

Westminster College, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment



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1. Summary

Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation within the grounds of Westminster College, Cambridge, prior to a proposed development by The Woolf Institute. Within the trenches a significant quantity of Romano-British archaeology was identified including at least three substantial ditches and a small pit. All of the features yielded moderate to high quantities of artefacts including pottery, animal bone and quern stone suggesting nearby settlement activity.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) from the 15th April to the 17th April 2013 on land within the grounds of Westminster College, Cambridge. The evaluation, commissioned by The Woolf Institute, was carried out in advance of the development of the site and aimed to establish the presence, date, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological remains. This report details the results of the evaluation, together with an assessment of the archaeological evidence in relation to the regional research framework, (Brown & Glazebrook 2000).

The evaluation was carried out and this report was produced in accordance with an archaeological specification written by the CAU (Dickens 2013) approved by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

1.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed development area (PDA) extends over c. 790m², and is located on the corner of Madingley Road and Lady Margaret Road, within the grounds of Westminster College, Cambridge, and centred on TL 4433/5904. The trenches are located on a flattened, artificial terrace averaging 10.76m OD, with the natural topography sloping downwards from the northeast. The underlying geology is Gault clay (BGS).

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prior to the start of fieldwork an assessment was made of the data held in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and of the historic map sequence for the area. The results of this are given in Appendix 6.5 and figures 1, 4, 5 and 6. This sets the background context for the site, which is summarised below. Gazetteer locations (figure 1 and Appendix 6.5) are shown in the text in **bold** for the locations most relevant to the current site.

Limited activity dating prior to the Late Iron Age is known from the immediate vicinity of the PDA. However, the area is located just outside the walled area of the Romano-British settlement centred on Castle Hill (known as ‘*Duroliponte*’) and is also close to the line of a projected Roman road leading to the southwest, (see Figure 1). The Romano-British settlement established on Castle Hill supplanted a small Late Iron Age one, and is believed to have expanded considerably in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The town later contracted in size, and by the mid 4th century AD a series of defences consisting of a substantial ditch and stone wall encompassing approximately 8.6 hectares had been established just to the north of the PDA, (Alexander and Pullinger 2000). Finds associated with the town include extensive pottery and finds assemblage at **(2)**, pottery and evidence of the town defences at **(7)**, and probable evidence of the town ditch at **(16)** and **(15)**.

Roman and medieval pottery has previously been recovered from soil layers within the grounds of Westminster College in 1955 **(14)**, and antiquarian investigations (dated 1896) on the corner of Lady Margaret Road and Mt.

Pleasant, approximately 70m northwest of the PDA, reportedly recovered 1000 sherds of Roman pot together with other artefacts (6). Also, within close proximity to the PDA, several individual and group burials dating from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods have been identified, most significantly those at St. John's Playing fields (22, 25), Lady Margaret Road (6) and the School of Pythagoras (24).

The area appears to have been relatively quiet in the medieval period, lying within the towns West fields. The post-medieval map sequence (figures 4-6) shows the PDA from the late 17th century onwards as part of a large garden around buildings to the east (figure 4). The garden is still evident by the OS map of 1888, though the number of buildings has diminished and on Spalding's town map of 1898 the area of the PDA is labelled "Richmond Gardens" (figure 5). Figure 6 shows the impact of Westminster College itself.

Westminster College is a theological college of the United Reformed Church (formerly the Presbyterian Church of England) and was founded in London in 1844. The college moved to its current location in 1899 after the land upon which it stands was gifted by the Smith sisters (Thompson 2008), with the college buildings being constructed between 1897-1899. As noted above the historical maps dating from 1688 indicate that prior to the college's acquisition and development of the land, the area was utilised primarily as meadow and gardens. After the construction of the college buildings, the immediate area of the PDA continued in use as gardens, although it has been subject to landscaping and terracing.

1.3 Methodology

Two 10m long trenches at right angles to each other evaluated the PDA, giving a 3.8% sample of the area. Trench 1 was excavated slightly further north than originally planned due to the presence of services.

Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist by a tracked 8-ton 360° machine using a 1.50m toothless ditching bucket. The sides of the trenches, due to the depth of deposits encountered whilst machining, were stepped, giving an overall trench width of 2.30m. The removed overburden and all exposed features were scanned by metal detector for artefacts and a digital photographic record was taken. Excavation of archaeological features was carried out using hand tools, with one metre slots excavated in ditches; pits half sectioned and bulk environmental samples taken where appropriate. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990) whereby feature numbers, F. were assigned to stratigraphic events and number [fill], [cut] or [layer] to individual contexts. The evaluation trenches were planned at 1:50 and individual sections drawn at 1:10.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010) and in accordance with a site specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy. The CAU assigned site code is WCC 13 and the event number is ECB 3956.

1.4 Archive

A total of 15 contexts from 4 features were excavated and recorded and artefacts including pottery, animal bone, worked stone and metalwork were recovered and catalogued. All documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and are currently being stored at the CAU offices.

2. Results

The topographical evidence suggests the northern half of the PDA has been lowered slightly and the southern half built up, creating a flat terrace averaging 10.76m OD. This levelling, however, does not appear to have impacted upon the underlying archaeology (see below). Correspondingly, along Lady Margaret Road to the west of the PDA, the height slopes downwards from 11.75m OD at the corner opposite Mt. Pleasant; to 10.82m OD opposite the western end of Trench 1; to 9.90m OD on the corner with Madingley Road (see Figure 2).

The two evaluation trenches contained a significant amount of early Romano-British archaeology which was sealed beneath a layer of probable colluvium and a layer of made-ground, with trench depths totalling between 1.00m and 1.20m deep (see Trench tables below). The made-ground contained a moderate quantity of post-medieval ceramics and tile and is a result of the PDA being levelled in order to provide a flat terraced area. Both trenches, but in particular Trench 2, suffered from significant ground-water seepage.

Metal Detector Survey

The topsoil, underlying deposits, and all archaeological features were scanned by metal detector for artefacts. A total of four were recovered, all from the topsoil, and included a small iron pin, a copper alloy button and a small unidentifiable iron object, all likely dating to the post-medieval period. The fourth object was a decorative lead handle for a *c.*18th century tobacco box (Andrew Hall *pers. comm.*).

Trench One

Trench 1 contained three Romano-British ditches, **F.100**, **F.102** and **F.103**. Ditch **F.100** was orientated northwest-southeast, terminated at the western end of the trench, and was cut by ditch **F.103** toward the eastern end. Two slots were excavated within it, one at the terminus and one at the junction with **F.103**, and showed it to be a moderate sized ditch which contained a medium to high number of artefacts including early (1st century AD) Romano-British pottery (see Appendix 6.1) and animal bone. A fragment of quern-stone made from Hertfordshire Puddingstone was also recovered from its surface, (see Appendix 6.4) and a bulk environmental sample taken from it contained only a small quantity of fine charcoal together with a low number of terrestrial and brackish water snails, (see Appendix 6.3).

Ditch **F.103** was a substantial feature (see Figure 3) which contained a significant quantity of early Romano-British pottery together with smaller amounts of animal bone. A bulk environmental sample taken from this feature contained a small quantity of charcoal together with spelt wheat and wild grass seeds (see Appendix 3). Both excavated ditches in this trench were infilled with similar mid to dark grey clay silts. The remaining feature in this trench, **F.102**, was investigated in Trench 2.

Trench Two

The topographical data suggested the northern half of the PDA has been lowered in order to create a flat terrace; however this does not appear to have impacted on the underlying archaeology, which is sealed by the colluvium layer throughout the trench.

The trench contained a continuation of ditch **F.102** which was cut by small pit, **F.101**. Due to the angle of the ditch only a partial slot could be excavated in ditch **F.102**, and its full depth was not reached. However, several sherds of early Romano-British pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered from it. This feature was also infilled with similar mid grey clay silts as seen in the excavated slots in Trench 1. Pit **F.101** was infilled with dark grey clay silt and contained a small quantity of early Romano-British pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. A small unidentifiable lead object was also recovered from an environmental sample taken from this feature, (see Appendix 6.3).

Trench 1									
General Description							Orientation		NW-SE
Trench 4 contained three Romano-British ditches, of which two were excavated (the third being excavated in Trench 2)							Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.20
							Avg. Made-ground Depth (m)		0.60
							Avg. Colluvium Depth (m)		0.15
							Width (m)		1.50
							Length (m)		10.00
Feature No.	Feature Type	Orien-tation	Context No.	Cut/Fill /Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archae-ological Period
100	Ditch	-	200	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	Romano-British
100	Ditch	NW-SE	201	C	Unknown	0.55	0.17	-	
100	Ditch	-	211	F	-	-	-	None	Romano-British
100	Ditch	-	212	F	-	-	-	BN, PT	
100	Ditch	NW-SE	213	C	Unknown	>0.75	0.45	-	
100	Ditch	NW-SE	N/A	Surface	Unknown	N/A	N/A	BN, PT, WS	Romano-British
103	Ditch	-	206	F	-	-	-	None	Romano-British
103	Ditch	-	207	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	
103	Ditch	-	208	F	-	-	-	None	
103	Ditch	NE-SW	209	C	Unknown	1.70	0.88	-	
N/A	Made-Ground	N/A	214	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	PT	Post-medieval
N/A	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	MT	Post-medieval /modern

Trench 2									
General Description							Orientation		NE-SW
Trench 4 contained a large Romano-British ditch which is cut by a small pit							Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.20
							Avg. Made-ground Depth (m)		0.65
							Avg. Colluvium Depth (m)		0.35
							Width (m)		1.50
							Length (m)		10.00
Feature No.	Feature Type	Shape/Orientation	Context No.	Cut/Fill /Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Archaeological Period
101	Small Pit	-	202	F	-	-	-	BN, PT, SH	Romano-British
101	Small Pit	Oval	203	C	0.90	0.70	0.17	-	
100	Ditch	-	204	F	-	-	-	None	Romano-British
100	Ditch	NE-SW	205	C	Unknown	>0.60	>0.30	BN, PT	
N/A	Made-Ground	N/A	215	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	PT, TL	Post-medieval
N/A	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	L	N/A	N/A	N/A	MT	Post-medieval /modern

3. Discussion

The evaluation has suggested the PDA is within an area of dense Romano-British activity. Furthermore the high quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the excavated ditch slots suggests the activity it is likely to be settlement related, although, due to the small scale of the evaluation this remains conjecture at this point.

