
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**66-74 DITTON WALK, CAMBRIDGE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

CHER No. ECN 3369

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NGR: TL 474 596	Report No: 3548
District: Cambridge	Site Code: AS 1311
Approved:	Project No: P3862
Signed:	Date: May 2010

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SUMMARY

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge. An Archaeological Evaluation	
<p>Summary In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at 66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 474 596). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of a new residential development on the land occupying the rear garden areas of Nos.66 – 74 Ditton Walk (planning ref: 08/0429/FUL).</p> <p>The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Roman and Saxon occupation has been identified c.200m to the south-west of the site at Coldham's Brook (MCB17486). The Grade I listed medieval Stourbridge Chapel is c.250m to the south-west. Three other Grade II listed buildings are located within c.250m. The site is adjacent to Wadloes Footpath, linking Newmarket Road with Fen Ditton, which derives its name from 'wheat-hills' indicating an agricultural past predating the 19th century. Early maps indicate a rural setting up to c.1890/1900 although there are some changes in field boundaries. Terraced houses are constructed on the site by 1903 and the site was fully developed between c.1930 and 1950.</p> <p>Thirty-one postholes or stakeholes were revealed in Trench 2 and formed a boundary. Their form and associated finds indicate a relatively recent date (modern). An isolated, undated post hole, F1004, was located in Trench 1. Terraced houses were constructed on the site by 1903 and the site was fully developed between c.1930 and 1950. The postholes and stakeholes revealed in Trench 2 correspond with the boundary depicted on the OS map of 1903, and the evidence suggests that they were regularly renewed by successive rows of standing posts.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		18 th & 19 th May 2010	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work
P. number		3862	Site code
Type of project		Archaeological Evaluation	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Grassland/garden	
Planned development		New residential development comprising 6 houses	
Main features (+dates)		32 postholes: Early modern, and modern	
Significant finds(+dates)		Early modern and modern bricks and pottery	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
HER/ SMR for area		Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		1350m ²	
NGR		TL 474 596	
Height AOD (max/ min)		c.6 m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Andy Thomas (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council	
Project supervisor (PO)		Walter McCall	
Funded by		Afterway Ltd	
Full title		66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge. An Archaeological Evaluation	
Authors		McCall, W. & Thompson, P.	
Report no.		3548	
Date (of report)		May 2010	

66-74 DITTON WALK, CAMBRIDGE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary

In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at 66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 474 596). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of a new residential development on the land occupying the rear garden areas of Nos.66 – 74 Ditton Walk (planning ref: 08/0429/FUL).

The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Roman and Saxon occupation has been identified c.200m to the south-west of the site at Coldham's Brook (MCB17486). The Grade I listed medieval Stourbridge Chapel is c.250m to the south-west. Three other Grade II listed buildings are located within c.250m. The site is adjacent to Wadloes Footpath, linking Newmarket Road with Fen Ditton, which derives its name from 'wheat-hills' indicating an agricultural past predating the 19th century. Early maps indicate a rural setting up to c.1890/1900 although there are some changes in field boundaries. Terraced houses are constructed on the site by 1903 and the site was fully developed between c.1930 and 1950.

Thirty-one postholes or stakeholes were revealed in Trench 2 and formed a boundary. Their form and associated finds indicate a relatively recent date (modern). An isolated, undated post hole, F1004, was located in Trench 1. Terraced houses were constructed on the site by 1903 and the site was fully developed between c.1930 and 1950. The postholes and stakeholes revealed in Trench 2 correspond with the boundary depicted on the OS map of 1903, and the evidence suggests that they were regularly renewed by successive rows of standing posts.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land occupying the rear garden areas of Nos.66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge (NGR TL 474 596; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by DPA Architects Ltd on behalf of Afterway Ltd in advance of a proposed new residential development comprising six houses with associated access and services. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission (Planning Ref. Cambridgeshire County Council Planning Application 08/0429/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (dated 23/03/2010), and a specification issued by AS (dated 29th March 2010). It followed the procedures

outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to 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) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

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

2.1 The site is located in Cambridge c.130m north of the A1303 Newmarket Road, approximately half way between the city's historic core and the village of Fen Ditton to the north-east. It comprises part of the rear garden plots of properties fronting Ditton Walk.

