
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**750 – 754 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CHER Ref: ECB2606

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NGR: TL 4855 5918	Report No. 2874
District: Cambridge	Site Code: AS1054
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2874
Signed:	Date: May 2007

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<i>In May 2007 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at 750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4855 5918) in advance of proposed residential development.</i>			
<i>750-754 Newmarket Road is situated to the north-east of Cambridge, in the parish of Teversham. The site lies to the south of Newmarket Road (A1303), with Cambridge Airport to the south and east of the site. The western boundary of the site is formed by a residential development. The site itself is currently occupied by two semi-detached houses, three garages and two sheds. Another house is located in the north-west portion of the site.</i>			
<i>There is evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity to the north and east of the site, while Anglo-Saxon remains have been discovered along Newmarket Road, to the north-west.</i>			
<i>The archaeological evaluation found a post-medieval gully containing a residual sherd of medieval pottery and a modern soak-away and drain. No Iron Age or Roman features were identified.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 2007</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2874</i>	Site code	<i>AS1054</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological desk-based assessment & field evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern soak-away, modern drain and post-medieval gully</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery sherd, post-medieval red earthenware</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>North-East Cambridge</i>	<i>Teversham</i>
SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>2117m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4855 5918</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>15m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC CAPCA</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Phil Weston</i>		
Funded by	<i>Gibson Developments</i>		
Full title	<i>750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Sparrow, P. (Desk-Based Assessment), Weston, P. (Fieldwork), Pole, C. (Archaeological text)</i>		
Report no.	<i>2874</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2007</i>		

750-754 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4855 5918) in advance of proposed residential development.

750-754 Newmarket Road is situated to the north-east of Cambridge, in the parish of Teversham. The site lies to the south of Newmarket Road (A1303), with Cambridge Airport to the south and east of the site. The western boundary of the site is formed by a residential development. The site itself is currently occupied by two semi-detached houses, three garages and two sheds. Another house is located in the north-west portion of the site.

There is evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity to the north and east of the site. Anglo-Saxon remains have also been discovered along Newmarket Road, to the north-west. The site thus had moderate potential for remains of these dates.

The archaeological evaluation found a post-medieval gully containing a single residual sherd of medieval pottery. A modern soak-away and drain were also identified. No Iron Age or Roman archaeology was present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2007, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 4855 5918; Figs. 1 & 2) in advance of proposed residential development of the site. The evaluation was commissioned by Frank Shaw Associates on behalf of their client, Gibson Developments.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CCC CAPCA, dated 06/12/2006), and a Specification prepared by AS (dated 15/02/2007). The project conformed to the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999), in addition to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology.

1.4 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.5 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 The site is located on the south side of Newmarket Road, the A1303 from Cambridge to Newmarket, c. 2.7km to the north-east of Cambridge city centre, and to the north of Cambridge Airport, inside the parish of Teversham.

2.2 The site comprises a rectangular plot of land bounded to the north by Newmarket Road, to the south and east by buildings associated with Cambridge Airport and to the west by residential dwellings.

2.3 Evidence of Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area has been recorded, with several excavations in close proximity to the site. To the north-west of the site, early and middle-late Iron Age settlement features have been recorded at Greenhouse Farm.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched

for all known entries within a 1km radius of the study area. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire County Record Office (CRO) in Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-7.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Cambridgeshire County Record Office (CRO) at the County Council's Shire Hall Complex in Cambridge, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils.

4.1.1 The site straddles the 15m contour and is largely level, with a very gentle, almost imperceptible, slope to the south. The solid geology of the site consists of lower cretaceous chalk (BGS 1985), with a quaternary geology of river terrace gravels comprising sand and gravel with subordinate silt and clay layers (BGS 1985).

4.1.2 The site straddles a soil boundary between Swaffham Prior and Wantage 2 type soils. Swaffham Prior soils are well-drained, calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble, with some similar shallow soils and deep non-calcareous soils in places. The Swaffham Prior type soils have a slight risk of water erosion and are suitable for the cultivation of cereals, sugar beet and potatoes. Wantage 2 type soils are shallow well-drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk, associated with similar soils affected by groundwater. This type of soil is suited to cereals, especially barley with sugar beet and other crop cultivation.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Palaeolithic-Bronze Age (c. 700,000 – 750 BC)

4.2.1 Prehistory in the vicinity of the Newmarket Road is represented by a small number of stray finds. The HER records two flint flakes and four cores of Palaeolithic

type discovered at Newmarket Road (HER 04691) and a Bronze Age burial was revealed in 1876 at Ditton Walk (HER 04685) c. 1km north-west of the site. The Neolithic is represented by a residual find of a scraper along with a small number of unidentified Bronze Age items in an Iron Age context (HER CB14592).

