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**33 QUEEN EDITH'S WAY, CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4363

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NGR: TL 4704 5564	Report No: 4805
District: Cambridge City	Site Code: ECB
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6132
Signed:	Date: 10 March 2015

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 SITE DESCRIPTION**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

Project details			
Project name	33 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire		
<p>In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 33 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4704 5564). The evaluation was commissioned by Gibson Developments Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of 7no 2-bedroom flats with associated access, parking, cycle store, refuse store and landscaping following the demolition of the existing house. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/1223/FUL) based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.</p> <p>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, where extensive evidence of multi-period landscape activity has been recorded during development of Addenbrooke's Hospital and other works. Evidence of late Bronze Age, Iron Age and early Roman activity is known from the hospital development and sites that have been investigated in the area of Long Road, Robinson Way, Holbrook Road, Glebe Road and Hills Road (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record Nos CB15770, MCB16078, CB15713 and CB15010), following an enclosure system of Iron Age date being revealed in the 1960s when the hospital was first developed (HER 04800). Iron Age remains have been revealed c.200m north west of the proposed development site in Templemore Close (HER CB15272). The course of the Roman road of the Via Devana runs some 400m to the west, leading between the contemporary settlements on Castle Hill at Cambridge and Colchester.</p> <p>The site thus had a potential for further remains of Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman date in particular, and to provide further evidence of use of this local multi-period landscape.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed a shallow undated ditch.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	March 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	6132	Site code	ECB 4363
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Residential		
Planned development	Additional residential properties		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	Cambridge
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c.750m ²		
NGR	TL 4704 5564		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.10m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Gibson Developments Ltd		
Full title	33 Queen Edith Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G., & Wilson, L.		
Report no.	4805		
Date (of report)	March 2015		

33 QUEEN EDITH'S WAY, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 33 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4704 5564). The evaluation was commissioned by Gibson Developments Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of 7no 2-bedroom flats with associated access, parking, cycle store, refuse store and landscaping following the demolition of the existing house. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/1223/FUL) based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, where extensive evidence of multi-period landscape activity has been recorded during development of Addenbrooke's Hospital and other works. Evidence of late Bronze Age, Iron Age and early Roman activity is known from the hospital development and sites that have been investigated in the area of Long Road, Robinson Way, Holbrook Road, Glebe Road and Hills Road (Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record Nos CB15770, MCB16078, CB15713 and CB15010), following an enclosure system of Iron Age date being revealed in the 1960s when the hospital was first developed (HER 04800). Iron Age remains have been revealed c.200m north west of the proposed development site in Templemore Close (HER CB15272). The course of the Roman road of the Via Devana runs some 400m to the west, leading between the contemporary settlements on Castle Hill at Cambridge and Colchester.

The site thus had a potential for further remains of Bronze Age/Iron Age/Roman date in particular, and to provide further evidence of use of this local multi-period landscape.

In the event the evaluation revealed a shallow undated ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 33 Queen Edith's Way, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4704 5564; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Gibson Developments Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of 7no 2-bedroom flats with

associated access, parking, cycle store, refuse store and landscaping following the demolition of the existing house. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Cambridge City Council Ref. 12/1223/FUL) based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Kasia Gdaniec, dated 28th January 2015 and a specification compiled by AS (dated 2nd February 2015). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by development

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located on the northern side of Queen Edith's Way, at its roundabout junction with Mowbray Road, which forms the western boundary of the site, in the southern part of Cambridge near to Addenbrooke's Hospital. The site lies on chalk deposits, at c.10m AOD.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site is within an urban landscape within an outer suburb of the city of Cambridge on relatively flat land at c.10m AOD.

3.2 The underlying geology is the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock of river terrace and marine gravel that formed in the Cretaceous Period. The overlying soil is a shallow lime-rich soil which is freely draining.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity prior to the Bronze Age but the presence of worked flints recorded in a field c.900m to the south of the site (CHER 08707) suggest potentially earlier activity on a limited scale.

Bronze Age

4.2 Excavations at Addenbrooke's recorded evidence indicating a settlement dateable to the middle Bronze Age and onwards. This settlement was perhaps linked to the evidence of quarrying, further to the north-east. There was a noticeable lack of worked flints and no houses could be identified (CHER CB15770). There is evidence of another late Bronze Age settlement directly to the south of the site, again with associated quarrying (CHER MCB 16078). Both of these sites had been truncated by later settlement and field systems.

Iron Age

4.3 Iron Age settlement evidence is again focused on the extensively excavated Addenbrooke's site where a significant settlement is known to have existed throughout this period; enclosure ditches, round houses (CHER CB15010) and field systems were recorded (CHER 09591). Within this occupation area 11 pottery kilns were uncovered and a cemetery containing 16 human inhumations representing a variety of burial styles and grave goods (CHER MCB17888). The settlement seems initially to have been focused towards the west of the hospital but as time went on the focus shifted in an easterly direction, towards the current site. There is also evidence of Iron Age activity to the north-west including pottery and ditches (CHER MCB18561 & 19594).

Romano-British

4.4 There is some evidence of continued occupation of the Addenbrooke's site into the Roman period (CHER 09591). Most of the Roman finds are concentrated in an area north of this settlement and c.700m to the north-west of the current site. These finds include Roman pottery and building materials (CHER 04735 & 04812), a Roman cremation pot (CHER 04820), and a Roman brooch and coins (CHER 04821). There is also known to have been a Roman road running across this site in the form of a visible ditch, now destroyed, and confirmed by an excavation in 1952 (CHER 04819 & 05146), this is thought to be part of a Roman military way which continues to the south-east on a east-west alignment (CHER 07970).

Saxon

4.5 There is further evidence of occupation at the Addenbrooke's site into the Saxon period focusing on the Middle Saxon period and comprising post-hole structures, pottery and other artefacts and a series of wells. Many of these features and others have potential to be Roman (CHER MCB 17890).

Medieval

4.6 It seems that occupation ceased following the Saxon period at Addenbrooke's and medieval and post-medieval period evidence comprises agricultural features (CHER MCB17896). This may have been because of the growing settlement of Cambridge further to the north following the building of a castle by William and the granting of a charter by Henry I between 1120 and 1231.

Post-medieval

4.7 This area is thought to have continued in agricultural use well into the post-medieval period, pottery has been found c.1km to the south (CHER 08708), post holes to the east (CHER 11902) and evidence of boundary ditches and milestones (CHER MCB17414 & 18039).

Modern

4.8 Cambridge has expanded now to incorporate the site within the extent of its suburban development. The surrounding area was incorporated into Cambridge's World War Two defences when a trench was rapidly constructed from 1940 onwards to encircle Cambridge (CHER MCB19858).

Cartographic Sources

4.9 The earliest cartographic source is from the parish of Cherry Hinton in 1806 and shows the site within agricultural land belonging to 'Vicar for tithes' (Fig. 3). This continued into the 1880s as the First Ed. OS map is similarly arranged (Fig. 4), as is the Second Ed. OS map dating from 1903-4 (Fig. 5). On the 1927-8 map the landscape has slightly changed with the land to the west of the site being built upon as the suburban development of Cambridge is extending south (Fig. 6). By 1952 the site has been included within this development and there is a building shown within its boundaries (Fig. 7). This is confirmed in the aerial photos from 1953 and 1962 which show the suburban development of Cambridge extend south and east (Figs. 8 & 9), incorporating the agricultural land surrounding the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches, one 15m x 1.6m and one 10m x 1.6m, were excavated each overlying the footprint of the proposed new development, and avoiding existing services.

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma

recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 10 & 11)

Sample section 1A: North end, east facing 0.00 = 9.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1005	Gravel yard surface. Small and medium rounded gravel in matrix of pale-mid grey brown sandy silt.
0.04 – 0.16m	L1006	Hardcore. Medium and large pale brown yellow brick rubble, and small and medium sub-round and sub-angular flints in matrix of pale-mid orange brown silty sand.
0.16 – 0.55m	L1007	Alluvium. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with sparse small and medium sub-rounded flints.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural. Firm, very pale yellow grey with patches of pale brown yellow chalk marl.

Sample section 1B: South end east facing 0.00 = 9.37m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L1005	Gravel yard surface. As above
0.04 – 0.08m	L1006	Hardcore. As above
0.08 – 0.28m	L1008	Hardcore. Very pale yellow brown medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone in matrix of pale yellow brown silty sand.
0.28 – 0.41m	L1009	Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.
0.41 – 0.60m	L1007	Alluvium. As above
0.60m +	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained a modern deep service trench (F1010).

F1010 was a linear trench (1.60+ x 1.00 x 0.32m+), orientated east/west, with near vertical sides. The lower, un-machined, portion of this trench was not excavated. Its fill (L1011) was a firm, mottled dark brownish grey, mid blue grey, and pale grey yellow, clay silt. The trench was lined with concrete down its northern side.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 10 & 11)

Sample section 2A: North end, west facing 0.00 = 9.37m AOD		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular

		flints.
0.27 – 0.45m	L1001	Alluvium. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with very occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints.
0.45m +	L1002	Natural. As Tr.1A

Sample section 2B: South end, west facing 0.00 = 9.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.31 – 0.46m	L1001	Alluvium. As above
0.46m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1A

Description: Trench 2 contained an undated ditch (F1003) orientated northeast/southwest.

Ditch F1003 was linear (3.00+ x 1.10 x 0.16m), orientated northeast/southwest. It had shallow moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1004) was a firm, pale grey brown clay silt with sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The area of Trench 1 was overlain by a 0.04m thick layer (L1005) of small and medium rounded gravel in matrix of pale-mid grey brown sandy silt. Below this was a hardcore layer (L1006) of medium and large pale brown yellow brick rubble, and small and medium sub-round and sub-angular flints in matrix of pale-mid orange brown silty sand between 0.12m thick at the northern end and 0.04m at the south. Towards the southern end this overlay and second hardcore layer (L1008) of very pale yellow brown medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone in matrix of pale yellow brown silty sand 0.20m thick.

8.2 Below L1008, at the southern end only, was a 0.12m thick layer (L1009) of buried soil, comprising a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.

8.3 Beneath these deposits, and directly overlying the natural deposits (L1002), was a 0.19 – 0.39m thick layer (L1007) of alluvium, comprising a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with very occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints.

8.4 The natural geology (L1002) was encountered at a depth of between 0.60m in Trench 1 and 0.45m in Trench 2. It comprised a firm, very pale yellow grey, with patches of pale brown yellow chalk marl.

8.5 The area of Trench 2 was overlain by a 0.33m thick layer of topsoil (L1000) comprising a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional small and medium angular and sub-angular flints. Beneath this, directly overlying the natural deposits (L1002), was a 0.19m thick layer of alluvium (L1001), comprising a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with very occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1010	?Service trench	Modern
2	F1003	Ditch	Undated

9.2 The site was considered to have high archaeological potential being close to the site at Addenbrooke's Hospital which revealed extensive evidence of late Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman activity. Iron Age remains have also been revealed 200m to the northwest and the Roman road of the *Via Devana* runs 400m to the west.

