(12) *Peter Street 2001 (Dickens 2002)*

This evaluation by CAU last year is similar in many ways to the likely conditions at the Museum site. Post-medieval activity had severely truncated and then covered earlier remains, but early medieval (pre 14th century) and Roman archaeology were both found towards the base of a 2.00 - 2.50m deep sequence. Unlike the final example, however, the stratigraphy was straight forward.

(22) *Chesterton Lane Corner 2000 (Mortimer 2001)*

This extraordinary discovery was made by CAU during routine monitoring of new sewer shafts across west Cambridge. In this unique location a deep sequence (4.50m+) was preserved beneath the modern road and pavement, where until 1912 a series of buildings had stood. At the base was evidence of two phases of Roman road, confirming the alignment of the southern approach to the Roman town. Above this was a late 8th century graveyard in which several of the burials had been decapitated. Sealing this were floors, possibly associated with a Saxon church. A complex medieval sequence was crowned with the discovery of a 14th century hoard of gold and silver coins, the first ever found under controlled conditions in Cambridge.

Cartographic Data

(Figures 2 – 6)

The City of Cambridge is well covered by a series of maps dating from the 16th century onwards. Study of the maps shows that the central area of the City changes very little over the centuries, indeed many of the buildings appearing on the 16th century maps still stand today.

Five key maps have been examined for the purpose of this study: Lyne 1574, Fuller 1634, Loggan 1688, Custance 1798 and the OS 1885 1:500. The other