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

(CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 0.5 km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig.3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 500m radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 3 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 6

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are 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 British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site is 500m south of the River Cam at c.10m AOD (Fig.1). The soil is un-surveyed due to the urban setting, but soils towards Fen Ditton are calcareous due to the underlying chalk. The site lies on the edge of the gravel terrace of the Cam.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric 500,000-100BC

4.2.1 Prehistoric worked flints have been found c.550m to the north of the site (CHER 5450), and a Neolithic axe head was found in Stanesfield Road c.500m to the south (CHER 4633). A scatter of Mesolithic flints was recovered from Ditton Meadows c.750m to the north-east (CHER 5451). Bronze Age artefacts have also been found in the area. A bronze flanged axe was found in 1857 c.250m to the south-west at 'Paper Mills' (CHER 4694), and a bronze spear head is thought to have been dredged from the River Cam (CHER 5228). In the 19th century a plain biconical Bronze Age cremation urn containing burnt bone was found on Waldres Footpath c.550m to the north-

east (CHER 4685). An undated burial in a ring was also found, perhaps appropriately, at Newmarket Cemetery (CHER 04631).

Late Iron Age and Roman 100 BC-AD 410

4.2.2 Late Iron Age Belgic pottery has been found on Stourbridge Common (CHER 4699) and another Belgic pot sherd and La Tene III fibula was found on Coldhams Common (CHER 5048). Roman pottery was also found on Stourbridge Common prior to 1914 (CHER 5227), whilst a worn bronze 4th century Roman coin was found c.300m north-east of the site (CHER 4693). Roman inhumations were found in the 1870s c.1km to the south during coprolite digging on Coldham Common (CHER 05067a).

Anglo-Saxon AD 410-1066

4.2.3 An evaluation adjacent to Coldham Brook c.200m to the south-west, found a dense sequence of pits indicated by a small quantity of pottery to be of Roman or Saxon date (MCB17486). Another evaluation carried out at 1-23 Barnwell Road c.550m to the south-east found an undated extended unaccompanied adult burial, thought to be Iron Age or Roman. Subsequent investigations found five unaccompanied burials on an East-West alignment, but apparently not part of a larger cemetery, suggesting the unusual possibility of home burial on un-consecrated ground. An undated pit and ditch and a small amount of residual prehistoric remains, along with a Saxon buckle, were also recovered from here (CHER MCB1693). Saxon finds have also been found scattered around the Newmarket Road c.750m to the south-east including a bone comb found in 1904 (CHER 5338).

Medieval AD 1066-1539

4.2.4 The Church of St Andrew the Less is located c.120m to the east (CHER 5001). The present building was restored in the 19th century, but the site dates from the 13th century with later additions, and is first recorded in 1279 as a chapel belonging to Barnwell Priory situated approximately 1.25km south-west of the site (CHER 4653). It also served as a parish church to the straggling suburb following the Newmarket Road. The site of another chapel, the Stourbridge Chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, is located 250m to the south-west (CHER 4781). This 12th century building was originally a leper hospital which became a free chapel from 1279. Sturbridge Fair began by 1211 AD on Stourbridge Common c.700m to the west, and grew to cover half a square mile; it was not abolished until 1933 (CHER 10176).

Post-medieval 1539+

4.2.5 An early 18th century Grade II listed building called 'Papermills' is located c.200m to the south-west which is now converted into offices (CHER 4967). The land immediately west of the mill building was raised to create a garden or terrace. The Round House and the Globe Public House are two more grade II listed buildings near Papermills (CHER 4968 and CHER

MCB17313). The maltings c.250m to the north is the only surviving maltings in Cambridge and is now used as small industrial warehouse units (CHER MCB16545). Another maltings belonging to the Shakespeare Brewery was located behind the Wrestlers Arms on the Newmarket Road (CHER MCB17309). A milestone is also situated on the Newmarket Road some 200m to the south (CHER MCB18040). Several WWII fortifications were located in the area the closest is a gun emplacement c.500m to the south-west (CHER CB15070).