9.3 However this trial trench evaluation revealed only an undated ditch (F1003). This ditch runs at an angle to the modern boundaries and so predates the development of this part of Cambridge. It is not visible on the historic maps (Figs. 3 – 7). It is possible it may be associated with the archaeological activity recorded at Addenbrooke's Hospital but on the basis of this evaluation this cannot be proved.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Gibson Developments Ltd for funding the project and, in particular, Mr Ben Ratcliffe for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site.
The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

APPENDIX 2

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig No.	Scale	Location
1806	Map of Cherry Hinton	4	25": 1 mile	CALS
1886-8	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XLVII	5	6": 1 mile	CALS
1903-4	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XLVII	6	25": 1 mile	CALS
1927-8	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XLVII	7	6": 1 mile	CALS
1952 (provisional)	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XLVII	8	6": 1 mile	CALS
1953	Aerial photograph; 363	9	25": 1 mile	CALS
1962	Aerial photograph; 397	10	25": 1 mile	CALS

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
08707	TL 4691 5465	Found during the laying of a gas pipe line to the W of Cambridge, summer 1985:- 1 worked flint 50mm by 25mm by 7mm, three main facets, concave inverse face, one small area of cortex, complete patination except for recent damage.
MCB20219	TL 4613 5570	An evaluation and subsequent limited excavation was undertaken in advance of new netball courts. Ditches were identified crossing several trenches dated between prehistoric to early Roman. An isolated post hole was also present. Environmental sampling was undertaken (5 bulk samples) however the results suggested the ditches were dug for drainage and were not close to settlement, and that local water table changes effected the preservation potential of archaeological sediments.
Bronze Age		
04827	TL 48 56	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead. Rounded pebbles - sling shot ? BA. Found together (in association) whilst digging (?) allotments.
CB15770	TL 4623 5530	1. A large scale excavation was undertaken at the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's. The earliest datable features belong to the Middle Bronze Age, consisting of four postholes/small pits and a larger pit. A quarry pit complex was located at the NW part of the site. The majority of the Deveril Rimbury pottery was recovered from two pits, whilst most of the bone came from the quarry pit complex. An absence of worked flints was noted, suggesting that not all domestic activities may have been taking place. The features indicate a modest level of activity during the middle Bronze Age, with settlement activity in the SE part of the site and marl quarrying to the N. An extensive swathe of features dating to the Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features, containing post Deveril Rimbury pottery, were identified across the site, comprising large number of pits, a possible cremation pit, a large area of quarry pitting and a small ring gully. The main concentration of settlement evidence lies in the S and SE of the site, whilst the quarrying and ring gully lie in the NE.

		<p>Significant amounts of post-Deveril Rimbury pottery was found as residual material in later features. Despite the abundance of postholes, no houses could be identified, with the recognition of structures being made more complicated by the overlying Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure systems. It is also possible that the houses lie outside the excavated area. Three rectangular four-post structures, interpreted as raised granaries, and a further two possible four post structures were identified. Some patterning in the location and size of pits was noted, the densest concentration of small pits occurring in the S and SE parts of the site, with the largest pits on the peripheral areas of N and W. None of the pits seemed to resemble the large 'pitwells' that are characteristic of settlement sites of this period. A possible cremation, consisting of a oval pit containing burnt bone, a single pottery sherd, and burnt flint, was recorded in the SE of the site. A complex of irregular, intercutting quarry pits was observed in the NE part of the site, some distance away from the settlement swathe. Also in the NE part of the site was a circular ring gully, 3m in diameter, which contained a single silt file with some charcoal and two small sherds of PDR pottery. The feature was thought too small for a levelled barrow or mortuary ring ditch, and is probably a drainage gully surrounding an agricultural feature.</p> <p>2. Five features contained pottery of the Deveril-Rimbury tradition, dating them to the Middle Bronze Age. In the eastern area of the site were oval post holes, or small pits, and removed some distance to the north of these was an isolated pit or posthole containing pottery with a different fabric. The small number of features datable to this period indicates a fairly modest level of activity. The distribution and nature of the activity mirrors that of the Late Bronze Age, with 'settlement' features clustering around the south of the site. Although there is an abundance of postholes, with particular clusters lying in the south and south-east of the site, it is difficult to recognise individual structures and no roundhouses can be identified.</p>
MCB16078	TL 4676 5488	<p>An evaluation was carried out on land to the S of Bells Language School, revealing features relating to a small Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age open settlement. Also belonging to this period were the remains of two extensive NNE-SSW post lines, thought to represent a robust fenced boundary. A series of Iron Age ditches follow the alignment of the fence line, which also defined the orientation of a Romano-British coaxial field system. In the SW corner of block B was found an area of apparent intensive agriculture, suggested to be a series of lazy beds.</p> <p>Evidence for a multiple recut ditch and associated trackway were recorded, but with no evidence for the area's Roman road system. The presence of extensive quarry pits was recorded in the NE of the</p>

		site, which may indicate the close proximity of the road to the E of the site. Later Medieval and Post-Medieval activity comprised agricultural features, including a series of remnant furrows.
Iron Age		
04578	TL 472 550	Iron Age pottery found at Wort's Causeway, Cambridge. Prehistoric pottery, stone object. Baked clay.
04800	TL 4644 5518	<p>An Iron Age settlement was discovered during the construction of Stage 2 of the New Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge (TL/464-/552-) in 1967. Rescue excavations were carried out and a large rectangular enclosure ditch was revealed, surrounding an area about 350ft across. Two corners of the ditch were excavated and the NW one was noted by the excavator drivers. The fourth corner was not noted, but it almost certainly existed. No definite entrance was found with the possible exception of the kink in the S side. One or two pits were noted in the interior and the workmen reported others in the NW area of the enclosure. The ditch was sectioned in a number of places and was found to be V-shaped, about 7ft broad and 4ft deep. In addition to the main enclosure ditch a number of roughly parallel ditches ran EW along the S edge of the site. They appear to be contemporary with the main enclosure ditch. Immediately S of the S most ditch, a tiny area remained undisturbed which proved to contain what was probably the site of a house. Three post holes were found, with pottery similar to that of the rest of the site. Few finds were made apart from pottery which is of late Iron Age date. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fills of the enclosure ditch.</p> <p>An evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed development of the NCP car park site, with the aim of locating the Iron Age enclosure ditch excavated by Cra'ster in 1967. A single undated gully was recorded in the northern part of the site, while the enclosure ditch was encountered towards the SW area. The enclosure ditch was on a WNW/ESE alignment, and contained animal bone and middle Iron age pottery. Evidence for considerable truncation to a depth of 0.4-0.5m was recorded, associated with the construction of the hospital. Limited additional information about the nature of the settlement was recorded, although the observation of two very distinct fills within the enclosure ditch suggest that settlement may have been a secondary usage of the enclosure.</p> <p>An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new building, the Cambridge Centre for Applied Learning (CCAL). This examination of the site involved the re-exposure of the Iron Age enclosure ditch first dug by Mary Cra'ster in 1967. A well preserved 12m section of this ditch which includes part of the north-western corner of this enclosure was exposed towards the southern end of a stripped area of</p>

		<p>c.180 sq m. The location of this feature would appear to confirm the accuracy of Cra'aster's survey and also her plotted projection of this enclosure. At the same time it was possible to re-examine one of the original 1967 excavation trenches.</p> <p>Excavation of some three slots totalling 6m of ditch provided improved evidence for the density and distribution of finds, for the sequence of ditch construction and subsequent infill during the Middle Iron Age, plus new evidence of its re-cut which may correlate with a re-occupation or else a late phase occupation or re-use of this enclosure during the Middle-Late Iron Age. Further examination of the ditch fill accumulation suggests this site may well have been a banked enclosure surrounded by a ditch. Apart from a number of associated short gullies, there were no other associated archaeological features present.</p>
09591	TL 461 553	<p>Complex enclosure (enclosure - several phases - plus ? paddocks) (R Palmer 12/12/1983, CUCAP EW 6 used).</p> <p>2. Cropmark on chalk marl, over 50ft above OD: a number of dark lines suggest a ditched enclosure, of above two thirds of an acre, with irregular rounded plan and perhaps an out-turned entrance or bivallate approach on the W. Just to the S dark patches may indicate pits (1).</p> <p>5. AP assessment as part of desk based assessment of Downing College Sports Field revealed complex of enclosures and linear ditches.</p> <p>6. An evaluation in the Downing College Playing Fields and the hospital car park revealed features of late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and early Roman date. The large sub-circular cropmark enclosure beneath the car-park would appear to be of late Iron Age date, with early Roman components. A network of Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems extends to the west of the enclosure. A burial containing a Roman pot was found in the upper fill of one of the enclosure ditches.</p> <p>7. Features found to the N of the site during evaluation at 28-30 Long Road are related to this settlement complex.</p>
CB15010	TL 46169 55497	<p>1. Evaluation revealed evidence of Iron Age enclosure ditches and gullies of round houses. Later enclosure ditches of the Late Iron Age/Conquest period were also found cutting the earlier field system. All were probably related to the settlement known to exist to the south of the site. A possible Bronze Age/early Iron Age feature was also recorded, reinforcing the evidence that there may have been an earlier field system in addition to the Late Iron Age/Conquest one.</p>
MCB17888	TL 4620 5536	<p>A large scale excavation was undertaken at the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's. The Late Iron Age/Conquest period saw the episode of most intense occupation at the site. The core of the Late Iron Age settlement lay in the central and western parts of the site, composed of a series of curvilinear</p>

