

**LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF BENSON PLACE &
WESTFIELD LANE, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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WESTFIELD LANE, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER ECB3180

Authors: Kate Higgs BA (Desk-based assessment) Martin Brook BA (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 4423 5955	Report No. 3284
Parish: Chesterton	Site Code: AS1210
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3450
Signed:	Date: July 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at the junction of Benson Place & Westfield Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<p>In June 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4423 5955). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for a new student accommodation block (Planning Ref. 08/1090/FUL).</p> <p>A considerable amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in the Castle Hill area to the south-east of the site in recent years, revealing activity from the prehistoric period onwards. In particular a large Iron Age settlement was established on the crest of Castle Hill (CHERs 05239a & 05249a). Thereafter the Roman fortified town of <i>Durolipons</i> was established at a crossing point of the River Cam. It occupied a prominent spur of land 300m to the south-east of the site, and was associated with a bridge and causeway (CHERs 05239 & 08768). Huntingdon Road, which passes close by the site, follows the course of a Roman thoroughfare.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed seven features distributed throughout the length of the trench. The feature comprised two ditches, four pits, and a post hole. The features were broadly contemporary dating from the late 18th – 20th centuries. A very small (1g) residual sherd of medieval pottery (13th – 15th century) was found within Pit F1008 L1009.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	29 - 30/06/09		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	?
P. number	3450	Site code	AS1210
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Car park		
Planned development	New student accommodation block		
Main features (+dates)	2 ditches, 4 pits, and 1 posthole (all late 18 th – 20 th C))		
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Chesterton
HER or SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c. 225m ²		
NGR	TL 4423 5955		
Height AOD (max/min)	c. 63m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	CAPCA		
Project Officers	Martin Brook		
Funded by	Evangelical Lutheran Church of England		
Full title	<i>Land at the junction of Benson Place & Westfield Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation</i>		
Authors	Brook, M., & Higgs, K.		
Report no.	3284		
Date (of report)	July 2009		

LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF BENSON PLACE & WESTFIELD LANE, CAMBRIDGE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In June 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4423 5955). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for a new student accommodation block (Planning Ref. 08/1090/FUL).

A considerable amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in the Castle Hill area to the south-east of the site in recent years, revealing activity from the prehistoric period onwards. In particular a large Iron Age settlement was established on the crest of Castle Hill (CHERs 05239a & 05249a). Thereafter the Roman fortified town of Durolipons was established at a crossing point of the River Cam. It occupied a prominent spur of land 300m to the south-east of the site, and was associated with a bridge and causeway (CHERs 05239 & 08768). Huntingdon Road, which passes close by the site, follows the course of a Roman thoroughfare.

The evaluation revealed seven features distributed throughout the length of the trench. The feature comprised two ditches, four pits, and a post hole. The features were broadly contemporary dating from the late 18th – 20th centuries. A very small (1g) residual sherd of medieval pottery (13th – 15th century) was found within Pit F1008 (L1009)

The ground was relatively undisturbed, and a subsoil (L1002) was present. Had archaeological features been present it is unlikely that they would have been wholly removed by truncation or the digging of relatively recent features.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at the junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4423 5955; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by The Bareham Overy Partnership and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for a new student accommodation block (Planning Ref. 08/1090/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA; dated 3rd March 2009), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 23rd March 2009). The evaluation also adhered to the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It

adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and followed the procedures described in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001).

1.3 The project was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. Of particular relevance was Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (PPG16), which is widely applied by local authorities. PPG16 (1990) applies to archaeology and 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, when necessary, the excavation of the site.

1.4 The principal objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It will be important to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located at the junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane and lies within the western part of central Cambridge (Fig. 1). It is within the parish of Chesterton. The historic core of Cambridge lies less than 1km to the south-east.

2.2 The site comprises a corner plot of land located at the junction of Benson Place and Westfield Lane (Fig. 2). Benson Place forms its south-eastern boundary, whilst Westfield Lane forms the south-western extent of the site. To the immediate north-west of the site lies the rear properties of Nos. 2 – 6 (even) Benson Street. The north-eastern boundary of the site is demarcated by a public footpath, with No.10 Benson Place beyond. The site occupies a rectangular plot of land covering an area of c. 225m². It is currently in use as a car park and it is proposed to construct a new student accommodation block.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the surrounding area is the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), based at County Hall, Cambridge. In order to provide a representative sample, the CHER database was searched for all known entries within a 300m radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 300m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Figs. 3 & 3a. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

3.2 Historical & cartographic documents

The principal source for historical and cartographic documents was the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge. Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 8.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source of secondary material was the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge, as well as AS' own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The site is located within the western part of central Cambridge (Fig. 2). The historic core of Cambridge lies 1km to the south-east, and the site lies within the north-western extent of the city's suburbs. The site comprises relatively flat land at c.20m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping noticeably down towards the course of the River Cam approximately 700m to the south-east.

4.2 The site is situated on a geology of marly chalk overlain by river terrace and chalky drift (Simmonds 2006). It also lies on soils of the Milton Association, which are described as deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils variably affected by groundwater and include some similar shallower well-drained soils over gravel in places (SSEW 1983). Small-scale sand, gravel and coprolite extraction has historically taken place in the vicinity.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 A considerable amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in the Castle Hill area to the south-east of the site in recent years, revealing activity from the prehistoric period onwards. Finds of prehistoric pottery are known to the south-east of the site (CHERs 05026, 05243a & 05249b), whilst various late prehistoric earthworks have been identified at Phoenix Gardens, Ridgeons Garden South and Gloucester Terrace (CHERs 05247a, 05248a & 05251a). Occupation during the Neolithic period is attested by a Neolithic chert axe found in Histon Road and Neolithic material discovered at New Hall College, 150m to the west (CHERs 04513 & 11965).

5.1.2 An investigation at New Hall College also revealed substantial ditches and pits associated with late Bronze Age pottery and flintwork (CHER 11965). Further Bronze Age settlement features were revealed during an evaluation at Fitzwilliam College Library (CHER CB15146). Iron Age features of late 1st

century BC date were recorded on the crest of Castle Hill (CHERs 05239a & 05249a). An evaluation of land adjoining No. 68 Castle Street, 350m to the south-east of the site, revealed Iron Age and Roman features (CHER CB15498).