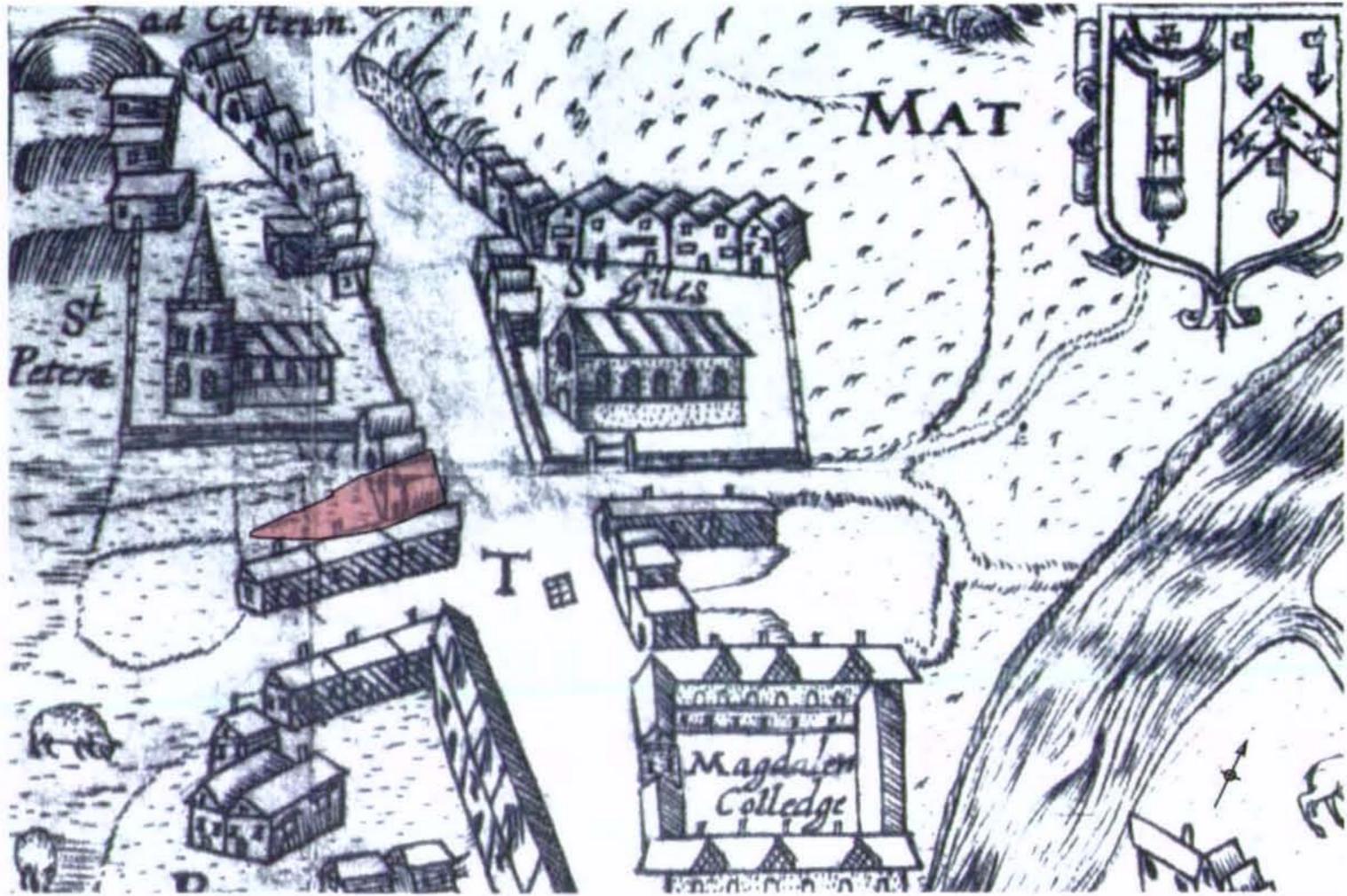


Figure 2 Lyne's Plan of Cambridge 1574: Detail

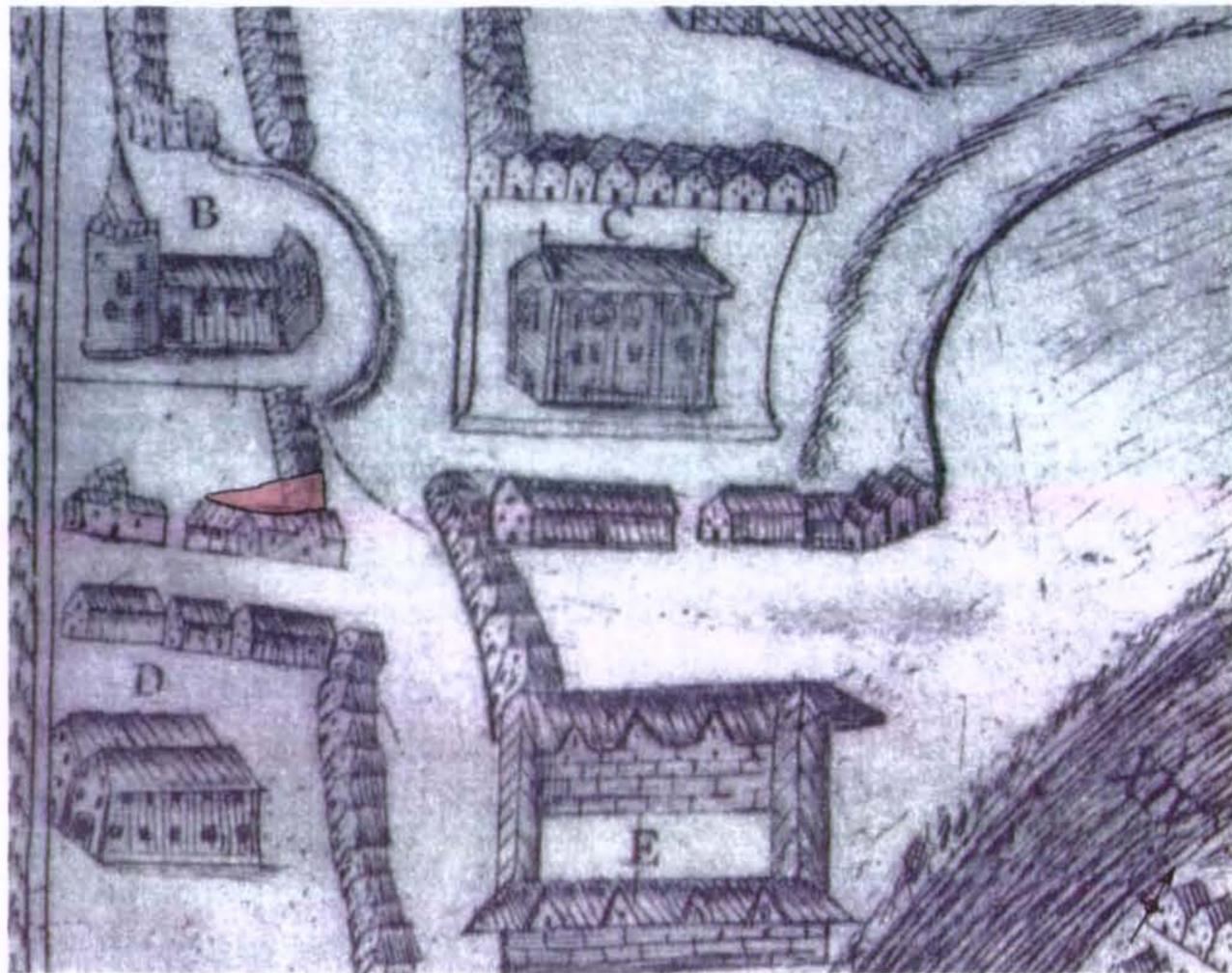


Figure 3 Fuller's Plan of Cambridge 1634: Detail

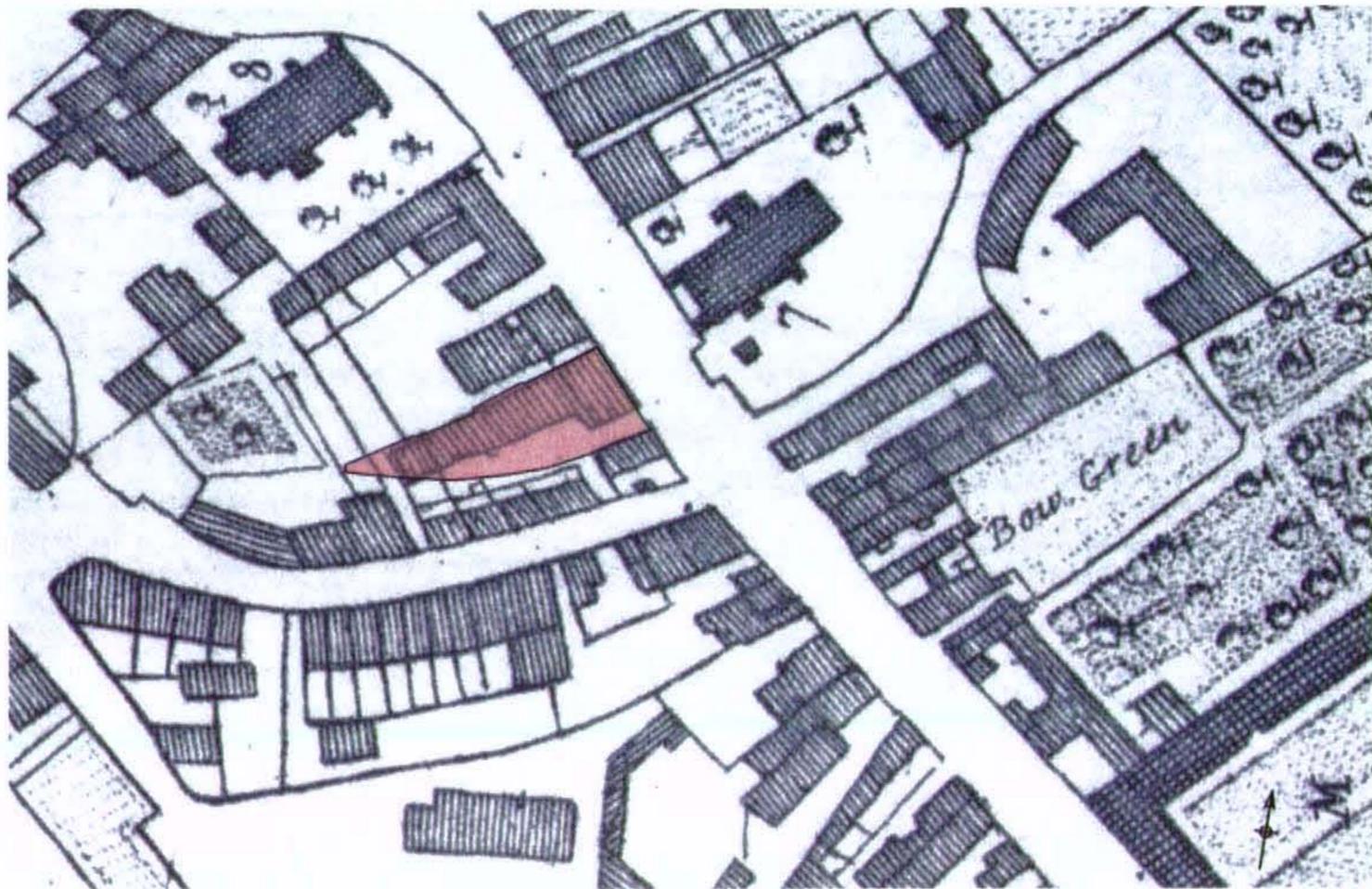


Figure 4 Loggan's Survey of Cambridge 1688: Detail

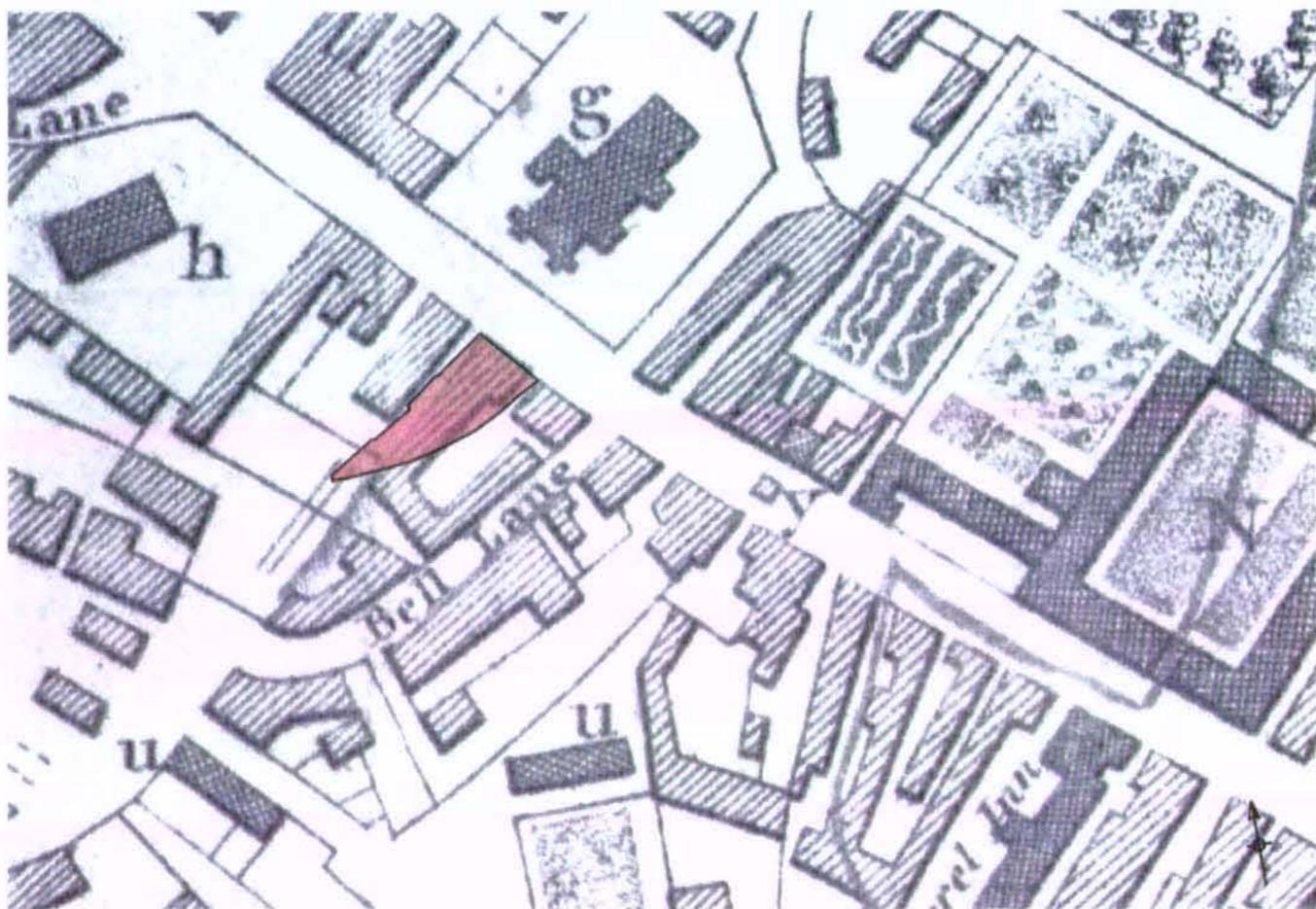


Figure 5 Custance's Map of Cambridge 1798: Detail



Figure 6 1885 1:500 OS with modern overlay

main map in the series, Hamond 1592 (sheet 3), has been examined but is not reproduced. The original is fire damaged and the only reproduction available is of poor quality.

The map sequence shows that the Castle Street/Northampton Street corner has been occupied by buildings since at least 1574. Both Lyne and Fuller show a single line of buildings extending up Castle Street with open ground behind. Interestingly the Hamond plan, made during the sixty years between the other two, shows a slightly different layout with buildings also extending back from the street forming a rough courtyard to the rear. It is quite possible that Hamond better reflects the true picture, his map being generally considered fairly accurate, but no certain statement can be made.

By Loggan's plan of 1688, the depiction is much more like that of a modern map. This is thought to be the first accurately surveyed map of the City and is considered to be fairly reliable. The buildings on the Folk Museum site have taken on the form they will retain through into the Twentieth Century. This does not necessarily mean that the same physical structures stood continuously unaltered, but that the plot and buildings upon it retained the same arrangement. Custance shows only a slight change with the building extending back from Castle Street being joined to one on Bell Lane (Northampton Street) at the rear.

The 1885 1:500 series was regrettably never repeated by the Ordnance Survey. The detail of the maps is tremendous with some of the major buildings being shown with internal features as well as external. The modern OS overlay shows the drastic changes that took place around the site early in the Twentieth Century. To widen Northampton Street several buildings on the northern side were demolished, including the structures on the corner, immediately south of the then White Horse public house. On the crossroads only the Magdalene Street/Northampton Street corner remains relatively intact. It is this truncation that gives the site its odd triangular shape which does not reflect the nature of the plot for most of its existence.