4.3 The site

OS maps of the Development Site

4.4.1 The 1807 map (Fig 4) shows the site in a rural setting close to, and possibly overlying, the boundary between two fields that border Wadloes Footpath (later Ditton Walk). Prior to 19th century this area would have been located on the eastern edge of an area known as Barnwell Field which comprised the agricultural land east of Cambridge, and Wadloe is believed to derive from *Whatelow* or *Watloe* meaning 'wheat-hills' (Gray & Stubbing 2000). The only building evident in proximity to the site is The Globe Public House (CHER MCB17317) at the south end of Ditton Walk.

4.4.2 The 1888 First Edition 25 inch OS map (Fig 5) shows The Globe in more detail with its associated maltings across the road. Wadloes path is now a Tramway and the railway including Barnwell Junction which opened in 1845, is shown to the west. Medieval Stourbridge Chapel (CHER 4781) is shown just below the railway junction, and Brick and Tile Works is immediately west of the junction. The assessment site is shown as one large field indicating that two or three field boundaries have become redundant. The 1903 Second Edition 25 inch OS map (Fig 6) shows the site becoming developed with a terrace of houses with long back yards. The evidence is similar across the road, whilst another maltings has been constructed to the north (CHER MCB16545).

4.3.3 The 1938 6 inch OS map shows the entire site undergoing a wholesale episode of development. The estate roads are already in place, and by the publication of the 1950 6 inch OS map the associated houses have also been constructed.

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to provide a broad coverage of the development area (based on a 5% sample of the site), and the corresponded with the footprints of the proposed residential units.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. All further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for

archaeological finds and 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 by a metal detector.

5.3 The measurements and orientation of each trench are tabulated below:

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
1	15.00	1.60	NE/SW
2	29.30	1.60	NW/SE

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 Fig. 7, DP 1

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP 1)</i> <i>North-east end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Loose, mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil with frequent rootlets, small stones and demolition debris.
0.35 – 0.54m	L1002	Compact, mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil with moderate chalk flecks.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural geological deposit. Compact white chalk.

Description: Posthole F1004 was revealed at the south-western end of Trench 1. It was sealed by the subsoil, L1002.

Posthole F1004 (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.18m) was irregular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a friable, medium brown grey sandy silt with frequent gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 2 Fig. 7, DP 2-6

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 3)</i> <i>North-west end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 – 0.35m	L1001	Loose mix of dark grey sandy silt, red brown clay and white chalk with frequent stones and demolition debris including concrete and CBM.
0.35 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural geological deposit. As above.

Description: A total of 31 postholes and stakeholes were revealed in Trench 2, and formed a straight line spanning the length of the trench (DP 2). Six

strayed slightly to the north-east. The postholes clearly derived from the most recent phase of development were not recorded. The remaining 13 were recorded in full and are tabulated. All the features were sealed by Subsoil L1002.

Most of the postholes were circular or slightly ovoid in plan with steep sides and flattish or slightly concave bases. They ranged in length from 0.18 – 0.30 metres. The two at the north-western end of the trench, F1006 and F1008, were slightly larger (0.34 and 0.46 m respectively) and were shallow with concave bases. Four square or rectangular postholes (F1020, F1022, F1026, F1030) had steep or vertical sides, flattish bases, and were 0.22 – 0.26 m in length. Posthole F1026 was larger (0.45 m) but consisted of two successive square postholes. Three of the four postholes contained modern brick. The other, F1022, extended beyond the edge of the trench.

Feature	Shape	Fill	Description	Finds/Observations
F1006	Round, shallow sides, concave base (0.34m x 0.32 x 0.06m)	L1007	Friable, dark brown grey sandy silt and gravel.	No finds.
F1008	Round, moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.42 x 0.19m)	L1009	Compact mix of mid grey sandy silt, red brown sandy clay, grey white chalk and gravel.	Modern pottery (2; 10g), iron nail (36g). Cut by modern stakehole.
F1010	Semi-circular, vertical sides. Base not reached (0.10 x 0.10 x 0.15m)	L1011	Friable, dark red grey sandy silt.	Iron nail (24g). Paired with Posthole F1012.
F1012	Oval, steep sides, concave base (0.22 x 0.14 x 0.16m)	L1013	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones.	Glass (2; 31g). Paired with Stakehole F1010.
F1014	Oval, steep sides, irregular base (0.18 x 0.14 x 0.11m)	L1015	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel.	No finds.
F1016	Round, steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.20m)	L1017	Semi-compact, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent small stones.	No finds.
F1018	Round, vertical sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.24 x 0.26m)	L1019	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt and gravel.	No finds.
F1020	Square, steep sides, flattish base (0.28 x 0.26 x 0.16m)	L1021	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel.	19 th – mid 20 th C brick (1515g).
F1022	Square, steep sides, flattish base (0.26 x 0.14+ x 0.23m)	L1023	Semi-compact, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small stones.	