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 The Roman fortified town of *Durolipons* was established at a crossing point of the River Cam. It occupied a prominent spur of land 300m to the south-east of the site. It was associated with a bridge and causeway (CHERs 05239 & 08768). It is not thought to have contained significant public buildings and amenities (Taylor 2000). The Castle Hill area has revealed extensive Romano-British evidence including pottery and earthworks (Appendix 1, below).

5.2.2 The archaeological evidence suggests that during the reign of Claudius, new enclosures were established, and in the 1st century a small timber fort was constructed in the area of Castle Hill, but fell out of use soon after. A late 2nd century shrine was constructed close to Roman Akemen Street in Ridgeons Gardens South, 300m to the south-east of the site (CHER 05248). Cemeteries excavated beyond the periphery of the town suggest a flourishing settlement by the 2nd century AD, and inhumations are recorded in the area of the Roman fortified town (CHERs 04688, 05082 & 05124).

5.2.3 In the 3rd century, evidence of the possible decline of the town is attested by the presence of sand and gravel pits/quarries truncating the levels of abandoned houses (CHER MCB16062). By the 4th century, however, formal defensive walls were constructed around the town, with four entry gates (Alexander & Pullinger 2000). The course of the Roman road *Via Devana* is well attested through the town and has been identified 300m to the south-east of the site (CHER 05253; Alexander & Pullinger 2000). Huntingdon Road also follows the course of the Roman thoroughfare (Babbington 1883).

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 Archaeological evidence for the Saxon period is also known from the area surrounding the site, but is relatively scarce. An early Saxon settlement has been identified in Castle Street and 300m to the south-east of the site on the basis of finds of coins and pottery (CHER 05239b). Relatively little is known of the town in the mid Saxon period, although a few residual sherds were recovered during archaeological investigations at Nos. 19 - 37 Castle Street (Alexander 1996). Additional finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (CHERs 05243b & 05251b), a silver penny (CHER 10168) and a cess pit (CHER MCB17392) are also recorded.

5.3.2 Saxo-Norman activity has been found alongside the course of the *Via Devana*, confirming the continued use of the Roman infrastructure (CHER 08768b). The old Roman walls were also re-used in the later Saxon period for defence and the town was refortified as a burh by King Offa in the late 8th

century, before being taken over by the Danes in the c. 875. Anglo-Saxon remains, dating from AD 450 – 850, were recorded at Castle Hill, 350m from the site (CHER 04422). The late Saxon/Danish occupation of Castle Hill was almost certainly more substantial than is so far indicated by archaeological evidence.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 records some 400 properties in Cambridge; 319 of these lay south of the river and reflect the major shift in occupation away from the Castle Hill area (Morris 1981). Much of the Castle Hill area was cleared for construction of the motte-and-bailey castle. Two medieval wayside crosses stood at the top of Castle Street (CHERs 04689 & 04709). The timber buildings of the castle were replaced by stone ramparts in the 12th century, reinforced and extended in the 13th century using robbed Roman building stone. The medieval outer bailey was revealed during an excavation at land adjoining No. 68 Castle Street (CHER MCB17393).

5.4.2 Edward I added a round tower to the castle after 1295, and medieval archaeology including building remains are known from the Castle Hill area. The castle was largely destroyed by the early 17th century. Evidence of agricultural activity, in the form of ridge and furrows, has been found at Storey's Way and within at St Edmunds College (CHERs MCB15878 & MCB15886).

5.5 Post-medieval & later

5.5.1 The castle retained its importance in the post-medieval period, and earthworks dating to 1642 – 43 are known from Shire Hall (CHER 08434). In the early 19th century, the castle remains were incorporated into a new gaol and court house. The remaining curtain walls were demolished (Elrington 1989). Large parts of the castle site were subsequently developed as County Council offices, centred on the demolished gaol building.

5.5.2 Intermittent quarrying of sand, gravel and coprolite clearly occurred in the area surrounding the site during the post-medieval and later periods (Webley & Evans 2003). An archaeological evaluation at New Hall, located 200m to the south of the site, revealed extensive coprolite quarries of the late 19th - early 20th century (CHER MCB15879).

6 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

6.1 Parish of Chesterton enclosure map, 1840

6.1.2 The parish of Chesterton enclosure map of 1840 (Fig.4) indicates that the site was agricultural land held by William Custance.

6.2 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1885 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901

3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1925
Provisional edition Ordnance Survey map, 1954

6.2.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig. 5) reveals that the area immediately surrounding the site was extensively developed. By 1885 both Benson Place and Westfield Lane had been laid out. The site appeared to comprise undeveloped land occupied by established trees, possibly an orchard. In the north-western section of the site was a building.

6.2.2 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1901, 1925 and 1954 (Figs.6-8) indicate that the site was largely unchanged and remained undeveloped

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 A single trench 15 x 1.80m was excavated, comprising a 5% sample of the site (Fig.2). Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket under the close supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Trench description

<i>Sample Section: SW facing, NW end</i> <i>0.00 = 63.88 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Tarmac car park surface. Firm, black tarmac.
0.03 – 0.25m	L1001	Made ground. Loose, orange sand and gravel.
0.25 – 0.56m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, dark brown/black clayey silt.
0.56m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Very firm, greenish grey clay.

<i>Sample Section: SW facing, SE end</i> <i>0.0 = 63.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000	Tarmac car park surface. As above.
0.03 – 0.31m	L1001	Made ground. As above
0.31 – 0.49m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.49m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Two ditches (F1004 & F1012), four pits (F1006, F1008, F1010 & F1014) and a post hole (F1016) were revealed

Post hole F1016 (0.48 x 0.20 x 0.05m) was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1017, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay that contained late 18th – 19th century pottery (29g) and animal bone (88g).

Pit F1014 (0.54 x 0.47 x 0.09m) was sub-rectangular in plan, with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1015, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay that contained 19th – 20th century pottery (1g), CBM (39g) and glass (5g).

Ditch F1012 (1.60+ x 0.59 x 0.03m) was aligned northeast-southwest. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay that contained 19th century pottery (174g), CBM (14g), Fe fragments (126g) and glass (9g).

Pit F1010 (0.77 x 0.73 x 0.09m) was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, light brownish grey silty clay that contained 19th – 20th century pottery (7g), and CBM (252g).