		<p>ditched enclosures on a NW-SE/NE-SW landscape axis. At least two roundhouses and four small U-shaped structures were also datable to this period. The latter consisted of a U shaped gully, enclosing an area of c. 5m square, with a central pit, and are interpreted as ancillary structures. An amorphous cluster of 33 postholes was also identified, which may relate to a post-built structure.</p> <p>By the mid - late 1st century AD the focus of settlement appears to have shifted eastwards, centred on a large subrectangular enclosure which was subdivided into smaller compounds. This enclosure appears to have been part of a wider system of paddocks and enclosures, coming off and respecting the line of an E-W road to the S. A pond, feature, enclosed by a penannular ditch was recorded within the enclosure. The southern edge of the enclosure was demarcated by a NW-SE aligned roadway, flanked by a pair of ditches 13m apart. No trace of metalling was present along the road, which was exposed for 95m across the site. Eleven pottery kilns were also discovered across the site, the majority on the margins of the enclosure, some using the silted enclosure ditch for digging the stokehole. The kilns represent six distinct types, with two having been constructed and never used. The orientation of the kilns varied greatly, with most favouring an opening to the E. Two of the more intricately constructed kilns had double openings, with one also having side flues. A central pedestal shelf was present in all but one of the kilns, with otherwise show remarkable similarity with those excavated at reenhouse Farm, 5km to the N. A small key hole-shaped oven was also identified within one of the enclosures. A small unenclosed cemetery dating to the mid-late 1st century AD was recorded immediately to the E of the enclosure. The cemetery contained sixteen inhumations, consisting of twelve supine, two crouched and two prone burials, as well as three cremations. Both sexes were represented, with only one child skeleton present, and one inhumation apparently buried without a skull. Four of the inhumations contained possible grave goods, comprising a near complete pot, part of a copper alloy bracelet and several copper alloy rings. Alongside one of the inhumations was buried an articulated dog burial, with a spherical flint nodule beside its head. All of the cremations were burned, with some containing brooches, copper alloy sheet and iron fragments. A pit containing a quantity of animal bone was located within the cemetery, possible food debris connected to a funerary rite. Four isolated inhumations were also uncovered, together with two pits containing human bone.</p> <p>A major change in the use of the site appears to have taken place in the late 1st/early 2nd century, marked by the cessation of occupation within the immediate area. Activity is characterised by a Roman field system with</p>
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		<p>droveways, on a broadly NNE-SSW/ENE-WNW alignment, formed of wide shallow ditches with multiple recuts. The droveways appear to respect the southern roadway, suggesting it may still have been in use at this time. After the mid 2nd century, a marked drop in the level of activity appears to have taken place.</p> <p>2. These phases (3 & 4) represent the hub of the site's sequence, when it sees its most intense occupation and usage. The core of the Late Iron Age settlement lay in the central and western parts of the site. It was primarily composed of a series of ditched enclosures, which extend beyond the excavated area as cropmarks. The phase 4 lay out consisted of a rectilinear enclosure system on a northwest-southeast, northeast- southwest alignment. This was dominated by a large sub rectangular enclosure, subdivided into various smaller compounds. A series of pottery kilns were found at the margins of Enclose J. Immediately to the east of Enclosure J, and to the north of the road, lay a small unenclosed cemetery.</p> <p>Two probably and two possible roundhouses or circular buildings were represented in the north-western part of the site by curved gullies. With the possible exception of structure 8, which may have been 10m in diameter, the buildings were all relatively small at only 3.5-5.0m diameter.</p> <p>Lying within Enclosure J1 was a large 'pond like' well feature, approximately 10m in diameter and more than 3m deep (the base was not reached). The pond is enclosed by a ditch. It is presumed that the purpose of this encircling ditch was to keep stock, and perhaps children, from falling into the well; an alternate reading of its lay out would have the well's water poured into this ditch so that animals could drink from it.</p> <p>During the excavation a number of graves, both inhumation and cremation, were identified. The majority were clustered into a distinct cemetery containing 16 inhumations and three cremation burials. Outside that area, within the settlement enclosures were a further six inhumation burials, which are also thought to be broadly contemporary.</p>
MCB18561	TL 4635 5615	An archaeological evaluation undertaken in the grounds of 2 Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge revealed a single undated pit, cut by a tree throw the fill of which contained a single piece of very abraded Iron Age pottery.
MCB19594	TL 4658 5602	An evaluation consisting of six trial trenches uncovered an Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval ditch, with one sherd of Roman pottery and one of Post-Medieval. No other significant features or finds were uncovered during the evaluation.
Romano-British		
04735	TL 464 561	Roman pottery and building materials. Hills Road / Luard Road, Perse School.
04812	TL 4617 5602	Roman pottery found at Luard Road, 1953.
04819	TL 462 560	1. The Roman road was apparently visible as a ridge until 1910 when it was levelled. Walker

		observed a section cut across the road within the Perse School playing fields. The road was 12015 feet wide, with a 9 inch hard-core of rammed chalk, 2.25 feet of gravel and earth and more chalk above. A coin of Severus was found in a road-side ditch. 2. At Perse school playing fields, 200yds N of TL/4626/5583. Roman road, earthwork, pot, tile, coin, brooch. Excavation 1909.
04820	TL 462 558	1. Roman cremation, pot, 1960. 2. Two pieces of cremated bone and four samian dishes were found during land drainage in 1960.
04821	TL 462 559	Roman brooch, coins, bronze object(s), pot, tesserae. Found C 1911, while levelling fields.
04824	TL 462 558	Roman pottery and tile found in foundation trench in 1970 at the Perse School.
05146	TL 4626 5583	2. Road formerly visible as a ridge across the Perse School playing-fields, was destroyed in 1910. The position was established by a section cut in 1952 (NG TL/4626/5583), which showed flanking ditches 14,5yds from centre to centre but no metalling; in a rubbish pit 8yds from the E ditch was pottery of C2 - C3 (c AD 170 - 200). An earlier section (R1), some 200yds further N, showed a 9in hard-core of rammed chalk, 2 1/4ft of gravel and earth, and more chalk above; the surface metalling had been robbed. A coin of Severus C2 - C3 (AD 193 - 211) was found in a side ditch.
07864	TL 4700 5502	1. Decapitated skeleton found during house extension. It is probably Roman because the find spot lies near the Roman road, 2 pieces of colour coated ware found and other decapitated bodies found at Roman cemetery at Camden Morden (this should probably be Guilden Morden). See full details and sketch plan in Parish File
	TL 549 512	4. Roman Military Way (Camulodunum - Camboritum). It is a singular circumstance that the Roman Military Way passing through the villages of Ridgewell, Birdbrook and ... In the fields between these trees and Red Cross fragments of Roman pottery and bits of bronze have frequently been found along the line of the ridge. On the W side of Hills Road, the road divides into two ways, one going W to Grantchester and the other turning NW. Its ridge was well marked through the Perse School playing fields to the E of Trinity Farm (this has since been leveled in --/03/1910) - OS record unattributed. It crosses the Luard Road into the grounds of Homerton College and on to the railway. The construction of the railway has destroyed all further traces of it. A section of the road was seen at Perse School playing fields; what remains is as follows: 9in of chalk, 3in of gravelly earth and then chalk again all beaten hard; The upper surface of the road had been removed for other purposes. Pieces of Roman pottery, tiles, a silver coin of Severus, and a broken fibula were found here. These are in Perse