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – AD 43)

4.2.2 The Iron Age evidence discovered in the area of the site is much more significant. Excavations at Greenhouse Farm to the north-east of the site have revealed early and mid-late Iron Age settlement evidence (Mould 1996; Mortimer 1997; Gibson and Lucas 2000). A series of enclosures were identified covering c. 11ha. It has been suggested the enclosures were used for stock management as well as domestic activity. Along the northern side of Newmarket Road, to the north-east of the site, an excavation produced Iron Age potsherds and bone (HER 05151). To the east of the site, along Newmarket Road, one of the largest Iron Age/Romano-British settlement sites in the region has been discovered (HER CB15298).

Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.3 There is a small amount of evidence relating to Roman activity in the area. A piece of Roman pottery was discovered in land owned by the airport (HER 04632). A Roman ring was found in allotments on Newmarket Road in 1922 (HER 04634). To the north-west of the site, a beam-slot and postholes and a large chalk quarry pit were discovered. The fill of the quarry pit suggested domestic occupation, as it contained pottery and animal bones with large flint nodules and fragments of floor tile from a dismantled building that possibly stood on the surrounding land (HER CB14647). An excavation at the Newmarket Road/Airport Way junction revealed a large amount of 4th century AD pottery with some dated to the period after AD 350, as well as linear features identified as possible field boundaries. This site showed several phases in rapid sequence, with timber structures suggestive of a high-status Roman building as it coincided with finds of *tesserae* and box flue tile (Heawood 1997).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.4 A number of stray finds and scatters have been recorded (HER 04510, 05338) dating to the Anglo-Saxon period. Two archaeological evaluations have taken place nearby (HER CB14648, MCB16936), which uncovered parallel ditches and a burial with an undated pit. The parallel ditches have been described as a possible droveway/enclosure/field boundary (Casa Hatton 2001).

Medieval and post-medieval (AD 1066 – c. 1900)

4.2.5 The land on which the site stands was used for arable cultivation from the mid 14th century and was named Portway Field until the 1440s, when it was renamed 'Townsend Field'. From the 1630s until enclosure in 1815, the field was named Causeway field (Wareham and Wright 2002). The Enclosure Act in Teversham was not enacted until 1815 due to disputes over manorial allotment for rights over waste (Wareham and Wright 2002). The cultivated crop consisted of wheat and barley until the 1930s, when sugar beet was grown.

4.2.6 Finds dated to these periods are limited to seven lead weights (HER 04510) of medieval origin found to the north-west of the site, a merchant's mark (HER 04692), and medieval ridge and furrow (HER 05116), which covers an area of 50 acres. The only post-medieval site recorded in the HER database for the area is the Great Eastern Railway line running from Barnwell Junction, Cambridge to Mildenhall, which opened in 1884-1885 and closed in 1964-1965 (HER 07633).

Modern (1900 to present)

4.2.7 The land surrounding the south and east of the site now accommodates Cambridge Airport. The firm of Marshall instigated the development of the airport in the 1930s to provide a flying school. The grass airfield, along with its associated buildings and a hotel, was completed in 1937 and officially opened in 1938. During the Second World War, 20,000 RAF pilots were trained at Marshall's Airport (Wareham and Wright 2002). Aircraft continued to be serviced at the airfield into the 21st century.

4.2.8 There are a number of modern sites recorded in the Cambridgeshire HER, most of which are buildings such as the Barnwell Baptist Church in Cherry Hinton (HER CB14849) to the north-west of the site. The airport office building is Grade II Listed and dates to 1938. Several other structures in the vicinity are dated to the Second World War.

4.3 Cartographic sources

4.3.1 The 1927 Ordnance Survey Map was consulted, but there had been no changes in land-use between 1885 and 1927; therefore the map is not discussed below. No maps later than 1948 were available.