The Evaluation

Aims and Objectives

The principle objective of any evaluation is to determine the presence/absence and character (e.g. degree of preservation and chronological range) of archaeological remains within the site. In this instance a balance had to be found between achieving this end and not compromising the integrity of the remaining archaeology on a very small site, knowing that the intention was to conduct detailed excavations at a later date. The principal aim, therefore, was to determine the depth of stratigraphy above natural, and assess as far as possible the likely sequence of that stratigraphy.

Methodology

Three test pits were hand excavated (Figure 7). Test Pit 1 was located within the rear display room, previously a kitchen, and Test Pits 2 and 3 were external within the areas of the proposed extension. All three were 1.00m

square and were placed to clear modern obstructions for augur boreholes. Test pit 1 was excavated to 1.50m, the depth of the forthcoming construction work. This was recorded using the CAU modified Museum of London single context planning system. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Photographs were taken on monochrome print and colour slide film with supplementary digital images.

Results

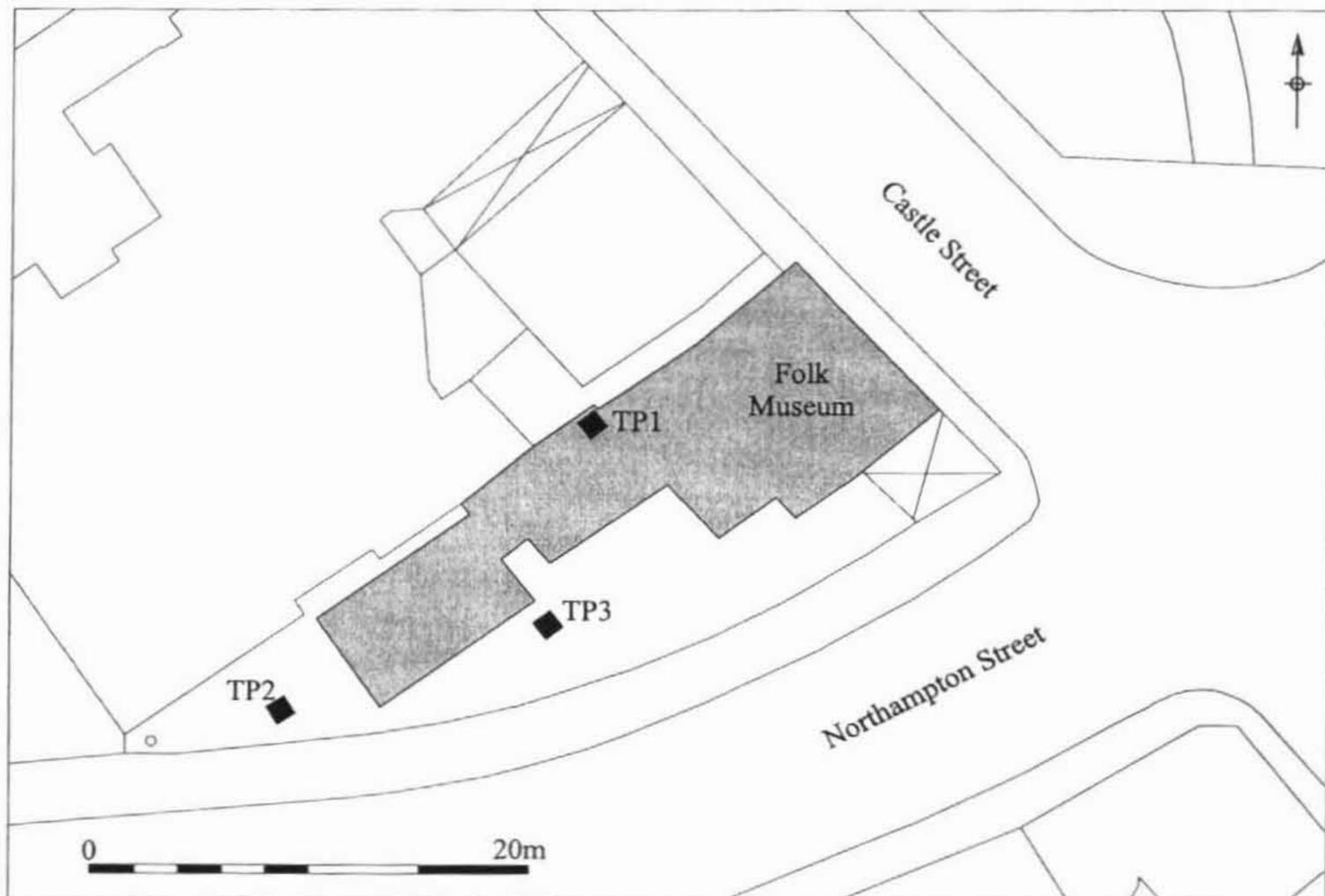


Figure 7 Test Pit Locations

Test Pit 1

Having cleared exhibits from the area, red and dark grey floor tiles dated to the 20th century [004], overlying mortar [005], were removed to reveal Early Victorian un-frogged yellow bricks [001] forming an earlier floor surface (Figure 8). These were embedded into a pale yellowish grey lime mortar [007] overlying a levelling deposit 0.08m thick composed of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent coke and charcoal flecks [008]. Deposit [008] seems to have been the levelling layer deposited shortly after the construction of the kitchen building as it was found to abut the foundations of the wall. Underlying [008] was deposit [009], a dark brown sandy loam 0.12m thick with frequent lenses of charcoal, coke, mortar fragments and peg tile, all of which was interpreted as a makeup layer for the construction of the wall foundation. Potsherds recovered from the deposit suggest a 19th century reworking of 17th and 18th century material laid down as a preparation for building work in the 19th century. The foundation itself was surprisingly shallow at around 0.20m deep and had been cut into deposit [009] which