Pit F1008 (1.50 x 1.20 x 0.11m) was sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1009, was a very firm, brownish orange silty clay that contained 19th – early 20th century pottery (27g), CBM (112g), animal bone (3 g) and glass (29g). L1009 contained a rounded sherd of orange-brown residual medieval sandy coarse ware (13th-15th century; 1g).

Pit F1006 (0.64 x 0.20 x 0.05m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1007, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were present.

Ditch F1004 (1.60+ x 1.48 x 0.16m) was aligned east-west. It was not fully revealed. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm, dark brownish black silty clay that contained 19th – early 20th pottery (58g), CBM (66g) and animal bone (5g).

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 A tarmac surface (L1000) and made ground (L1001) overlay the site to a depth of 25 – 31mm). Below L1001, was Subsoil L1002, a firm dark brown / black clayey silt (18- 31 mm thick). L1002 overlay the natural substrate, a very firm greenish grey clay (49- 56mm below the present ground surface)

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 The evaluation revealed seven features:

F1004	Ditch	19 th – early 20 th C
F1006	Pit	-
F1008	Pit	19 th – early 20 th C
F1010	Pit	19 th – 20 th C
F1012	Ditch	19 th C
F1014	Pit	19 th – 20 th C
F1016	Post hole	Late 18 th – 19 th C

11.2 The features were evenly distributed throughout the length of the trench. The nature of the features varied comprising two ditches (F1004 and F1012), four pits (F1006, F1008, F1010 and F1014), and a post hole (F1016). The features were broadly contemporary dating from the late 18th – 20th centuries. A very small (1g) residual sherd of medieval pottery (13th – 15th century) was found within Pit F1008 (L1009)

11.3 The ground was relatively undisturbed, and a subsoil (L1002) was present. Had archaeological features been present it is unlikely that they would have been wholly removed by truncation or the digging of relatively recent features.

11.4 Despite the archaeological potential of the site, in particular for Roman remains, no features pre-dating the 18th century were present.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the County Archaeology Store (CAS). 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank The Bareham Overy Partnership, in particular Mr John I Overy, for commissioning the work and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of England for funding the archaeological evaluation.

AS is also grateful to the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives & Local Studies (CALS), based at County Hall, Cambridge. Thanks are also due to Ms. Sarah Poppy at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), also based at County Hall, Cambridge.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr A. Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA).

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APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

CHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
04513	4432 5966	Neolithic chert axe found in Histon Road and associated with mussel shells
05026	444 594	Pottery of possible prehistoric date found in 1896 in Castle Street
05239a	444 593	Iron Age settlement located at Shire Hall
05243a	443 593	Prehistoric pottery recovered from Storey's Orchard
05247a	444 593	Late prehistoric earthwork, pit/well and pottery recovered from Phoenix Gardens
05248a	444 593	Late prehistoric earthworks, stone artefacts and pottery excavated in 1962 at Ridgeons Garden South
05249a	444 593	Iron Age settlement remains excavated at No. 17 Shelley Row
05249b	444 593	Prehistoric pottery excavated at No. 17 Shelley Row
05251a	445 593	Late prehistoric earthwork and dwelling remains recovered from Gloucester Terrace
11965	4407 5952	Neolithic material, late Bronze Age settlement features and Iron Age settlement evidence discovered at New Hall College
CB15146	4401 5950	Bronze Age ditch, post hole and round house revealed during an evaluation at Fitzwilliam College Library
CB15498	4445 5930	An evaluation at land adjoining No. 68 Castle Street revealed some Iron Age and Roman features, but the site as a whole had undergone considerable truncation in the post-medieval period
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
01499	445 593	Roman pottery jar dating to the early 2 nd century found in Gloucester Street
04630	443 594	Possible Roman earthwork found during contractors' work at the Wheatsheaf Inn on the Huntingdon Road
04688	442 594	Roman inhumation burial disturbed by a gas-pipe outside No. 18 Huntingdon Road
05027	444 594	Roman pottery found c. 1956 on a building site along Gloucester Road
05069	4445 5926	Roman ditch or pit containing 2 nd – 3 rd century pottery found under a garages extension behind the Castle Street police station
05075	445 593	Shouldered iron Roman knife found at Shire Hall
05081	444 593	Roman pottery comprising two plain wide-mouthed urns and a quantity of sherds found in Gloucester Street
05082	443 594	Roman inhumations and pottery found in a field opposite Storey's Almshouses on Castle Hill in 1871 during coprolite digging
05083	443 594	Roman pottery found in 1929 on the site of the present Churchill garage at the junction of Victoria Road and Huntingdon Road
05084	443 593	Roman earthwork/stone structure found at Drake's Spring c. 1804 during contractors' work
05085	4426 5939	Roman bronze ring found in 1804 in the Huntingdon Road

05086	445 593	Roman pottery found in Castle Street
05087	445 593	Roman pottery found in Castle Street
05124	442 593	Roman pits and burials containing pottery and skeletons found at St Edmunds House in 1936
05239	444 593	Site of the Roman town of <i>Durolipons</i> on Castle Hill
05243	443 593	Roman pottery, pit/well and plaster found at Storey's Orchard in 1959
05245	443 594	Roman earthwork, which is no longer extant, located at Morley's Garage
05246	444 593	Roman pottery found in Comet Place/St John's Place
05247	444 593	Roman pottery, pit/well and associated remains recovered from Phoenix Gardens
05248	444 593	Roman remains excavated in 1962 at Ridgeons Garden South
05249	444 593	Roman enclosure and street excavated at No. 17 Shelley Row
05251	445 593	Roman remains recovered from Gloucester Terrace
05253	444 594	Roman pottery and possible Roman road found in 1970 during building work at the corner of Gloucester Street and Castle Street
05254	444 594	Roman remains found during an excavation in 1970 on the site of No. 10 Gloucester Street
05255	444 594	Roman pottery found in 1970 during building work at the corner of Gloucester Street and Castle Street
08768	445 593	Section of the Roman town and pre-Roman village revealed to the north of Shire Hall
11503	444 593	Roman occupation evidence recovered from Nos. 75, 83 & 85 Castle Street
11965c	4407 5952	Roman remains and settlement evidence discovered at New Hall College
CB15029	4442 5928	Roman structural remains comprising a house and boundary ditch found at Nos. 73 – 75 Castle Hill
CB15499	4441 5926	A single test pit at No. 71 Castle Street revealed part of a pit containing 4 th century Roman pottery
MCB16062	4443 5931	Roman ditch dating to the 2 nd century and 3 rd century pit found during archaeological work at Nos. 68 – 70 Castle Street
MCB17830	4401 5950	Roman ditch containing 2 nd – 3 rd century pottery and animal bone found during an excavation at Fitzwilliam College Library
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1150)		
04422	445 594	Anglo-Saxon village clearly indicated by archaeological evidence and dating from AD 450 – 850 located at Castle Hill
05239b	444 593	Early Saxon settlement dating to the 1 st – 5 th centuries on the evidence of coins, Samian and Romano-Saxon pottery found in Castle Street
05243b	443 593	Saxon pottery recovered from Storey's Orchard
05251b	445 593	Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from Gloucester Terrace
08768b	445 593	Saxo-Norman activity found alongside the Via Devana
10168	444 593	Saxon silver penny recovered from a spoil heap associated with the construction trench for the new Castle Court building at Shire Hall
MCB17392	4445 5931	Saxon cess pit revealed during an excavation at land adjoining No. 68 Castle Street
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)		
04689	4429 5940	A medieval wayside cross, known as High Cross, stood at the top of Castle Street