The vast majority of the pottery recovered from features excavated during the evaluation dated to the 1st century AD, suggesting this settlement was established shortly after the Roman invasion, although the small number of Late Iron Age sherds recovered indicates the possibility of earlier origins. These features are contemporary with archaeological evidence from several nearby excavations (Appendix 6.5, 7, 11 and 12), which identified gullies, ditches, a furnace, and possible timber buildings suggesting the PDA is part of a much larger early Roman settlement. It is interesting to note that almost no later Romano-British pottery was recovered (see Appendix 6.1), suggesting this area may have fallen out of use or seen a significant change in land use during the mid Roman period (2nd-3rd centuries AD).

The later history of the PDA, as fields in the medieval period and a succession of gardens in the post-medieval period, has led to there having been very little impact on the underlying archaeology, which is relatively undisturbed and well preserved. Therefore, the potential for this site to make a significant contribution to the understanding of this part of Roman Cambridge in particular, and the development and change of the Roman settlement as a whole, is high.

4. Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by The Woolf Institute. Monitoring was undertaken on behalf of CHET by Dan McConnell. Alison Dickens was the CAU project manager; Bryan Crossan (CAU) undertook the surveying and Lizzie Middleton (CAU) assisted the author on site.

6. Appendices

6.1 Pottery – Katie Anderson

An assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling 108 sherds and weighing 1793g was recovered from the evaluation, from six different contexts. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with un-sourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together.

6.1.1 *Assemblage Composition*

The pottery comprised mainly small to medium sized sherds, with a relatively low mean weight of 16.6g. The pottery was predominately early Roman in date (mid 1st-2nd century AD), although there was also a small quantity of Late Iron Age/early Roman transitional material, as well as some mid-later Roman sherds (Table 1). Overall, the pottery suggests activity from the mid 1st century AD to the mid 2nd century AD, with limited evidence beyond this time.

Date	No.	Wt(g)
LIA/ER	9	95
Mid-late 1st century AD	62	733
Mid-later Roman	4	55
Romano-British	33	910

Table 1: All pottery by date

11 different fabric types were identified, in varying quantities (see Table 2). Sandy greywares dominated the assemblage, representing a combined total of 46.3%. This included one Horningsea greyware sherd, which also represents the only sourced ware within the assemblage. The transitional or ‘Romanising’ wares were also well represented, totaling 36% of the assemblage. No fine or imported wares were identified, and while this may simply be due to the relatively small size of the assemblage, it may also be a reflection of the function, status and/or wealth of the site. That said, the date of the bulk of this assemblage is the most likely factor in determining the forms/fabrics present, as Cambridgeshire was, on the whole, fairly slow to adopt fully Romanised pottery after the conquest, with pottery in the Late Iron Age and sometime even Middle Iron Age tradition, often occurring alongside Romanising wares until to 60’s-70’s AD. The lack of imported wares is also not surprising, as only the urban centers and funerary contexts in Cambridgeshire appear to have had access to early Roman imported wares.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman Fabric descriptions

Q1 – Medium sandy fabric, bit abrasive to touch. Common to frequent silver mica. Frequent small quartz under 1mm. Sandwich fired grey core, oxidised edges black ext. Can be thin walled

Q2 Coarse sandy-not many other inclusions visible.

Q3 – As Q1 but with fewer and small flint inc and occasional small red inclusions

Q4 – medium fine sandy, frequent silver mica

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Buff sandy ware	7	32
Coarse sandy greyware	44	647
Fine sandy greyware	2	53
Fine sandy, micaceous greyware	3	10
Horningsea greyware	1	223
Oxidised sandy ware	11	389
Q1	14	183
Q2	4	58
Q3	18	148
Q4	3	42
White-slipped ware	1	8
TOTAL	108	1793

Table 2: All pottery by fabric

A limited range of vessel forms were identified (Table 3). Jars were the most commonly occurring vessel form, with a minimum of 16 different vessels identified. Five beakers and one dish were also recovered. Although only a small number of vessel forms were present, the assemblage is typical of a small scale, domestic repertoire.

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Beaker	5	24
Closed	28	397
Dish	1	45
Jar	41	1030
Unknown	33	297

Table 3: All pottery by form

Context	Ft	No.	Wt(g)	Date
Surface	100	7	190	x
200	x	22	216	AD40-100
202	101	2	15	AD40-100
204	102	2	8	AD40-100
207	103	37	965	AD120-200
210	100	10	117	AD50-100
211	100	28	282	AD40-70
TOTAL	x	108	1793	x

Table 4: All pottery by context

6.1.2 Contextual Analysis

Pottery was recovered from six different contexts, as well as the surface (Table 4), equating to four different features. Context [207], **F.103**, contained the largest quantity of pottery, totalling 37 sherds, weighing 965g. This context represented

the latest dating feature on the site, with a date of AD120-200. Context [200] contained the second largest assemblage, with 22 sherds weighing 216g. Features **F.100**, **F.101** and **F.102** were all mid-late 1st century AD in date

6.1.3 Discussion

Overall the quantity of pottery recovered from the site somewhat limits discussion of site status, wealth and function. That said however, the pottery does suggest a small scale, domestic site, which peaked between the mid-late 1st century AD. The presence of some transitional Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery is of interest, and while not suggesting a continuation from one period to the other, does show origins for the site in the mid 1st century AD.

6.2 Animal Bone – Vida Rajkovaca

The archaeological evaluation within the grounds of Westminster College resulted in the recovery of a small faunal assemblage. The total number of assessable specimens came to 36, just under half of which (16 specimens or *c.*45%) were identified to species, (see Table 5). The preservation of the material was moderate to quite good, with minimal surface erosion and weathering.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	8	50	1
Ovicaprid	5	31.3	1
Pig	3	18.7	1
Sub-total to species	16	100	.
Cattle-sized	13	.	.
Sheep-sized	7	.	.
Total	36	.	.

Table 5: Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all features

The material came from three Romano-British ditches and was considered collectively as one assemblage. Ditches **F.100** and **F.103** produced a collective total of 29 specimens (*c.*80% of the assemblage). Cow was identified based on loose teeth, and fragments of radius, ulna, tibia, phalanx and a vertebra. This was also the case with the other two domesticates, where meat-bearing joints were recorded alongside teeth. Gnawing was noted on four specimens, implying features were left open for some time and bones were within reach of scavengers. Two specimens were recorded as butchered: a cattle-sized shaft fragment displaying marks consistent with meat removal and a sheep/goat metatarsus showing two fine knife marks indicative of skinning.

6.3 Bulk Environmental Samples – Anne de Vareilles

6.3.1 Methodology

The three Romano-British bulk soil samples taken on site were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. J.Hutton sorted the >4mm fractions of the heavy residues by eye; results have been added to Table 6. Dry flots were separated through a stack of sieves; fractions were sorted and macro remains identified under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification) by the author. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for all other flora. All environmental remains are listed in Table 6.

6.3.2 Results

Ditches F.100 [211] and F.103 [207], and pit F.101 [204]

The samples were all dry with carbonised remains. None of the three contained much charcoal, and only **F.103** had plant macro-remains other than charcoal: two spelt glume bases (*Triticum spelta*) and two wild grass seeds. There is a low presence of terrestrial and brackish water snails. Fragmented artefacts in the heavy residues attest to an active area where various human activities have left there traces, including a small lump of lead.

6.3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Although archaeo-botanical remains were uncommon the small, delicate specimens are well preserved. Results from nearby sites, such as Castle Street (de Vareilles 2010) and Vicar's Farm (Evans and Lucas, *forthcoming*), suggest the potential for plant remains of economic value is high. During an open excavation specific features such as ovens, granaries and storage pits should be generously sampled.

Sample number	1	2	3
Context	204	207	211
Feature	101	103	100
Feature description	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Date	Romano-British		
Sample volume - litres	9 L.	12 L.	12 L.
Flot fraction examined -%	100%	100%	100%
large charcoal, incl. from heavy residue (>4mm)	-		+
med. charcoal (2-4mm)	-	-	+
small charcoal (<2mm)	++	+++	+++
vitrified	+		+
estimated charcoal volume - millilitres	<1 ml.	< 1ml.	< 1ml.
Cereal and wild plant remains			

Sample number	1	2	3
Context	204	207	211
Feature	101	103	100
Feature description	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Triticum sp. glume base	glume wheat chaff	1	
T. spelta L. g.base	Spelt wheat chaff	2	
Medium Poaceae	2-4mm wild grass	1	
>4mm Artefacts from the Heavy Residues			
Pottery sherds	++	++	++
Bone fragments (burnt)	+ (-)	++ (-)	++ (+)
Flint (burnt)	-	(+)	+
Piece of lead	1		

Table 6: Plant Macro-Remains and other Finds from the Bulk Soil Samples

Key: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++' >50 items.

Intrusive rootlets present in all samples.

6.4 Worked Stone – Simon Timberlake

<003> Tr.1 F.100. Surface find. Weight 2.972 kg; Dimensions 190mm x 130mm x 80mm.