		<p>School Museum. This road was close to the Roman earthwork at the back of the Cattle Market at the beginning of Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge.</p> <p>6. Via Devana (Worstead Street). A trench was cut across the road on 18/02/1921 to determine whether the road is aligned on the partially leveled vellum of a pre - Roman dyke or not. The point selected for section was 5yds SE of BM 191,8 on OS 6in Sheet Cambs XLVII SE. The trench was cut from the S edge of the crest down to the undisturbed chalk, thence southward and outward for 36ft. There was no ditch on the S side. The chalk rock was reached at a depth of 1 - 1 1/2 ft. Trial holes at three points on the same alignment showed similar results. The ramp was mainly constructed of earth; had it been material from a fosse it must have been composed of chalk rubble. The evidence is therefore conclusive that at this point the road is not on the line of a pre-Roman dyke. Several interesting features illustrating Roman methods of road making were noted during the digging of the section. The vertical section on the S side of the crest is typical. It showed from top to bottom: (a) 1 ft 2in of solid gravel, unmixed with surface soil; (b) 6in of chalk rammed hard; (c) 1ft 4in of earth with an occasional chalk nodule; (d) 4in of chalk and earth intimately mixed and rammed, and (e) chalk rock: The road bearing surface was thus 3ft 4in above the undisturbed chalk. The definite limits of the floor layer (d) (was 3?) suggested we had data for determining the exact width of the Roman layout. A second section was cut on 20 - 21/02/1921 at a point 130yds SE of BM 156 on OS 6in Sheet Cambs XLVII SE. The construction was identical with the former section; here the width of the floor layer was 36ft.</p> <p>7. The course of this road from Haverhill to Godmanchester, where it joins Ermine Street, is well known. There is little doubt but that it originated in Colchester (Camulodunum) but the exact trace thence to within a few miles of the borders of Cambridgeshire is conjectural. Christy (1920 p 223) considers that its line can be fixed with fair certainty through the parishes of Birdbrook and Sturmer, and there seems no reason to doubt that Walford's account (1803b, p 68 and map) of its trace in Ridgewell parish in 1801 is correct. Its alignment for 7 miles from the neighbourhood of Chilford Hall to the Gog-Magog Hills (where it is known as Worstead Street) has been suggested that of a pre-Roman dyke, but recent excavation has shown the ramp to be entirely of Roman construction, and has failed to reveal any trace of a filled-in ditch. Further evidences of Roman origin are: (1) Sections made near Horseheath, in the Perse School grounds on Hills Road, Cambridge, and in Godmanchester disclosed typical Roman construction and Roman remains. See RN 07373, 04819, 05146. (2) Two Roman milestones apparently dating from 305 -</p>
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		<p>353 AD, in the Fitzwilliam Museum, were found by the road nearly 3 miles NW of Cambridge in 1812. See RN 05542 for both. (3) The road is a parish boundary for the greater part of its length, 19 out of 31 miles. (4) Roman cemeteries have been found adjacent to the road near Gravel Hill Farm and Girton, 1 and 2 miles respectively from Cambridge, and a Roman barrow, Emmanuel Knoll, Godmanchester, until recently stood beside it. See also RN 05186, 07902, 05274a, 02478. (5) Names indicative of Roman origin occur on its course: Streetly End and Silver Street near Horseheath, Fen Stanton near Godmanchester. (6) Stukeley (1740) records that here and there a piece of the raised part of the road was left (11) The failure to trace this road from Colchester to Ridgewell and the doubt as to its trace in the neighbourhood of Haverhill may be due to its never having been built in these sectors; the Roman engineers may have utilized a pre-Roman way up the valley of the Colne, reconstructing in places as the names Pool Street and Swan Street suggest. They then, let us suppose, built straight roads in the Roman manner past Ridgewell village across the narrow belt of forest which separates the head of the Colne valley down the basin of the Stour, and from the head of the Stour Valley near Haverhill to the Cam Valley, across the watershed; in these thinly populated areas the pre-Roman communications may have been inadequate or devious. The marked change of direction which this road manifests at spot level 222 on the Gog-Magog Hills has attracted much attention. This may, as Codrington (1918, p194) points out have had no other object than to keep the road on the higher ground between Cherry Hinton and Trumpington Fen, but it is suggestive of a road across the Cam to Grantchester in the first place, before the station on the north of Cambridge was established. This latter hypothesis is here based entirely on the Roman evidence; its probability is greatly increased by the evidence that in pre-Roman times the lowest crossing of the Cam was not at Cambridge, but between two Iron Age settlements at Grantchester and Trumpington. Let us examine the evidence for this supposedly earlier road, which has been traced from the junction at Red Cross to Toft and beyond. The sector at Red Cross - Grantchester is now almost entirely destroyed; evidence of its existence and Roman origin is to be found in Babington (9, pp 43 - 47) and Walker (1910, p 168). A Roman cinerary urn was found on the right bank of the river not far from the ford. (CAS report 39, 1879, p 17). From the earthwork at Grantchester, which is probably Roman, the alignment is preserved by a short sector of the modern road to Coton, then by an ancient track known as Deadman's Way; at the junction of Deadman's Way with Akeman Street was a tumulus almost certainly of Roman origin (p 196). Before enclosure the road</p>
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		<p>existed from Barton through Comberton to Toft, immediately S of their respective churches; thus explaining the situation of these at an unusual distance from their villages. The trace is clearly shown on the 1836 OS map, and there is a tumulus (since destroyed) marked on its alignment near Comberton. The road possibly joined the Ermine Street near Caxton, passing through Bourn, but this is conjectural.</p> <p>Walker regards it as a pre-Roman way, remade in Roman times as far as Toft or Caldecote. I have not been able to trace it beyond Toft; but if the hypothesis which is presented above is correct, it formed, doubtless, a link in the chain of communications from Camulodunum to the Ermine Street, largely native in origin, used by the Romans in years immediately following the Claudian conquest. Pursuing the same line of argument, one may suppose that the development of the Castle Hill area as the chief Roman centre in the district, resulting in the construction of the Red Cross - Cambridge and the Cambridge - Godmanchester roads quickly reduced the more southerly route to the Ermine Street to insignificance.</p> <p>03, During field investigation and recording no evidence for this Roman road was found (on sheets Suff 72 NW, NE) either in the shape of written authorities, excavation reports, notification of suggestive finds or indicative place names etc. Perambulation of the supposed alignment revealed a rather unlikely course i.e.. along a valley liable to inundation, whilst not half a mile to the N is a very suitable ridge running parallel to the road's supposed alignment. This road may, however, be of the type referred to by R7, i.e.. a Belgic trackway adapted and utilised by the Romans.</p> <p>8. Also known as "Wool Street". Trenched in 1959 for a distance of 10 1/2 miles. Roman coal found 1/2 mile from</p> <p>Worsted Lodge, imprisoned between chalk below and gravel above. At the Horseheath settlement itself, partial excavation produced 29 Roman coins ranging from Hadrian to end of the Roman occupation. (250 years).</p> <p>04, Still designated as a highway, this schedule of the Via Devana stretches from the Cambridge to the Fulbourn Road in the N to a point SW of Gunners Hall (?) with a short section of approx. 200m N of Balsham to Hildersham road. The total is some 6km, and it is bisected half way along its length by the A11 trunk road. N of A11 the road is approx. 10m wide with agger well marked. It is fringed by hawthorn for a greater part of its length, with here and there sections of mature trees, some coppiced beech. The surface is mostly gravel and packed clay. However, where the road dips into the valley S of Lodge Farm, the recent heavy rainfall combined with horse, foot and some wheeled traffic has churned the surface of the road into muddy</p>
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		<p>ruts. At this point where the Hawthorne hedge is missing to the N about .. of the width has been reduced by ploughing. Some clearance of scrub and Hawthorne and felling of trees has taken place. To S of A11 the road presents a different aspect. The agger is not so marked and the surf ace is grassed f or most of its length in this section being approx. 12m wide (max). Towards the S end the road is on two levels with a difference of 1 1/2 - 2m in height; here the agger is again visible. A band of scrub runs along between the different levels. There is some animal disturbance. The small section N of Balsham Road shows a steep agger to S being f latter to N. The width is approx. 8m f ringed with thick hawthorn with 3m - 4m clear in centre. The surf ace is grass, muddy in places. The scheduling would seem to be slightly irrational, with some sections not scheduled, when there is no apparent difference in aspect.</p> <p>10. TL/265-/701- Road metalling and foundations.</p> <p>11. N of Godmanchester - road embankment. (R7).</p> <p>12. TL/250-/705- Cambridge Road. Road metalling at 3f t.</p> <p>13. TL/249-/705- road f oundations and metalling.</p> <p>14. Roman coin, said to be Sestertius of Hadrian (Seaby No 1015) f ound by metal detector 3 1/2in below surf ace in centre of road "about 5 miles from Cambridge". (Correspondence filed in Babraham parish file).</p> <p>15. Gives account of Roman roads in southern East Anglia.</p> <p>O6, Comments on early work by Professor T McK Hughes (1904) suggesting there was a link between Worts Causeway and War Ditches.</p> <p>16. The desk based assessment suggests archaeology from the Roman period is most likely to be found on the site, and the original route of the Via Devana, the principal route into Roman Cambridge from the south, may run across the proposed redevelopment area.</p> <p>17. Excavations were carried out in advance of dueling of the A11 by Worsted Lodge Farm. The Roman road and associated ditches were excavated and construction techniques recorded. Three sections were excavated, one to the east and two to the west of the road. The Roman road and flanking ditches were well-preserved west of the A11, showing the agger comprising pre-Roman soil horizons, a foundation of rammed chalk, and gravel metalling. SE of the A11 no evidence of a Romanised road was found, and no conclusive evidence of ditches. Although no dating evidence was recovered (except f or the imprint of a C3rd coin outside the SW ditch) soil samples were collected for palynology, molluscan and micromorphological analysis were taken. Limited fieldwalking and an auger survey traced the course of the road to the SE. Preliminary conclusions suggest that a fully Romanised road existed from</p>
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		<p>Cambridge to Worsted Lodge and that this survives in very good condition. To the SE of Worsted Lodge a trackway may have been partly Romanised, though this is unproven. It may be speculated that the Roman road was intended to link Cambridge to the Roman Road from Great Chesterford to Caistor-by-Norwich, now the A11 trunk road.</p> <p>19. Worsted Street, known locally simply as the Roman Road, is a well-preserved feature now used as a green way where walkers can appreciate the character of a Roman highway running in a straight line on an agger or low bank flanked with ditches. The road is part of the route which seems to run in various sections from Chester to Colchester.</p>
08706	TL 4691 5465	<p>Found during the laying of a gas pipe line to the W of Cambridge, summer 1985:- 1 small potsherd, fine, light red</p>
CB15269	TL 47138 54966	<p>1. An evaluation was carried out in advance of laboratory extensions. Two parallel ditches of possible Roman date, aligned southeast-northwest were recorded, suggested as belonging to a rural field system. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of one of the ditches. A single fragment of probable Neolithic pottery and two pieces of worked flint were also recovered.</p>
MCB17846	TL 4651 5493	<p>A programme of fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken on land to the S and W of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A dense cluster of Early Roman settlement features, consisting of ditches and pits, were found in the extreme NE corner of the evaluation area, possible an eastern extension of the larger early Roman settlement site to the SW. Two Late Iron Age sherds were also recovered, possibly suggesting early occupation.</p>
MCB17897		<p>Excavations at the Hutchison site recovered the line of the E-W Roman Road running across Addenbrooke's.</p> <p>The road was exposed for 95m across the site, flanked by a pair of ditches 13m apart, although no trace of metalling was present. The route generally matches its location as postulated by the RCHM(E), although appears to run further north-over-west. Projected eastwards, the road would appear to run 200m south of the putative Wort's Causeway line. Projected westwards, the road would cross the Cam between Grantchester and Newnham. The excavations also provided negative evidence for the postulated northward length of the Via Devana. As projected it should have crossed through the eastern margins of the site, but no evidence was found of it. The only possible candidate was the central driveway in the 2nd century Roman field system, although the alignment is not convincing. Field survey in 1993 recorded a 'metalled' bank, lying to the S of Wort's Causeway, which probably represents the continuation eastwards of the</p>

		Roman road.
07864	TL 4700 5502	Decapitated skeleton found during house extension. It is probably Roman because the find spot lies near the Roman road , 2 pieces of colour coated ware found and other decapitated bodies found at Roman cemetery at Camden Morden (this should probably be Guilden Morden).
Saxon		
MCB17890	TL 46210 55270	<p>A large scale excavation was undertaken on the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's. A group of Middle Saxon features were identified close to the southern limit of the excavation, comprising a curvilinear ditch, five wells, a pit and one or possibly two rectangular post-holes structures. The fill of the curvilinear ditch contained Saxon pottery and other artefacts, consistent with domestic activity. The ditch appeared to surround one of the structures, which was formed on 25 postholes and measured 9.25m by 5m. A second structure to the N was formed on 36 postholes, and appeared to measure c.11m by c.5m. No artefacts were recovered from either structure, which were dated to the Saxon period on the basis of the association with the surrounding ditch and morphological similarity. Four of the five wells were located in the southern part of the site, and contained sparse finds, including Ipswich ware pottery and lava quern fragments. One of the wells contained part of a rectangular clunch block with various incised markings, which may well have been taken from a masonry building. All four of the faces of the block bear markings, including some geometric ornamentation and more irregular markings. The block is likely to be either Roman or Anglo-Saxon in origin, but the markings could not be stylistically dated.</p> <p>The features attributed to this phase of usage consisted of a curvilinear ditch, five wells, a pit and one or possibly two rectangular posthole buildings. Most of these occurred close to the southern limit of the excavation.</p> <p>Ditch F.6 was distinguished from most of the features around it due to the darkness of its fill, it contained frequent charcoal and artefacts, including Saxon pottery, fully consistent with domestic deposition. Contained by a semicircular enclosure was structure 14, a post built structure. Although containing no datable evidence, the building sits uncomfortably with the Conquest period ditches around it, as well as the adjacent cemetery and road.</p> <p>Also falling within the Saxon phase were four outlying wells. Though only one was clearly dated by Saxon pottery the others were close enough in their form and fill to be associated with this phase of the occupation, along with a tendency for later features to contain lava quern fragments.</p> <p>Two rectangular buildings may be of Anglo-Saxon attribution, although neither yielded any datable</p>

		material. Structure 15 is most likely to be of this date, due to its location within a Saxon enclosure ditch and its awkward placing in relation to nearby Late Iron Age and Roman features.
Medieval		
04774	TL 470 550	Cross (site of). Marked on 1806 Inclosure map as "Red Cross" and depicted by a cross at the junction of the roads from Linton and Fulbourn.
MCB17896	TL 4622 5535	<p>A large scale excavation was undertaken at the Hutchison site at Addenbrooke's. No settlement activity occurred on the site following the end of the Saxon period, and use of the area for agriculture during the medieval and post medieval periods is attested by numerous furrows. A few medieval coins were also recovered during metal detecting. No settlement activity as such seems to have occurred on the site following the end of the Saxon occupation.</p> <p>Use of the area for agriculture during the medieval and or post medieval periods was attested by numerous furrows, mostly on a north south alignment. There were however, also a few at right angles to that axis along the eastern side of the site and this change of alignment would suggest a field division. Dividing of the northern third of the area, the site was crossed by a rather serpentine shaped 'ditch-line', the feathery quality of this feature was due to the fact that it consisted of a multitude of intercutting troughs.</p> <p>A total of 41 ferrous and non ferrous finds were recovered, predominantly from the lower fills of Medieval and post Medieval furrows. Finds included a silver hammered penny, a lead spindle whorl of indeterminate date, a medieval iron strike-a-light, and 25 nails ranging in size. A large section of an iron sickle blade and various fragments of plough-shares and other agricultural equipment was also found.</p>
Post-medieval		
08708	TL 4734 5469	Found during the laying of a gas pipe line to the W of Cambridge, summer 1985:- 1 sherd from the rim of a bowl, fabric very dense, hard, off white, external horizontal rilling decoration, not glazed but surface smoothed externally.
11902	TL 4629 5570	An evaluation was carried out at the Perse School in advance of development. No significant archaeological remains were found with the exception of two possible Post Medieval post-holes. No trace of the Roman road or road-side ditches was found.
12271	TL 475 552	1. Nether Hall - possible gardens? Trees and lawns - near farm.
CB14844	TL 4633 5626	1. The earliest (eastern) half of the church was built in 1896 by Gordon, Lowthers and Gunton. It became a distinct parish, 1897, and its patron is the Bishop of Ely. The western half wasn't built until 1928. A parish room was built in 1982, which was extended to form a set of meeting rooms in 1995. The church is a daughter church of St. Andrews, Cherry Hinton.