04709	4430 5938	A medieval wayside cross, known as Ashwickstone or Ashwyke stone, stood at the top of Castle Street
05076	445 593	Medieval yellow brick wall, said to be a prison wall, citing a pit of reburied bones at Shire Hall
05167	4440 5955	Medieval architectural fragments found at No. 212 Victoria Road
05243c	443 593	Medieval earthworks, pottery and a pit/well recovered from Storey's Orchard
05244a	443 593	Medieval pottery and a pit/well recovered from Castle End Farm
05246a	444 593	Medieval inhumations found in Comet Place/St John's Place
05247b	444 593	Medieval dwelling, pit/well, earthwork, coins and pottery recovered from Phoenix Gardens
05248b	444 593	Medieval remains excavated in 1962 at Ridgeons Garden South and in the same location as medieval skeletons found in 1893
05249c	444 593	Medieval pit/well and pottery excavated at No. 17 Shelley Row
05251c	445 593	Medieval pit/well, skeletons and pottery recovered from Gloucester Terrace
10092	4395 5945	Medieval pottery and post-medieval remains found during development at Fitzwilliam College
11503a	444 593	Medieval remains comprising pits, a ditch and inhumations recovered from Nos. 75, 83 & 85 Castle Street
11718	4442 5928	Medieval human remains, ditches and pits revealed during building work to the rear of No. 73 Castle Street
MCB15878	4394 5926	Evaluation carried out at Storey's Way revealed remains of medieval ridge and furrows
MCB15886	4412 5926	Medieval ridge and furrow remains found at St Edmunds College
MCB17393	4445 5931	Medieval outer bailey and Civil War ditch revealed during an excavation at land adjoining No. 68 Castle Street
MCB17831	4401 5950	Medieval and post-medieval features found during an excavation at Fitzwilliam College Library
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
08434	445 594	Cromwellian earthworks at Shire Hall carried out in 1642 – 43 when Cambridge was the headquarters of the Eastern Counties Association
Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)		
04779	4432 5929	Storey's Almshouses were built in 1844 in the Tudor style and comprises a Grade II listed building
05093	4399 5949	The Grove is a Grade II listed building bearing the dates 1813 and 1814
CB14799	4443 5964	Histon Road Cemetery is a Grade II listed cemetery designed and laid out by J. C. Loudon in 1843
MCB15879	4424 5937	Extensive coprolite pits dating to the late 19 th – early 20 th century at New Hall
MCB17305	4440 5955	The Eagle Brewery was located at Nos. 212 – 14 Victoria Road with the Eagle public house present until its demolition in 1964
Modern (AD 1900 – present)		
CB15071	444 595	World War II hexagonal pillbox at Shire Hall, now destroyed
MCB17227	4416 5928	Grade II listed Roman Catholic chapel of St Edmund's House built in 1915 – 16

Undated remains		
08765	4435 5940	Undated ditch revealed during re-development of the Garden Centre at Castle Street

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1840	Parish of Chesterton enclosure map	4	-	CALS
1885	Cambridgeshire sheet XL.14; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	5	25":1 mile	CALS
1901	Cambridgeshire sheet XL.14; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	6	25":1 mile	CALS
1925	Cambridgeshire sheet XL.14; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	7	25":1 mile	CALS
1954	Cambridgeshire sheet XL.14; provisional edition Ordnance Survey map	8	25":1 mile	CALS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 227; site location	1 & 3	1:25,000	AS
2009	Detailed site location plan	2	1:200	Client

Documents consulted at CALS

Parish of Chesterton enclosure map & award, 1840

Ref. Q/RDc/59

Sales particulars; 4 Benson Street & storage & workshop premises, Westfield Lane, both in Chesterton, 1949

Ref. 515/SP2066

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004	1005	Ditch Fill	19th-early 20th	(6) 58g	66	5	
1008	1009	Pit Fill	19th-early 20th	(11) 27g	112	3	Glass (1) 29g
1010	1011	Pit Fill	19th-20th	(1) 7g	252		
1012	1013	Ditch Fill	19th	(29) 174g	14	7	Fe fragments (5) 126g Glass (3) 9g
1014	1015	Pit Fill	19th-20th	(1) 1g	39		Glass (1) 5g
1016	1017	Post Hole Fill	late 18th-19th	(1) 29g		88	

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 52 abraded sherds weighing 326g. The pottery is probably all early modern to modern (19th to mid 20th century) comprising red earthenware, white earthenware, stoneware and English porcelain. The one exception is a tiny rounded sherd of orange-brown residual medieval sandy coarse ware, which would suit a later medieval date (13th-15th centuries).