A fragment from the upper stone of a small hand-operated rotary ‘beehive-type’ quern made of Hertfordshire Puddingstone conglomerate which was recovered from a mid-Roman (1st-2nd century AD?) ditch. The grinding surface of this is flat and fairly well worn, slightly concave, but raised slightly towards the centre around the edge of what was probably a 40-60 mm deep (35 mm wide) axle pivot hole. The remaining fragment probably represents about one third of the original stone which would have been about 250 mm diameter and perhaps 80 mm deep in the centre. Part of the outer rim and top of the surviving fragment is damaged. Unusually there is no evidence of burning, hence the worn and broken up stone is unlikely to have been re-used as hearth lining. Instead, it is likely that the stone was broken up after extensive use as a quern, then used as rubble fill.

The lithology of the quern stone is fairly typical of the Hertfordshire pudding stone sources exploited during the Roman period, such as from the Lower Eocene conglomerates of Abbington Piggots. The latter show continuity of production from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman times (Wilkes & Elrington 1978). Such quern stones are reasonably common within the Cambridgeshire area; a significant number have recently been recovered from the Romano-British farmstead settlement at Babraham (see Timberlake in Armour 2007), as well as others from the nearby Vicar’s Farm, Cambridge site (see Hayward in Lucas & Whittaker 2001), the use of the latter associated with the 1C Phase (AD 140-220) of this RB settlement. The nearby presence of the eastern branch of Akeman Street which enters Roman Cambridge (*Dvroliponte*) may well have had an influence upon the transportation of such querns from the production site(s) in Hertfordshire.

6.5 Site and Finds Gazetteer

Study Area

Gaz No.	Grid	Period	Description	Refs.	CHER Refs.
1	TL 4430 5920	Prehistoric' Roman, Medieval	<p>1. Roman structures, Mount Pleasant. Roman remains at Mount Pleasant. Excavated by J. Alexander in 1964 and 1967. Roman pit/well, pottery, dwelling (not of stone), oven/hearth, wooden structure, earthwork, stone structure, and road identified. Medieval pit/well, pottery, earthwork also identified</p> <p>2. Prehistoric pottery and Roman remains: dwelling (not of stone), earthworks, pit/well, pottery, road/street, oven/ hearth, wooden structure, revealed during excavations in 1958 and 1960 by J. Alexander. A Medieval dwelling of stone, earthwork, pit/ well, pottery were also found.</p> <p>3. Development at Storey's Charity in 1972 revealed Roman earthworks, pit/well, pottery and glass.</p>	Alexander 1964; Wilson & Wright; 1968; Browne 1974; Wilson 1970	05240, 05240a, 05241, 05241a, 05241b 05242
2	TL 4440 5916	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>1. An archaeological evaluation on the site of the former Cow and Calf public house identified three phases of activity on the site. The site lies within the 4th century walled town of Cambridge and lies close to the Via Devana. Three Romano-British pits and cess pits were excavated, dated to the 1st century AD. Four late Medieval pits, and a series of 16th century quarry pits were found, the latter containing iron smithing waste. In the 17th-18th century the site was levelled by the dumping of material. A large Romano-British finds assemblage was recovered from in situ features and as residual material in the quarry pits. 2. A watching brief was carried out during construction works on the site in 2003. No further archaeological features were recorded, but residual Roman and Medieval pottery was recovered from the quarry backfills. The watching brief confirmed the results of the evaluation, that any Roman or Medieval archaeology on the site had been almost completely destroyed by later gravel quarrying.</p>	Mortimer 2000; Cooper 2003	CB15489, ECB1124, ECB1416
3	TL 4448 5915	-	Recording brief at Keys Garage in 2000. No archaeological features found	Murray 2000	ECB1130
4	TL 4449 5914	Roman, Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Evaluation at 19- 37 Castle Street, Cambridge found Medieval/post-Medieval pits. Some Saxon pottery was recovered, the first evidence of a Mid-Saxon presence on Castle Hill. Residual Roman pottery suggests Roman activity in the area, particularly during the 1 st and 4 th centuries AD.	Alexander 1996a, 1996b	11929, ECB1134
5	TL 4430 5910	Roman, Medieval	Roman remains, including coins pit/wells and pottery found at Madingley Road and at Castle Knott and Barrmore, Lady Margaret Road, found c. 1893 during building work, including a (possible) skeleton. Medieval coin and possible earthwork found c. 1893 at Barrmore/Madingley Road during building work. See also CHER no. 05239 – Roman Cambridge (fig. 1) and Gaz no. 6.	MacAlister 1896; Browne 1974	04598, 04599, 05121, 05121a, 05122, 05122a

6	TL 4430 5910	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Lady Margaret Road cuts through what was formerly an unbroken meadow, but is now divided up into building sites. (The cross bar of the T of Lady Margaret Road was once known as Bandy - Leg Walk.) MacAlister reported in 1896, 'I am informed by Professor Marshall, that on the site of his house, which occupies the SW corner of the field, the foundations of two buildings, one over the other, were unearthed. A large number of roofing tiles were found in building "Barrmore". Some small fragments of iron, resembling door-fastenings and other domestic fixtures were also found. Of pottery innumerable fragments have been found throughout the field. Fully 1000 sherds were taken from the ground at the Barrmore excavations. The condition and character of the pottery unquestionably shows that the field was used as a rubbish heap by the inhabitants of Camboritum. A silver denarius of Trajan (?) was found at Mr. Greaves': a third brass of Constantine and another of Claudius Gothicus at Castle Knott. A few defaced second and third brass were found at Barrmore and at Torrisdale. Traces of charcoal were found scattered through the soil. A large number of bones were found. Human bones were discovered at Castle Knott: they consisted of the remains of two men, a woman and a child. With these exceptions, all the bones were those of animals, obviously mainly kitchen ref use. Oyster shells were found in profusion. The workmen struck a small hollow and in it found a stone with marks of firing, and a small cup, in fragments, but complete: the walls of the opening were blackened with wood ash. Apparently the remains of some cooking operation. In the Barrmore excavation an ancient ditch or water course was struck, and also at Torrisdale. The ground seems to have been very marshy and at one spot a kind of terrace was formed of rather large stones. One of these stones appeared at sometime to have been used as a whetstone. About 5f t below the surf ace, a half quern-stone (upper stone) was discovered of conglomerate'.</p> <p>Roman pottery found c. 1900 during sewer excavation in Lady Margaret Road. Roman pottery at Lady Margaret Road (near Mount Pleasant Corner) found 1952 during pipe laying. Other finds include a half-penny of Edward III. Objects of post-Medieval date: fragments of tobacco pipe stem and bowls, a bowl of a silver spoon, a few fragments of glazed Cullen-ware, ordinary china, glass, some iron nails and bolts, a knife, some miscellaneous fragments of hoop iron, and a small brass weight. The iron was corroded. Coins include farthings of Charles II, George II and George IV and a half-penny of George I. Token of William Wagstaff, mercer, of Ely . Token of Hanns Krauwinkel of Nuremberg. On the site of Ayerst's hostel (failed predecessor of St Edmund's College), near to, but not actually in the field was found a skeleton. See also Gaz. no. 5, which may relate to the same area/location.</p>	MacAlister 1896; Browne 1974	04690, 04690a, 04690b
7	TL 4440 5910	Roman, Medieval.	<p>Roman pottery was found on the site of the former dairy cold store during building work in 1959. The site of the old Unigate dairy , Pound Hill, was excavated in autumn 1983. The purpose was to locate the defences of the Roman settlement. A small area 5m x 5m was excavated halfway down the site next to the Honey Hill footpath. A school had been built in the northern corner of the site in 1810 - 1811. Between the path round the play ground and the play ground wall footings was the base of the original buttress to the wall. The buttress base was set in the top of the remaining 75cm of gault clay which caps the Roman rampart bank. The gault clay contained a very few</p>	Browne 1974; CBA 1984	05030, 08770 08770a

			<p>sherds of the 3rd-4th century, together with tile fragments. The rest of the rampart bank (1.20cm) consisted of dark brown compacted loam with many mussel shells, sherds of the late Roman period, limestone fragments and a few small bones (mainly of frog and rodent). Two gullies 40cm deep were under the rampart bank. These gullies cut a smaller shallower gulley obliquely and all three were cut into cut redeposited sand. Under the sand the domed base of an iron furnace was found covered by a layer of charcoal and with a thick layer of slag round the perimeter. Burnt clay and ash were found to one side of the furnace which had been constructed on the natural gault. A second small trench was excavated in the east corner of the site. The earliest feature here was the bottom of a bowl furnace with a thick layer of iron slag in the outlet. Overlying and partly cutting the furnace was a ditch with its butt end on the north side of the furnace. The ditch fill consisted of a sand/clay /loam mix with 1st century Romano-British sherds and one complete grey cooking pot. To the S of the furnace the ditch (U-shaped) was cut into natural sand. Another U-shaped ditch ran in a roughly east-west direction cutting across the upper fill of the butt end of the previous ditch. Its fill of light brown clayey loam with a little sand mixed in contained sherds of late 1st century date. A pit, 90cm by 70cm and 40cm deep, cut into the top of both ditches. Two large pieces of <i>opus signinum</i> with a finished surface and a smaller fragment, a large tile fragment, 16 bones (mainly sheep) and c. 50 1st-2nd century sherds were found in the fill of brown clay / loam. Saxo-Norman remains found on the site include: a dog which had been buried in the top of the Roman rampart bank, the few sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman period. The rampart bank had had a V-shaped section cut through it, long logs placed along the bottom and had then been re-filled some time in the 9th-11th century. On the inside of the rampart evidence was found suggesting firstly marsh and then ponding.</p>		
8	TL 4450 5910	Undated, Roman, Medieval	<p>Undated mound outside St Peter's Church. Earthwork and stone structure found at Lancastrian Free School during building work in 1810. Excavation of a small site at the top of St Peter's Street took place in 1983. The purpose was to locate the outer walls of the Castle Barbican known to be in the area. These were not found, but the cobbled road leading into the Barbican was exposed on the southeast side of the trench, the rest lying under the present Whyman's Lane. Potholes which had appeared in the road had been filled with earth and re-cobbled. The road lay over Saxo-Norman postholes and pits and over three Roman pits containing 2nd and 3rd century pottery and painted wall plaster. Excavation of the Saxo-Norman postholes revealed a circle of white stones, 50cm diameter, in the gravel beneath the Medieval road. These stones surrounded a small pit in which had been placed a complete bowl with the spout damaged. The sagging base and greenish salt glaze suggest a 10th century date and there was also a number of Saxo-Norman sherds in the gravel around the pit.</p>	CHER ref; Browne 1974; CBA 1984	05077, 05078, 08769, 08769a, 08769b
9	TL 4452 5908	Medieval, Post-Medieval	<p>Saint Peter's Church, Castle Street dating from the 13th century, with later modifications/alterations. St Peter's may have been within the precinct of the Anglo-Saxon Minster, based on what is now St Giles. The church was largely rebuilt in the 18th century and is now redundant. The full extent of the churchyard has not been recorded, but is known to extend at least as far as Kettles' Yard (see Gaz. no. 10). Listed Building: St Peter's Church.</p>	Pevsner 1954; RCHM 1959; Taylor 1983; Oosthuizen 2001	04845, DCB7649.