CB14948	TL 4669 5655	United Reformed Church, Cherry Hinton Road
MCB17414	TL 4804 5593	Evaluation in the Upper School development area revealed identified one undated ditch and one undated pit, as well as a series of possible post medieval quarry pits. Within the Lower School development area evaluation identified one undated feature, and a possible 18th or 19th century quarry pit was seen during geotechnic pitting. The large 18th century pit found directly north of the tennis court may relate to chalk quarrying. Finds include 18 th century pottery, tile fragments, and iron slag derived from post blast furnace technology.
MCB18039	TL 4645 5585	Extant milestone, with missing plate, on verge outside the Perse School
MCB18041	TL 4765 5493	Extant milestone on verge. Legend unreadable. Benchmark on front face.
MCB18124	TL 4624 5571	Evaluation revealed an east-west aligned post medieval boundary ditch and a smaller north-south aligned ditch of unknown date and function.
DCB7658	TL 47650 54939	WORT'S CAUSEWAY 1. 942 Old Milestone about 650 yards south-east from Red Cross TL 45 SE 23/716 II 2. Square stone approximated 2 ft high marked with a bench mark. Inscription illegible. Roadway originally Roman, but rebuilt at bequest of William Wort (died 1709), so the stone may date from then. (RCHM IOc; 341).
Modern		
11163	TL 4737 5481	Cropmark of water main, 24in pipe, laid in the 1950s.
11164	TL 4780 5510	Cropmark of water main, 24in pipe, laid in the 1950s.
MCB16396	TL 472 565	Hexagonal pillbox at the Perne/Mowbray crossing, now destroyed.
MCB18224	TL 4707 5501	Former research hospital for rheumatoid arthritis built in 1911 to designs by H W Maguire. An operating theatre was added in 1914 and the building became a hospital for wounded officers. It was a research laboratory c1918, enlarged 1933-7.
MCB19088	TL 467 564	Morley School opened on 15th January 1900, originally taking 40 children. A new infants department was built in 1906, with new classrooms in 1938. A bomb shelter was built in the boys play ground in 1940, although it was never bombed. In 1967 the junior and infant schools were merged, and the school purchased a late Victorian house at 100 Blinco Grove (formerly Hinton Lodge) to be used as the reception. The house was constructed between 1886 and 1895 on a plot between Blinco Grove and Cavendish Avenue Further development work was undertaken in 2006.
MCB19858	TL 4774 5517	An aerial photograph of the GHQ line indicated. The trench was rapidly constructed from June 1940, being completed around the southern Cambridge by the end of August 1940 when it was photographed by a Luftwaffe reconnaissance sortie.
MCB18224	TL 4707 5501	Former research hospital for rheumatoid arthritis

		built in 1911 to designs by H W Maguire. An operating theatre was added in 1914 and the building became a hospital for wounded officers. It was a research laboratory c1918, enlarged 1933-7.
MCB16392	TL 467 549	Hexagonal pillbox to S of Addenbrookes, now destroyed.
CB14860	TL 4724 5590	1. Ecclesiastical parish formed from Cherry hinton and St. John Cherry hinton in 1972. Registers are at the church for baptisms from 1955 and marriages from 1959.
DCB7501	TL 46905 55660	House. 1938-39 by Mullett and Denton Smith for William Cairns. Modern Movement style. Painted brick laid in stretcher bond; bituminous felt roofs. Plan consists of single-storey wing running west-east butting into a 2-storey cross wing at east end terminating to south in a full-width bow fitted with 3 3-light Crittall windows to each floor. Flat roof with wide painted fascia boards. Single-storey wing with quadrant corner at south-west corner, emphasised by a curved Crittall window. Projecting sun lounge butts against south flank: 3 plate-glass windows and a double-leaf glazed door. Flat roof with swept parapet. Curved roof patio projects from 2-storey block supported on 2 timber posts of square section. Partition walls and Crittall windows inserted c.1950 to form kitchen. Rear (north) elevation pierced by 1-, 2- and 3-light Crittall windows and a door. INTERIOR. All features described date from 1938-39. Pine internal doors decorated with single large veneered letters. Lounge (ground floor of 2-storey wing) with fitted furniture; radiogram with speaker outlets to principal rooms; uplighting wall lights. Central heating radiators. Circular arch leads to dining room, the base of the arch cut tangentially to allow passage. Kitchen with fitted cupboards and shelving. Staircase of timber except for lower flight: laminated glass treads and string, circular newels and handrail clad with mirror tesserae. First floor principal bedroom with Belling electric fire. Tiled bathroom with shower attachment controlled by recessed regulators. House notable for survival of original fittings.
DCB7776	TL 46540 56066	House. 1960-1 by Eric C Sorensen for Dr and Mrs Kennard. Timber frame with brick wall and glass filling. Part flat roof with shallow double pitch over living room wing. Courtyard plan. Entrance from northwest, door beneath projecting canopy which also covers carport, set in white-painted brick wall with continuous clerestory and square window to the right. Two wings of house form internal courtyard with projecting roof on timber columns, carried round end of entrance wing to form covered passage. Main elevation of courtyard has glazed doors to bedrooms with louvred shutters, with clerestory lighting over, between projecting beam ends. Living room wing has four glazed bays to full height beneath deep eaves overhang, with brick

		chimneystack rising at gable. Interior has quarry tiles throughout. Timber columns and beams form framework for partitions and are freestanding in living room. Clerestory glazing continued as internal glazed band above partitions and doors. A well known and well designed example of Danish domestic work in England.
Undated		
04327	TL 474 564	Two iron objects, one dagger and one object from 404 Cherry Hinton Rd.
04792	TL 474 564	No 404 Cherry Hinton Road, Cambridge. 2 iron objects - 1 dagger, 1 object.
07972	TL 4651 5567	Human bones reported during repairs to house foundations and investigated by AT. Bones of articulated leg uncovered in situ lying E - W in grave with iron (?) coffin nail. Straight sided grave 60cm deep visible in section. Skull and mixed bones had been recorded higher up. The body had presumably already been disturbed by the foundations of the house.
11293	TL 476 548	Four areas were evaluated as part of the field assessment for the proposed Cambridge Southern Relief Road during February and March 1993. Investigation of land to the S and NE of Newbury Farm, Babraham Road and E of New Addenbrookes Hospital revealed ditch systems which were not visible on APs. No dating evidence was recovered.
CB15027	TL 46355 55437	One linear ditch was exposed during evaluation. No dating evidence was recovered, but is probably part of the Iron Age/Romano-British system found in the Downing College playing field immediately to the east. No trace of the Roman road was observed, although its projected course runs through the development area.
MCB16495	TL 4639 5549	An evaluation revealed a few undated features, comprising a small ditch, a small slot and a possible plough furrow. Little evidence of truncation was identified, and it is thought likely that the area has remains largely undisturbed and undeveloped.
MCB18237	TL 46710 56046	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the rear of 95 Glebe Road, Cambridge in 2007 revealing eight features including ditches, postholes and pits that could not be dated conclusively but are thought to date from the Iron Age given their appearance and proximity to known Iron Age remains in the vicinity, located in an earlier excavation at 90 Glebe Road.
MCB19898	TL 4641 5498	An archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance to a building extension, revealed a single ditch on a north west south east orientation. No dateable finds were recovered. A large amount of truncation relating to the building of the hospital was noted, and a large amount of modern rubble overlay the ditch.
MCB19995		An open area excavation was undertaken and revealed an undated post hole and a single linear on the same alignment as a Late Iron Age, Early Roman ditches uncovered during previous excavation to the south,

		but also undated.
09598	TL 474 551	Enclosure.
Multi-period		
CB15272	TL 46709 55858	<p>Archaeological evaluation of the site revealed a number of archaeological features, including a small number of features containing small fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery (trench 5). Elsewhere a number of post-medieval and undated ditches were recorded, the latter inferred to be post-medieval based on their alignments. It is thought the Iron Age activity may continue to the south and west of the trenches, and may indicate the presence of settlement in the vicinity.</p> <p>A second phase of evaluation was carried out to investigate the area to the W of trench 5. Four small pits or post holes, and a narrow, shallow ditch were excavated. No finds were recovered from the features, but they were all sealed beneath a layer of sub soil and are assumed to date to the same phase of possible Iron Age activity as identified in the first stage of evaluation.</p>

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General shot of site location on Queen Edith's Way/Mowbray Road junction. Looking south.



2

General view of Trench 1 location. Looking south.



3

Trench 1 post exc. Looking south.



4

Sample section 1A. Trench 1. Looking west.



5

Sample section 1B. Trench 1. Looking west.



6

General view of Trench 2 location. Looking north.



7

Trench 2 post exc. Looking north.



8

Ditch F1003. Looking south west.