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	1005	2x8g Mocha ware 1x14g Refined white earthenware 2x33g English stoneware	19 th /early 20 th 19 th -20 th 19 th -20 th	Mocha –white banded with blue decoration
	1005	1x31g post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE)	18 th -19 th	PMRE – strap handle
	1009	3x11g post-medieval red earthenware 1x5g glazed post-medieval red earthenware 3x4g refined white earthenware 1x1g Transfer Printed ware 5x10g Refined white earthenware 1x1g medieval sandy ware	18 th -19 th 18 th -19 th 19 th 19 th / early 20 th 19 th / early 20 th 13 th – 15 th	Willow Pattern green and purple painted decoration under glaze
	1011	1x6g refined white earthenware	19 th -20 th	Blue decoration
	1013	13x82g Post-medieval red earthenware 6x29g ceramic building material 1x4g glazed post-medieval red earthenware 1x3g unsourced fine buff earthenware 1x7g red stoneware 2x3g refined white earthenware	18 th -19 th 18 th -19 th 18 th -19 th 18 th -19 th late 18 th -19 th late 18 th -19 th	Includes flower pot RWE -Transfer printed type

		1x9g English porcelain 4x35g English stone ware	18 th -19 th	decoration
	1015	1x1g Refined white earthenware	19 th -20 th	
	1017	1x29g PMRE	18 th -19 th	Large jar rim

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 17 fragments (483g) of post-medieval CBM including brick and peg tile. The CBM is in a poorly preserved, highly fragmented condition and sparsely distributed in ditch and pit features.

The bulk of the assemblage comprises fragments of Suffolk White-type bricks dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries. The fabric of these bricks is off white throughout with inclusions of sparse quartz and iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.5mm) with occasional flint and quartzite (<10mm) also present. A fragment with an extant thickness of 50mm, a flat base, sharp arrises and length-ways striations on the upper face was contained in Pit F1010 (L1011), while the remaining fragments of this type of brick in Pits F1008 (L1009), F1010 (L1011), F1014 (L1015) and Ditch F1012 (L1013) were identified solely by their fabric.

The peg tile in the assemblage is represented by small fragments of 12-14mm thick flat tile (although no peg holes are present). The peg tile occurs in an oxidised orange-red fabric with inclusions of common, medium quartz sand and sparse iron rich grains and flint (<5mm). Sparse, small fragments of peg tile were contained in Ditch F1004 (L1005) and Pit F1008 (L1009).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1 Trench 1. General View. Looking west



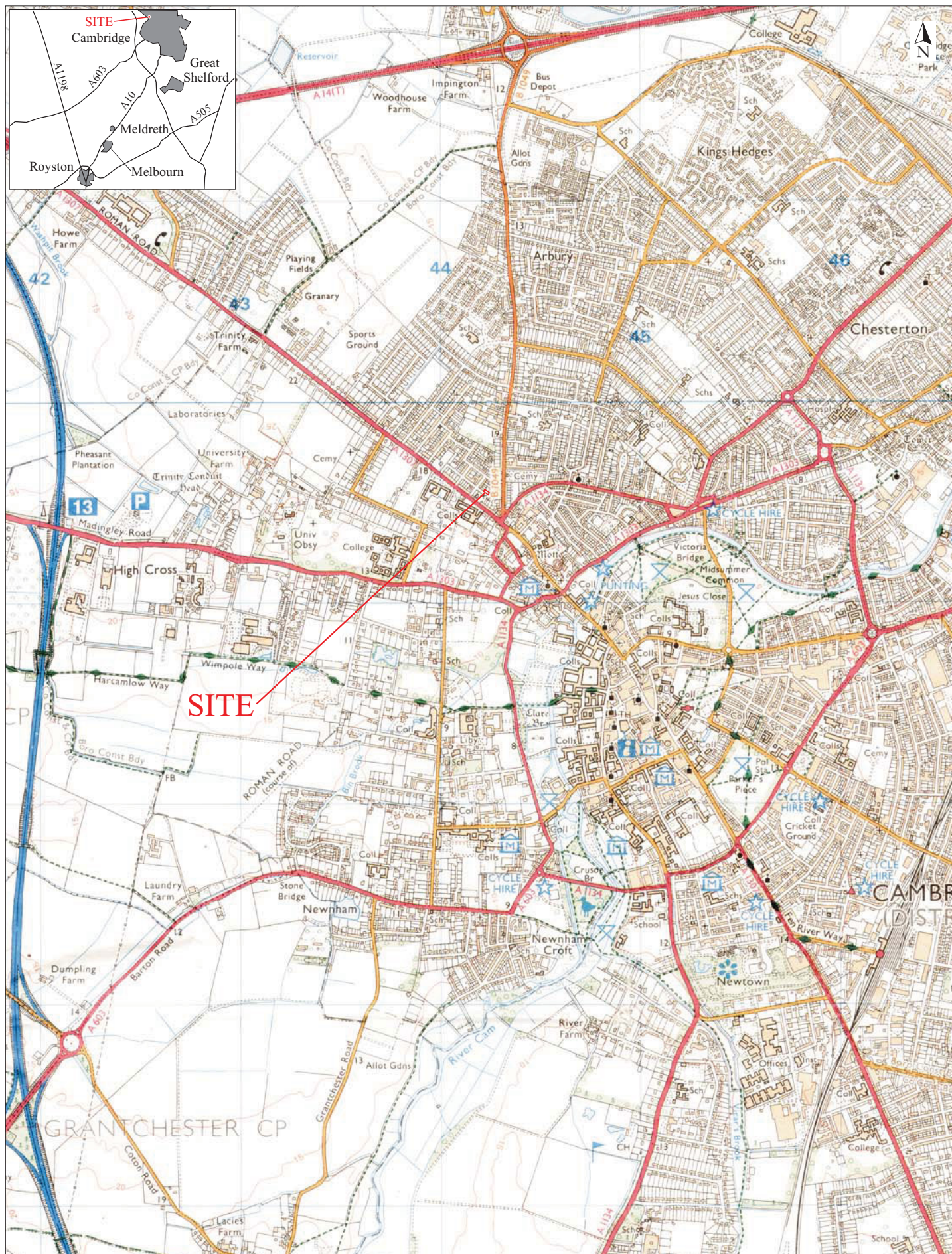
DP2 Trench 1. Pit F1010 and Ditch F1012 in foreground. Looking north-west