10	TL 4455 5907	Roman, Medieval	Roman features, Kettle's Yard. A recording brief was undertaken during the lowering of the access ramp / stairway at Kettle's Yard Gallery during 1994. The discovery of a rammed building footing necessitated an excavation to examine this feature more fully. It is thought that this must be the remnant of a Roman building. A number of features were discovered beneath the footing, including a water storage well/pit, a processing tank and feeder channel, possibly for the processing of flax. Both were dated to <i>c.</i> 3 rd century by the much abraded pottery. Also found were 25 Medieval burials from part of the original churchyard of St Peters church, immediately to the northwest. The skeletons were reburied in the present churchyard of St Peters..	Evans 1994	11521, 11521a, ECB1125
11	TL 4457 5905	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Cambridge Folk Museum, Cambridge. The former White Horse Inn, used as a museum from 1936. Preserved bar and local brewery relics, tradesman's tools. An open area excavation and 3 test pits in 2003 revealed a sequence of Roman to post-Medieval activity, including a Roman timber framed building, neonate burial, Late Saxon sunken building and 16 th century path. A small scale evaluation was undertaken in late May 2002, in advance of the redevelopment and extension of the folk museum. The evaluation revealed evidence of successive backyard deposits, and at a greater depth, stone and mortar structures of probable Roman date. Excavation also revealed a sequence of intense activity, interspersed with periods when the area was given over to gardening or horticulture. The earliest evidence is remains of a mid 1 st -mid 2 nd century Roman timber building fronting the road, with a neonatal burial interred in the rear of the structure. This may mark the earliest post-Conquest route into Cambridge. Little Late Roman or Early -id Saxon evidence was recovered apart from a single sherd of Mid Saxon Maxey type pottery. A sunken or semi-sunken building and intense pitting activity was excavated, dating to the 9 th -11 th century, and indicating intense activity on the site at this time. During the 12 th -16 th centuries the area was largely given over to gardening or horticulture, followed by a period of activity in the late 16 th -17 th centuries. An archaeological excavation was undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit at No's. 4-5 Castle Street, Cambridge, in November 2011. Despite extensive 19 th -20 th -century disturbance 1 st -4 th century Roman deposits and features, including a well constructed cobbled surface, survived under the basements. In the rear yard a 3.3m deep stratigraphic sequence spanning the 12 th /13 th -20 th centuries was present with features including a large 12 th -13 th -century quarry pit, a 14 th -15 th -century oven and a 16 th -17 th -century garden/horticultural soil, all features typical of the rear yard area of an urban plot. In the 17 th century a building with a substantial cellar was constructed, this remained in place until the current standing buildings were erected in the mid 19 th century.	Balchin & Filby 2001; Dickens <i>et al.</i> 2002; Cessford 2003, 2011	CB15716, ECB1375, ECB1488, ECB3442, ECB3695, MCB16526
12	TL 4462 5906	Roman, Medieval	Watching brief carried out on the construction of 15 access shafts along the line of a major sewer line, Cambridge, between autumn 2001 and spring 2001. The pipeline extends between Chesterton and West Cambridge. A significant Roman to post-Medieval archaeological sequence was excavated in shaft M5. The small excavation revealed Roman remains spanning the conquest to end of the 4 th century. At the base of the excavation was a natural river channel, into which was cut an early Roman Road, with roadside ditch and a large pit rich with organic remains. This primary road may mark the very earliest post-Conquest route into Cambridge. In the mid 2 nd	Mortimer & Regan 2001; DCMS 2002; Cessford 2008	CB15492, CB15493, CB15494, CB15495, ECB1126, ECB2996

			<p>century , this road was covered by a large gravel agger with further road surf aces, and parallel to this was found remains of a building with door post and threshold pit. The road appears to have been resurfaced many times and maintained in use until the end of the Roman period. Above the Roman layers, small scale excavation revealed part of a inhumation cemetery dating to the mid Saxon period at the junction of Castle Street and Chesterton Lane. Of the nine burials identified, four of the skeleton had cut marks on the cervical vertebrae, giving rise to the interpretation this was a Saxon execution cemetery . All but one of the inhumations that could be sexed was male, and only one contained any form of grave goods, a coin, although this may be residual. C14 dating on inhumation 8 gives a date of AD670-960 with 95% probability .The grave fills contained residual Roman pottery. Small scale excavation has identified three phases of late Saxon building above the cemetery , which may relate to a previously unknown Saxon church. The earliest phase of building contained a further inhumation. Above the Saxon layers, small scale excavation has identified two phases of clunch-walled Medieval domestic buildings and road surf aces. Underneath the floor of one of the buildings had been deposited a hoard of 1800 silver and 9 gold coins dating to around the 1350s. The hoard is a rare example where the silv er coins and gold coins appear to have been deposited on separate occasions. Excavation also identified late Medieval and post-Medieval phases of building and road construction, including two public houses. 2 & 3. Includes a full list of the coins found within the hoard, which was donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.</p>		
13	TL 4446 5906	Post-Medieval	Listed building. Former school building - Pound Hill School was built in 1810 and has a teacher's house attached.	RCHM 1959	04778, DCB72
14	TL 4440 5900	Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	Westminster College and boundary with Pound Hill. Roman pot sherds found in undisturbed layers under 4 Pound Hill during construction, 1982. Medieval pottery found at Westminster College, 1955. Listed buildings: Westminster College and bounds; Main and secondary gateway to Madingley Road; No. 3 Lady Margaret Road; North West Range Westminster College	Browne 1974	05045, 08407, DCB7341, DCB7342, DCB7370, DCB7061
15	TL 4454 5904	Roman	Roman ditch and wall, Northampton Street. Excavations in 1949 exposed a section of ditch with portions of walling. The ditch was aligned approximately east-west and was thought to originally have been c.10m wide at the top. Finds at base showed a 2 nd -3 rd century AD date.	Dickens 2000	MCB17905
16	TL 4476 9019	Roman	Shaft M6. Watching brief carried out on the construction of 15 access shafts along the line of a major sewer line, Cambridge, between autumn 2001 and spring 2001. The pipeline extends between Chesterton and West Cambridge. Shaft M6 clipped what appeared to be the outer edge of the 4 th century Roman town ditch.	Cessford 2008	ECB2996
17	TL 4464 5902	Roman, Medieval	Roman pottery found c. 1900. Magdalene Street. Medieval pottery and brooch found, no further details.	Hurst & West 1957; Addyman & Biddle 1965; Browne 1974	04810, 04810a