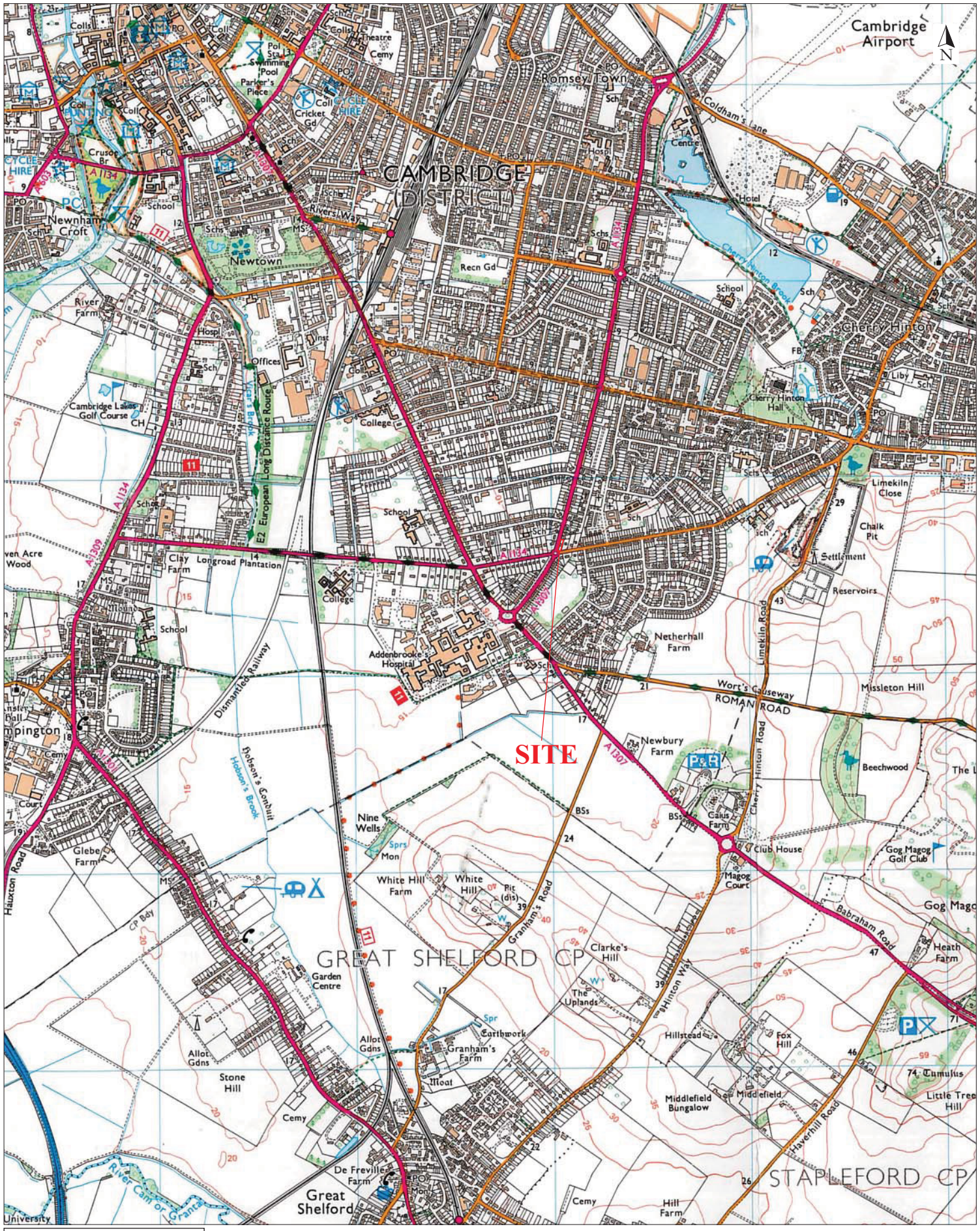
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Sample section 2A. Trench 2. Looking east.



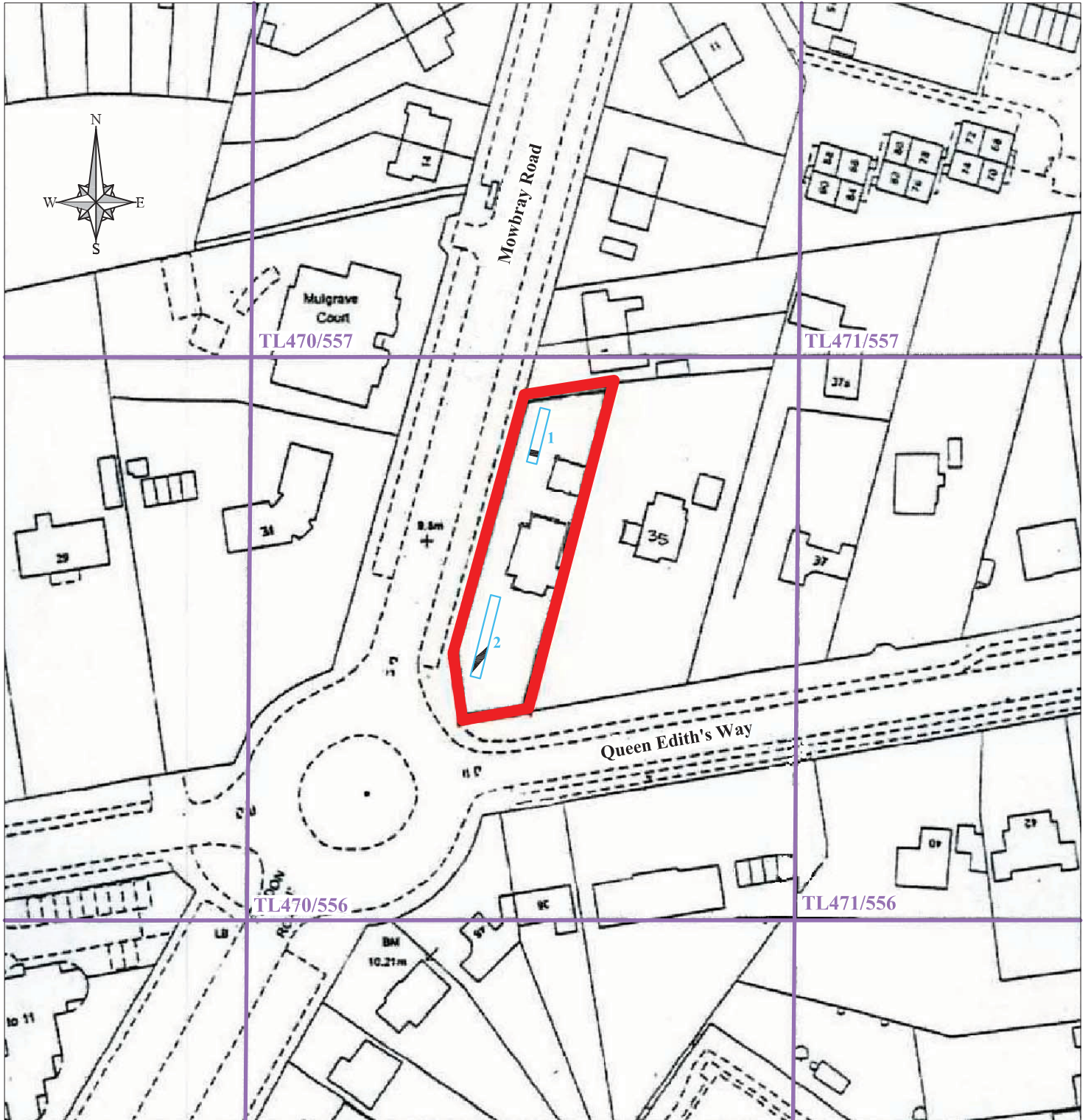
10

Sample section 2B. Trench 2. Looking east.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Site name (P number)



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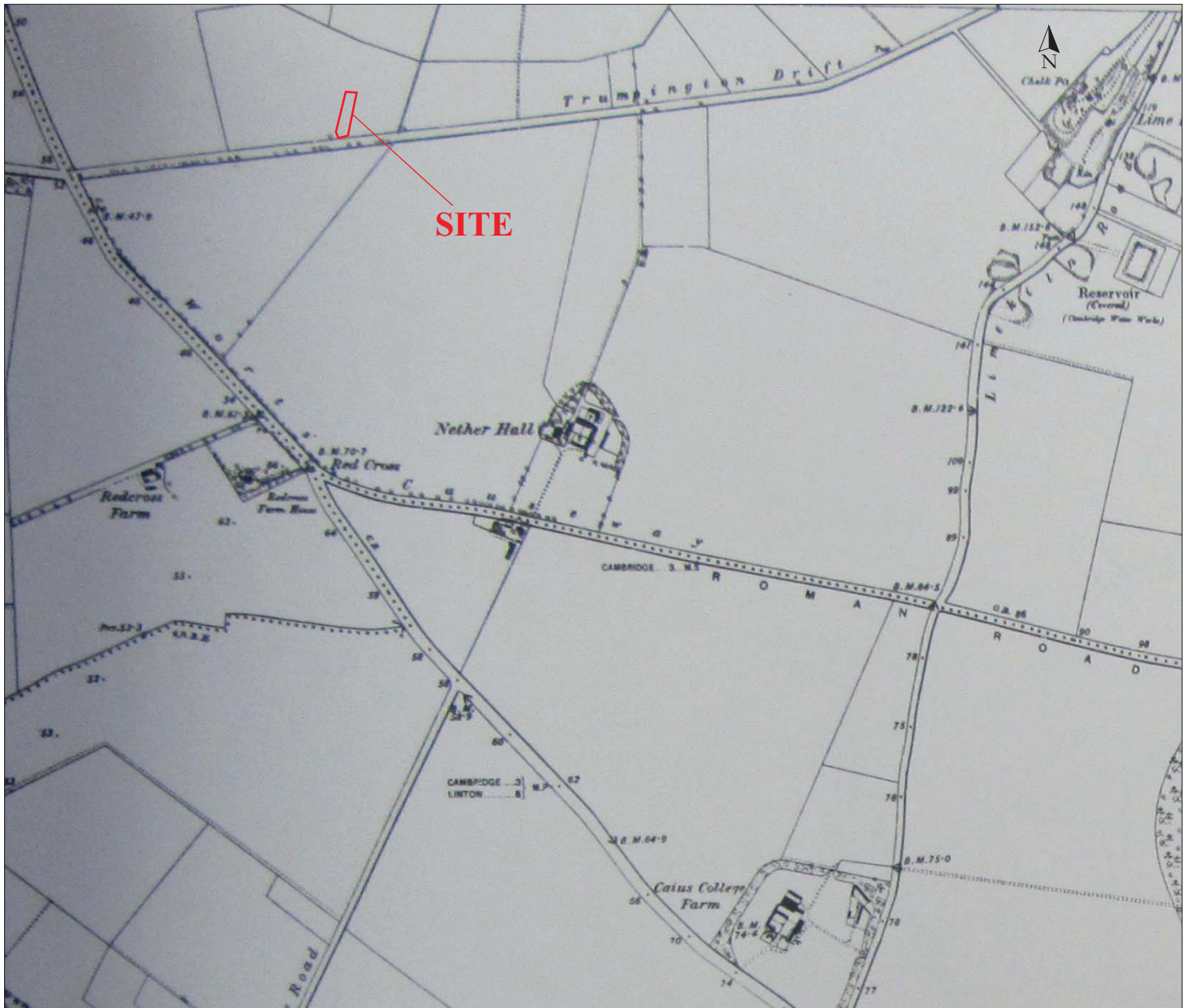
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 QE Way Cambridge (P6132)