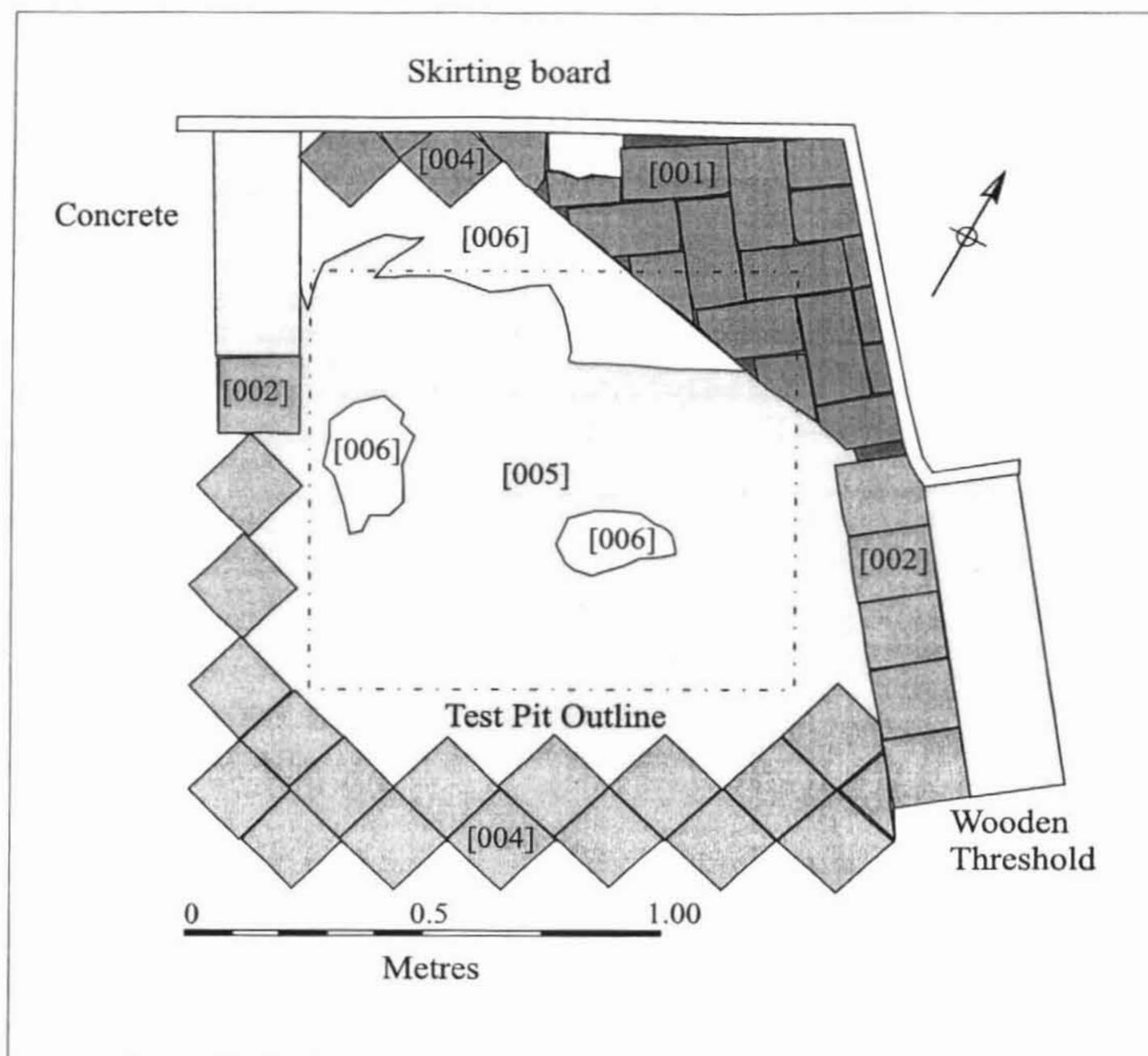


Figure 8 Plan of Test Pit 1 after removal of tiles

overlay deposit [010], a mixed dark greyish brown sandy silt, approximately 0.32m thick, with lenses of chalk marl, sand and frequent inclusions of brick, peg tile, clunch, cobbles, oyster and mussel shell. This was interpreted as a levelling deposit made up from 'garden' soil and materials broken during construction or repairing episodes, large quantities of brick and peg tile were found. The presence of English salt glazed stone wares and glazed earthen wares indicate a 18th century date for the deposition of this layer.

Beneath [010] was layer [011], 0.30m thick and made up with mid yellowish grey sandy silt with sand and chalk marl lenses, occasional clunch fragments and occasional small rounded stones. Recovered potsherds were 16th century glazed red earthenware, plain earthenware and a late Ely type ware, a residual sherd of 13th/14th century Ely ware was also present. This appeared to be an earlier levelling deposit which also contained quantities of building materials suggesting a further local episode of construction work. Deposit [011] was above [012] which consisted of a mid grey sandy chalk loam with common small rounded pebbles and gritty lenses and which measured 0.28m in thickness. This was dated to the 16th century by plain earthenwares and hand made brick fragments although the deposit also contained 15th century Ely and grey wares with one residual 14th century Ely sherd. Also of interest

were the recovered fragments of stone roofing tiles suggesting yet again that this was a deposit linked to the construction or demolition of nearby buildings. Beneath this was layer [013], a dark greyish brown sandy silt with greenish possible cess lenses and common small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. The layer measured 0.41m and was dated to the Saxo-Norman period (12th to 13th centuries) represented by sherds of St Neots, Thetford, Ely and shelly wares, although there were also residual sherds from the Romano-British period and two intrusive sherds of later Medieval pottery. Two large stones were recorded in section, however it is uncertain whether these were of any particular significance. The final deposit seen in Test Pit 1 was [014], below [013], of which only 0.04m was excavated but from which St Neots and gray ware potsherds were recovered dated also to the 12th century, Saxo-Norman period. The deposit was a dark grey sandy silt with common grit, charcoal and oystershell fragments.

Test Pit 1 Discussion

In general the order of deposition observed in Test Pit 1 is uncomplicated and chronologically neatly sequential. It had appeared possible that a cellar located beneath the floor of the adjacent room and less than a metre from the test pit might have caused disturbance to the surrounding stratigraphy, but this was not the case. The date sequence runs from the 12th to the 20th century with little redeposition, truncation or intrusion. In this respect the layers are particularly well preserved and appear to have been protected by the surrounding building. There is little sign of the surfaces or pitting normally associated with yard activity, suggesting there may have been earlier buildings in this area although there is no evidence for floor surfaces.