18	TL 4465 5900	Medieval	Structural features were recorded in the course of a watching brief carried out at 21 Magdalene Street during the building of a rear extension.	Boast <i>et al.</i> 1991	10473
19	TL 4471 5896, TL 4470 5900	Undated, Roman	Approximate site for Roman bridge which must have existed near to Magdalene Bridge. Roman finds found 1754 during building work and Roman coins found in area during the 16 th century. A road and Medieval stone structure was found at the same time as the Roman finds in 1754. AS? iron? object, found 1896 during sewer work by Magdalene Bridge. Approximate position. Wooden structure (not a dwelling) found under road at northern corner of Magdalene Bridge, discovery undated.	Babington 1883; Browne 1974; Hughes 1898b; CHER ref.	04545, 04552, 04796, 04796a, 04796b, 09949
20	TL 4248 9035	-	Watching brief carried out on the construction of 15 access shafts along the line of a major sewer line, Cambridge, between autumn 2001 and spring 2001. The pipeline extends between Chesterton and West Cambridge. Shaft M8 revealed disturbed and modern surfaces and no archaeology, although a possible buried soil was found at 9.3m OD.	Cessford 2008	ECB2996
21	TL 4420 5900	Roman	Roman road discovered in sewage trench in Madingley Road.	Browne 1974	05123
22	TL 4430 5900	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval	Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery and 'other' Anglo-Saxon finds were found <i>c.</i> 1900. Fox interprets the 'other' finds as interments.	Fox 1923; Browne 1974	05125, 05125a, 05125b
23	TL 4374 8961.	-	Watching brief carried out on the construction of 15 access shafts along the line of a major sewer line, Cambridge, between autumn 2001 and spring 2001. The pipeline extends between Chesterton and West Cambridge. Shaft M7 Shaft M8 revealed disturbed and modern surfaces and no archaeology, although a possible buried soil was found at 7.2m OD and possible evidence for post-Medieval agricultural activity..	Cessford 2008	ECB2996
24	TL 4446 5896	Roman, Medieval	School of Pythagoras/Merton Hall. Listed building: Merton Hall, or the School of Pythagoras, built <i>c.</i> 1200, although much damaged and in part rebuilt, is important as one of the few domestic buildings of so early a period surviving in this country. An archaeological monitoring and recording identified a number of Roman features and some of the development history of the building, such as walls and floor surf aces. Human skeletal remains of a largely complete burial and other redeposited, disarticulated human remains came from at least 10 individuals dating to the late Roman period were also found. The inhumation was found lying on its right side with its legs slightly flexed, orientated east-west, it has been classed as a female aged between 36 and 50. A large assemblage of clay tobacco pipes dated to the early 18 th century was also recovered. The assemblage of pottery was largely dated to the Roman period which comprised unsourced, locally produced, utilitarian coarse wares with reduced sandy fabrics. On-going excavations by the CAU have revealed further Roman period features and inhumations.	RCHM 1959; Wardell <i>et al.</i> 2011	04930, ECB2980, MCB19559
25	TL 4418 5884	Roman, Medieval	St. John's Playing Fields: Roman brooches from this site were probably buried in Anglo-Saxon graves. Archaeological monitoring of two pits and a narrow trench revealed two ditches, which contained single sherds of Romano-British pottery. The ditches were aligned at right angles, suggesting they were associated, and probably represent the SE corner of a ditched system lying to the N. Low densities of artefacts were recovered from the features, suggesting an agricultural	Leeds 1911; Fox 1923; Walker 1912; Browne 1974; Evans 1991a, 1991b	04926, 04926a, ECB2994, MCB17924

			rather than settlement related function. A small assemblage of Prehistoric and 1st-2 nd century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the site, mostly from the spoil. Saxon cemetery, St John's College cricket field – precise location unknown. Found 1888 during construction works. Contained cremations, inhumations, pottery, brooches, rings, beads, iron objects, bronze, silver, textile fragments. The archaeological monitoring in 1991 encountered no funerary evidence nor Anglo-Saxon artefacts, casting doubt on the location of the cemetery, with the exception of a human cranium fragment recovered from topsoil. Although there is insufficient evidence to challenge the existence of the cemetery, it is suggested that it may have been smaller than thought and that the 1888 excavations may have recovered most if not all of the cemetery. A disturbed regular cut feature was recorded, which in hindsight may have been a grave dug-out during the 1888 investigations, but was not excavated at the time.		
26	TL 4440 5880	Medieval	Pottery , possibly AS, found in St John's College Fellow's Garden 1970	Browne 1974	04440

Additional Human Burials and Cemeteries

A	TL 4420 5940	Undated	Skeleton disturbed by gas-pipe outside No 18 Huntingdon Rd. It lay at right angles to the road, approx 4ft deep, apparently just above natural. The layers above were much disturbed. No grave was noticed by the workmen. Only the legs were recovered, and these had apparently been articulated. They were large bones, probably belonging to a tall adult male. This site is on the Roman road to Godmanchester, just outside the gate.	CHER ref.	04688
B	TL 4420 5930	Roman	Well/pit, pottery and skeletons found at St Edmund's House 1936. Skeletons were found in Roman rubbish pits.	Browne 1974	05124
C	TL 44125 59240	Roman, Medieval	An evaluation was carried out in advance of the proposed development of student accommodation. The site lies just outside the Roman town on Castle Hill. Two of the ditches contained single sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shell, and although no datable finds were recovered from the remainder, their orientation and nature suggests a Roman date. Several of the ditches were on a NNE-SSW alignment, which fits with the results from the Trinity Hall excavations. The findings are thought to represent remains of a field system in the rural hinterland of the town, which may have been associated with a nearby rural settlement, the location of which is as yet unknown. Following evaluation, an open area excavation was carried out, revealing a rectilinear ditched enclosure, a large pit or possible well, two shallow gullies and a small pit. The fragmentary remains of two inhumations of an adult and a child were also encountered and thought to be of Roman date. The inhumations were truncated from above, probably as the result of late Medieval ploughing, which was evident during the 1996 evaluation elsewhere on the site. A small quantity of Roman pottery, datable to the 2 nd to 4 th centuries AD, was recovered from the boundary ditch. The enclosure may represent the boundary of a small cemetery, as no settlement related features were found within the enclosure, and the ditches were too shallow to be of use in managing stock, or alternatively may indicate the presence of a small burial ground in the corner of a field or paddock. The enclosure ditches have been set out on a 90 degree angle to the New Hall road. A fourth phase of archaeological investigation was carried out	Dickens 1995; Mackay 2006; Ten Harkel 2005, 2006	ECB1578, ECB1831, ECB2348, ECB2370 MCB15881, MCB16299

			prior to the development of accommodation at St Edmund's College. Excavation revealed a number of pit and linear features which dated to the early Roman period, including a shallow ditch that probably represents a continuation of the rectangular enclosure identified at the site in 2005. A single Roman cremation burial was also encountered. A decrease in activity was evident by the 2nd century AD, which corresponds to the pattern seen on Castle Hill. The one pit and two linear features of this date suggest that the site may have been used for the location of small-scale fields or paddocks. The ceramic assemblage in one of these linear features implies that it represents a structural element of a small building that was intensively used for a while, perhaps as a seasonal living space. Several other features may date to this time period but the attribution remains inconclusive.		
D	TL 4441 5927	Medieval	Human remains, 73 Castle Street, Cambridge. Visits by Tim Malim and Tim Reynolds on 10/04/1995 and 11/04/1995 showed building works which involved emptying out a brick vaulted cellar and digging a 5m x 3m and 3m deep - the fill of all this area composed of homogenous organic silt with small stones and occasional soft (old) brick bits. The 3m deep hole was not bottomed to natural and water seepage was occurring. Tip lines were visible in the small section between the base of the hole and the brick floor to the previous cellar. Human bone was found in the skip alongside the excavated soil – probably disarticulated and possibly deriving from the lost Medieval cemetery partly excavated by D. Haigh in 1988 (see CHER ref: 11136).	CHER ref.	11718, ECB830
E	TL 4457 5919	Medieval	Stone coffins – maybe same as gaz. no. F.	Masters 1787	1778c
F	TL 4450 5920, TL 4460 5920	Medieval	Stone coffin lids found in 1810 under part of the original ramparts, may be just post-Conquest. Two large stone coffins found with them also and several small flat stones. Found near to the spot where the 1785 coffins were found. Finds made in Castle Gatehouse area, Castle St: 17 th century - stone coffin; 1785 - stone coffin and inhumations; 1809 - sculptured stone; 1810 - sculptured stone and stone coffin, skeletons; post 1810 - sculptured stone; in 19 th century - stone structure.	Kerrich 1814; Hughes 1898a; Browne 1974	1778a
G	TL 4399 5891	Roman, Medieval	Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials near to Grange Road.	CHER ref.	04927, 04927a
H	TL 4400 5890	Roman, Medieval	Building work at 71 Grange Road in 1911 revealed Roman inhumation, pottery, bone/ivory/horn object, bronze, iron object and coins. In addition, Anglo-Saxon inhumations and cremations were also found, as were AS inhumation, bone/ivory/horn object, bead, brooch, cremation, pottery, bronze. Further Other Skeletons found along Grange Road, one accompanied by a ring-necked flagon of late 2 nd century date were also found during sewer excavations in 1903, but the exact site/location is unknown and an Anglo-Saxon iron object and bronze were found in 1909 during sewage works to the rear of the house. Also found in 1910 and 1911 on Grange Road were Roman pottery and bronze objects, An Anglo-Saxon brooch and bronze and lead item, and a Medieval bronze object(s) and coin.	Walker 1910, 1912; Browne 1974; Liversidge 1977	05049a, 05049b, 05049c, 05111, 05111a, 05111b
I	TL 4397 5886	Roman, Medieval	Roman inhumation and pottery at no 69 Grange Road 1908 during building work. R3. What has been published as a Roman burial from Grange Road, may represent a conflation of the goods from separate Roman and AS burials. The male burial is held to have been accompanied by a jug, a bone pin, a bronze cloak or dress fastener, an iron spearhead and a 'scale of Roman armour'.	Walker 1912; Browne 1974; Wilkes & Elrington 1978	04928