1815 Teversham Enclosure Map (Figure 4)

4.3.2 This map shows the site was not built over during the first decade of the 19th century. The site occupied parts of two allotments, one a 'freehold allotment to Ann Curtis' and the other the 'second allotment to the Rector of Tithes', as stated on the map. Newmarket Road is present under the name 'Turnpike Road'. The course of the road has changed little over the last two centuries; the curve of the road depicted in this map is present today.

1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5)

4.3.3 This map shows there were no developments on the site between 1815 and 1885; the land on which the site now stands is shown to be fields in this map. No significant alterations had occurred to the land surrounding the site.

1939 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 6)

4.3.4 This map shows a large development to the west of the site. The development consists of small buildings, a row of which line the south side of Newmarket Road. Each building is associated with a plot of land which backs onto another plot associated with a series of buildings to the south, which make up the rest of the

development. The site was not affected by this development and remained an undeveloped field at this time.

1948 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7)

4.3.5 This map shows the site had been built over by 1948. A rectangular building is shown parallel to Newmarket Road, with a larger irregular-shaped building to the south, on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. These buildings are likely to have been associated with the development of the airfield during and after World War 2. The land surrounding the site to the east and west was also developed between 1939 and 1948, as this map depicts a number of large structures.

5 DISCUSSION (Desk-based assessment)

5.1 Previous excavations have produced evidence to suggest there was Iron Age and Romano-British settlement to the north-east and south of the site.

5.2 Historical documents consulted during the compilation of the Victoria County History note that the field on which the site stands was ploughed from at least the 14th century. As agricultural land, the potential for medieval archaeology in the area is limited.

5.3 Development on the site since the 1930s had the potential to have truncated any earlier archaeological features.

6 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

6.1 Six trial trenches were excavated on site, in locations approved by CCC CAPCA (Fig. 2). The original trench layout was modified in agreement with CAPCA, with Trench 1 split into two separate trenches to avoid live services found to be present in this part of the site. Trenches were mechanically excavated using a 180° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were removed mechanically under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces 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 finds and the trenches were scanned with a metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

7.1 Trench 1 Fig. 2

West end, south facing 0.00m = 15.48m AOD	
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000. Gravel. Hard standing / car park
0.10 – 0.35m	L1001. Mid-dark grey sand-silt-clay (40/50/10). Topsoil.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1002. Mid-dark orange-brown sand-silt-clay (40/40/20). Subsoil.
0.55m +	L1003. Mid-dark orange clay-silt-sand (60/30/10). Natural.

Description of features

No archaeological finds or features were present.

7.2 Trench 2 Figs. 2 & 8; Plate 3

West end, southwest facing 0.00m = 15.55m AOD	
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000. Hardstanding. As Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.40 – 0.60m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.60m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

Description of features

A modern water pipe and waste pipe were present aligned north – south.

7.3 Trench 3 Fig. 2

South end, west facing 0.00m = 15.54m AOD	
0.00 – 0.33m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.65m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.65m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

North end, west facing 0.00m = 15.45m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.60m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.60m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

Description of features

No archaeological finds or features were present.

7.4 Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 8; Plate 2

East end, north facing 0.00m = 15.45m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.50m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

West end, north facing 0.00m = 15.25m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.56m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.56m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

Description of features

A modern brick soak-away was present.

7.5 Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 8; Plate 1

North end, west facing 0.00 = 15.41m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.50m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

South end, west facing 0.00m = 15.34m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.60m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1. Two sherds of 19 th /20 th century pottery were recovered (27g)
0.60m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

Description of features

Gully F1004, (1.50+ x 0.25 x 0.10m), was linear in plan with parallel sides aligned east –west. It had moderate sides and a concave base, (Plate 1). Its fill, L1005, was a mid to dark grey brown sandy silty clay (10/60/30) with occasional flint fragments. A single abraded medieval pottery sherd and sherd of abraded post-medieval red earthenware were recovered from the fill (7g), which also contained a single iron nail (6g) and a fragment of CBM (1g).

A modern drain was also present in Trench 5 which was aligned north-south and connected to the modern soak-away in Trench 4 to the south.