It is curious that with the exception of deposit [010], there are no humic 'garden' type soils either mixed or buried intact to suggest periods of plant growth or horticulture, which might suggest that at least some of the material has been imported to the site. The impression given by the section is one of levelling deposits specifically laid during episodes of construction where there has been deliberate truncation of surface deposits to 'clean' underlying material. This is reinforced by the large quantities of broken tile, brick, clunch, clay, cobbles and stone roofing tiles recovered from the various fills from deposit [012] upwards. There is a basic cluster of pot dates that suggest the main episodes. The earliest phase is represented by deposits [014] and [013] dated to the 12th to 13th century, followed by a second phase represented by deposits [012] and [011] which are dated to the 16th century, a gap of some three hundred years. After this there is another gap to the third phase dated to the 18th century, represented by layer [010], and from this to the final phase which runs from the 19th century to the present day and which is represented by contexts [009] to [001].

It should be possible to trace the historical records for the building to see when construction and major rebuilding works occurred and whether this correlates with the hypothesised phases seen in the archaeological stratigraphy.

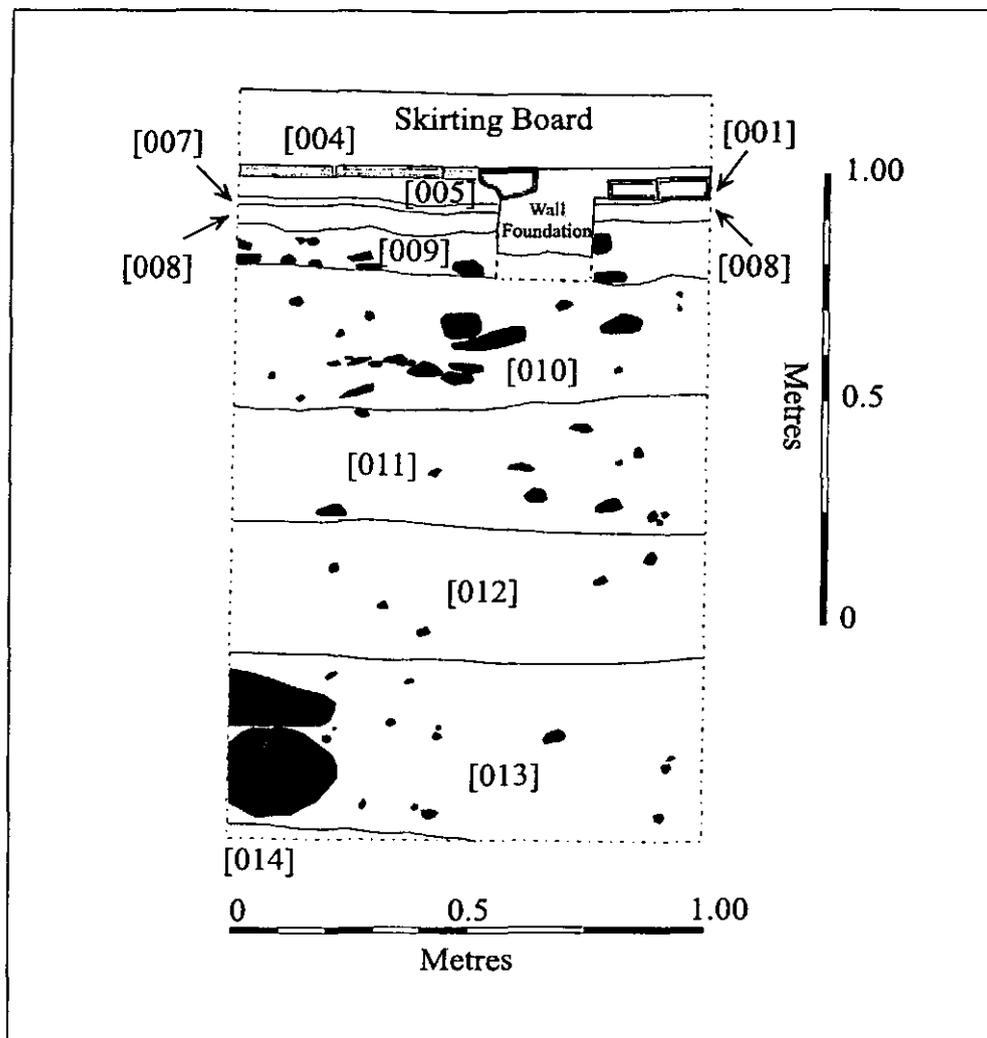


Figure 9 Test Pit 1 section

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was located in the rear yard and excavated only as deep as necessary to clear obstructions for the augur. Removal of the modern tarmac and paving slabs revealed Victorian wall foundations built in un-frogged yellow brick and aligned northeast to southwest. This foundation had been repaired during the early 20th century with red frogged brick and concrete. It is thought that these foundations represent the remains of stables that are known to exist from the early maps of the building complex. To the south of the foundation was a layer of sandy orange gravel which was interpreted as a yard surface. This did not abut the foundations and appears to have been disturbed during the repairing episode as a shallow depression filled with broken building material was removed from between the two. A large unfinished sandstone block was revealed with the removal of this material and seen to be embedded beneath the wall foundations. For this reason it appears possible that earlier foundations, possibly for an original timber framed structure, survive below the brick plinths.

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 was opened by removal of modern flagstones and earlier cobbles. It was immediately observed that two large truncations cut the underlying stratigraphy. The southernmost truncation was caused by a large foul water drain inserted with the construction of the Museum extension in the 1960's, inspection of this through an adjacent manhole cover showed a cut at least 1.50m in depth. The earlier truncation also appears to have been a drain, although from remnants of the yellow ceramic pipes these would appear to have been laid in the Victorian period. The nature of the deposit suggested that the drain had been destroyed and backfilled in the 1960's prior to which it probably led from the outbuildings discovered in Test Pit 2 to the main sewer system in Northampton Street.