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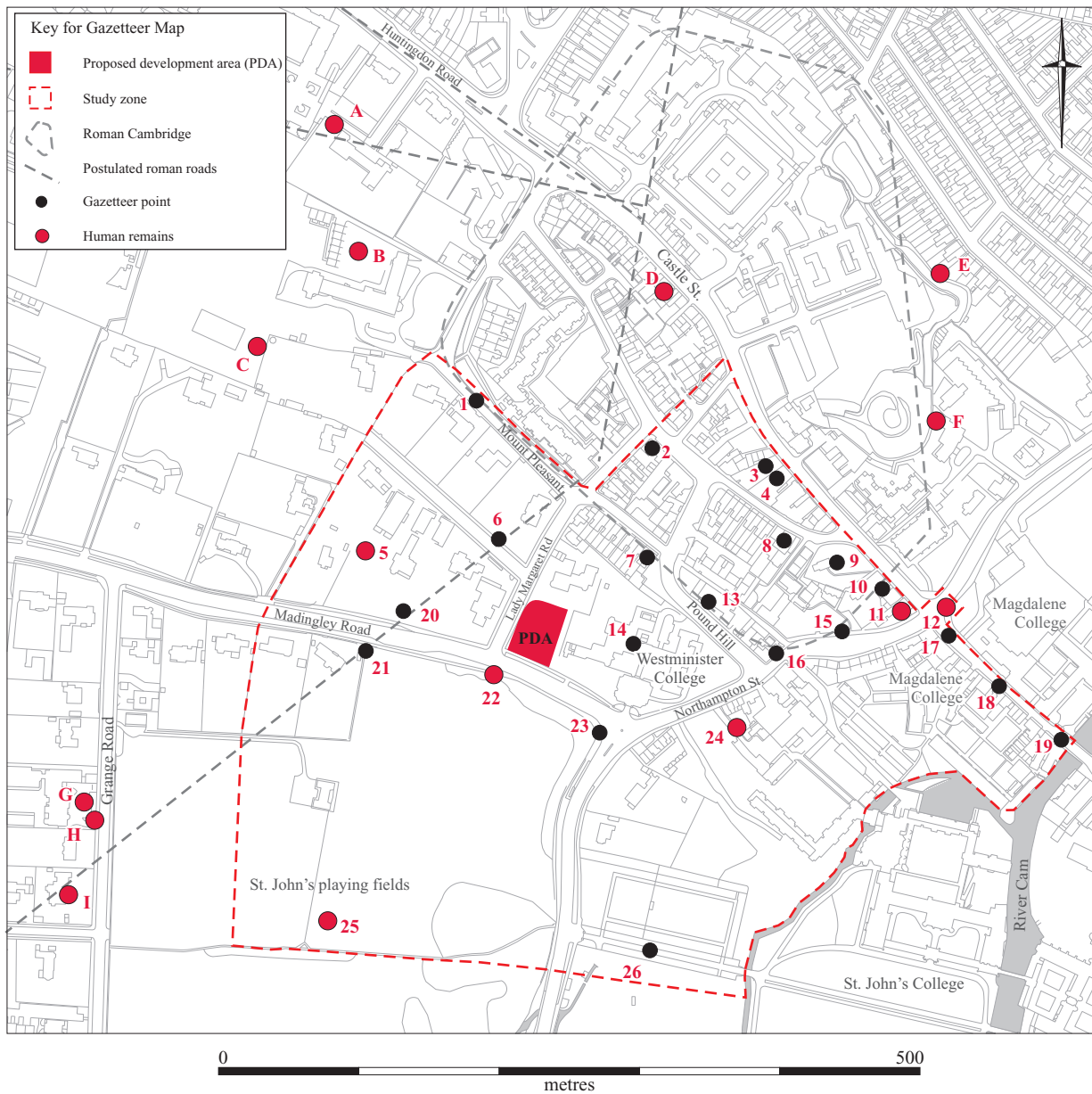
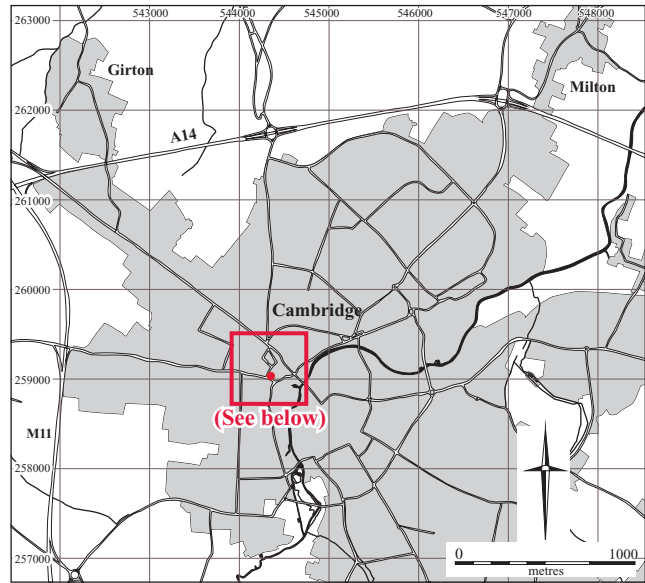
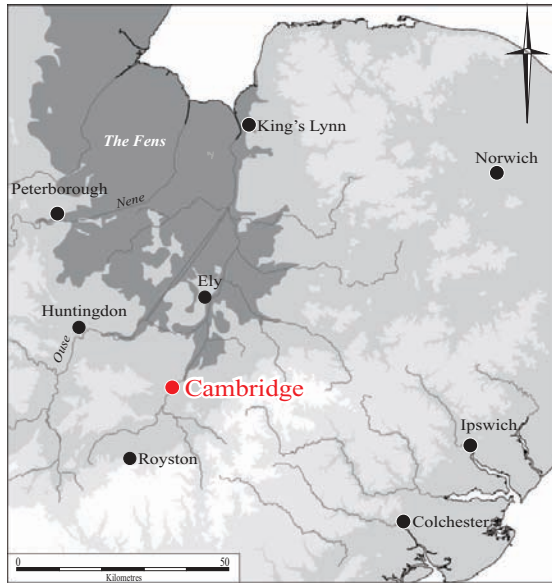


Figure 1. Gazetteer plan

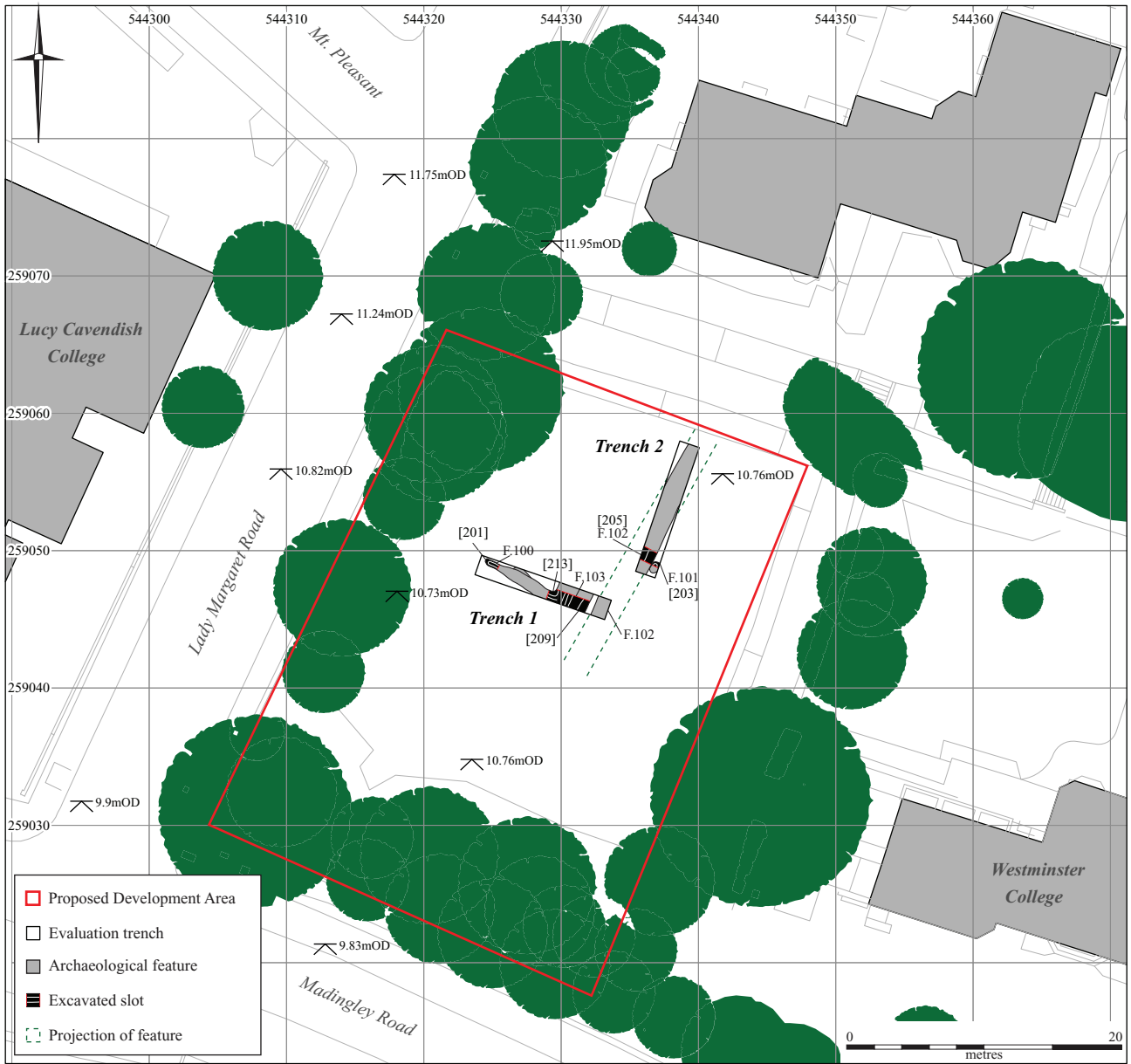


Figure 2. Trench Plan.