7.6 Trench 6 **Fig. 2**

North end, east facing 0.00m = 15.22m AOD	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.50m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

South end, east facing 0.00m = 15.26m AOD	
0.00 – 0.27m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.27 – 0.67m	L1002. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.67m +	L1003. Natural. As Trench 1.

Description of features

No archaeological finds or features were present.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 L1000 comprised an area measuring approximately 20m x 8m of gravel hard-standing 0.12m thick situated at the front of 752 and 754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge. This overlay the topsoil, L1001, a friable mid to dark grey sandy silty clay (40/50/10) which extended across the site and was 0.30m thick.

9.2 The topsoil overlay L1002, a soft mid to dark orange brown sandy silty clay (40/40/20) which extended across the site and was 0.30m thick. This overlay the natural drift, L1003, a firm mid to dark orange clayey silty sand (60/30/10) which extended across the site. L1003 lay between 0.50 and 0.67m beneath the current ground surface.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Summary of the archaeology

Gully F1004, containing sparse sherds of abraded medieval and abraded post-medieval pottery (Thompson, this report), was located in Trench 5. No other archaeological features were present.

10.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

The lack of archaeology present on site indicates that the site was never developed until the construction of modern houses. The site was presumably an open field until then, and post-medieval Gully F1004 was most likely a small field drain, parallel to Newmarket Road.

10.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

The topography of the site is relatively flat at 14.81m AOD, with the natural drift located between 0.50 and 0.67m below the present ground surface.

10.4 Preservation of the archaeology

Gully F1004, sealed by Subsoil L1002, was shallow but moderately well-preserved. The only pottery finds were residual and highly abraded.

10.5 Finds and environmental evidence

The finds/environmental evidence was extremely limited, given the lack of archaeological features.

10.6 Research potential

The lack of archaeology present on the site would limit any further research.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Gibson Developments for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Mr Ben Ratcliff), and their architects, Frank Shaw Associates, for their assistance (in particular Mr Mark Clarke).

AS would also like to thank Mr Andy Thomas of CCC CAPCA for his assistance, input and advice.

AS would also like to thank Sarah Poppy of the Cambridgeshire HER and the staff of Cambridge Record Office.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Other
1002		5	Subsoil	1840-1900	(2) 27g		Clay pipe (2) 9g
1004	1005	5	Gully Fill	1580-1900	(2), 7g	1g	Fe Nail (1) 6g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The pottery

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation found four sherds (33g) from two contexts.

L1002 contained two sherds in quite good condition, comprising Yellow ware and a refined white earthenware; the latter is probably Creamware which would suggest a mid-19th century date, although the assemblage could be as late as the early 20th century.

L1005 contained an abraded sherd of residual medieval unglazed pottery. It contains fine to medium quartz and has mid brown surfaces and margins and a grey core. Surfaces are micaceous. It was present with a highly abraded sherd of glazed post-medieval red earthenware.

Fabrics

MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware – 1100-1400

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware – 1580-1900

YELL: Yellow Ware -1840-1900+

REFWE: Refined White Earthenware 1750-1900+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
	1002	1x18g YELL 1x8g REFWE	1840-1900	REFWE could be Creamware 1740-1860
1004	1005	1x1g GRE 1x6g MCW	1580-1900	GRE highly abraded