DP3 Trench 1. Ditch F1012. Looking south-west

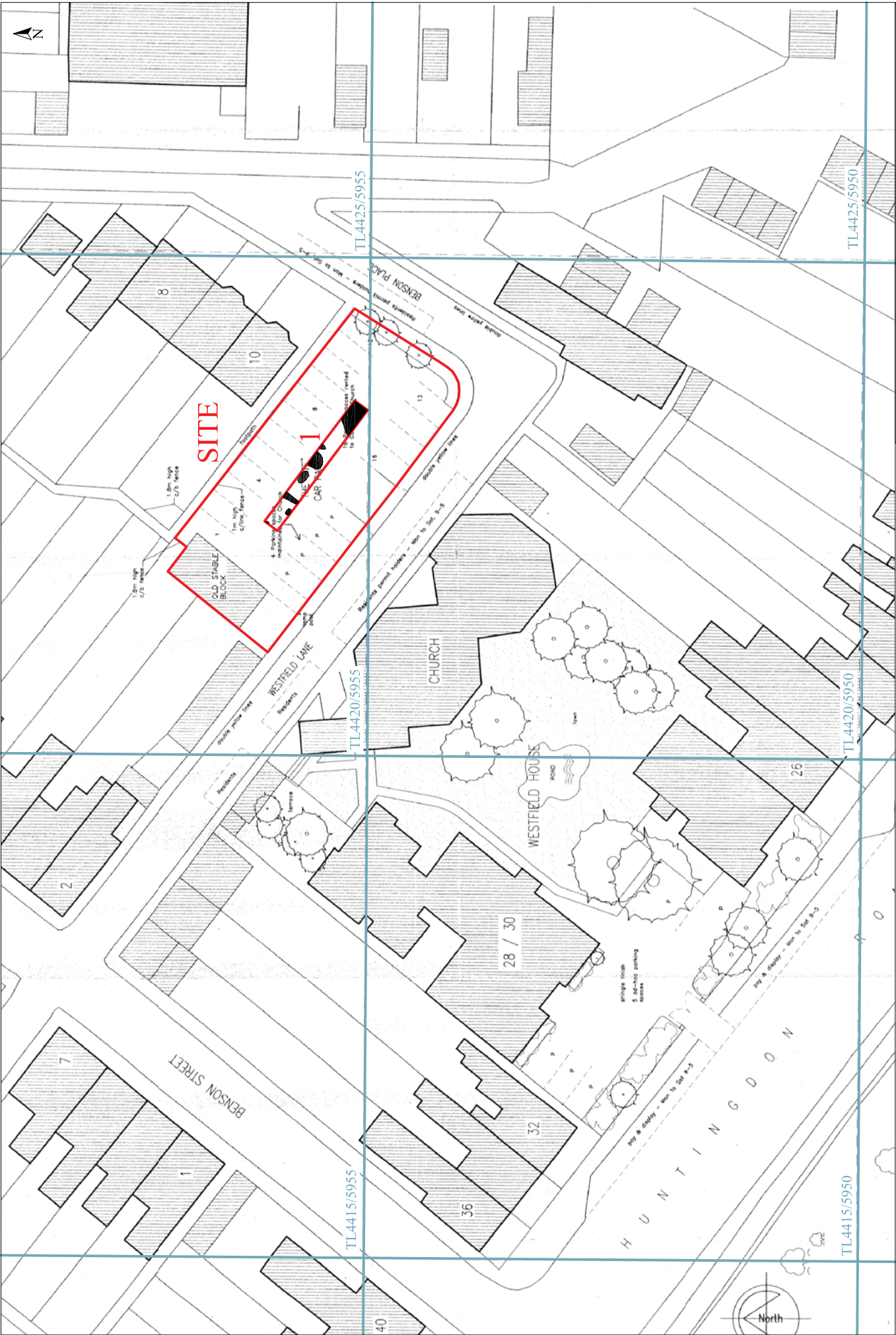


DP4 Trench 1. Ditch F1004 in foreground
Looking north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4