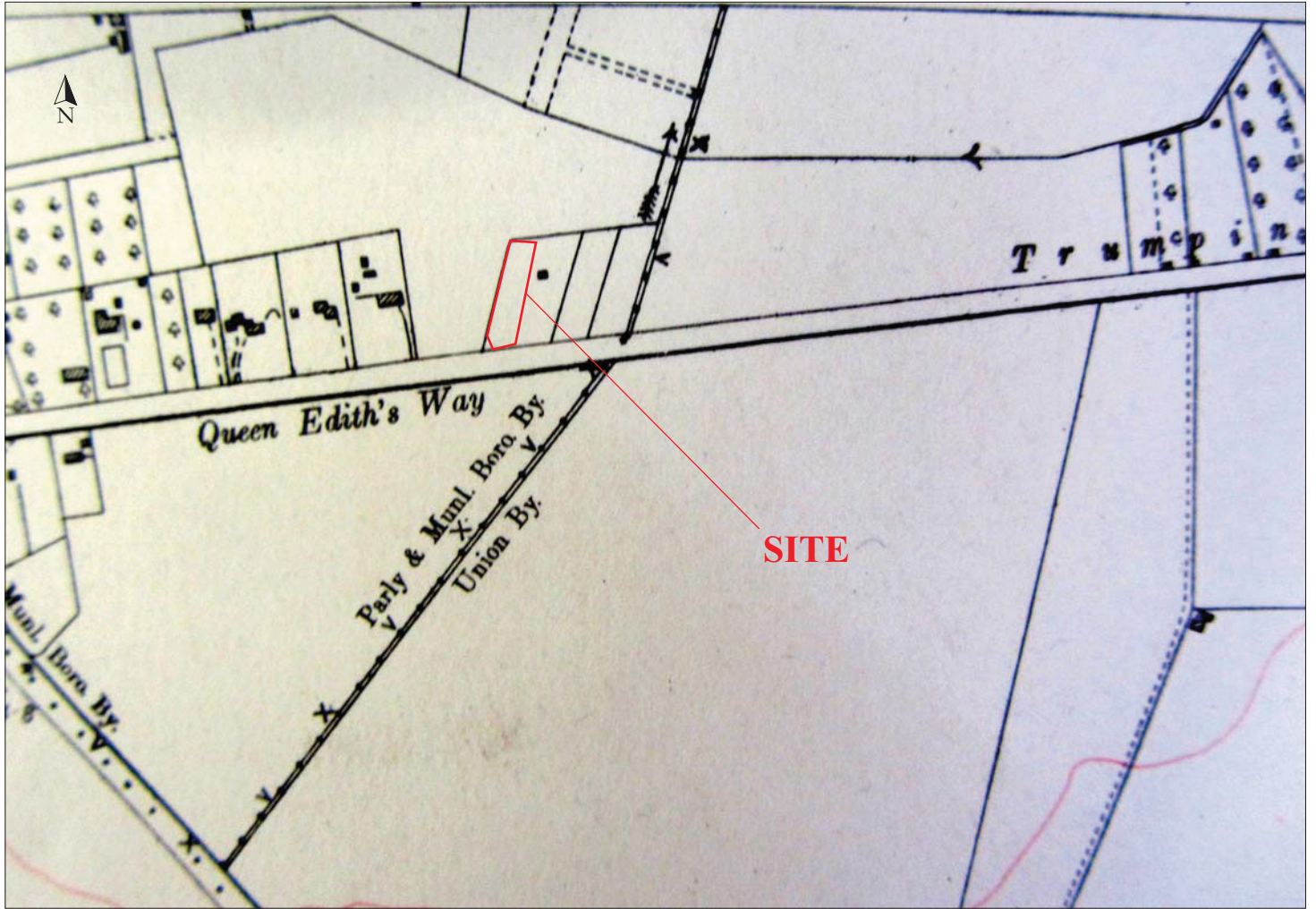
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Map of Cherry Hinton, 1806
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)



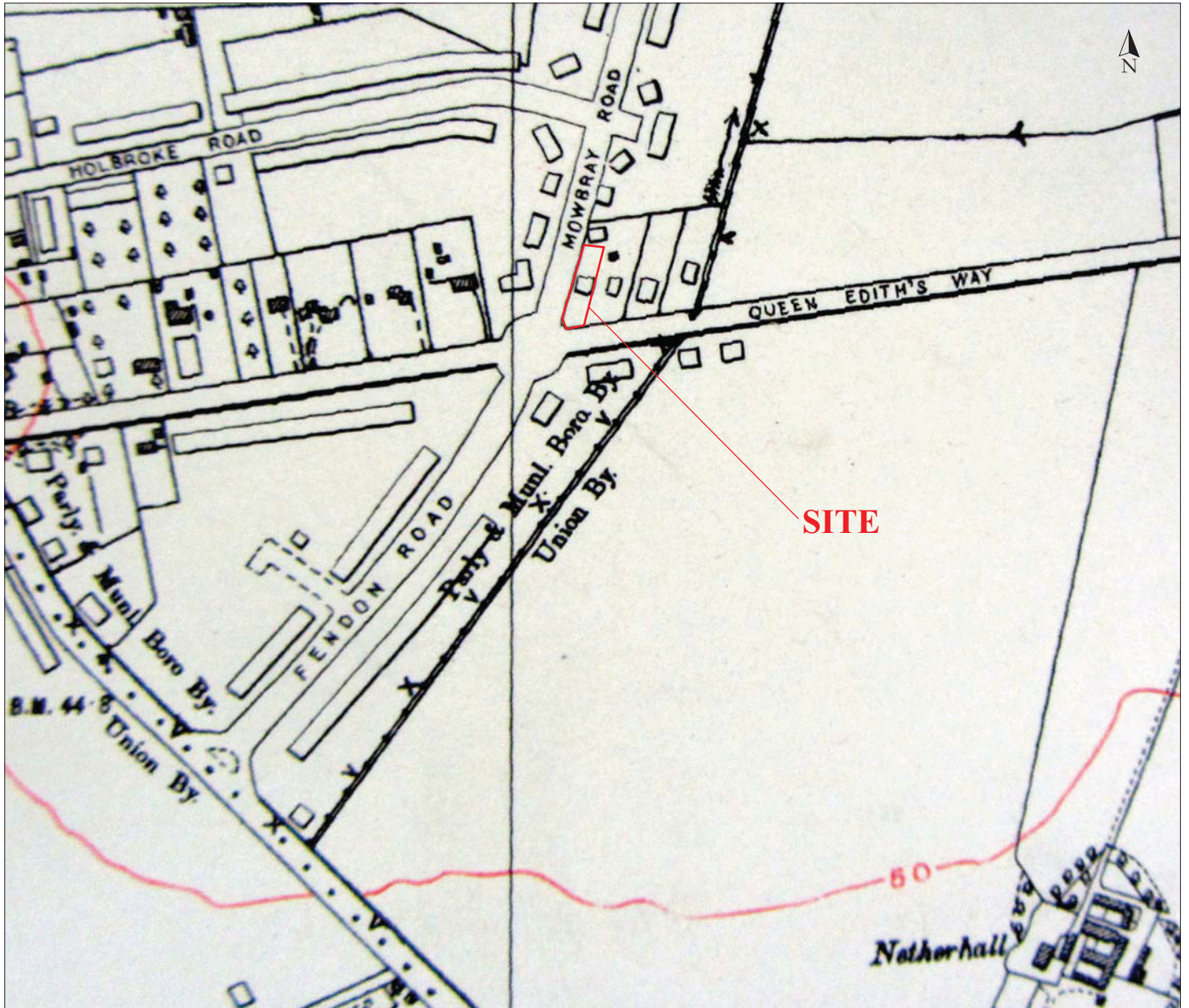
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1886 - 1888
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)



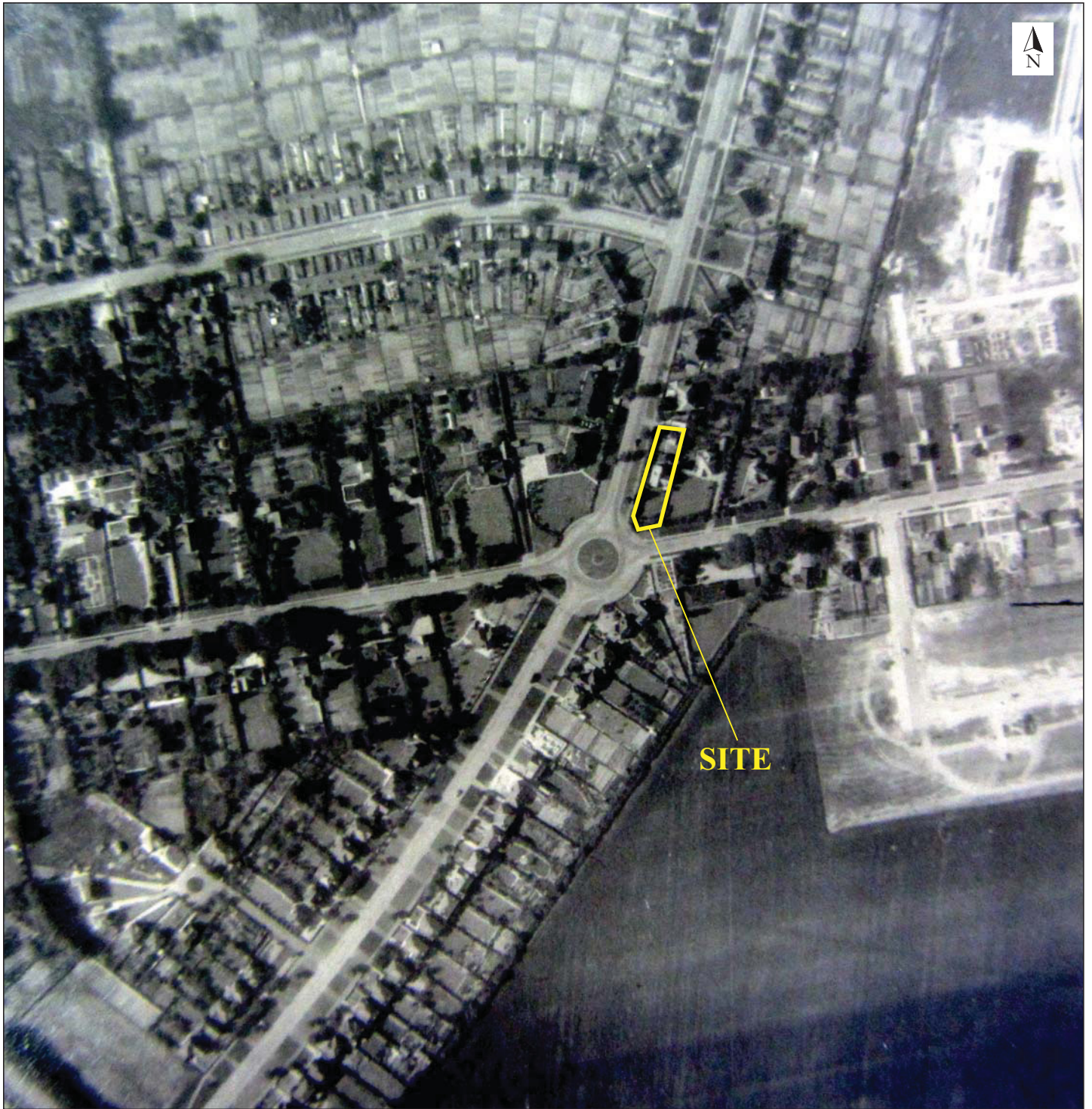
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1903 - 1904
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)