Table 1: Pottery catalogue

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER no.	NGR TL	Description
Palaeolithic		
04691	4800 5920	2 flakes and 4 cores from Elfleda House, Newmarket Road. Unabraded but mottled blue and white, poss. Upper Pal.
Bronze Age		
04685	480 599	Burial found 1876 near Waldres Footpath, now Ditton Walk. A plain urn of biconical form containing burnt bones.
Iron Age		
05151	488 592	The area has been excavated to a depth of about 0.5m exposing bedrock. 4 findspots were located producing potsherds, bone and one metal object. Black burnished ware and one sherd of haematite coated ware. Area now under tarmac.
05155	491 592	Pottery, bone and metal objects found. Pottery – hand-made, unglazed, flint tempered, some burnished. Two iron objects. Domestic animal bones.
05156	490 592	Pottery and bone. Series of pits and ditches with dark fill revealed.
13023	4923 5932	Evaluation found features representing Early Iron Age and Middle-Late Iron Age settlement features. Excavation south of Greenhouse Farm showered series of enclosures/drainage ditches with c. 200 pits. Most of which used for rubbish disposal. Possible structures/dwellings found but no indication of focus for settlement. Large amounts of pottery and faunal remains recovered – pot spot-dated to 300-100 BC.
CB14592	49100 59575	Evaluation – 2 areas of settlement with associated field system. Late Iron Age postholes, pits, kiln/oven structure with large amounts of daub. Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age residual finds.
CB15298	48982 59156	Evaluation revealed Iron Age and Roman Conquest period activity. One of largest Iron Age settlement sites in region.
Roman		
04632	4838 5905	Roman pottery found c. 1937 behind houses in front of Marshall's Aerodrome, Newmarket Road. No other details.
04634	4844 5933	Roman ring found in the allotments in Newmarket Road, 1922.
CB14647	48440 59330	Beam-slot and postholes plus large chalk quarry pit. Domestic occupation suggested by fill – pottery and animal bones, large flint nodules and fragments of floor tile from dismantled building that may have stood nearby. Small fragments of iron slag from beam-slot found may suggest industrial activity.
Anglo-Saxon		
04510	4855 5918	Late Saxon to Medieval socketed iron spearhead, Peverel Road, Cambridge.
05338	48 59	Scattered finds at Newmarket Road. Double-sided bone comb ornamented with incised lines.
CB14648	48438 59329	In one trench two parallel ditches of uncertain function produced late Saxon pottery. Series of poss. beam-slots and other features of uncertain functions also found, but produced no finds.
MCB16936	4795 5926	L-shaped trench revealed burial and undated pit. Likely Iron Age/Roman. Further graves identified with dating evidence – singly copper alloy buckle 6 th -8 th century.
Medieval		
04510	4855 5918	Seven lead objects, presumably weights.
04692	48 59	Merchant's mark. 'The seal, which forms part of the subject of this communication, was found last year, in one of the coprolite pits left of

		the Newmarket Road. It is cast in a mixed metal resembling brass, and has been carefully finished, both as to shape and design. Like all, or nearly all the seals of this period, used by secular persons, it is circular in shape, oval seals being rarely used by any save females or ecclesiastics’.
05116	489 587	There were three large common fields around the village before their enclosure in 1815. Ploughed out and destroyed ridge and furrow of these fields can be traced on APs in two places. Within Cambridge Airport are some 50 acres of ridge and furrow arranged in rectangular interlocked furlongs.
Post-medieval		
07633	5688 6675	Part of the course of the former Great Eastern Railway branch from Barnwell Junction to Mildenhall, opened 1884-1885, closed 1964-1965
Modern		
CB14849	4785 5975	Barnwell Baptist Church, Cherry Hinton.
CB14850	4820 5963	Saint Vincent de Paul’s Church, Cherry Hinton. Built in 1920s.
CB15103	48076 59280	Royal Observer Corps HQ, ‘Meadowfields’, Newmarket Road.
CB15104	4807 5928	Meadowlands Methodist Church est. 1952.
CB15129	48783 58437	Airfield training, maintenance, repair, now Marshall’s Airport. Civil Aerodrome control building, 1937, Hangars 1937 plus other buildings. Replaced airfield nearer centre of Cambridge. Officially opened 1938. Used since for general and military aviation.
CB15185	48804 59172	Gun battery, Newmarket Road. HAA battery barrage-balloon, tents.
MCB16398	4919 5962	Pillbox, Greenhouse Farm, Fen Ditton, dated to WWII
DCB6221	48722 59109	Grade II Listed Building. Airport office building 1938.
Undated		
04514	491 595	Worked flint, found on agricultural field by boundary foot path to Fen Ditton. Length 72mm, width 24mm, 13mm thick.
04631	4824 5941	Undated burial and ring, Newmarket Road cemetery, Cambridge found 1902.
08902	487 588	Aerial photographs show enclosure in airport lawn
12209	492 595	Greenhouse Farm, possible grounds. Trees, lawn and some small areas of garden.

APPENDIX 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1815	Teversham Enclosure Map	-	CRO
1885	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Cambridgeshire Sheet XL.15	25”	CRO
1939	Ordnance Survey Map Cambridgeshire Sheet XL.15	25”	CRO
1948	Ordnance Survey Map Cambridgeshire Sheet XL.15	25”	CRO