0 30m

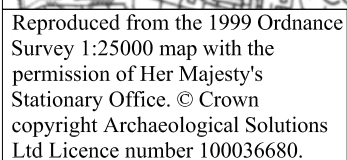
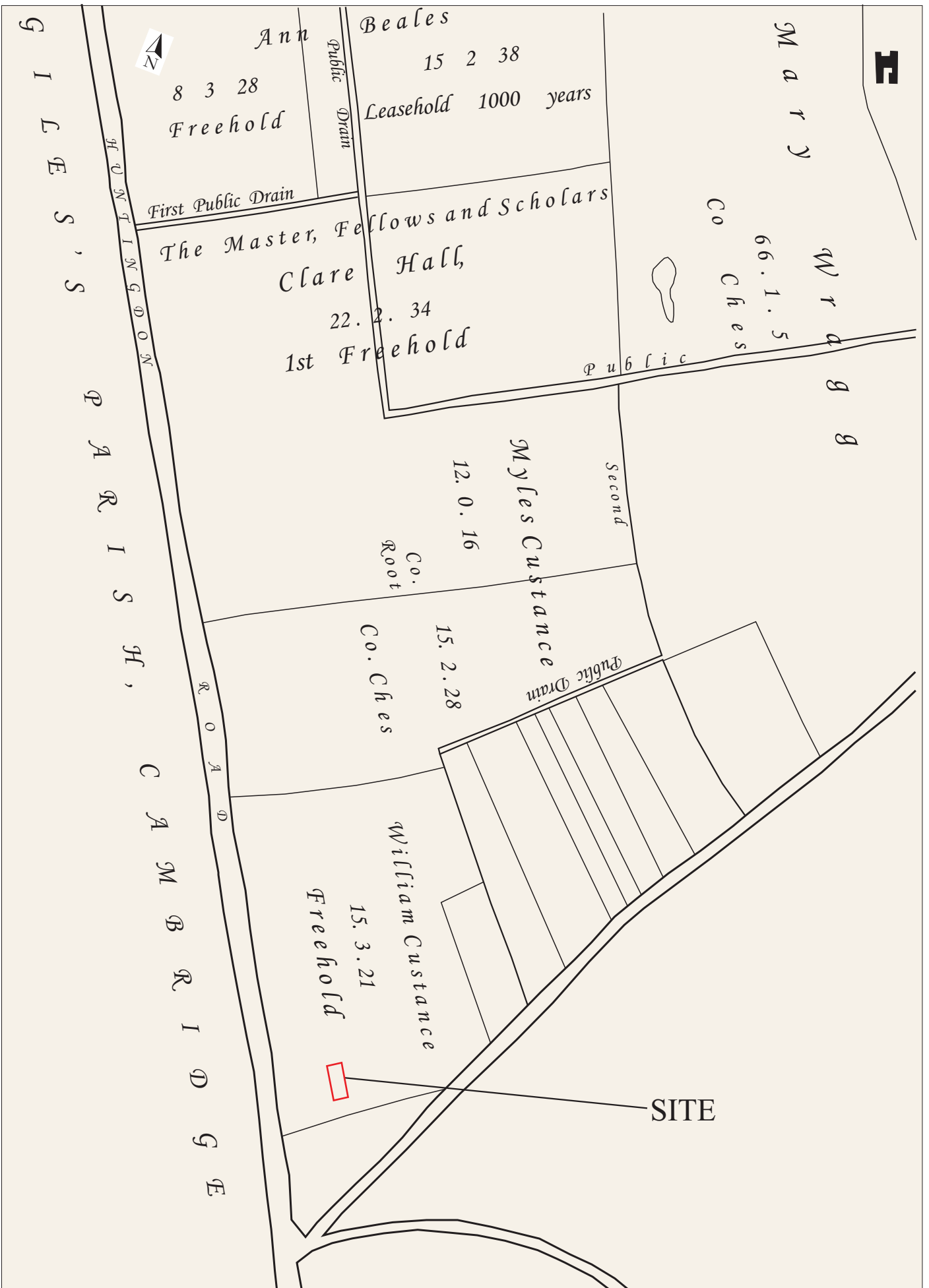
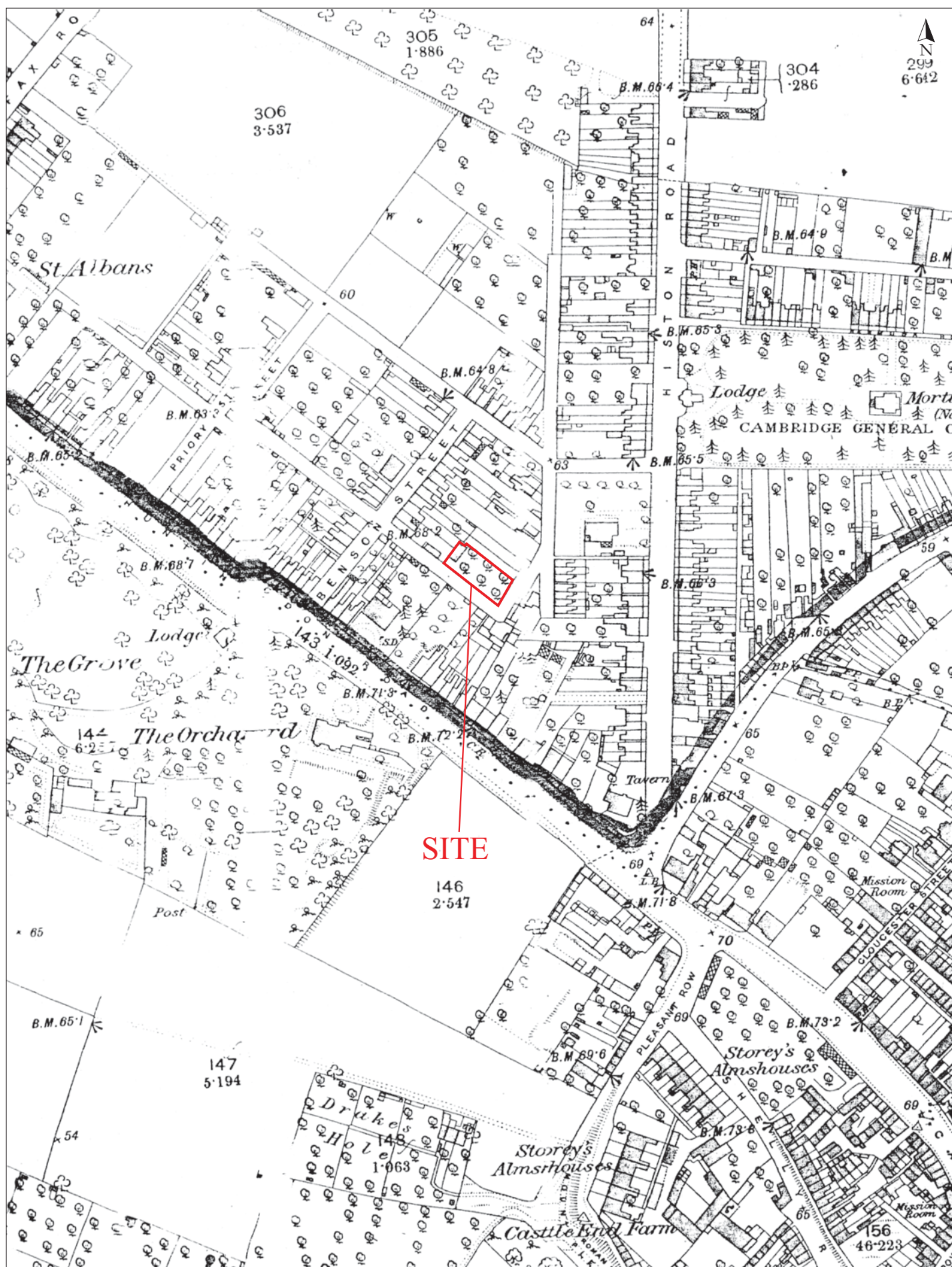


Fig. 3 HER data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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 Fig. 4 Enclosure map, 1840
 Not to scale