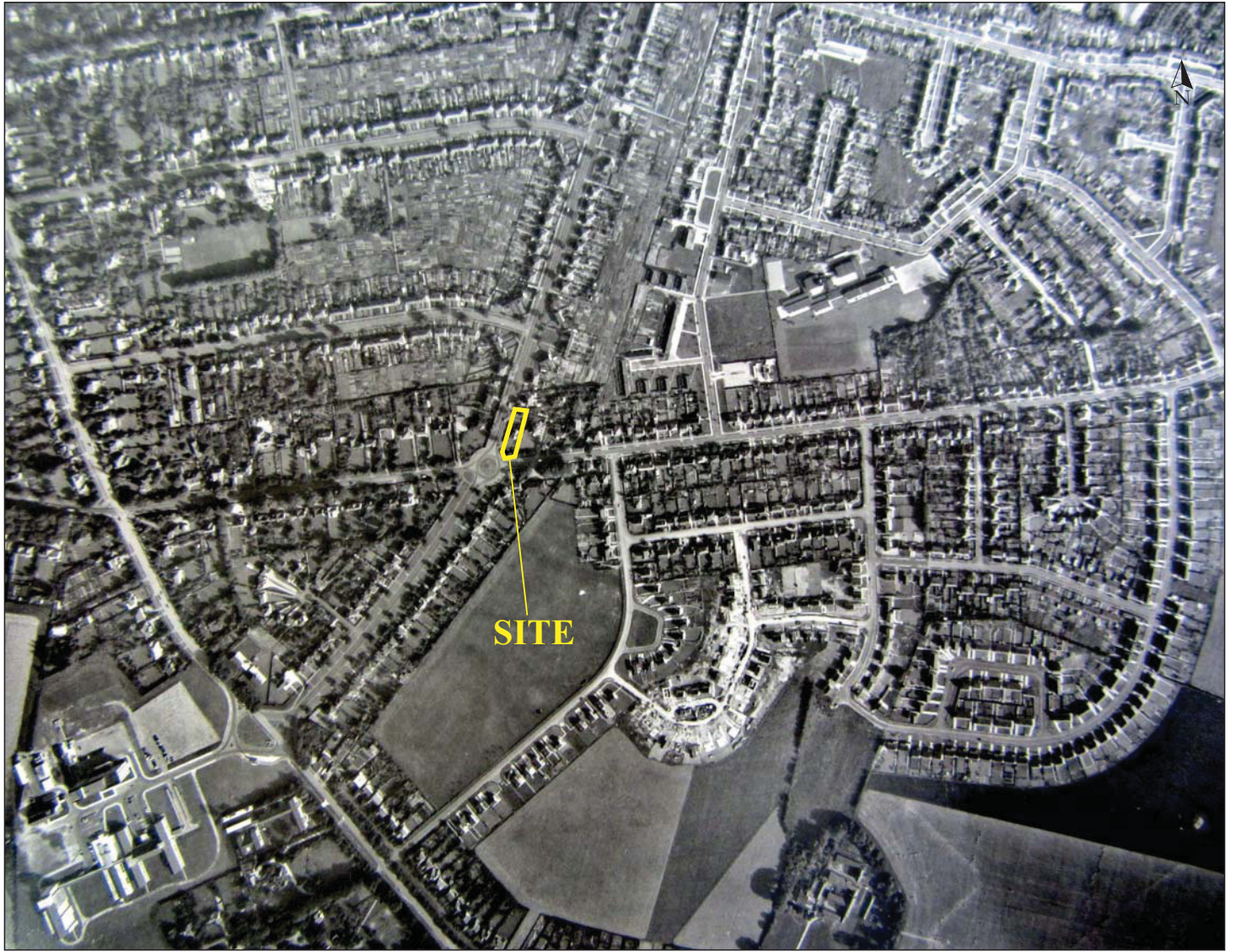
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1927 - 1928
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1952 (Provisional)
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)



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Fig. 8 Aerial photograph, 1953
Not to scale
Queen Edith's Way (P6132)

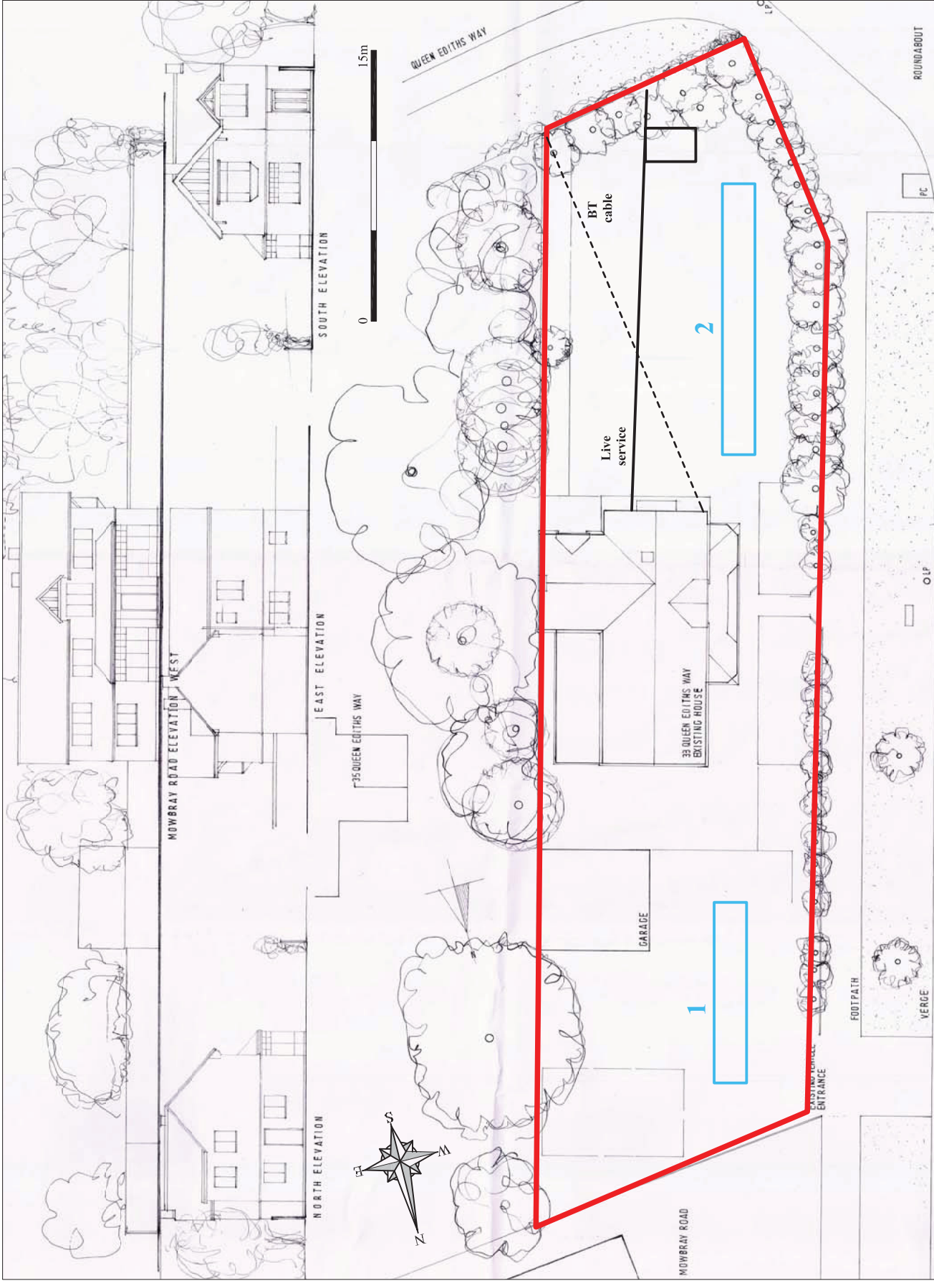


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Fig. 9 Aerial photograph, 1962

Not to scale

Queen Edith's Way (P6132)

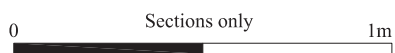
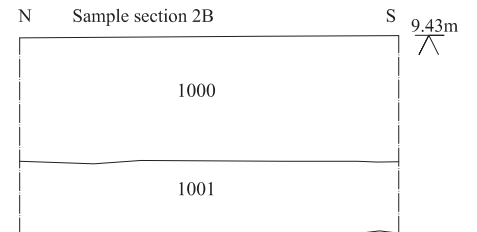
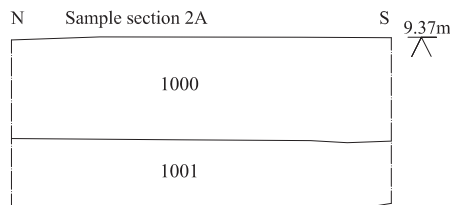
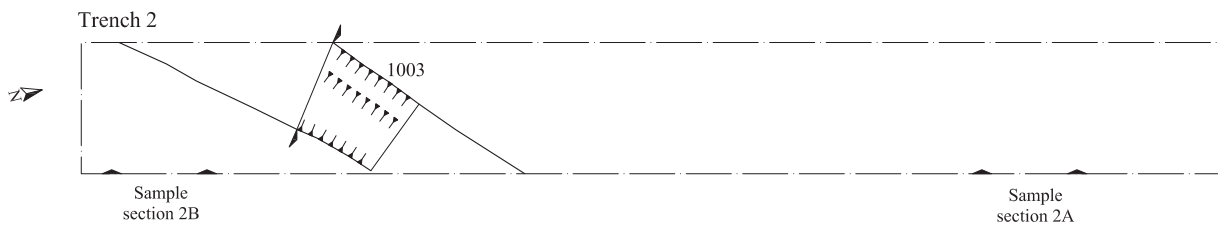
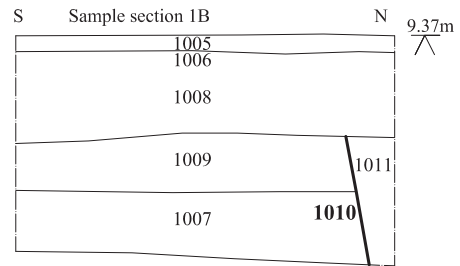
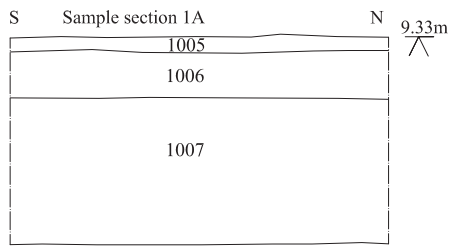


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Fig. 10 Trenches on proposed development plan

Scale 1:300 at A4

QE Way Cambridge (P6132)



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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

QE Way Cambridge (P6132)