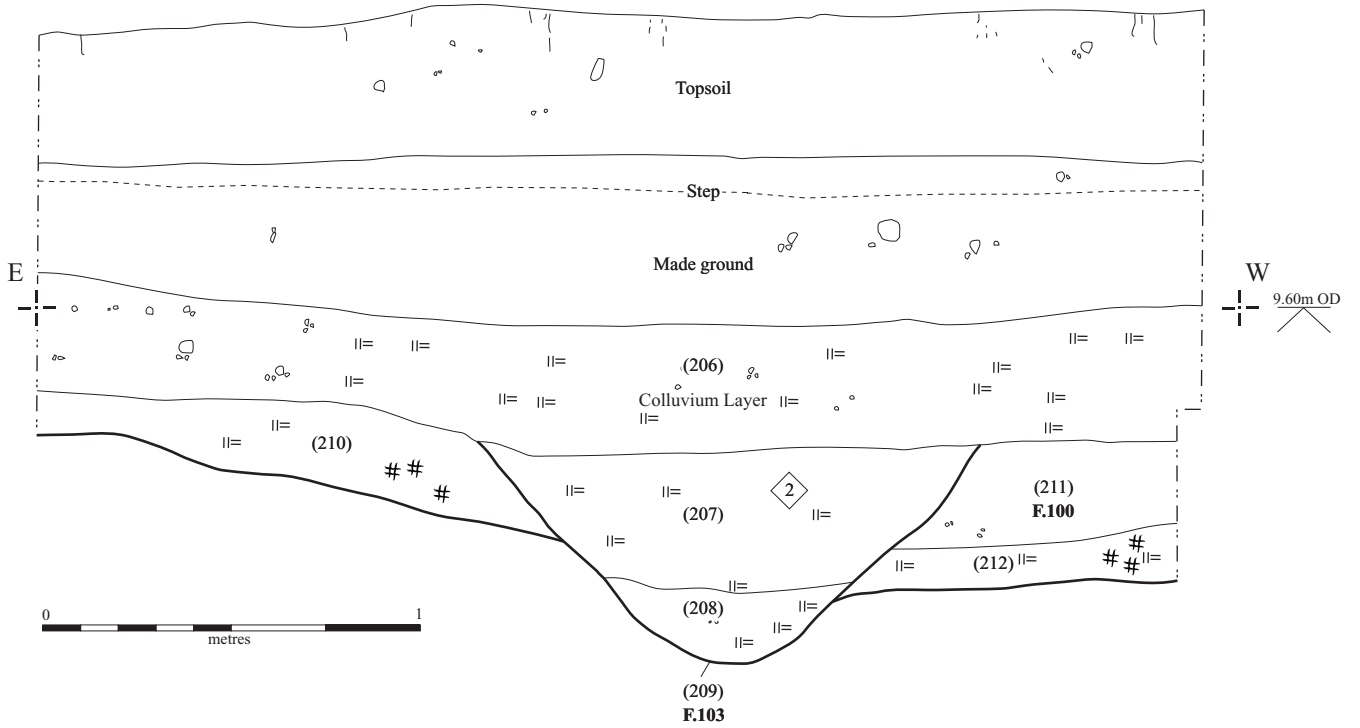
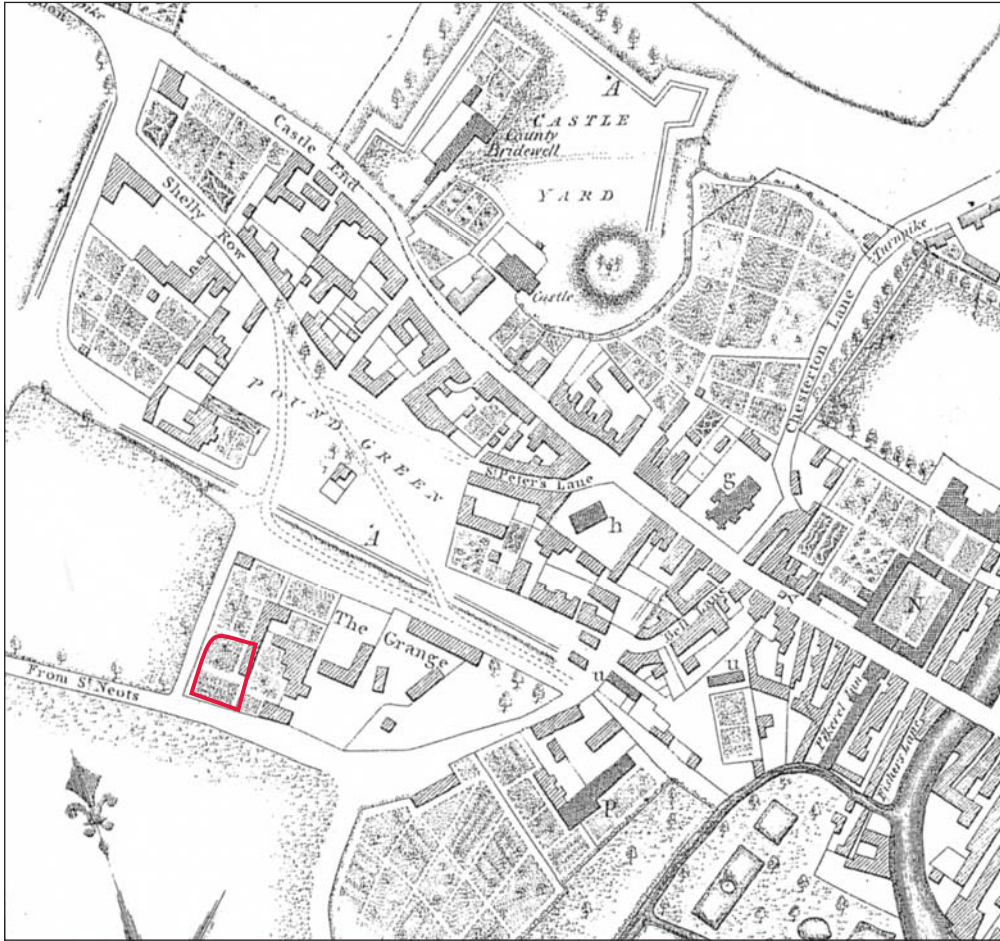
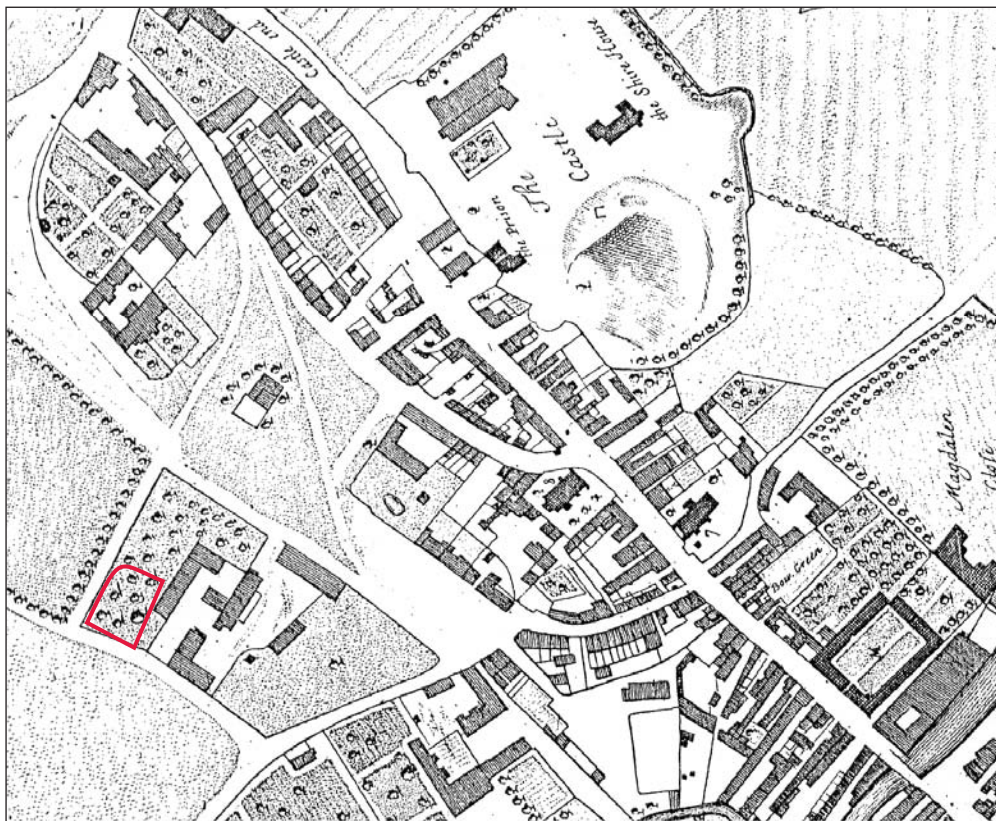


Figure 3. Romano-British ditch F.103 (Trench 1).