F1024	Oval, vertical sides, flattish sloping base (0.30 x 0.22 x 0.25m)	L1025	Semi-compact, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate gravel.	Cut by modern stakehole.
F1026	Rectangular, vertical sides, flattish base (0.45 x 0.28 x 0.20m)	L1027	Semi-compact, mid brown grey sandy silt and chalk with frequent gravel.	19 th – mid 20 th C (1676). Cut by modern posthole.
F1028	Semi-circular, vertical sides. Base not reached (0.14 x 0.12 x 0.23m)	L1029	Loose, dark red grey sandy silt.	None.
F1030	Square, vertical sides, flattish base (0.22 x 0.22 x 0.16m)	L1031	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt and gravel with frequent chalk.	19 th – mid 20 th C brick (642).

The remaining 18 postholes and stakeholes were not recorded, and they contained modern finds (car battery, plastic, etc.), and wooden posts.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site comprised back gardens and was fairly level, ranging in height from 5.42 – 5.78 metres. The stratigraphy varied a little between the two plots.

8.2 The north-eastern plot, as observed in the north-eastern half of Trench 1 and the north-eastern baulk of Trench 2, comprised topsoil (L1000), overlying a subsoil (L1002) which in turn directly overlay the solid geology (L1003). Topsoil L1000 was a loose, grey brown sandy silt covered by turf. It contained debris derived from the demolition of the most recent dwelling on site. Subsoil L1002 was a compact, orange brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks.

8.3 The south-western plot, as observed in the south-western half of Trench 1 and the south-western baulk of Trench 2, contained a thin debris layer, L1001, between the topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil here contained large tree roots and stones. L1001 was a loose mix of dark grey sandy silt, red brown clay and chalk with frequent stones and modern building material including concrete and CBM.

8.4 The natural geological deposit, L1003, comprised a compact white and light grey chalk.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Thirty-one postholes or stakeholes were revealed in Trench 2 and formed a boundary. Their form and associated finds indicate a relatively recent date e.g. Posthole F1008 contained early modern - modern pottery. The most common find was 19th – mid 20th century brick, and other finds comprise iron nails in F1008 and F1010 and modern glass in F1012. An isolated, undated post hole, F1004, was located at the south-western end of Trench 1. All were sealed by Subsoil L1002.

9.2 The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential e.g. Roman and Saxon occupation has been identified c.200m to the south-west of the site at Coldham's Brook (MCB17486). In the event the features revealed were all modern (a boundary in Tr.2) or undated (F1004 Tr.1)

9.3 Terraced houses were constructed on the site by 1903 and the site was fully developed between c.1930 and 1950. The postholes and stakeholes revealed in Trench 2 correspond with the boundary depicted on the OS map of 1903, and the evidence suggests that they were regularly renewed by successive rows of standing posts.

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 is grateful to Afterway Ltd for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Mr Tim Dean and Mr Mark Dean). AS would also like to thank their architects, DPA Architects, for their assistance (in particular Mr Chris B Senior).

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ms Sally Thompson, Senior Archaeologist, at the Cambridge HER and staff at the Cambridge Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council