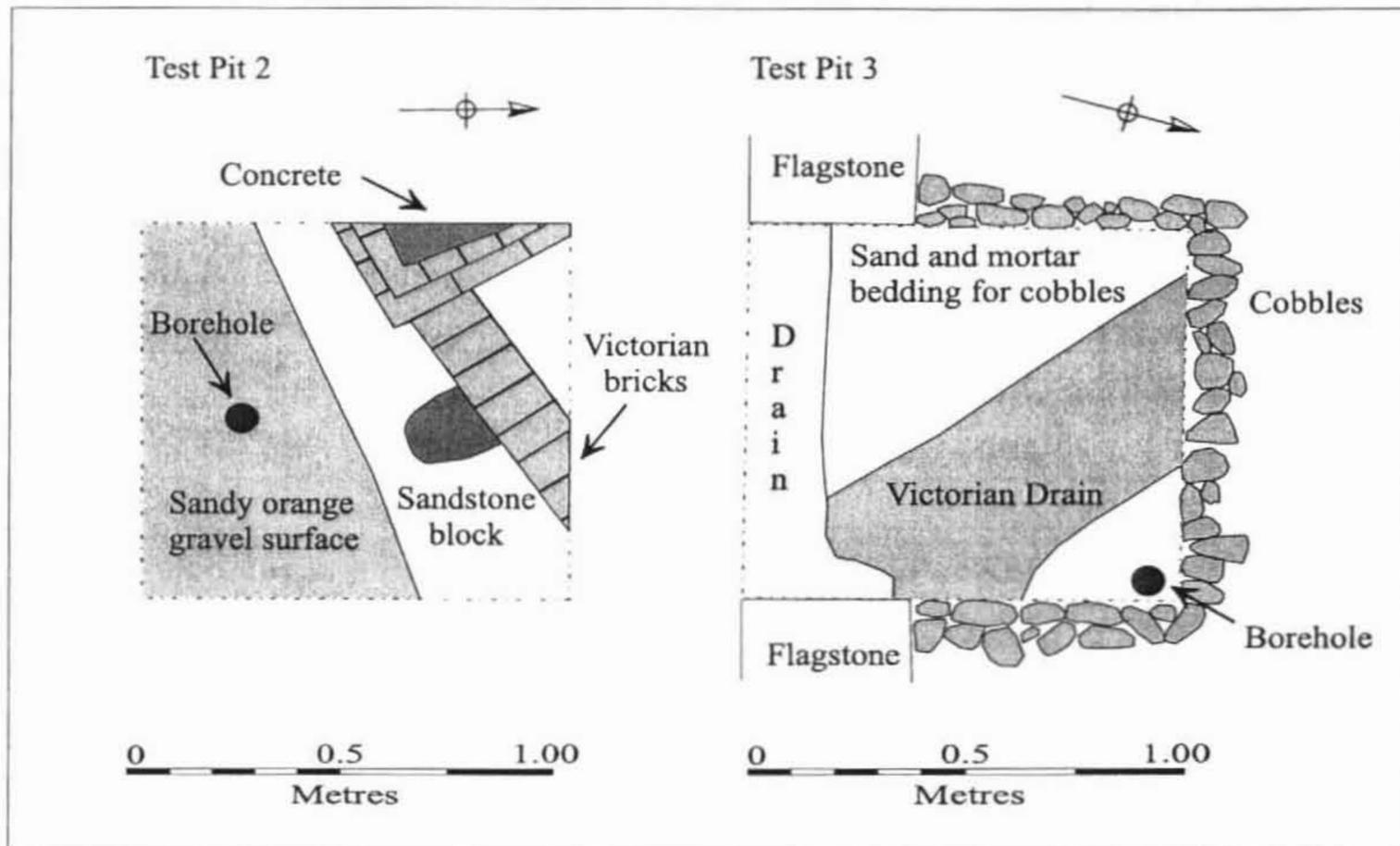


Figure 10 Plan of Test Pits 2 and 3 showing location of boreholes

Boreholes

In Appendix 2 an attempt has been made to relate depths between the three boreholes and thus compare sequences. There was a great similarity of results between boreholes 2 and 3 with an almost identical sequence of deposits. It should be noted that all measurements are taken from present ground surface and that depths are therefore relative. Borehole 2 was measured from approximately 0.30m higher than borehole 3 whereas boreholes 1 and 3 were measured from approximately the same level.

Borehole 1 reached a depth of 3.20m below present ground surface at which depth reddish yellow natural sand and gravel deposits were encountered. This compares favourably with the depth of stratigraphy recorded in section during the Chesterton Lane Corner excavations on the opposite side of Chesterton Lane to the Folk Museum (22; Mortimer and Regan, 2001). This

site recovered evidence of extensive occupation from the time of the Roman conquest of Britain to the post-medieval period. It appears entirely possible from the borehole evidence that broadly similar stratigraphy remains beneath the Folk Museum. Both boreholes 2 and 3 were obstructed by stone at depths of 2.06m and 1.70m respectively. In borehole 2 the tip of the augur was covered in what appeared to be a course yellowish grey lime mortar suggesting a substantial wall foundation or some similar structure lay at the base. That both boreholes were obstructed by stone, which could be heard impacting on the augur head, lends itself to the possibility of extensive remains at a depth that at the Chesterton Lane Corner would place them in the Romano-British to Saxon periods. Traces of clay floor layers and gravel surfaces were also noted from all three boreholes at differing depths suggesting occupational deposits. Similar materials are also noted from the Chesterton Lane Corner site, as are many of the deposit matrices.

To conclude, the borehole evidence suggests a deep and well preserved archaeological sequence beneath the Folk Museum.

Discussion

The desktop assessment has confirmed the high archaeological potential for the site and the evaluation, though limited, has demonstrated that the conditions are good for survival of any archaeology at depth. A likely sequence might be:

- Remains of demolished rear building(s) fairly close to the surface. Based on the map evidence these could range in date from the 17th to the early 20th century.
- Successive 'yard'/rear property deposits. This may include surfaces and evidence of pitting and other back yard activities. It is possible that at least some of this material has been imported onto the site.
- Stone and mortar structures at depth. These are most likely to be Roman but, based on depth comparison with Chesterton Lane corner, could be Saxon. A stone Saxon building would be very unusual and at the present time a Roman date seems more likely.
- Natural is estimated to be at about 3.00m below ground surface level.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1
Gazetteer Entries (see figure 1)