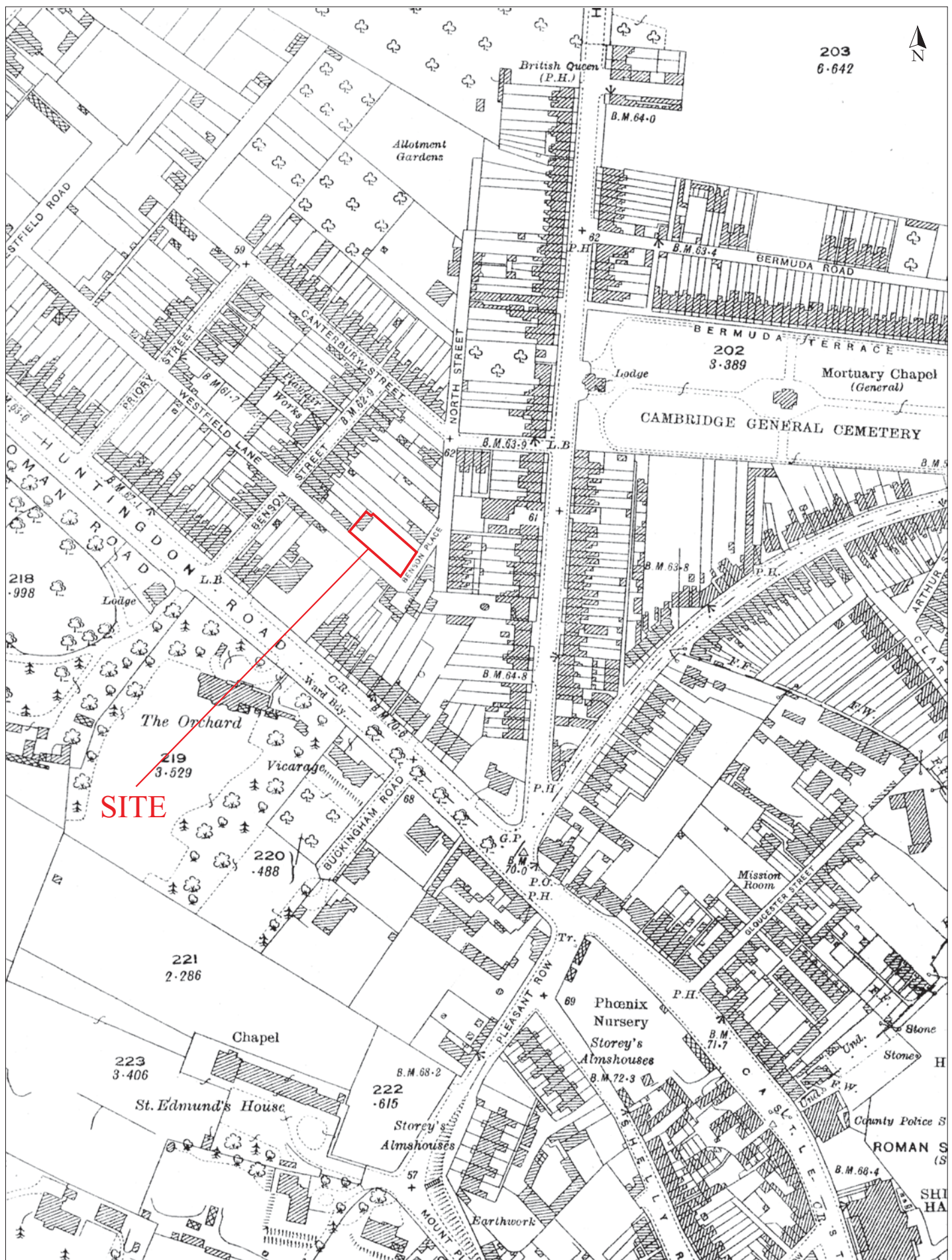
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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1885
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1901
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



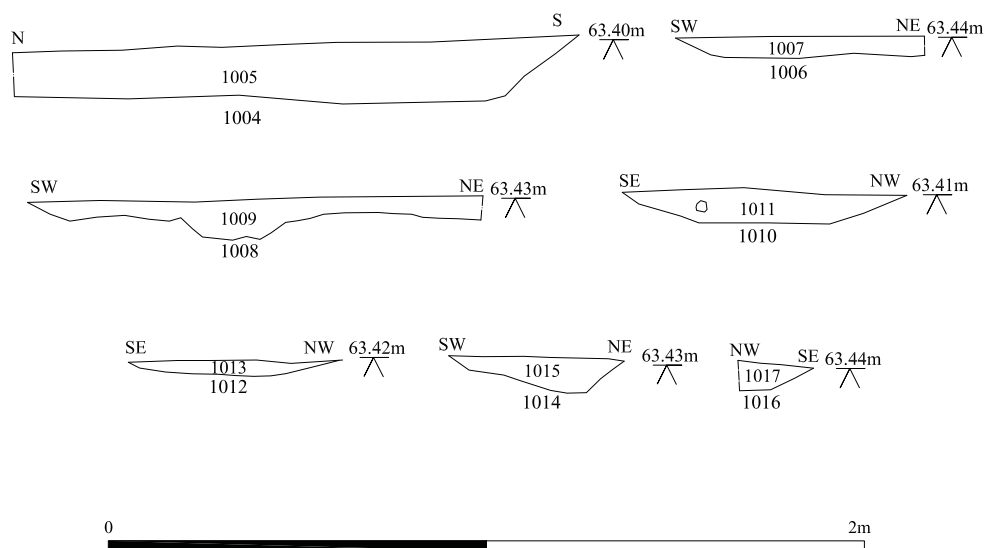
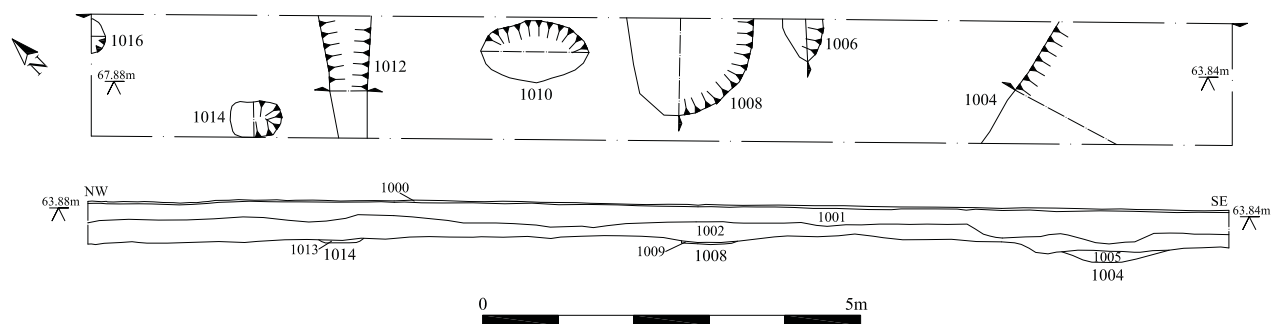
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Fig. 7 3rd edition OS map, 1925
Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1954
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4 (1:2500)



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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plan & long section at 1:100 and all other sections at 1:20 at A4