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Web Sites

Heritage-gateway.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 500,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
5450	476 601	Worked flints: flakes, blades, graters, scrapers. Palaeolithic to Neolithic
<i>Palaeolithic 500,000-8,000 BC</i>		
4691	480 592	Worked flints: 2 flakes and 4 cores found at Elfleda House, Newmarket Road
<i>Neolithic 4,000 -2,200 BC</i>		
4633	476 591	Axe head: found in Stanesfield Road
<i>Bronze Age 2,200 – 750 BC</i>		
4685	480 599	Cremation urn: In 1876 a plain biconical Bronze Age urn containing burnt bone was found on Waldres Footpath
5228	473 601	Spear head: probably dredged from the River Cam
4694	472 594	Axehead: Bronze flanged axe head found in 1857 at 'Paper Mills'
<i>Roman AD 43 – 410</i>		
5227	473 601	Pottery: Found on Stourbridge Common before 1914
4693	477 597	Coin: Bronze 4 th century coin
<i>Anglo-Saxon 410-1066</i>		
4697	469 599	Scramasaxe: 10 th -11 th century, recovered from River Cam
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
4695	476 599	Weight: spherical clay weight
4781	471 594	Stourbridge Chapel: 12 th century Leper Hospital Grade I Listed Building 47627
5001	475 595	Church of St Andrew the Less: founded in early 13 th century, restored in 19 th century Grade II Listed 47626
10176	468 595	Sturbridge Fair: Began by 1211 AD on Stourbridge Common covering half a square mile. Nationally important until it went into decline and was abolished in 1933
<i>Post-medieval 1539 - 1900</i>		
4967	472 594	Paper Mills, Ditton Walk: Early 18 th century Grade II Listed Building 47629 on east bank of Coldham's Brook
4968	472 594	Round House: Toll House Grade II listed building 47628 built c.1830

MCB17313	472 594	Globe Brewery and Public House: On the corner of Ditton Walk and Stowmarket Road. Rebuilt and re-equipped in 1871
MCB16545	475 598	Maltings, storehouse and warehouse: The only surviving maltings in Cambridge built c.1890, now used as small industrial warehouse units
MCB16375	474 601	Bridge: Railway girder bridge spanning the Cam built in 1930
CB14849	478 597	Baptist Church: St Andrews Street
MCB18040	474 593	Milestone: Newmarket Road
MCB17309	467 591	Maltings: Behind Wrestlers Arms on the Newmarket Road, belonging to the Shakespeare Brewery
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
MCB16397	474 602	WWII Pillbox
CB15070	470 592	WWII gun emplacement
MCB16394	470 593	WII pillbox
<i>Undated</i>		
MCB1693	479 592	Human Burials: A trial trench found an extended burial on a NW-SE alignment, possibly Iron Age or Roman. An excavation and watching brief found 5 burials and an undated pit and ditch. Burials E-W aligned and unaccompanied, probably Saxon. Also residual prehistoric scraper and pot sherd and Saxon buckle
MCB17486	472 594	Occupation evidence: An evaluation adjacent to Coldham Brook found a dense sequence of pits of Roman or Saxon date. A post-medieval culvert also present

Number	Grid Reference	Name, Grade & Date
47627	47163 59483	Stourbridge Chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene: Grade I mid 12 th century
47628	47236 59455	The Round House: Grade II c.1830
47629	47275 59458	Papermills: Grade II early 18 th century
47630	47286 59440	The Globe Public House: Grade II early 19 th

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Scale	Name and Source
Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
Modern		Detailed site information: Client
Modern		HER information: Archaeological Solutions
1807		Enclosure map
1888	25 inch	First Edition OS map
1903	25 inch	Second Edition OS Map
1938	6 inch	OS

3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS 1311: 66-74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1008	1009	2	Fill of Posthole	E modern - modern	(2) 10g			Nail fragment (1) 36g
1010	1011	2	Fill of Stakehole					Nail fragment (1) 24g
1012	1013	2	Fill of Posthole					Glass (2) 31g
1020	1021	2	Fill of Posthole	Late PM – E Modern		1515		
1026	1027	2	Fill of Posthole	Late PM – E Modern		1676		
1030	1031	2	Fill of Posthole	Late PM – E Modern		642		

4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered two slight to moderately abraded sherds of post-medieval red earthenware weighing 2x9g. These well-fired, orange-red sherds are of early modern to modern date.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of three fragments (3833g) of late post-medieval to early modern (19th to mid 20th century) brick from three postholes.

Each of the incomplete bricks has partial dimensions of ?x110x65-70mm, and occurs in a very hard pale oxidised to cream fabric with sparse inclusions of fine quartz (<0.2mm) and occasional red clay pellets (0.5-5mm). The bricks have flat bases, regular faces and arrises, with lengthways striations on the upper face where the clay was pressed into a mould. Single fragments of brick were contained in Postholes F1020 (L1021), F1026 (L1027) and F1030 (L1031) and were probably used as packing material.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1. Sample Section 1. Looking north-west.