Gaz. No.	Site	Description	NGR	SMR No
1	Cow & Calf 2000	Evaluation trenches on the site of the former Public House found evidence of early Roman activity. Much truncated by later quarrying.	TL 44406 59166	
2	Haymarket Road 1978	Early Rom quarry with C3-C4 pot at base. No occupation layers survived but pottery in later features. E of quarry was pit with 20 Samian bowls & 6 glass vessels. Rom ramparts not seen presumed removed excavator suggested by C12. Extensive p-med quarries.	TL 44400 59139	
3	Castle Row 1974	Most early evidence removed by later quarrying. The excavator inferred that a Roman street ran along the line of Castle Row, and possibly through Mount Pleasant and Albion Row to the projected SW gate	TL 44425 59192	
4	St. Peter's Street 1983	Excavation to locate the outer walls of the Castle Barbican known to be in the area. These were not found, but the cobbled road leading into the Barbican was exposed, the rest lying under Whyman's Lane. The road lay over Saxo-Norman features.	TL 44446 59179	08769
5	No. 17-35 Castle Street 1996	The archaeology was found to be deeply disturbed, leaving only deeper cut features intact. These were mainly pits prob. med. or post-med, though some possibly earlier. C1-C4 AD Roman pottery well represented.	TL 44495 59147	11929
6	Castle Inn, Castle Street 1994	Monitoring of an auger survey in Aug. 1994 and an auger survey and test pitting. The borehole located the rising west side of the castle ditch. Test pit showed only post-med and modern.	TL 44512 59183	11880
7	Cambridge Castle Ditch 1989	A 10m wide steep-sided ditch was found surrounding the castle mound approximately 10m out from the base of the Motte, behind 10-20 Castle Hill and St. Giles Church. No firm dating evidence, probably due to cleaning.	TL 44584 59150	04831
9	No. 10 Pound Hill 1987	Area appears to have been open land until the house was built in the C19. On W side 3 quarry pits with Belgic pottery. The sealing layer was in turn cut by C1-C2 rubbish pits. C4 pottery found in later observations.	TL 44444 59116	
10	Pound Hill (United Dairies Site) 1983	Excavation to locate the defences of the Roman settlement. C1 furnaces were found with slag inside. These and later features lay beneath the C4 rampart. The rampart had been levelled in C19 to build the school.	TL 44449 59080	08407, 08770
11	Pound Hill Chapel 1978	Roman pottery found at Pound Hill (Cold Store) in building works.	TL 44478 59079	05030
12	Peter Street 2001	Excavations to the rear of 18 and 18a Peter Street revealed Roman and Saxo-Norman remains at a depth of upto 2.05m.		

Gaz. No.	Site	Description	NGR	SMR No
13	Honey Hill 1955	Roman tile, tesserae found on Honey Hill building site immediately W of St Peter's Church in 1955. Building work.	TL 44504 59086	
14	Church of St Peter, St Peters Street	Church of St Peters, situated on the South West side of Castle Street. The Church was, with the exception of the early C14 West tower and spire, pulled down and reconstructed on the west part of the former nave in 1781.	TL 44534 59087	
15	St. Peter's Chancel 1910	Fragments of Roman pottery from "undisturbed black earth beneath the foundations of St Peter's Church and also in the gravel covered in by the large slab of stone."	TL 44537 59088	
16	St Peter's Churchyard	Roman pottery and other metals found at St Peter's Church. No date or details.	TL 44547 59092	
17	Kettle's Yard 1994	A watching brief and excavation for access ramp to the side of Kettle's Yard Gallery. Found Roman retting pit (C3 AD) and possible remains Roman stone footing. Also 25 medieval burials from churchyard.	TL 44553 59073	11521
18	Kettle's Yard	Roman tile and tesserae found at Kettle's Yard. No date or details.	TL 44553 59076	
19	Kettles Yard 1984	The footings of the SW Roman town defence wall were observed in Kettle's Yard, next to St Peter's churchyard in an initial field observation and then small excavation. The wall stood to a height of 0.5m and was estimated to be 2.5m wide. It was sealed by a thick layer of burnt material with C11-C12 pottery.	TL 44560 59076	08766
20	Church of St Giles	St Giles Church (site of). An earlier church, in part at least, late C11, formerly stood just to the S of the existing church of St Giles. It was demolished in 1875 when the present church was built.	TL 44585 59099	04755
21	Northampton Street 1949	Excavations exposed a section of ditch with portions of walling. The ditch was aligned approximately E-W and was thought to originally have been c. 10m wide at the top. Finds at base showed C2-C3 in date.	TL 44541 59040	
22	Chesterton lane Corner 2000	Excavations in a deep sewer shaft revealed evidence of two Roman roads towards the base (4m), a Saxon cemetery and possible building, medieval building remains and a 14th century hoard of gold and silver coins.		
23	Magdalene College 1999	Observation of a clunch wall footing just inside the Master's driveway. Probably related to buildings standing prior to the 1912 demolitions.		

Appendix 2: borehole table

Bore Hole 1	Depth	Bore Hole 2	Depth	Bore Hole 3	Depth
Hand Dug		Dark grey brown silty loam	0.25	Dark brown silty loam with occasional brick	0.30
		Dark grey brown silty loam with clunch/chalk marl inclusions	0.80	Dark brown silty loam with occasional brick and clunch/chalk marl inclusions	0.80
		Mid grey chalky silt with charcoal inclusions	1.00	Mid grey chalky silt with charcoal inclusions	1.00
		Mid grey chalky silt with charcoal and increasing inclusions of yellow and red ceramic building material	1.30	Mid grey chalky silt with charcoal and increasing inclusions of yellow and red ceramic building material	1.20
		Pale grey silty clay with possible greenish cassy lenses and grit inclusions	1.50	Pale grey silty clay with possible greenish cassy lenses and grit inclusions	1.40
		Possible beaten chalk and clay floor surfaces in thin lenses		Possible beaten chalk and clay floor surfaces in thin lenses	1.56
Light to mid greyish brown silty sand with grit and oyster shell inclusions	1.68	Mid brown silty clay with greenish cess (?) lenses and grit inclusions	1.70	Mid brown silty clay with greenish cess (?) lenses and grit inclusions	
		Possible chalk or clay floor surface		Possible chalk or clay floor surface	
Yellowish grey clay	1.92	Mid brownish grey silty clay		Augur stopped by firm stone	1.70
		Thick layer of pea grit, probable worm sorted layer	2.00		
Mid grey sandy silt with oyster shell inclusions and one potsherd - water table hit.	2.17	Augur stopped by stone but tip bears traces of coarse yellowish grey lime mortar	2.06		
Greenish sandy silt clay	2.40				
Hard greenish sand and gravel, redeposited natural, possible surface	2.65				
Grey silty sand with lens of pure reddish yellow sand and frequent charcoal flecks	2.70				
Dark grey sandy organic material		Final depth unknown		Final depth unknown	
Compacted light to mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, grit and charcoal flecks. Two potsherds recovered.	3.00				
Reddish yellow sand and gravel natural - Auguring stopped	3.20				