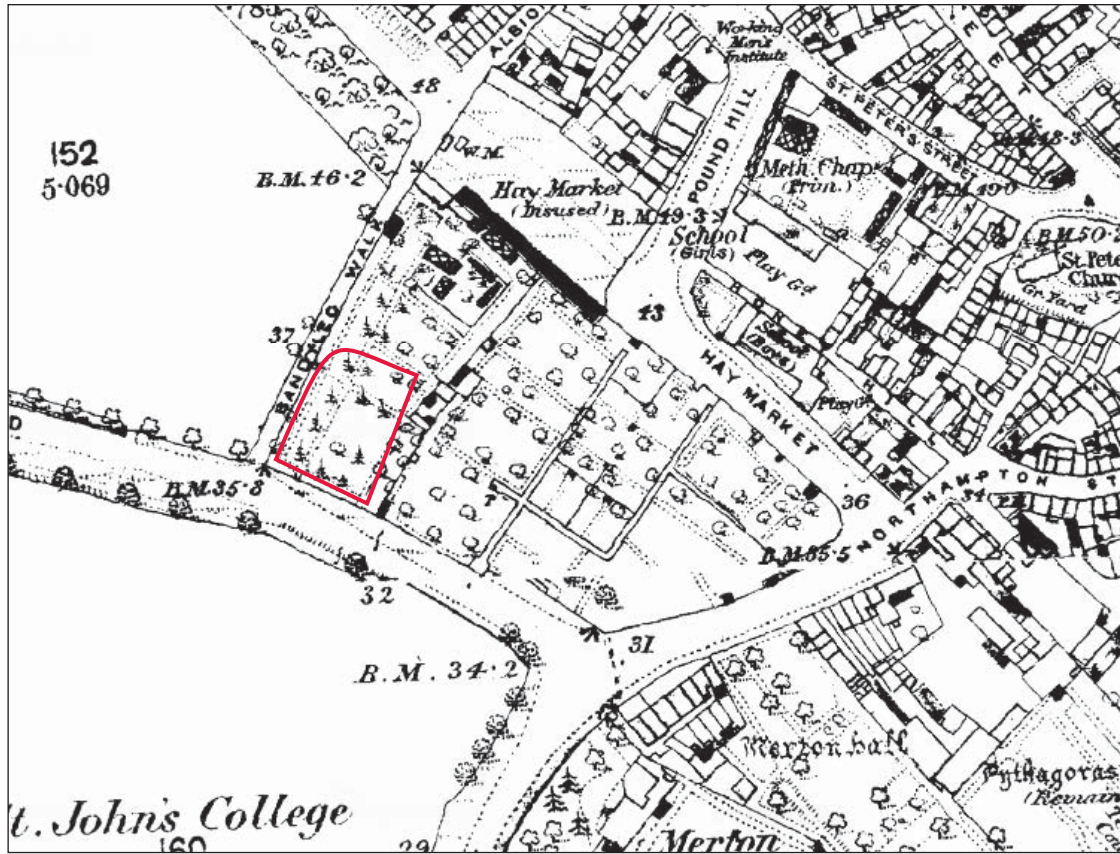


David Logan 1688

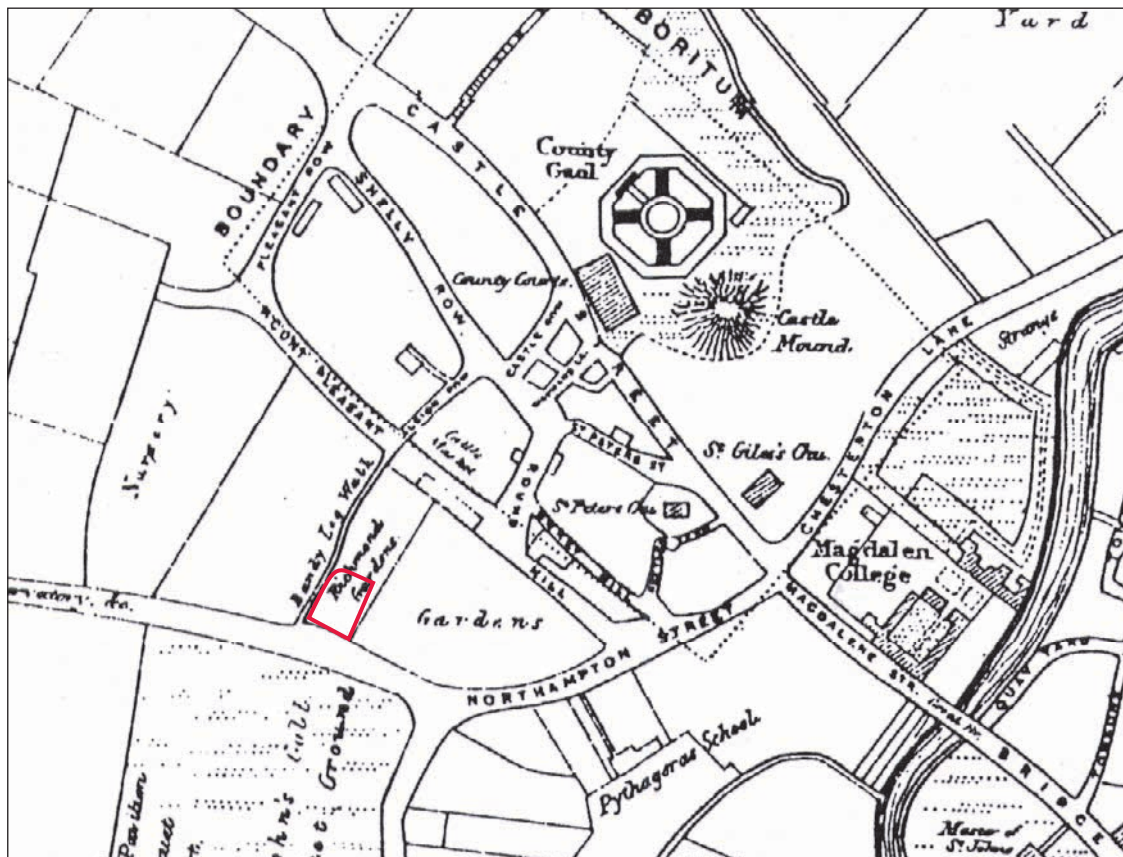


William Custance 1798

Figure 4. Historic map sequence

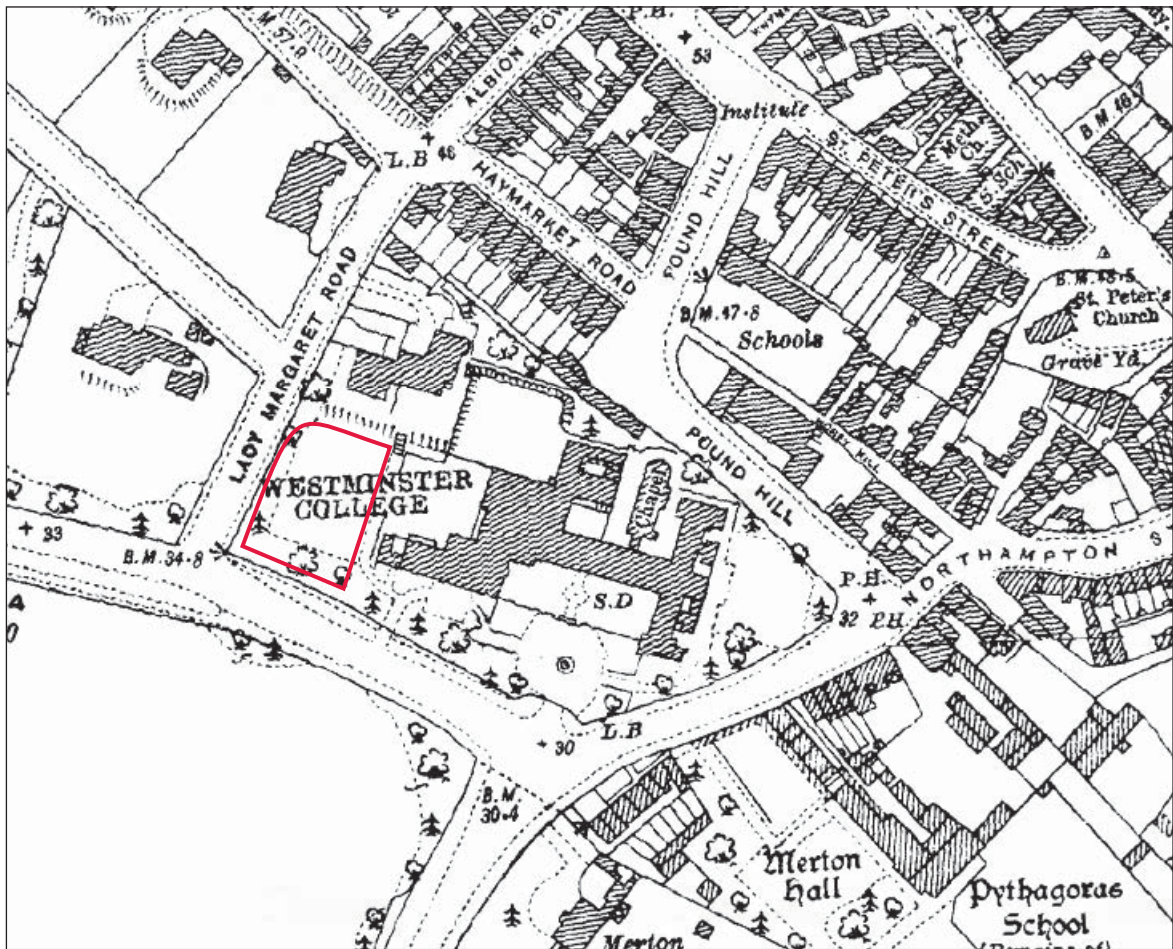


Ordnance Survey 1888



W P Spalding 1898

Figure 5. Historic map sequence



Ordnance Survey 1920

Figure 6. Historic map sequence

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-153197

Project details

Project name	Westminster College, Cambridge An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment
Short description of the project	Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook a trenched evaluation within the grounds of Westminster College, Cambridge, prior to a proposed development by The Woolf Institute. Within the trenches a significant quantity of Romano-British archaeology was identified including at least three substantial ditches and a small pit. All of the features yielded moderate to high quantities of artefacts including pottery, animal bone and quern stone suggesting nearby settlement activity.
Project dates	Start: 15-04-2013 End: 17-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	3956 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WCC 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN STONE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	College Building
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Westminster College, Cambridge
 Postcode CB3 0AA
 Study area 790.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 4433 5904 52 0 52 12 36 N 000 06 45 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 11.00m Max: 1077.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Alison Dickens
 Project director/ manager Alison Dickens
 Project supervisor Matthew Collins
 Type of sponsor/ funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/ funding body The Woolf Institute

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Physical Archive ID WCC 13
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Digital Archive ID WCC 13
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Paper Archive ID WCC 13

Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Westminster College, Cambridge An Archaeological Evaluation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collins, M.
Other bibliographic details	1175
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	CAU
Place of issue or publication	CAU
Description	A4 Booklet. Pdf file.

Entered by	Matthew Collins (mc459@cam.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 June 2013

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