2
Trench 2. Excavated ditch with Ditton Walk properties in background. Looking north-west.



3
Trench 2. Sample Section 2. Looking south-west.



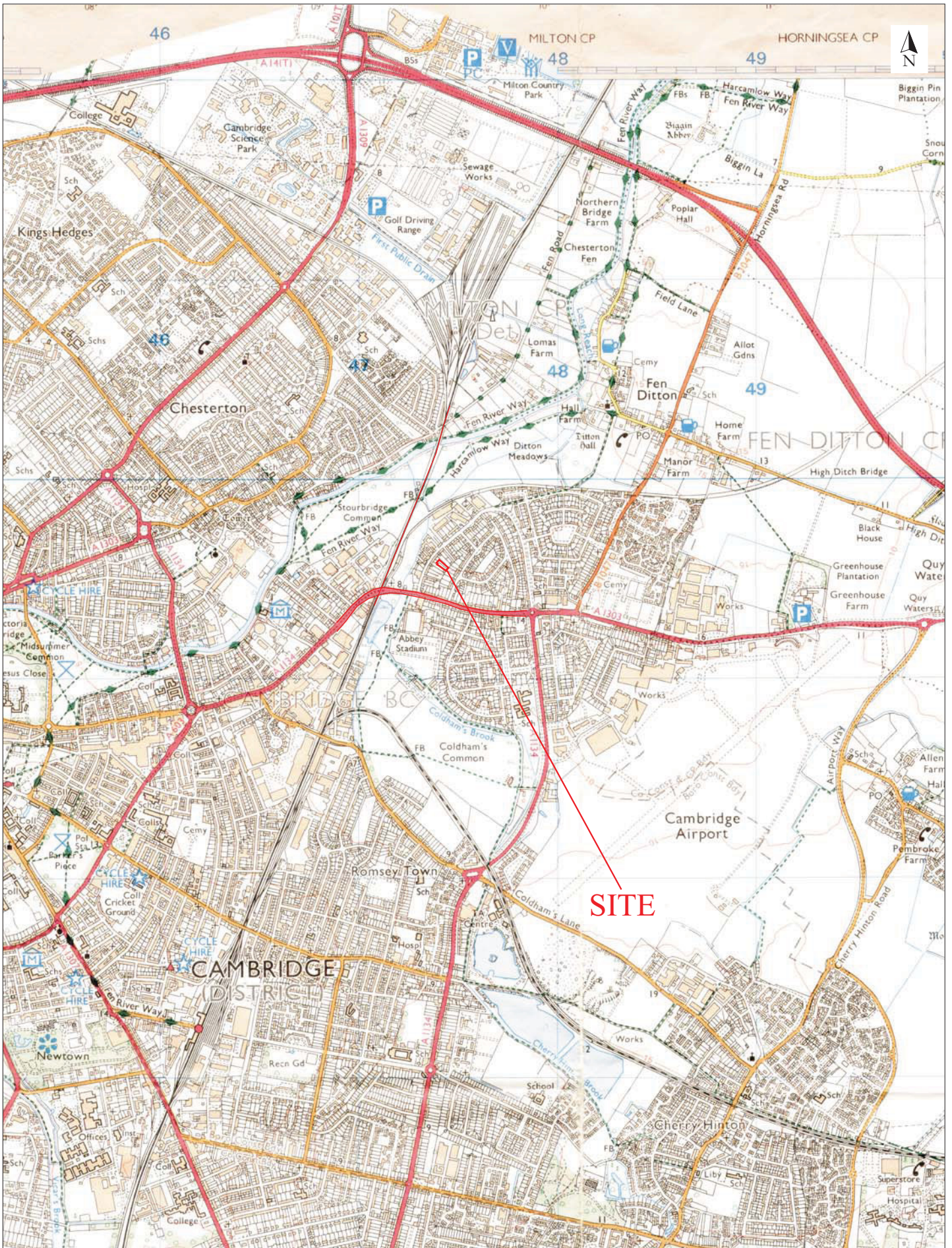
4
Trench 2. Posthole F2008. Looking south-east.



5
Trench 2. Posthole F1026 (right) and modern postholes. Looking north-west.



6
Trench 2: Modern postholes, one with post in situ (left). Looking south-west.



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



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0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Detailed trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1804
Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile OS map



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1888
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1903
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